

The United Republic of Tanzania



Mara 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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Mara Region

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Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

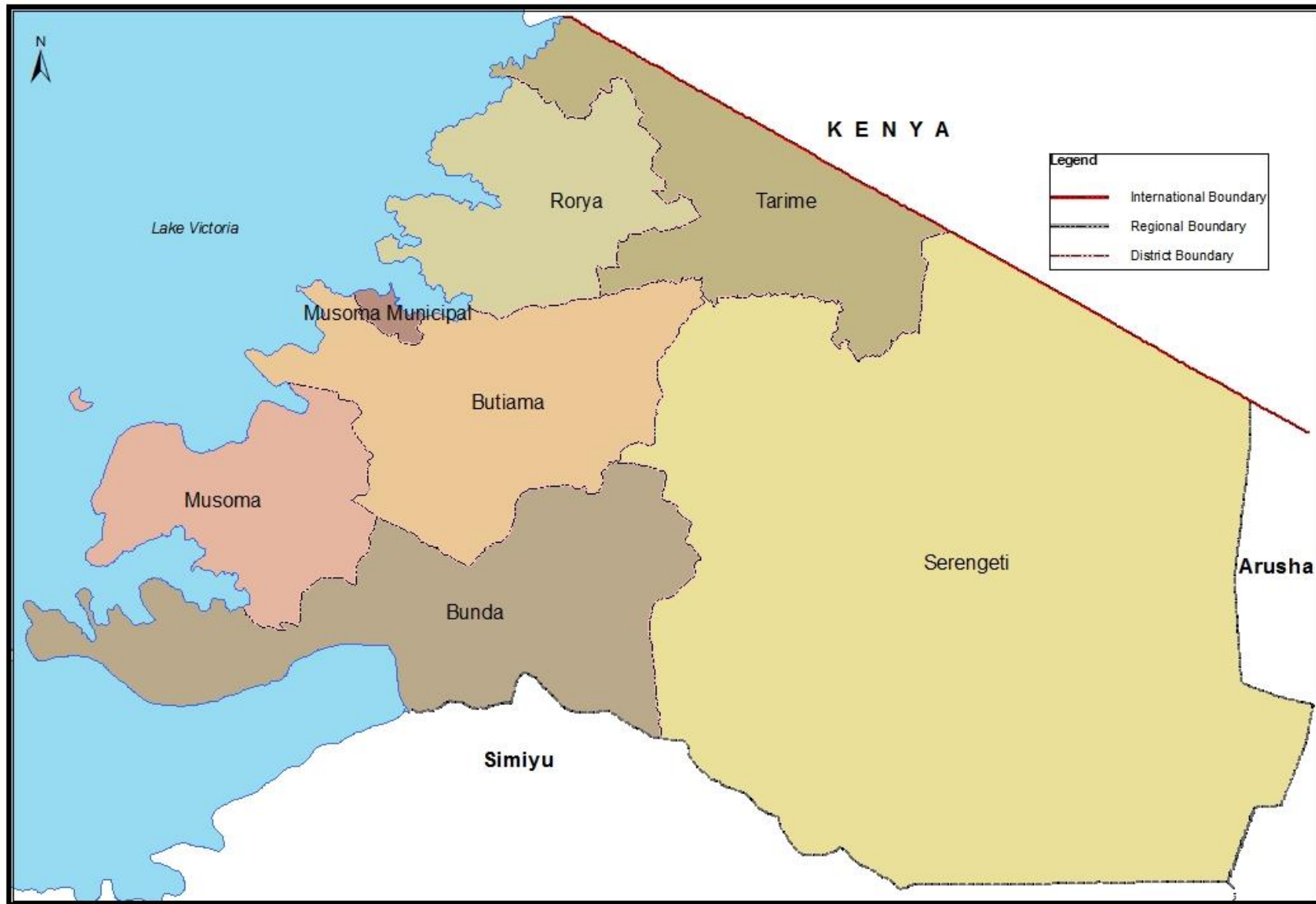
and

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

March, 2016



MARA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

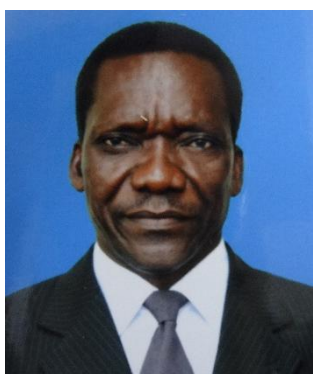
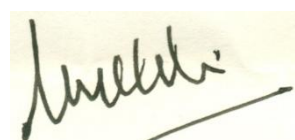
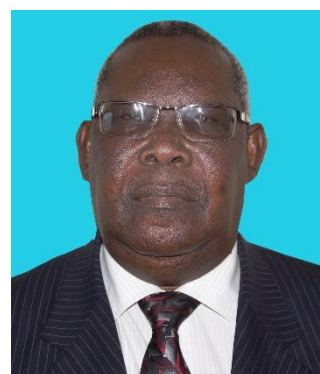
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

Mara 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 Mara population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Mara had a population of 1.7 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 93. Population of Mara is growing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually, representing an increase of about 28 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Mara region will double in the next 28 years. Mara population is predominantly rural with 67 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Mara was 2.5 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.6 percent and 1.8 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Mara decreased from 2.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.5 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Mara 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 50 percent of the population in Mara region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Mara 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. Mara region had a total of 308,483 private households, out of which 248,001 (80 percent) were in rural areas and 60,482 (20 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty eight (38 percent) of households in Mara region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 18.9 in 2002 Census to 19.9 in 2012. Average household size was 5.5 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.7 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.8 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were almost twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 7.6 compared to 4.3 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Mara region. More than half (55 percent) of the people were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.6 years for males and 21.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 24.7 years in 2002 to 25.6 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 19.8 years in 2002 to 21.4 years in 2012.

Chapter Six reveals that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from USA and India.

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

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

Chapter Seven is about survival of parents. Results reveal that 71 percent of all persons in Mara region and 90 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that one (1.09) 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, 9.9 percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in rural areas (9.9 percent) than rural (9.3 percent)

The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state if there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. Chapter Eight reveals that One (1.2) percent of total private households in Mara region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Mara region has 15,678 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Kenya (76 percent) followed by USA (6 percent). On remittances, results show that 12 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 Mara region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 72 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (85 percent) than the rural population (69 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 81 percent and was higher in urban areas (91 percent) than in rural areas (78 percent). Adult literacy for males (87 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (75 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, from 91.9 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 74.3 percent in Serengeti District Council.

Generally, literacy increased from 66 percent in 2002 to 72 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 73 percent in 2002 to 81 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 78 percent in 2002 to 83 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (93 percent) than in rural areas (81 percent). Female NER (84 percent) was higher than that of males (83 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Musoma Municipal council (93.1 percent) to 75.9 percent in

Serengeti district council. All children (104.1 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (114.6 percent) compared to rural areas (102.2 percent). There were 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 62 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three percent of population was unemployed. There is difference observed with current activity where results show that 60 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 70 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Mara resident was farming (71 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 Mara region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 81 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 50 percent compared to rural areas (88 percent). Twenty five (25) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 61 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 (57 percent) had used iron sheet as the main roofing material, followed by Grass or Leaves (35 percent) . Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 93 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 48 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (69 percent) of households in Mara region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (29 percent). Majority (34 percent) of all private households in Mara region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks, followed by Poles and Mud (30 percent) . On room occupancy, results show that 66 percent of the households in Mara region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 16 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (6.0 percent had water piped into their houses, 4.0 percent piped into yard and 5.4 percent used public tap), 24 percent were used Surface water (River dam lake etc.). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 53 compared to 13 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Mara region is uncommon, more than one (1.3) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 79 percent firewood and 18 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 13 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 77 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from five (5) percent in 2002 to 13 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Mara Region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (31 percent) followed by No facility/bush/beach (22 percent). Majority of households other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal (33 percent) followed by burying/pit (32 percent) and burnt (31 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where about two (1.5) 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 that house and hand hoe (81 percent each), followed by land or farm (80 percent), mobile phone (64 percent), radio (59 percent) and bicycles (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 78 percent of all private households in Mara region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (91 percent) while in urban areas (9 percent), 56 percent of all private households in Mara were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.6 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Mara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,743,830	100.0	1,440,418	100.0	303,412	100.0
Male	840,020	48.2	697,497	48.4	142,523	47.0
Female	903,810	51.8	742,921	51.6	160,889	53.0
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.5	-	2.6	-	1.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	330,860	19.0	283,290	19.7	47,570	15.7
Male	165,512	19.7	141,835	20.3	23,677	16.6
Female	165,348	18.3	141,455	19.0	23,893	14.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	864,791	49.6	734,202	51.0	130,589	43.0
Male	434,323	51.7	370,600	53.1	63,723	44.7
Female	430,468	47.6	363,602	48.9	66,866	41.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	970,242	55.6	818,350	56.8	151,892	50.1
Male	488,149	58.1	414,640	59.4	73,509	51.6
Female	482,093	53.3	403,710	54.3	78,383	48.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	88,183	5.1	75,139	5.2	13,044	4.3
Male	40,063	4.8	34,432	4.9	5631	4.0
Female	48,120	5.3	40,707	5.5	7,413	4.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	61,117	3.5	52,514	3.6	8,603	2.8
Male	27,423	3.3	23,888	3.4	3535	2.5
Female	33,694	3.7	28,626	3.9	5068	3.1
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	308,483	100.0	248,001	80.4	60,482	19.6
Male Headed Households	191,624	62.1	155,644	62.8	35,980	59.5
Female Headed Households	116,859	37.9	92,357	37.2	24,502	40.5
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.5	-	5.7	-	4.8
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.3	-	4.4	-	3.8
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	7.6	-	7.9	-	6.4
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	472,659	55.3	389,612	56.3	83,047	51.0
Never Married	302,280	35.4	238,637	34.5	63,643	39.1
Living Together	26,415	3.1	20,575	3.0	5,840	3.6
Separated	6,810	0.8	5,154	0.7	1,656	1.0
Divorced	17,351	2.0	13,444	1.9	3,907	2.4
Widowed	29,352	3.4	24,489	3.5	4,863	3.0
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	1,741,051	99.8	1,438,225	99.9	302,826	99.8

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

Indicator	Mara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	2,779	0.2	2,193	0.2	586	0.2
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	139,596	8.2	69,983	4.9	69,613	23.9
Population with Birth Notification	78,608	4.6	62,950	4.4	15,658	5.4
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	94,095	9.8	80,168	9.9	13,926	9.3
Male	47,792	9.9	41,256	10.1	6,537	9.0
Female	46,304	9.8	38,915	9.8	7,390	9.6
Diaspora						
Total	15,678	0.9	11,157	0.8	4,521	1.5
Male	8,335	1.0	6,035	0.9	2,300	1.7
Female	7,343	0.8	5,122	0.7	2,221	1.4
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	991,227	71.8	782,159	68.8	209,068	85.4
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	689,833	80.7	542,155	78.4	147,678	90.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	274,119	89.1	213,599	87.3	60,520	95.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	464,248	87.3	361,491	85.3	102,757	94.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	299,524	83.4	247,005	81.6	52,519	92.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	373,991	104.1	309,099	102.2	64,892	114.6
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	527,952	100.0	421,515	100.0	106,437	100.0
Primary School	460,015	87.0	383,386	91.0	76,629	72.0
Training after Primary	3,941	0.7	3,067	0.7	874	0.8
Secondary School	56,524	10.7	32,171	7.6	24,353	22.9
Training after Secondary	2,655	0.5	1,357	0.3	1,298	1.2
University and Others	4,817	0.9	1,534	0.4	3,283	3.1
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	7,402	1.1	5,137	0.9	2,265	2.5
Professionals	7,816	1.2	4,167	0.7	3,648	4.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	26,880	4.1	19,301	3.4	7,579	8.5
Clerks	4,864	0.7	3,355	0.6	1,509	1.7
Small Business Managers	4,308	0.7	2,246	0.4	2,062	2.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	20,815	3.2	10,624	1.9	10,191	11.4
Street Vendors and Related Workers	12,292	1.9	5,175	0.9	7,117	7.9
Crafts and Related Workers	18,069	2.8	8,871	1.6	9,198	10.3
Farmers	464,521	70.9	435,716	77.0	28,805	32.2
Livestock Keepers	9,130	1.4	8,703	1.5	427	0.5
Fishermen	13,734	2.1	12,306	2.2	1,428	1.6
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	2,918	0.4	786	0.1	2,132	2.4
Elementary Occupations	34,027	5.2	25,952	4.6	8,075	9.0
Others	25,155	3.8	20,466	3.6	4,688	5.2
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	749	0.04	589	0.04	160	0.05
Seeing	34,118	2.00	28,889	2.04	5229	1.79

Indicator	Mara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	16,494	0.97	14,619	1.03	1875	0.64
Walking	24,208	1.42	21,213	1.5	2995	1.03
Remembering	18,545	1.09	16,480	1.16	2065	0.71
Self-Care	17,912	1.05	16,062	1.13	1850	0.63
Other Disability	5,611	0.33	4857	0.34	754	0.26
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	249,703	80.9	219,308	88.4	30,395	50.3
Living without Paying any Rent	11,811	3.8	9,570	3.9	2,242	3.7
Rented Privately	37,954	12.3	14,061	5.7	23,893	39.5
Rented by Employer	2,568	0.8	1,178	0.5	1,391	2.3
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,186	1	1,306	0.5	1,880	3.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	2,612	0.8	2,117	0.9	495	0.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	648	0.2	463	0.2	186	0.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	2,907	0.9	2,024	0.8	883	1.5
Cement Bricks	16,455	5.3	5,195	2.1	11,260	18.6
Sundried Bricks	83,291	27.0	70,750	28.5	12,541	20.7
Baked Bricks	104,360	33.8	71,307	28.8	33,053	54.7
Timber	451	0.2	363	0.2	88	0.2
Timber and Iron Sheets	993	0.3	904	0.4	89	0.2
Poles and Mud	92,077	29.9	89,913	36.3	2,164	3.6
Grass	7,654	2.5	7,279	2.9	375	0.6
Tent	295	0.1	266	0.1	29	0.1
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	211,181	68.5	194,384	78.4	16,797	27.8
Non Earth	94,975	30.8	51,345	20.7	43,630	72.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	176,385	57.2	120,063	48.4	56,322	93.1
Grass/Leaves	107,527	34.9	104,678	42.2	2,849	4.7
Mud and Leaves	21,708	7.0	21,203	8.6	504	0.8
Others	2863.0	0.9	2,056	0.8	807	1.3
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	237,254	76.9	205,539	82.9	31,715	52.4
Electricity	40,523	13.1	15,090	6.1	25,434	42.1
Others	30,705	10.0	27,373	11.0	3,332	5.5
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	242,303	78.6	225,231	90.8	17,072	28.2
Charcoal	56,335	18.3	17,888	7.21	38,447	63.6
Kerosene	3,947	1.3	2,308	0.93	1,639	2.7
Electricity	3,883	1.3	1,246	0.50	2,639	4.4
Others	2,013	0.7	1,328	0.54	684	1.1

Indicator	Mara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	258,305	41.0	116,032	27.8	142,273	66.7
Other Protected Sources	94,124	14.9	53,182	12.7	40,942	19.2
Unprotected Sources	278,164	44.1	248,096	59.5	30,069	14.1
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	41,877	13.6	9,954	4.0	31,923	52.8
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	4,033	1.3	2,180	0.9	1,852	3.1
Pit Latrine	193,891	62.9	168,942	68.1	24,950	41.3
Others	1,207	0.4	1,029	0.4	178	0.3
No Facility	67,475	21.9	65,894	26.6	1,581	2.6
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	7,418	2.4	1,144	0.5	6,273	10.4
Burnt	95,257	30.9	69,228	27.9	26,029	43.0
Roadside Dumping	4,047	1.3	2,966	1.2	1,081	1.8
Burying/Pit	98,954	32.1	77,084	31.1	21,870	36.2
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	102,807	33.3	97,579	39.4	5,228	8.6
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	180,483	58.5	140,528	56.7	39,955	66.1
Mobile Phone	196,357	63.7	147,772	59.6	48,585	80.3
Hand Hoe	250,496	81.2	216,243	87.2	34,253	56.6
Television	29,925	9.7	9,297	3.8	20,628	34.1
Land or Farm	240,269	77.9	217,937	87.9	22,332	36.9
House	251,086	81.4	220,747	89.0	30,339	50.2
Bicycle	129,474	42.0	108,645	43.8	20,829	34.4
Motorcycle or Vespa	17,376	5.6	11,304	4.6	6,072	10.0
Power Tiller	3,291	1.1	2,558	1.0	733	1.2
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	9,209	3.0	5,041	2.0	4,168	6.9
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	6,117	2.0	3,532	1.4	2,585	4.3
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	65	1.6	43	0.8	22	4.7
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	1,557	0.5	859	0.4	698	1.2
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	4,808	1.6	1,951	0.8	2,857	4.7
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	1,079	0.4	534	0.2	545	0.9

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unable to Work is a person who was not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to 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 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.

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

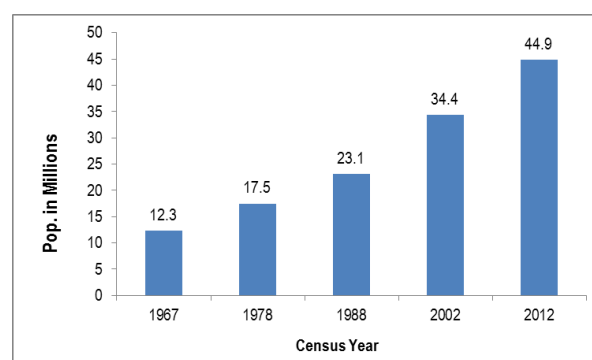
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions 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

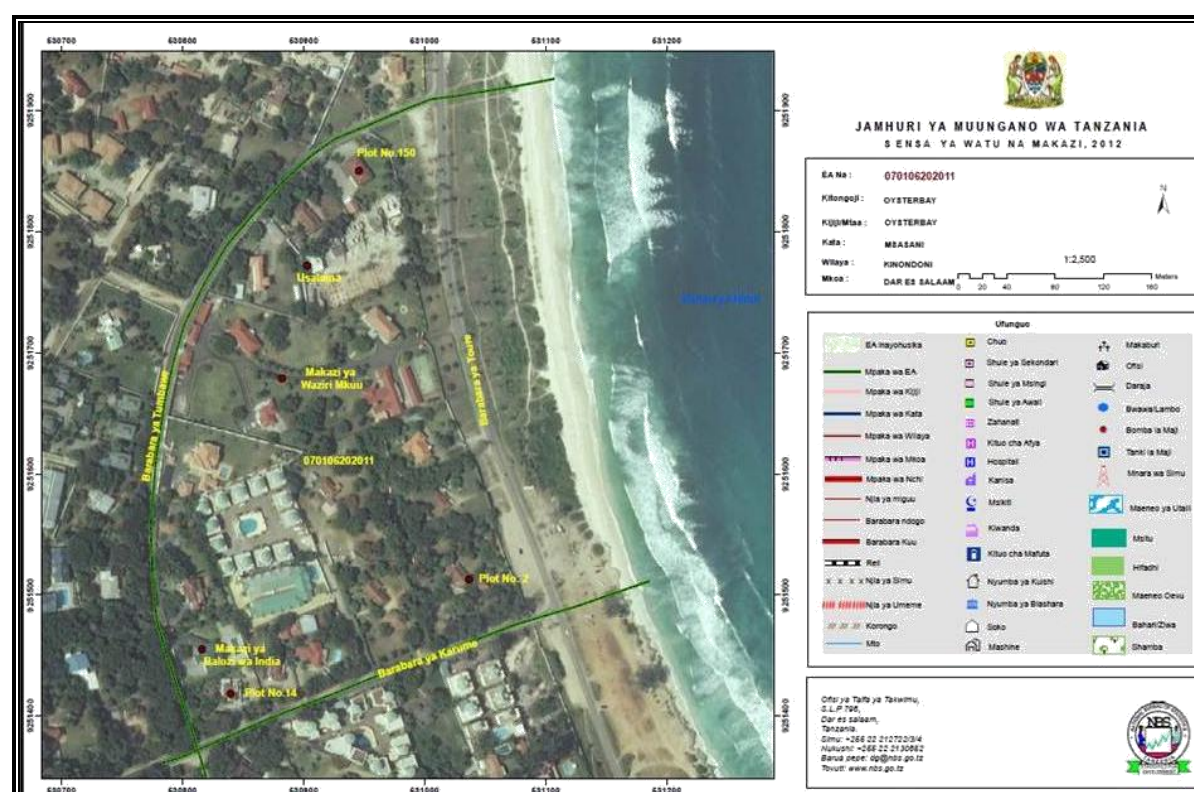
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater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

Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered 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 Schemes; Tanzanians Living Abroad (Diaspora); Agriculture; Ownership of Assets and Housing Conditions.

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of the available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

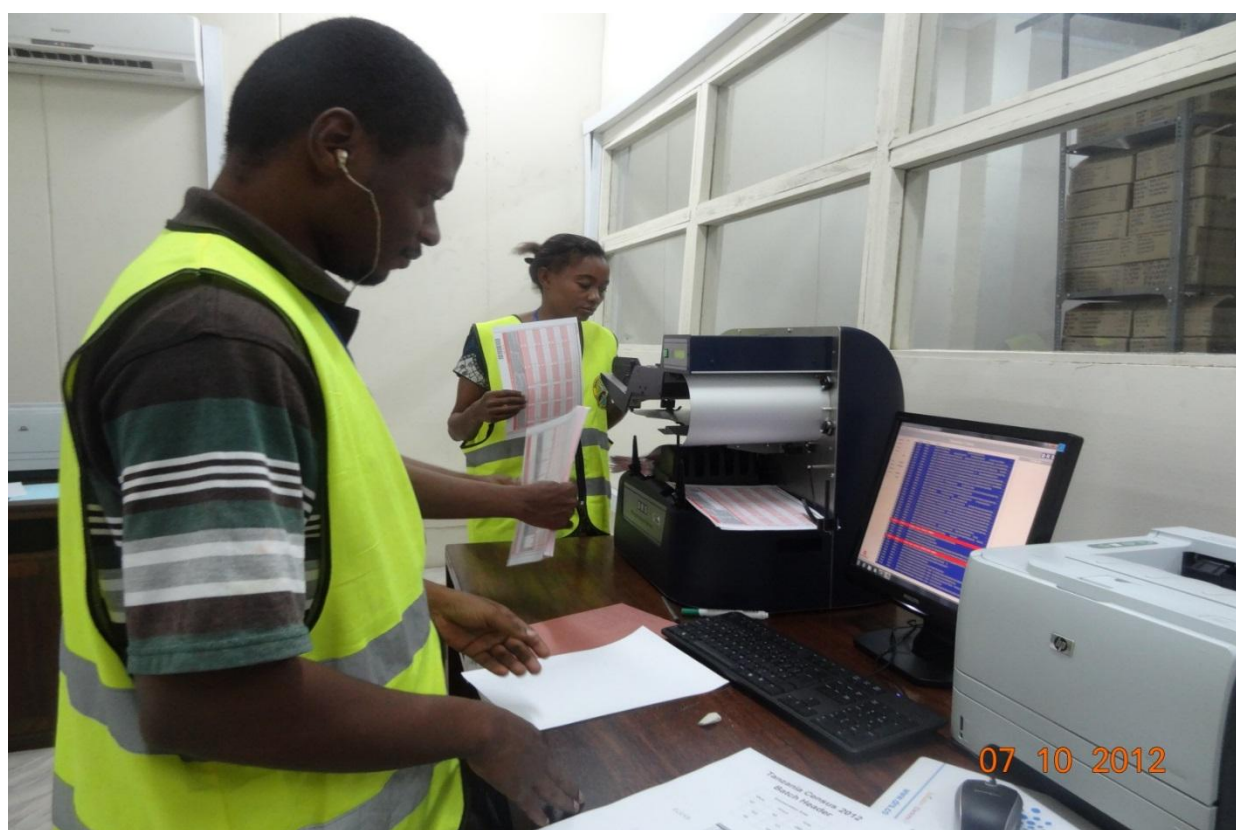
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Special Institutions (40 people) while in urban areas; it was Refugee Camps (40 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mara Region	1,743,830	100.00	1,440,418	100.00	303,412	100.00
Private Households	1,706,891	97.88	1,415,174	98.25	291,717	96.15
Special Institutions	481	0.03	40	0.00	441	0.15
Inmates Institutions	2,074	0.12	148	0.01	1,926	0.63
Hotel and Tourist Camps	4,459	0.26	1,625	0.11	2,834	0.93
Refugee Camps	110	0.01	70	0.00	40	0.01
Homeless People	506	0.03	434	0.03	72	0.02
Travellers/In transit	203	0.01	147	0.01	56	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,349	0.08	319	0.02	1,030	0.34
Educational Institutions	2,739	0.16	567	0.04	2,172	0.72
Orphanage Centres	283	0.02	152	0.01	131	0.04
Cloves/Fishing/Timber/Camps	24,735	1.42	21,742	1.51	2,993	0.99

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,743,830 persons in Mara Region, 1,706,891 (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 (1,415,174 persons) were five times more than those enumerated in the urban areas (291,717 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (887,115 persons) compared to male population (819,776 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mara Region	1,743,830	100.00	840,020	100.00	903,810	100.00
Private Households	1,706,891	97.88	819,776	97.59	887,115	98.15
Special Institutions	481	0.03	366	0.04	115	0.01
Inmates Institutions	2,074	0.12	1,924	0.23	150	0.02
Hotel and Tourist Camps	4,459	0.26	2,935	0.35	1,524	0.17
Refugee Camps	110	0.01	75	0.01	35	0.00
Homeless People	506	0.03	335	0.04	171	0.02
Travellers/In transit	203	0.01	144	0.02	59	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	1,349	0.08	436	0.05	913	0.10
Educational Institutions	2,739	0.16	1,477	0.18	1,262	0.14
Orphanage Centres	283	0.02	153	0.02	130	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	24,735	1.42	12,399	1.48	12,336	1.36

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Mara Region in 2012 was 1.7 million. Out of that, 82.6 percent (1.4 million) were residing in rural areas and 17.4 percent (0.3 million) were in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Mara Region was 2.5 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.6 percent while, in urban areas, the population growth rate was 1.8 percent. The average annual growth rate of Mara Region decreased from 2.6 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.5 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Mara 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					
Mara Region	946,418	1,363,397	1,743,830	44.1	27.9	2.6	2.5	28.2
Rural	846,599	1,109,791	1,440,418	31.1	29.8	.9	2.6	26.6
Urban	99,819	253,606	303,412	154.1	19.6	6.7	1.8	38.7

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across Districts. It ranges from 2.0 percent recorded in Rorya District Council to 3.5 percent recorded in Serengeti District.

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

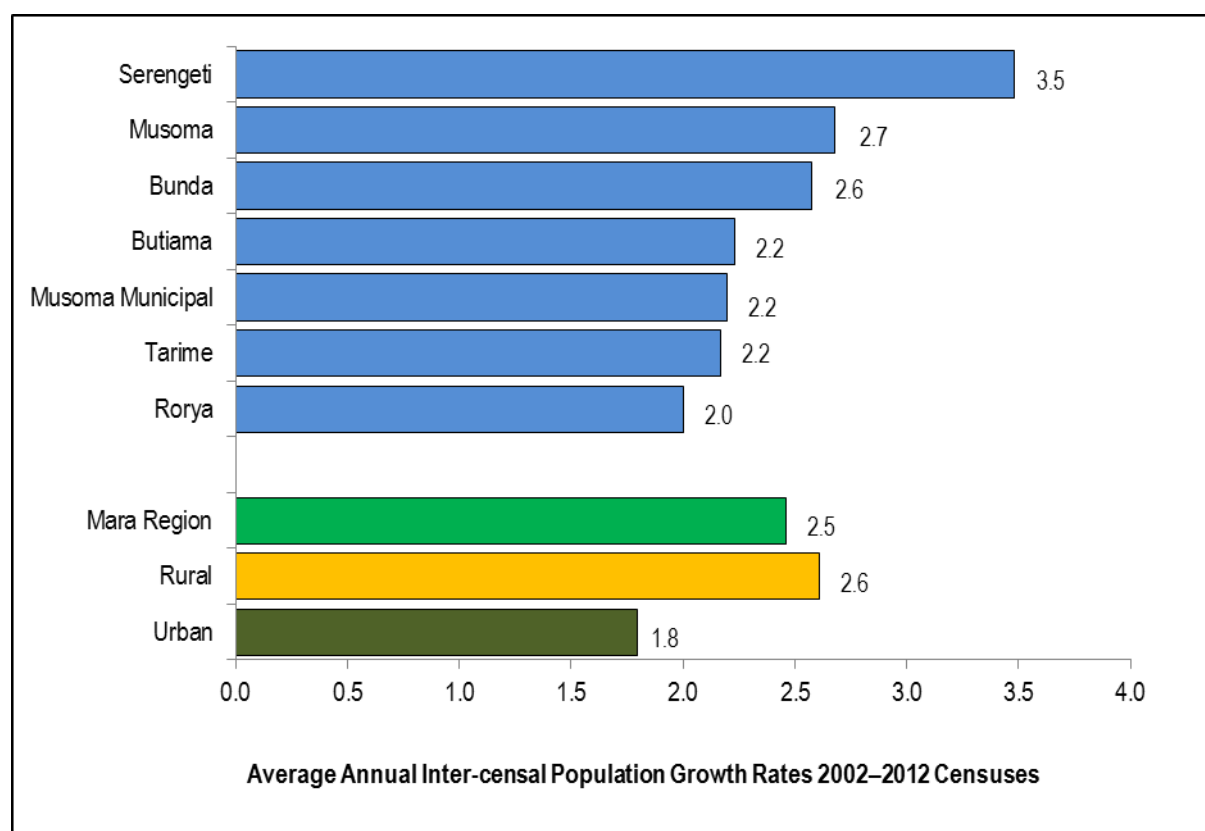


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Mara Region has decreased from 2.6 percent in 1967/78 to 2.5 percent in 2002/2012.

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

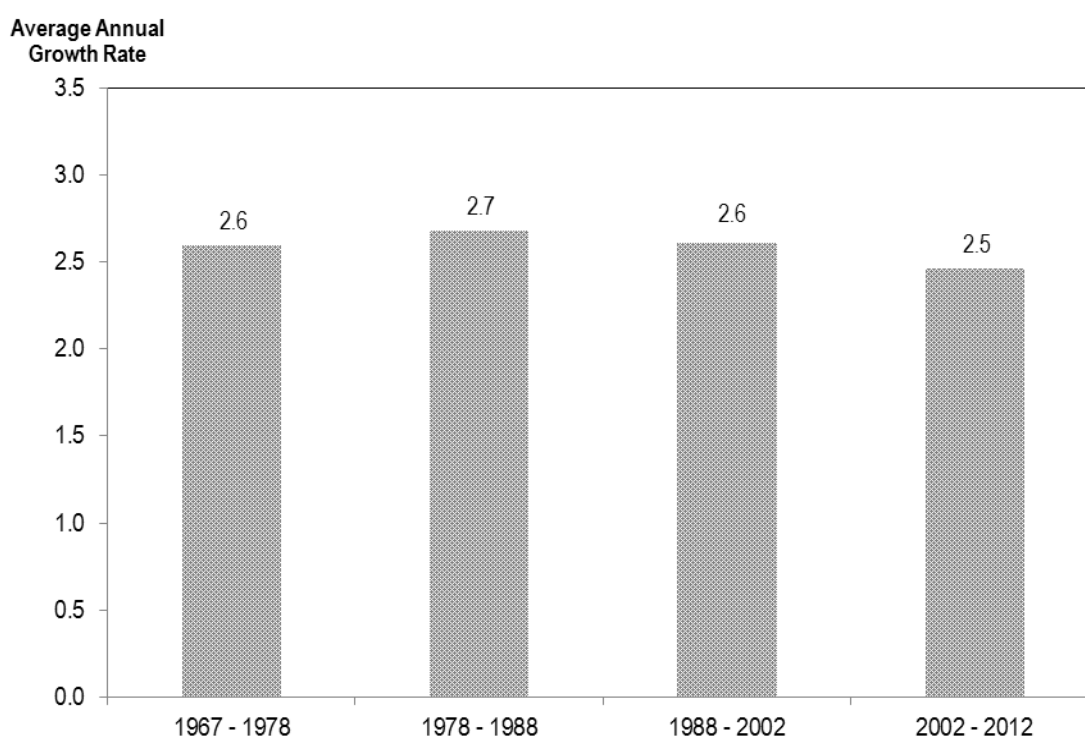


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Mara Region increased by 27.9 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Mara Region increased by 44.1 percent. Population increase was recorded in all Mara districts from 2002 to 2012 Census. The highest population change was recorded in Serengeti District (41.7 percent) while the lowest was recorded in Rorya District Council (22.1 percent).

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

Region	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
Mara Region	946,418	1,363,397	1,743,830	44.1	27.9	2.6	2.5	26.6	28.2
Rural	846,599	1,109,791	1,440,418	31.1	29.8	1.9	2.6	35.8	26.6
Urban	99,819	253,606	303,412	154.1	19.6	6.7	1.8	10.4	38.7
Tarime	331,790	273,555	339,693	-17.6	24.2	-1.4	2.2	-50.3	32.0
Serengeti	111,689	176,057	249,420	57.6	41.7	3.3	3.5	21.3	19.9
Musoma	233,338	136,414	178,356	-41.5	30.7	-3.8	2.7	-18.1	25.9
Bunda	201,164	258,930	335,061	28.7	29.4	1.8	2.6	38.4	26.9
Musoma Municipal	6,667	107,855	134,327	1,517.7	24.5	19.9	2.2	3.5	31.6
Rorya	N/A	217,176	265,241	N/A	22.1	N/A	2.0	N/A	34.7
Butiama	N/A	193,410	241,732	N/A	25.0	N/A	2.2	N/A	31.1

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Rorya and Butiama district councils are new

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by Districts and Rural-Urban areas in Mara Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Tarime District with 19.5 percent (339,693 persons) and the district with the smallest proportion of population was Musoma Municipal with 7.7 percent (134,327).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (1,440,418 persons) was almost five times the proportion of population in urban areas (303,412 persons).

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

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Mara Region	1,743,830	100.0	1,440,418	100.0	303,412	100.0
Tarime	339,693	19.5	273,347	19.0	66,346	21.9
Serengeti	249,420	14.3	227,936	15.8	21,484	7.1
Musoma	178,356	10.2	175,781	12.2	2,575	0.8
Bunda	335,061	19.2	276,671	19.2	58,390	19.2
Musoma Municipal	134,327	7.7	N/A	N/A	134,327	44.3
Rorya	265,241	15.2	252,189	17.5	13,052	4.3
Butiama	241,732	13.9	234,494	16.3	7,238	2.4

Note:

- (iii) N/A=Not Applicable
- (iv) Musoma Municipal council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by Districts and Rural-Urban Areas in Mara Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.1 million in 2002 to 1.4 million in 2012, an increase of 29.8 percent from the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.2 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 19.6 percent.

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

Region	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Mara Region	1,109,791	1,440,418	29.8	253,606	303,412	19.6
Tarime	212,520	273,347	28.6	61,035	66,346	8.7
Serengeti	161,024	227,936	41.6	15,033	21,484	42.9
Musoma	133,839	175,781	31.3	2,575	2,575	-
Bunda	207,124	276,671	33.6	51,806	58,390	12.7
Musoma Municipal	4,358	N/A	-100.0	103,497	134,327	29.8
Rorya	205,089	252,189	23.0	12,087	13,052	8.0
Butiama	185,837	234,494	26.2	7,573	7,238	-4.4

Note:

(v) N/A=Not Applicable

(vi) Musoma Municipal council has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

The quality of age and sex data in the 2012 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices, and was observed to have suffered non-negligible errors associated with age misreporting. In particular, strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” and “9” was noted. Age misreporting was generally higher among females compared to males, and more evident in Tanzania Zanzibar compared to Tanzania Mainland. Nonetheless, this may not necessarily affect the quality of indicators derived from the census data as there are recommended conventional procedures for correcting such anomalies. Age misreporting is a regular feature of sub-Saharan African census data.

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Mara Region was 93 males for every 100 females, 94 for Mara rural and 89 for Mara urban. This indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population of Mara Region aged 5 to 14 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females. For Mara rural, the sex ratio was above 100 for population aged 5 to 19 years. On the other hand, Mara urban sex ratio was less than 100 for all age groups.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,743,830	100.0	840,020	100.0	903,810	100.0	92.9
0–4	330,860	19.0	165,512	19.7	165,348	18.3	100.1
5–9	294,023	16.9	148,054	17.6	145,969	16.2	101.4
10–14	239,908	13.8	120,757	14.4	119,151	13.2	101.3
15–19	175,015	10.0	86,951	10.4	88,064	9.7	98.7
20–24	141,599	8.1	62,236	7.4	79,363	8.8	78.4
25–29	112,405	6.4	48,547	5.8	63,858	7.1	76.0
30–34	97,348	5.6	44,214	5.3	53,134	5.9	83.2
35–39	79,974	4.6	36,568	4.4	43,406	4.8	84.2
40–44	64,927	3.7	30,601	3.6	34,326	3.8	89.1
45–49	48,713	2.8	23,245	2.8	25,468	2.8	91.3
50–54	42,673	2.4	20,185	2.4	22,488	2.5	89.8
55–59	28,202	1.6	13,087	1.6	15,115	1.7	86.6
60–64	27,066	1.6	12,640	1.5	14,426	1.6	87.6
65–69	17,416	1.0	8,061	1.0	9,355	1.0	86.2
70–74	16,646	1.0	7,565	0.9	9,081	1.0	83.3
75–79	11,150	0.6	5,306	0.6	5,844	0.6	90.8
80+	15,905	0.9	6,491	0.8	9,414	1.0	69.0

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,440,418	100.0	697,497	100.0	742,921	100.0	93.9
0–4	283,290	19.7	141,835	20.3	141,455	19.0	100.3
5–9	250,176	17.4	126,579	18.1	123,597	16.6	102.4
10–14	200,736	13.9	102,186	14.7	98,550	13.3	103.7
15–19	138,814	9.6	70,430	10.1	68,384	9.2	103.0
20–24	110,439	7.7	48,669	7.0	61,770	8.3	78.8
25–29	88,313	6.1	37,955	5.4	50,358	6.8	75.4
30–34	77,586	5.4	34,916	5.0	42,670	5.7	81.8
35–39	64,427	4.5	29,306	4.2	35,121	4.7	83.4
40–44	53,190	3.7	24,929	3.6	28,261	3.8	88.2
45–49	39,955	2.8	18,993	2.7	20,962	2.8	90.6
50–54	34,965	2.4	16,456	2.4	18,509	2.5	88.9
55–59	23,388	1.6	10,811	1.5	12,577	1.7	86.0
60–64	22,625	1.6	10,544	1.5	12,081	1.6	87.3
65–69	14,899	1.0	6,888	1.0	8,011	1.1	86.0
70–74	14,306	1.0	6,576	0.9	7,730	1.0	85.1
75–79	9,656	0.7	4,669	0.7	4,987	0.7	93.6
80+	13,653	0.9	5,755	0.8	7,898	1.1	72.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	303,412	100.0	142,523	100.0	160,889	100.0	88.6
0–4	47,570	15.7	23,677	16.6	23,893	14.9	99.1
5–9	43,847	14.5	21,475	15.1	22,372	13.9	96.0
10–14	39,172	12.9	18,571	13.0	20,601	12.8	90.1
15–19	36,201	11.9	16,521	11.6	19,680	12.2	83.9
20–24	31,160	10.3	13,567	9.5	17,593	10.9	77.1
25–29	24,092	7.9	10,592	7.4	13,500	8.4	78.5
30–34	19,762	6.5	9,298	6.5	10,464	6.5	88.9
35–39	15,547	5.1	7,262	5.1	8,285	5.1	87.7
40–44	11,737	3.9	5,672	4.0	6,065	3.8	93.5
45–49	8,758	2.9	4,252	3.0	4,506	2.8	94.4
50–54	7,708	2.5	3,729	2.6	3,979	2.5	93.7
55–59	4,814	1.6	2,276	1.6	2,538	1.6	89.7
60–64	4,441	1.5	2,096	1.5	2,345	1.5	89.4
65–69	2,517	0.8	1,173	0.8	1,344	0.8	87.3
70–74	2,340	0.8	989	0.7	1,351	0.8	73.2
75–79	1,494	0.5	637	0.4	857	0.5	74.3
80+	2,252	0.7	736	0.5	1,516	0.9	48.5

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 Mara urban (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

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

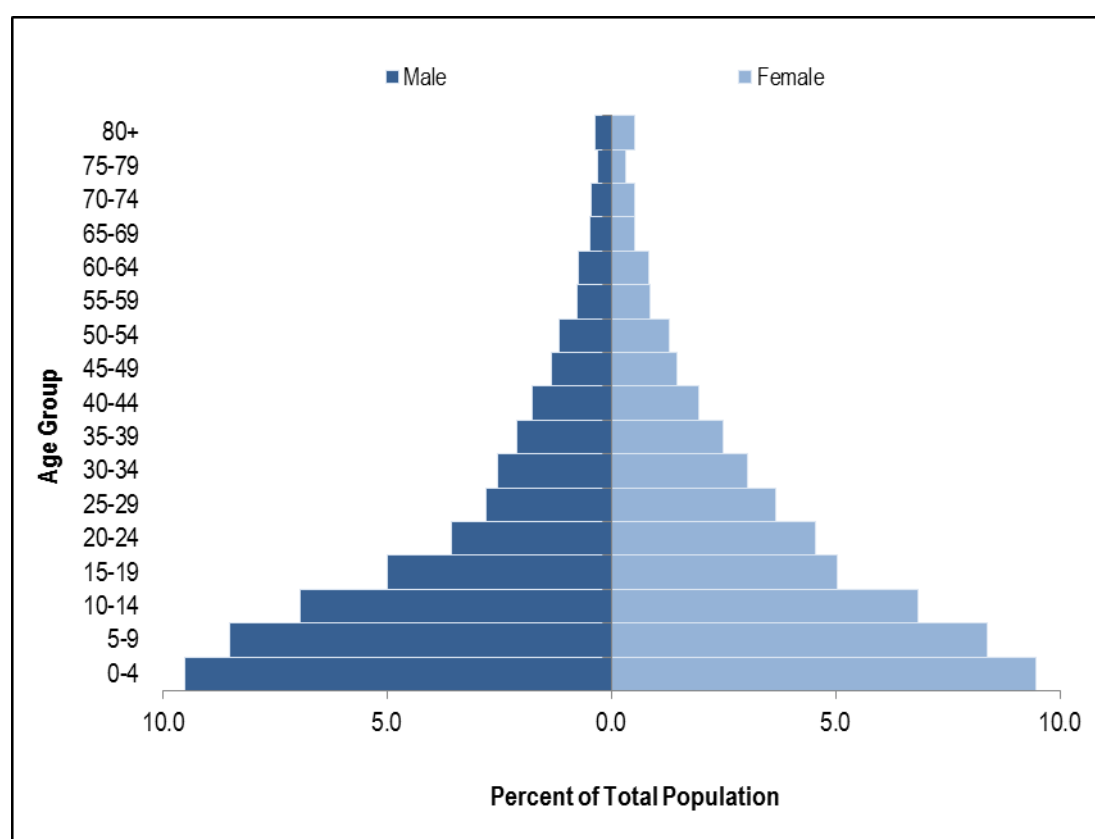


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mara Rural, 2012 Census

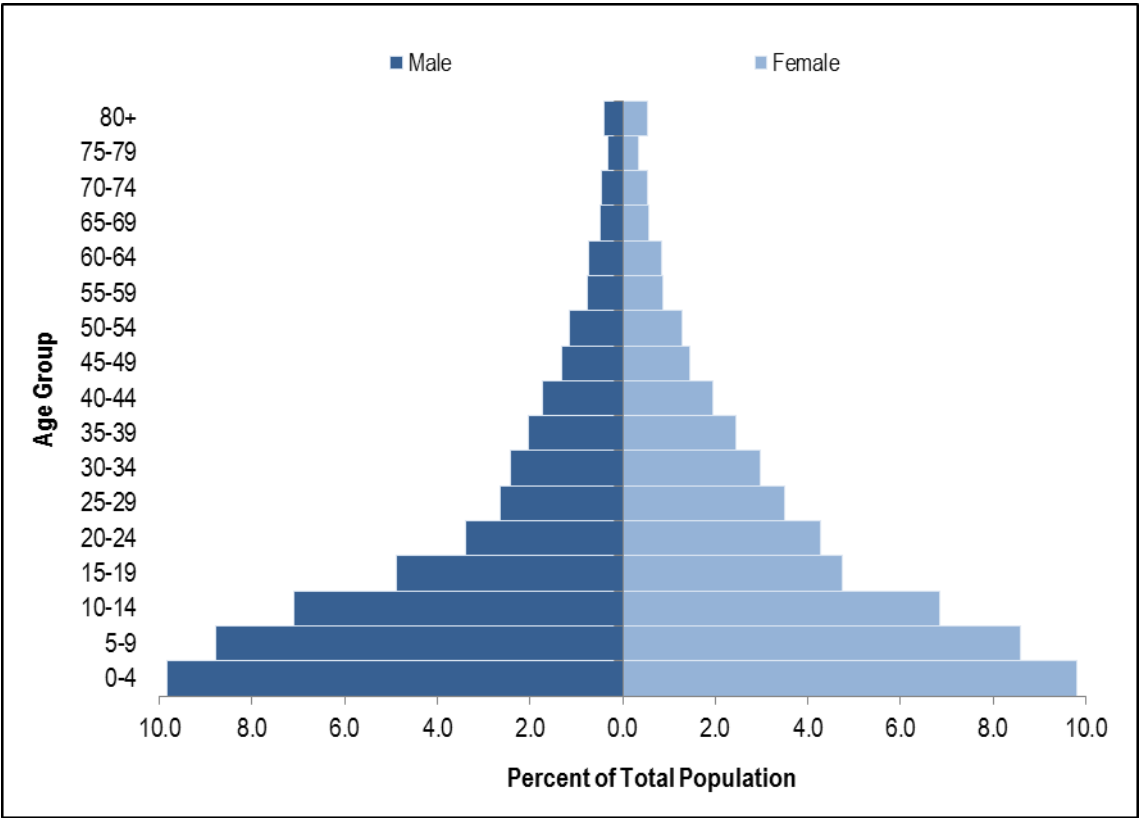
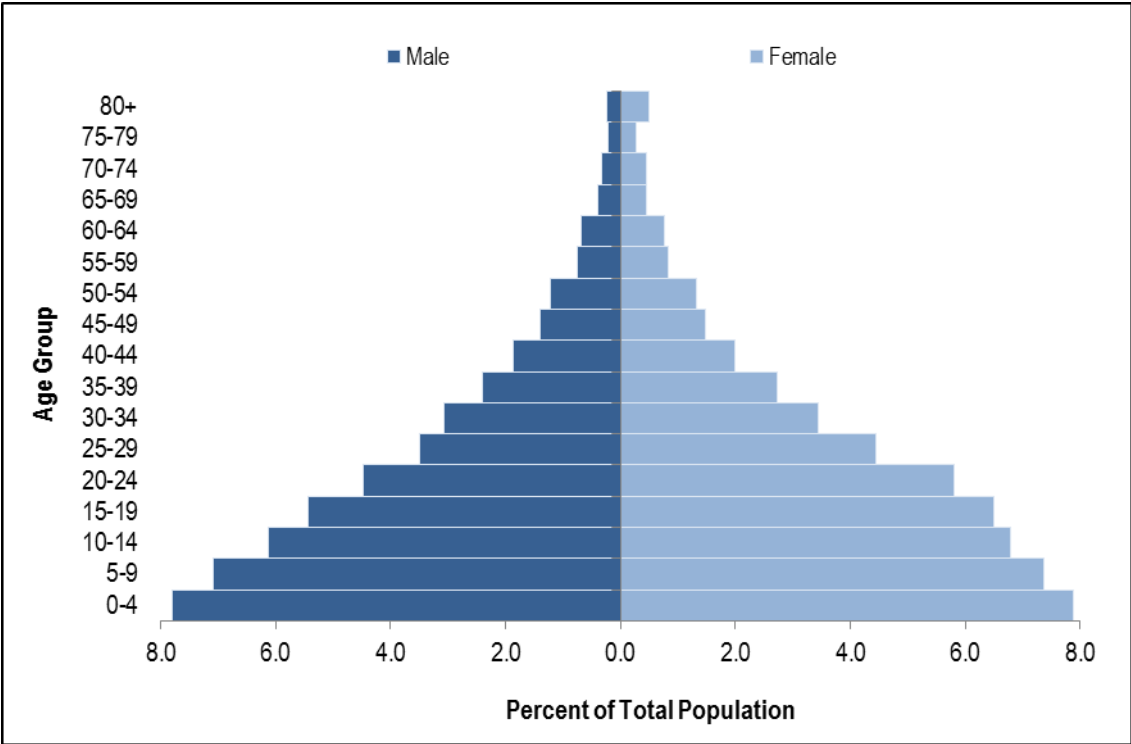


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mara Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population whereby 50 percent of Mara total population was below 15 years of age and only four (4) percent of the population were aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

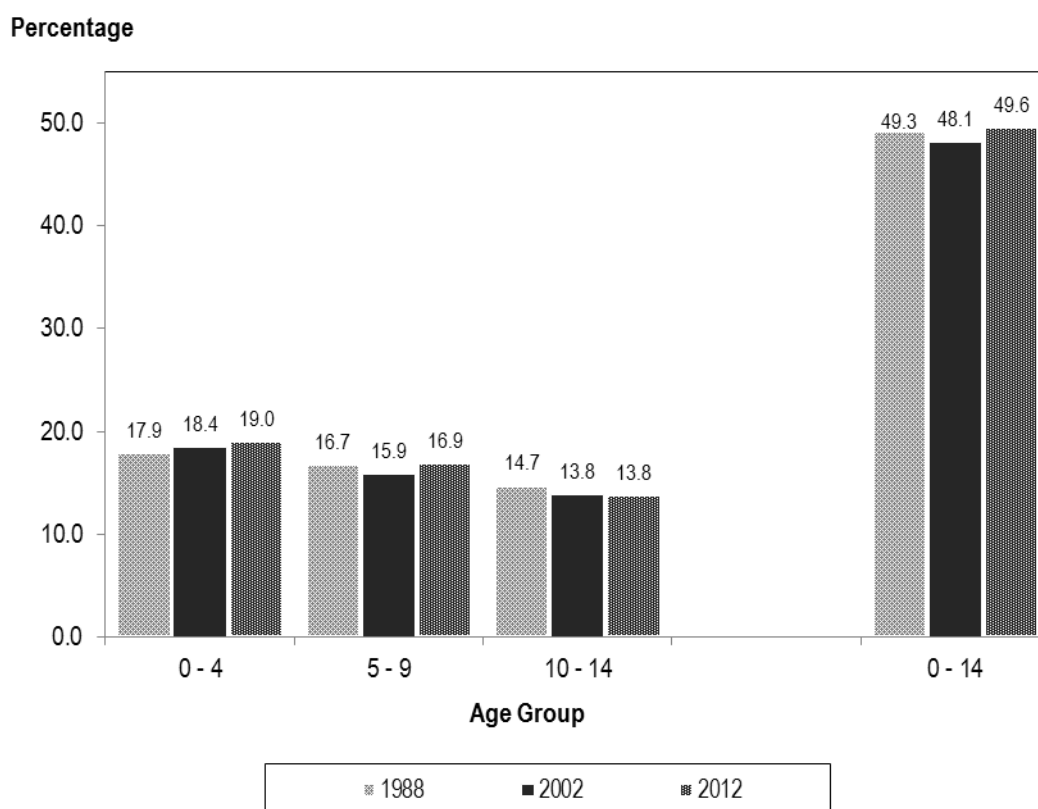
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Mara		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,743,830	100.0	1,440,418	100.0	303,412	100.0
Male	840,020	48.2	697,497	48.4	142,523	47.0
Female	903,810	51.8	742,921	51.6	160,889	53.0
Children (Under 1 year)	66,447	3.8	56,315	3.9	10,132	3.3
Male	33,172	3.9	28,133	4.0	5,039	3.5
Female	33,275	3.7	28,182	3.8	5,093	3.2
Children (0–4 years)	330,860	19.0	283,290	19.7	47,570	15.7
Male	165,512	19.7	141,835	20.3	23,677	16.6
Female	165,348	18.3	141,455	19.0	23,893	14.9
Young Population (0–14 years)	864,791	49.6	734,202	51.0	130,589	43.0
Male	434,323	51.7	370,600	53.1	63,723	44.7
Female	430,468	47.6	363,602	48.9	66,866	41.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	970,242	55.6	818,350	56.8	151,892	50.1
Male	488,149	58.1	414,640	59.4	73,509	51.6
Female	482,093	53.3	403,710	54.3	78,383	48.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	316,614	18.2	249,253	17.3	67,361	22.2
Male	149,187	17.8	119,099	17.1	30,088	21.1
Female	167,427	18.5	130,154	17.5	37,273	23.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	548,028	31.4	432,541	30.0	115,487	38.1
Male	251,964	30.0	199,919	28.7	52,045	36.5
Female	296,064	32.8	232,622	31.3	63,442	39.4
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	364,212	20.9	306,914	21.3	57,298	18.9
Male	183,352	21.8	155,790	22.3	27,562	19.3
Female	180,860	20.0	151,124	20.3	29,736	18.5
Secondary School (14–17 years)	145,965	8.4	117,503	8.2	28,462	9.4
Male	74,278	8.8	61,153	8.8	13,125	9.2
Female	71,687	7.9	56,350	7.6	15,337	9.5
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	817,922	46.9	653,702	45.4	164,220	54.1
Male	378,274	45.0	303,009	43.4	75,265	52.8
Female	439,648	48.6	350,693	47.2	88,955	55.3
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	387,619	42.9	307,526	41.4	80,093	49.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	88,183	5.1	75,139	5.2	13,044	4.3
Male	40,063	4.8	34,432	4.9	5,631	4.0
Female	48,120	5.3	40,707	5.5	7,413	4.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	61,117	3.5	52,514	3.6	8,603	2.8
Male	27,423	3.3	23,888	3.4	3,535	2.5
Female	33,694	3.7	28,626	3.9	5,068	3.1
Age-Dependency Ratio		113		120		85

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age decreased from 49.3 percent in 1988 Census to 48.1 percent in 2002 Census but increased to 49.6 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over the 24 years period.

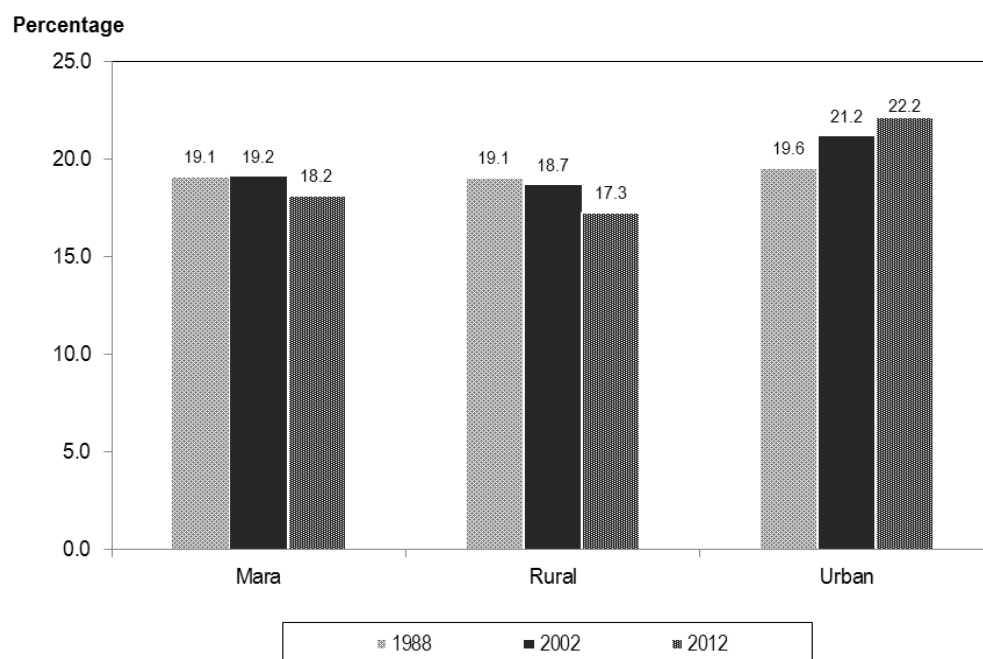
**Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Mara Region
1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

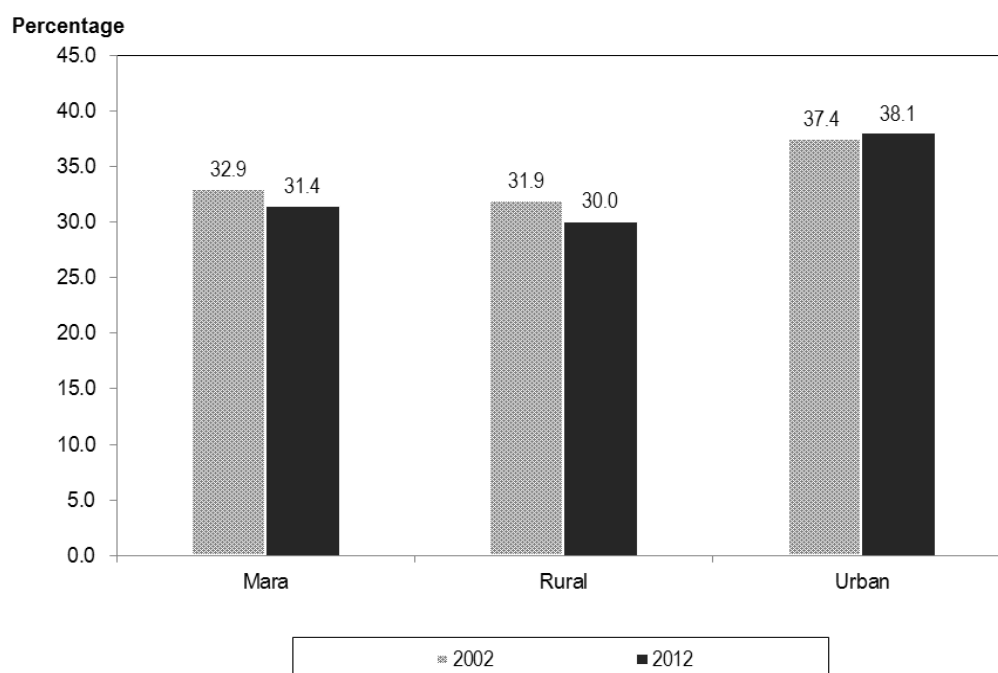
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Mara Region, Mara rural and Mara urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Mara Region decreased from 19.1 percent in 1988 and 2002 Census to 18.2 percent in 2012 census. For Mara rural, the proportion decreased from 19.1 percent in 1988 to 17.3 percent in the 2012 Census. On the other hand, it increased from 19.6 to 22.2 percent for Mara urban areas over the same period.

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



According to the 2012 PHC the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 32.9 percent in 2002 to 31.4 percent in 2012 for Mara Region and decreased from 31.9 to 30 percent for Mara rural. Regarding Mara urban, it increased from 37.4 to 38.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

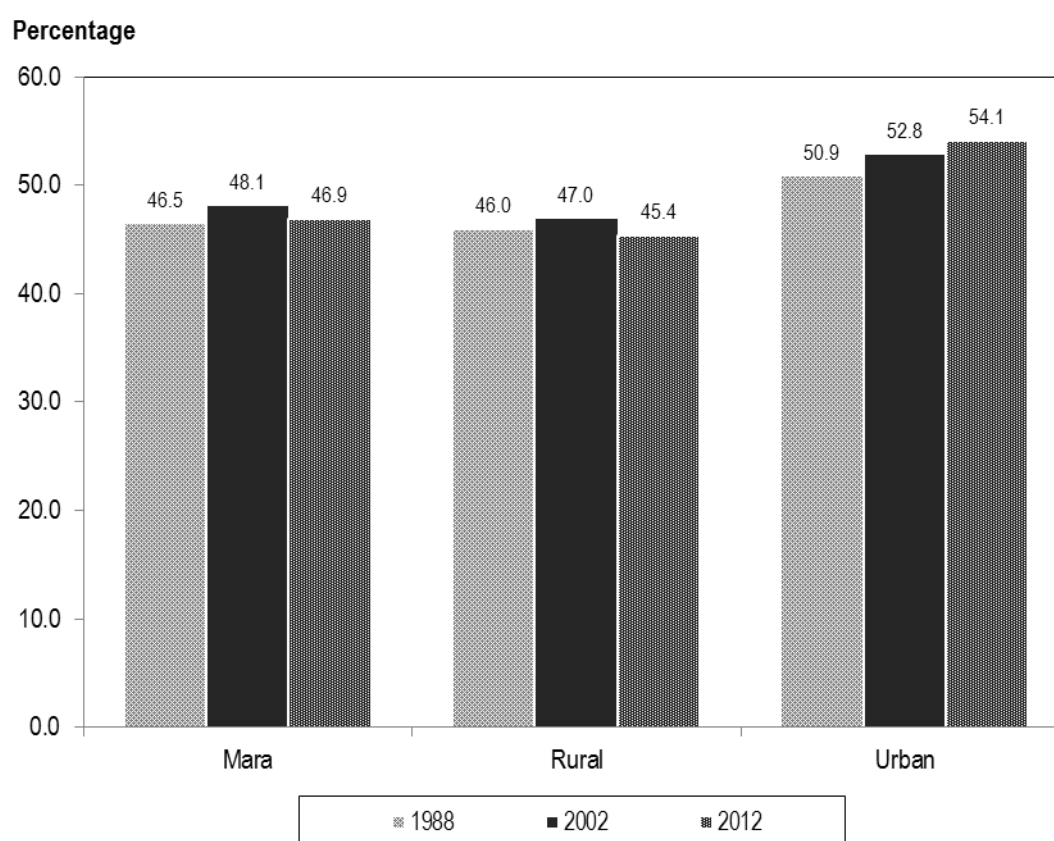
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Mara Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Mara's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 46.5 percent in 1988 Census to 48.1 percent in 2002 and then decreased to 46.9 percent in 2012. It increased from 46 percent in 1988 to 47 percent in 2002 and then decreased to 45.4 percent in 2012 Census for Mara rural. On the other hand, it increased from 50.9 to 54.1 percent Mara urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

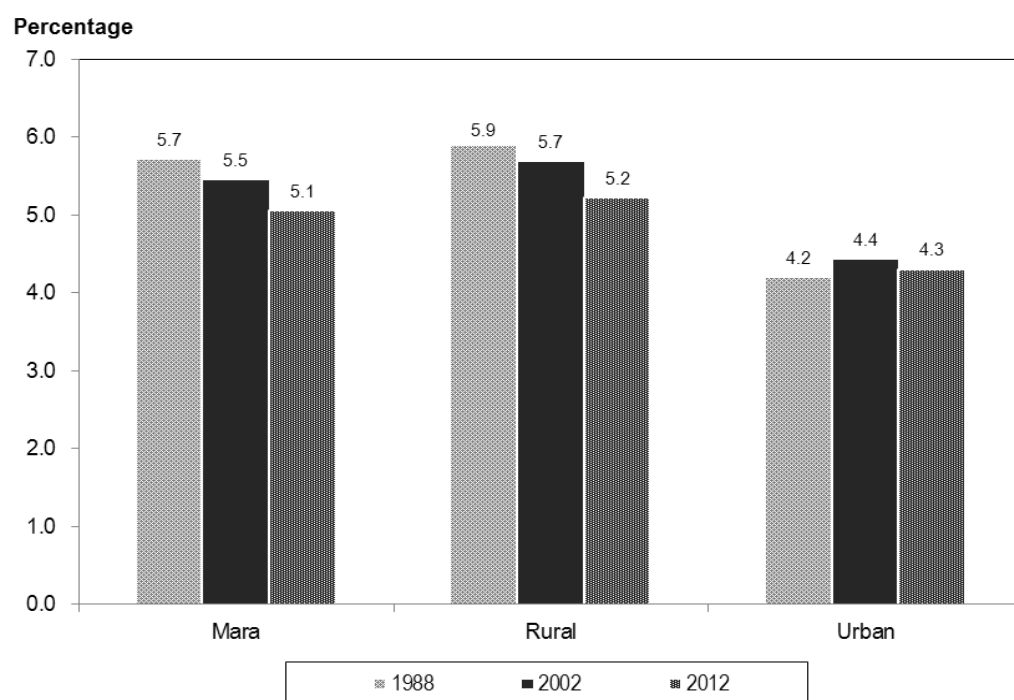
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Mara Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mara Region decreased from six (5.7) percent in 1988 to five (5.1) percent in 2012 Census. The same trend is observed in Mara rural. However, it remained the same at four (4) percent in the same period (Figure 3.8).

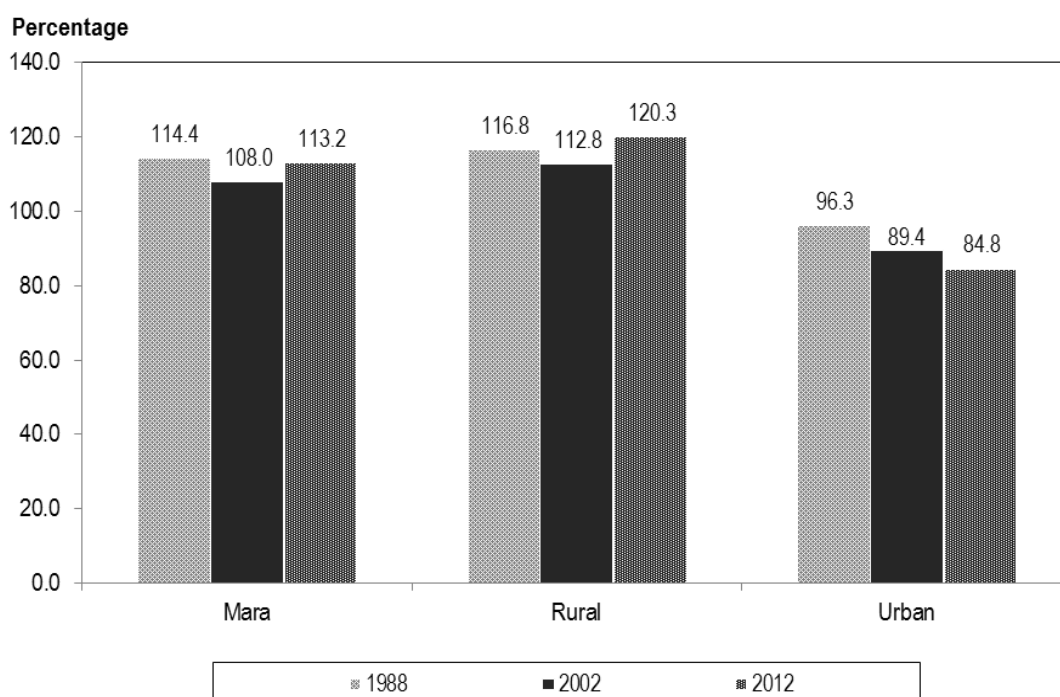
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Mara Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Mara age dependency ratio was 113 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 113 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Mara 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 (312,444) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Mara Region had a total of 308,483 private households. Eighty (80.4) percent of the private households (248,001 households) were in rural areas and 19.6 percent (60,482 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty two (62.1) percent and 37.9 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Mara 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	308,483	191,624	62.1	116,859	37.9	248,001	80.4	155,644	81.2	92,357	79.0	60,482	19.6	35,980	18.8	24,502	21.0
< 10	271	190	70.1	81	29.9	241	88.9	171	90.0	70	86.4	30	11.1	19	10.0	11	13.6
10-14	1,220	642	52.6	578	47.4	915	75.0	502	78.2	413	71.5	305	25.0	140	21.8	165	28.5
15-19	5,470	2,466	45.1	3,004	54.9	3,735	68.3	1,682	68.2	2,053	68.3	1,735	31.7	784	31.8	951	31.7
20-24	19,470	10,595	54.4	8,875	45.6	14,324	73.6	7,982	75.3	6,342	71.5	5,146	26.4	2,613	24.7	2,533	28.5
25-29	33,797	21,762	64.4	12,035	35.6	25,397	75.1	16,652	76.5	8,745	72.7	8,400	24.9	5,110	23.5	3,290	27.3
30-34	41,879	27,970	66.8	13,909	33.2	32,670	78.0	22,133	79.1	10,537	75.8	9,209	22.0	5,837	20.9	3,372	24.2
35-39	39,751	26,168	65.8	13,583	34.2	31,811	80.0	21,159	80.9	10,652	78.4	7,940	20.0	5,009	19.1	2,931	21.6
40-44	36,480	23,374	64.1	13,106	35.9	29,830	81.8	19,226	82.3	10,604	80.9	6,650	18.2	4,148	17.7	2,502	19.1
45-49	29,118	18,464	63.4	10,654	36.6	23,899	82.1	15,239	82.5	8,660	81.3	5,219	17.9	3,225	17.5	1,994	18.7
50-54	26,755	16,308	61.0	10,447	39.0	21,980	82.2	13,433	82.4	8,547	81.8	4,775	17.8	2,875	17.6	1,900	18.2
55-59	18,331	10,845	59.2	7,486	40.8	15,192	82.9	9,002	83.0	6,190	82.7	3,139	17.1	1,843	17.0	1,296	17.3
60-64	17,782	10,448	58.8	7,334	41.2	14,854	83.5	8,762	83.9	6,092	83.1	2,928	16.5	1,686	16.1	1,242	16.9
65-69	11,345	6,675	58.8	4,670	41.2	9,707	85.6	5,729	85.8	3,978	85.2	1,638	14.4	946	14.2	692	14.8
70-74	10,796	6,225	57.7	4,571	42.3	9,361	86.7	5,455	87.6	3,906	85.5	1,435	13.3	770	12.4	665	14.5
75-79	7,221	4,422	61.2	2,799	38.8	6,362	88.1	3,949	89.3	2,413	86.2	859	11.9	473	10.7	386	13.8
80+	8,797	5,070	57.6	3,727	42.4	7,723	87.8	4,568	90.1	3,155	84.7	1,074	12.2	502	9.9	572	15.3

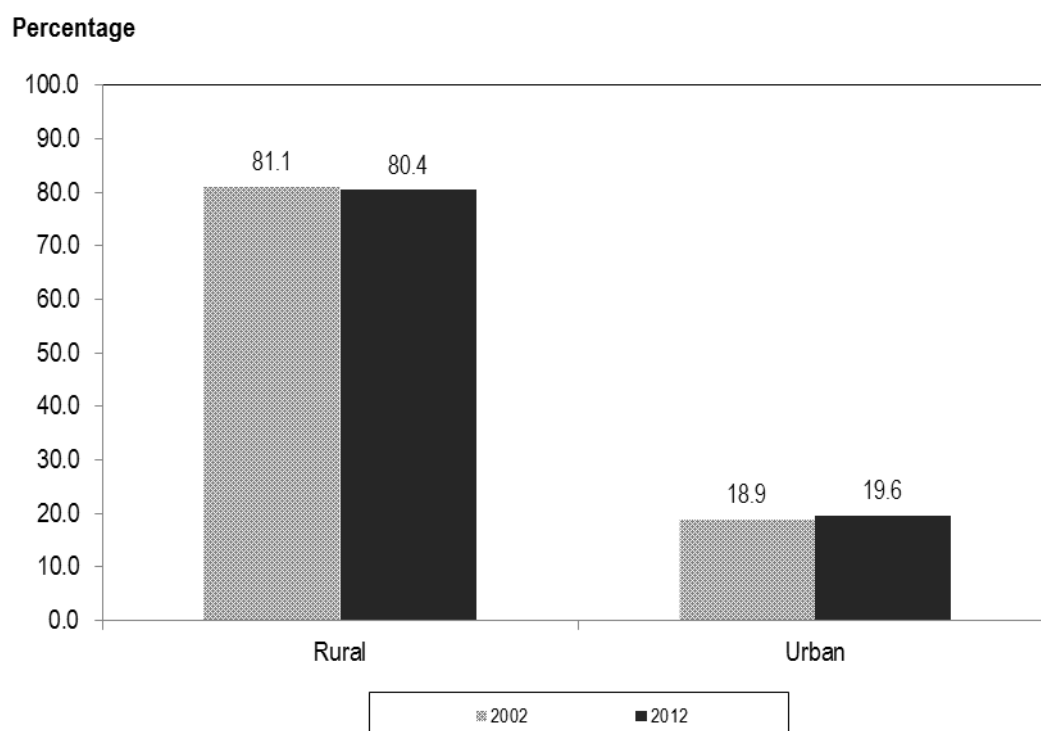
Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Tarime being the district with the largest population had 20.9 percent of the total number of private households in Mara Region while Musoma Municipal had the smallest proportion of the private households (8.6 percent). The district with the largest proportion of private households in rural areas was Musoma District (98.1 percent) followed by Butiama (96.7 percent), while in urban areas, the biggest proportion of private households was Musoma Municipal (100 percent).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mara Region	308,483	100.0	248,001	80.4	60,482	19.6
Tarime	64,482	20.9	51,088	79.2	13,394	20.8
Serengeti	41,003	13.3	36,884	90.0	4,119	10.0
Musoma	27,917	9.0	27,387	98.1	530	1.9
Bunda	56,121	18.2	44,333	79.0	11,788	21.0
Musoma Municipal	26,656	8.6	N/A	N/A	26,656	100.0
Rorya	52,492	17.0	49,793	94.9	2,699	5.1
Butiama	39,812	12.9	38,516	96.7	1,296	3.3

Figure 4.1 shows a slight increase in urban households in Mara Region from 18.9 percent in 2002 to 19.6 percent in 2012 Censuses, while there is a slight decrease in rural households from 81.1 percent to 80.4 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centers in recent years.

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Mara Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.5 persons, which is higher compared to 4.4 persons in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 5.7 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.8 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.4 persons in Butiama District to 6.3 persons in Musoma District.

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

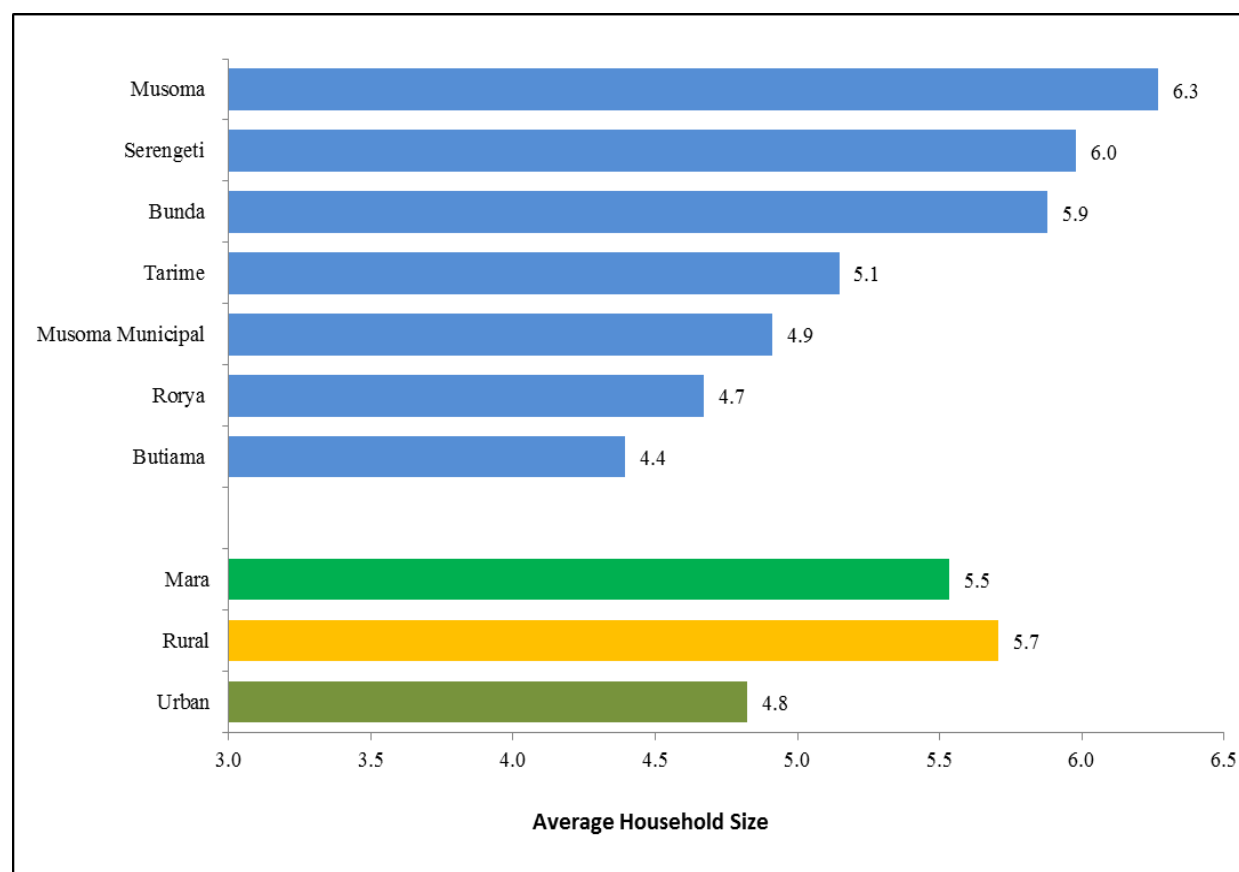


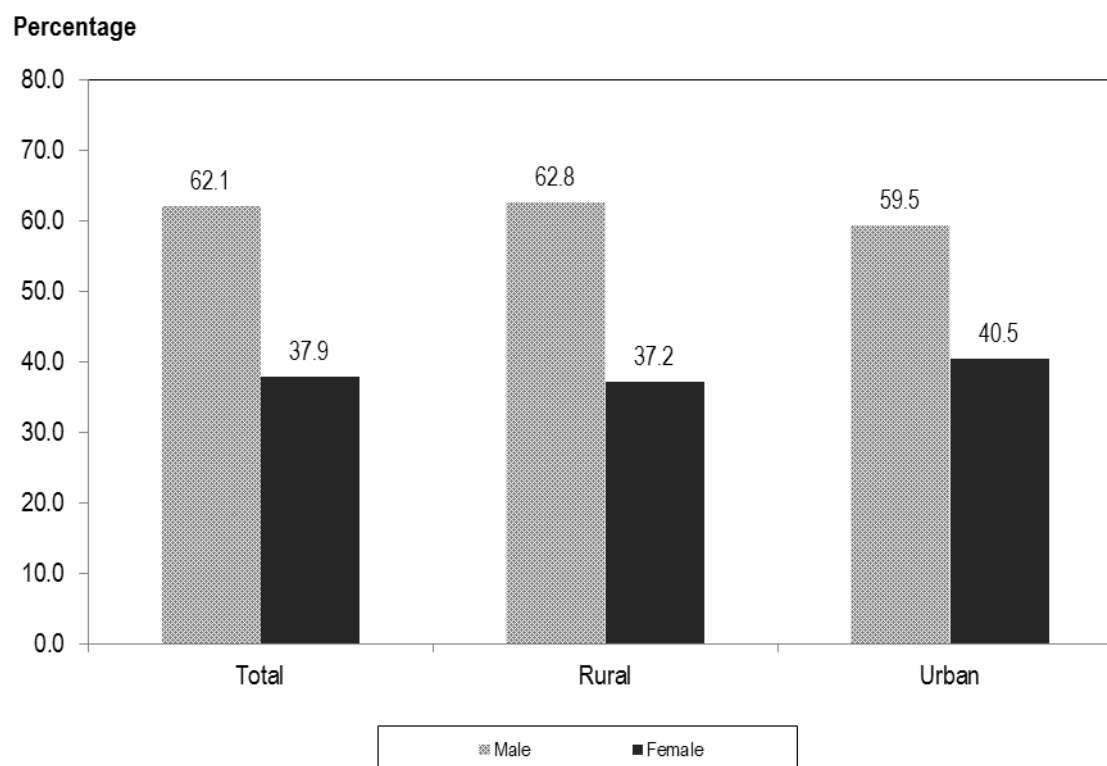
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Mara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mara Region	225,211	1,706,891	51,063	308,483	4.4	5.5
Rural	186,458	1,415,174	41,393	248,001	4.5	5.7
Urban	38,753	291,717	9,670	60,482	4.0	4.8

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty two (62.1) percent of the total private households in Mara Region were headed by males and about thirty eight (37.9) percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 69.9 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 62.1 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households increased from 30.1 percent in 2002 Census to 37.9 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mara Region	69.9	30.1	62.1	37.9
Rural	72.2	27.8	62.8	37.2
Urban	59.8	40.2	59.5	40.5

The average household size for female headed households is almost twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 7.6 compared with 4.3 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mara Region	308,483	191,624	116,859	5.5	4.3	7.6
Rural	248,001	155,644	92,357	5.7	4.4	7.9
Urban	60,482	35,980	24,502	4.8	3.8	6.4
Tarime	64,482	40,611	23,871	5.1	3.9	7.3
Serengeti	41,003	25,626	15,377	6.0	4.6	8.2
Musoma	27,917	19,290	8,627	6.3	4.4	10.4
Bunda	56,121	35,150	20,971	5.9	4.5	8.1
Musoma Municipal	26,656	15,684	10,972	4.9	3.9	6.4
Rorya	52,492	30,959	21,533	4.7	3.8	5.9
Butiama	39,812	24,304	15,508	4.4	3.5	5.8

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

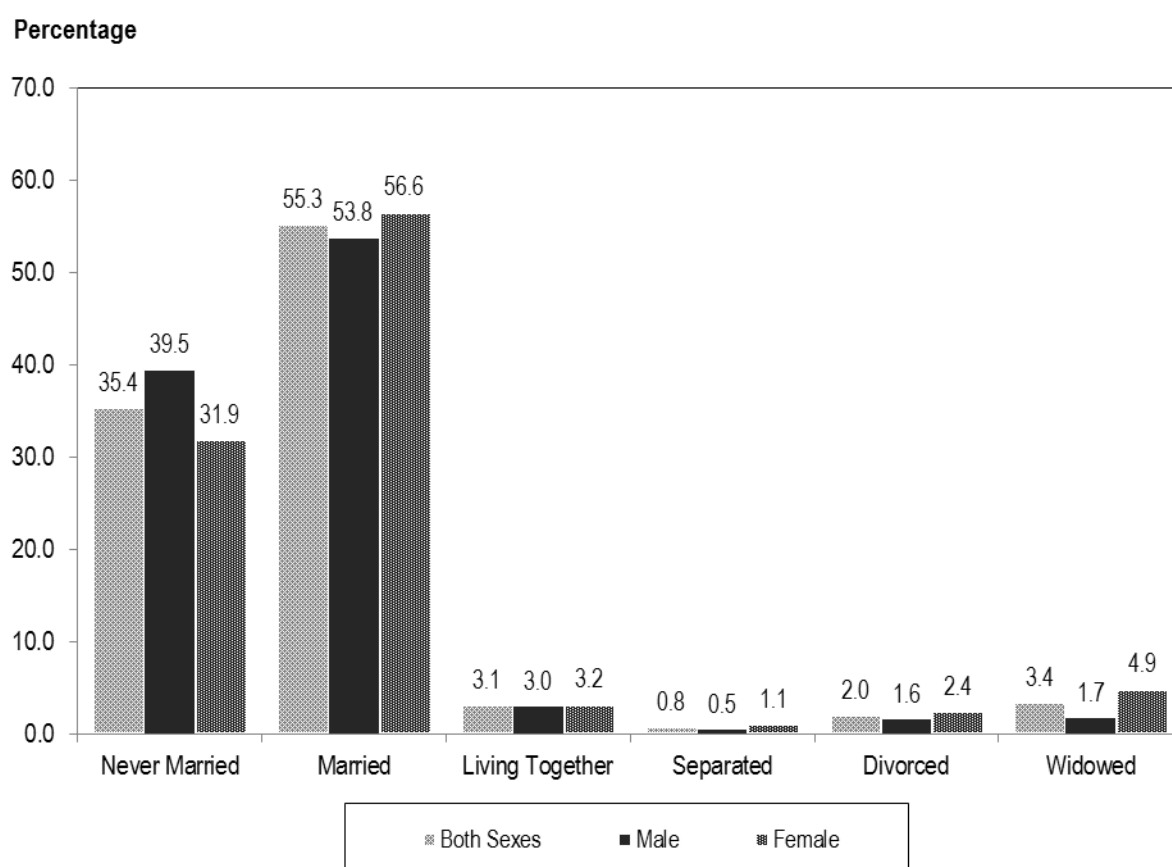
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Mara Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 35.4 percent of the people in Mara aged 15 years and above had never married, and 85.8 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 55.3 percent of the people were married and three (3.4) 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 85.8 percent for persons of age 15–19 to 12.8 percent for those aged 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	854,867	35.4	55.3	3.1	2.0	0.8	3.4
15–19	171,133	85.8	13.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	136,531	53.5	41.8	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.1
25–29	108,863	28.1	66.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
30–34	94,441	16.3	75.0	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.1
35–39	77,639	12.1	78.8	3.8	3.8	1.2	0.2
40–44	63,043	10.6	80.6	3.6	1.7	1.5	2.0
45–49	47,421	7.6	79.7	3.5	2.0	1.6	5.5
50–54	41,645	9.9	76.2	3.3	2.2	1.9	6.5
55–59	27,573	10.6	67.8	6.3	5.1	2.0	8.2
60–64	26,541	12.3	67.9	4.6	3.7	1.8	9.7
65–69	17,084	7.6	66.0	6.7	4.0	1.8	13.8
70–74	16,335	11.7	57.4	5.2	4.0	1.6	20.1
75–79	10,970	10.4	45.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	39.2
80+	15,648	12.8	35.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	48.5

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban residence. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (39.5 percent) was higher than that of females (31.9 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (4.9 percent) was more than twice that of males (1.7 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	391,874	39.5	53.8	3.0	1.6	0.5	1.7
15–19	85,055	92.0	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	59,438	68.3	27.7	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.1
25–29	46,446	35.8	59.0	4.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
30–34	42,376	17.8	74.1	4.0	3.6	0.4	0.1
35–39	35,121	11.4	80.4	4.3	3.0	0.6	0.2
40–44	29,455	8.4	84.1	4.2	0.8	0.9	1.6
45–49	22,453	5.1	84.9	4.0	1.0	0.9	4.0
50–54	19,575	6.2	83.8	3.9	1.2	1.2	3.9
55–59	12,727	5.6	80.1	5.8	2.9	1.3	4.2
60–64	12,345	5.9	81.1	4.8	2.2	1.2	4.7
65–69	7,888	3.7	80.6	5.8	2.6	1.5	5.9
70–74	7,401	5.3	77.5	5.3	2.4	1.3	8.1
75–79	5,222	4.9	72.5	3.7	1.5	1.3	16.0
80+	6,372	6.1	66.4	3.2	1.1	1.4	21.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	462,993	31.9	56.6	3.2	2.4	1.1	4.9
15–19	86,078	79.7	19.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	77,093	42.2	52.7	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.1
25–29	62,417	22.3	71.5	4.8	0.7	0.6	0.0
30–34	52,065	15.1	75.7	3.8	4.1	1.2	0.1
35–39	42,518	12.7	77.5	3.4	4.5	1.6	0.2
40–44	33,588	12.5	77.5	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.3
45–49	24,968	9.9	75.0	3.1	2.8	2.3	6.9
50–54	22,070	13.2	69.6	2.8	3.2	2.5	8.8
55–59	14,846	14.9	57.3	6.7	7.0	2.5	11.6
60–64	14,196	17.9	56.4	4.4	5.0	2.3	14.0
65–69	9,196	11.0	53.6	7.5	5.3	2.0	20.6
70–74	8,934	17.0	40.8	5.0	5.3	1.8	30.0
75–79	5,748	15.4	20.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	60.3
80+	9,276	17.4	13.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	66.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	691,911	34.5	56.3	3.0	1.9	0.7	3.5
15–19	136,460	85.3	14.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	108,081	52.6	43.0	1.9	2.3	0.1	0.1
25–29	86,309	27.4	67.3	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
30–34	75,854	16.0	75.7	3.6	3.8	0.8	0.1
35–39	63,001	11.9	79.5	3.6	3.7	1.1	0.2
40–44	51,980	10.4	81.1	3.6	1.5	1.4	2.0
45–49	39,085	7.5	80.3	3.5	1.7	1.4	5.5
50–54	34,277	9.7	76.9	3.4	2.0	1.7	6.4
55–59	22,958	10.5	68.2	6.3	4.9	1.8	8.3
60–64	22,251	12.0	68.6	4.7	3.5	1.6	9.6
65–69	14,644	7.5	66.8	6.7	3.8	1.6	13.6
70–74	14,063	11.4	58.4	5.3	3.8	1.5	19.6
75–79	9,514	9.9	46.8	2.3	1.4	1.3	38.3
80+	13,434	12.5	36.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	47.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	319,297	39.0	54.3	2.8	1.6	0.5	1.8
15–19	69,230	91.9	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	47,466	67.7	28.4	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.1
25–29	36,891	35.5	59.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
30–34	33,936	17.9	74.2	3.6	3.8	0.4	0.1
35–39	28,500	11.4	80.7	4.0	3.0	0.6	0.3
40–44	24,271	8.5	84.3	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.6
45–49	18,504	5.0	85.1	3.9	1.0	0.9	4.1
50–54	16,080	6.0	84.0	3.9	1.2	1.1	3.8
55–59	10,584	5.5	80.0	5.8	3.0	1.3	4.4
60–64	10,358	5.7	81.2	5.0	2.2	1.1	4.8
65–69	6,763	3.7	80.6	5.9	2.6	1.4	5.9
70–74	6,456	5.2	77.8	5.4	2.4	1.3	7.9
75–79	4,603	4.6	74.0	3.8	1.5	1.3	14.8
80+	5,655	5.8	67.9	3.3	1.2	1.4	20.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	372,614	30.7	58.0	3.1	2.2	1.0	5.1
15-19	67,230	78.6	20.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	60,615	40.8	54.5	2.6	1.8	0.2	0.1
25-29	49,418	21.4	73.0	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
30-34	41,918	14.5	76.8	3.7	3.9	1.0	0.1
35-39	34,501	12.2	78.5	3.4	4.2	1.5	0.2
40-44	27,709	12.2	78.4	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.3
45-49	20,581	9.7	76.0	3.1	2.4	2.0	6.8
50-54	18,197	12.9	70.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	8.7
55-59	12,374	14.8	58.1	6.7	6.5	2.2	11.6
60-64	11,893	17.5	57.6	4.5	4.6	2.0	13.7
65-69	7,881	10.8	54.9	7.4	4.9	1.8	20.3
70-74	7,607	16.7	41.9	5.1	5.0	1.7	29.6
75-79	4,911	14.9	21.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	60.3
80+	7,779	17.4	14.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	66.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	162,956	39.1	51.0	3.6	2.4	1.0	3.0
15-19	34,673	87.7	11.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	28,450	56.9	37.4	3.1	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	22,554	30.6	61.8	6.0	0.9	0.6	0.0
30-34	18,587	17.6	72.1	4.9	4.2	1.1	0.1
35-39	14,638	13.4	75.7	4.8	4.4	1.6	0.2
40-44	11,063	11.3	78.2	3.9	2.5	2.1	1.9
45-49	8,336	8.5	76.7	3.7	3.0	2.5	5.6
50-54	7,368	10.8	73.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	6.7
55-59	4,615	11.3	66.2	6.1	6.1	2.6	7.7
60-64	4,290	14.0	64.3	4.1	4.8	2.7	10.1
65-69	2,440	8.4	61.7	6.8	5.3	2.8	15.0
70-74	2,272	13.3	51.7	4.6	5.5	2.0	22.8
75-79	1,456	13.7	35.5	1.6	2.1	1.4	45.6
80+	2,214	14.8	23.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	57.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	72,577	41.6	51.3	3.6	1.6	0.5	1.5
15-19	15,825	92.5	7.4	0.1	0.0	-	-
20-24	11,972	70.4	25.0	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.1
25-29	9,555	36.9	56.4	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
30-34	8,440	17.5	73.4	5.4	3.2	0.4	0.1
35-39	6,621	11.4	78.9	5.9	2.8	0.6	0.2
40-44	5,184	7.9	83.6	5.1	1.1	0.8	1.5
45-49	3,949	5.8	84.0	4.4	1.2	1.1	3.5
50-54	3,495	6.7	82.7	4.0	1.3	1.4	3.9
55-59	2,143	6.4	80.9	5.6	2.4	1.3	3.4
60-64	1,987	7.1	80.7	4.0	2.6	1.8	3.8
65-69	1,125	4.0	80.4	4.9	2.5	2.2	6.0
70-74	945	6.0	75.8	4.4	3.0	1.7	9.1
75-79	619	7.3	61.9	2.9	1.3	1.5	25.2
80+	717	8.5	55.4	2.8	0.8	1.7	30.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	90,379	37.0	50.7	3.6	3.1	1.4	4.2
15-19	18,848	83.7	15.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	16,478	47.1	46.4	4.1	2.2	0.3	0.0
25-29	12,999	26.0	65.8	5.9	1.4	0.9	0.0
30-34	10,147	17.6	71.1	4.6	4.9	1.6	0.1
35-39	8,017	14.9	73.0	3.8	5.7	2.4	0.2
40-44	5,879	14.4	73.4	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.3
45-49	4,387	10.9	70.2	3.1	4.7	3.8	7.4
50-54	3,873	14.6	64.8	2.4	5.5	3.7	9.1
55-59	2,472	15.6	53.4	6.5	9.4	3.6	11.5
60-64	2,303	19.9	50.1	4.1	6.8	3.5	15.6
65-69	1,315	12.1	45.7	8.4	7.7	3.3	22.8
70-74	1,327	18.5	34.5	4.7	7.4	2.2	32.6
75-79	837	18.5	16.0	0.6	2.7	1.4	60.7
80+	1,497	17.8	8.6	0.3	1.5	1.3	70.5

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in the never married category ranging from 31.1 percent in Rorya District Council to 40.7 percent in Musoma Municipal Council. For the married category, the range was between 49.2 percent in Musoma Municipal Council and 59.6 percent in Tarime District Council. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (1) percent for all districts apart from Rorya district which had a proportion of 0.4 percent.

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Mara Region	854,867	35.4	55.3	3.1	0.8	2.0	3.4
Rural	691,911	34.5	56.3	3.0	0.7	1.9	3.5
Urban	162,956	39.1	51.0	3.6	1.0	2.4	3.0
Tarime	161,991	31.6	59.6	4.0	0.9	1.3	2.6
Serengeti	116,010	35.4	56.8	2.0	1.0	1.7	3.1
Musoma	88,994	36.9	54.1	2.4	0.6	2.5	3.5
Bunda	166,503	37.7	52.0	2.8	0.9	2.7	3.9
Musoma Municipal	74,511	40.7	49.2	3.3	1.0	2.5	3.2
Rorya	130,309	31.1	59.2	4.1	0.4	1.4	3.6
Butiama	116,549	37.3	52.9	2.5	0.8	2.3	4.2

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that 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 19.8 years in 2002 to 21.4 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 24.7 years in 2002 Census to 25.6 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females, as found in the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas increased from 21.4 to 22.2 years and that of males decreased from 26.0 to 25.6 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.4 to 21.2 years and that of males increased from 24.3 to 25.5 years.

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

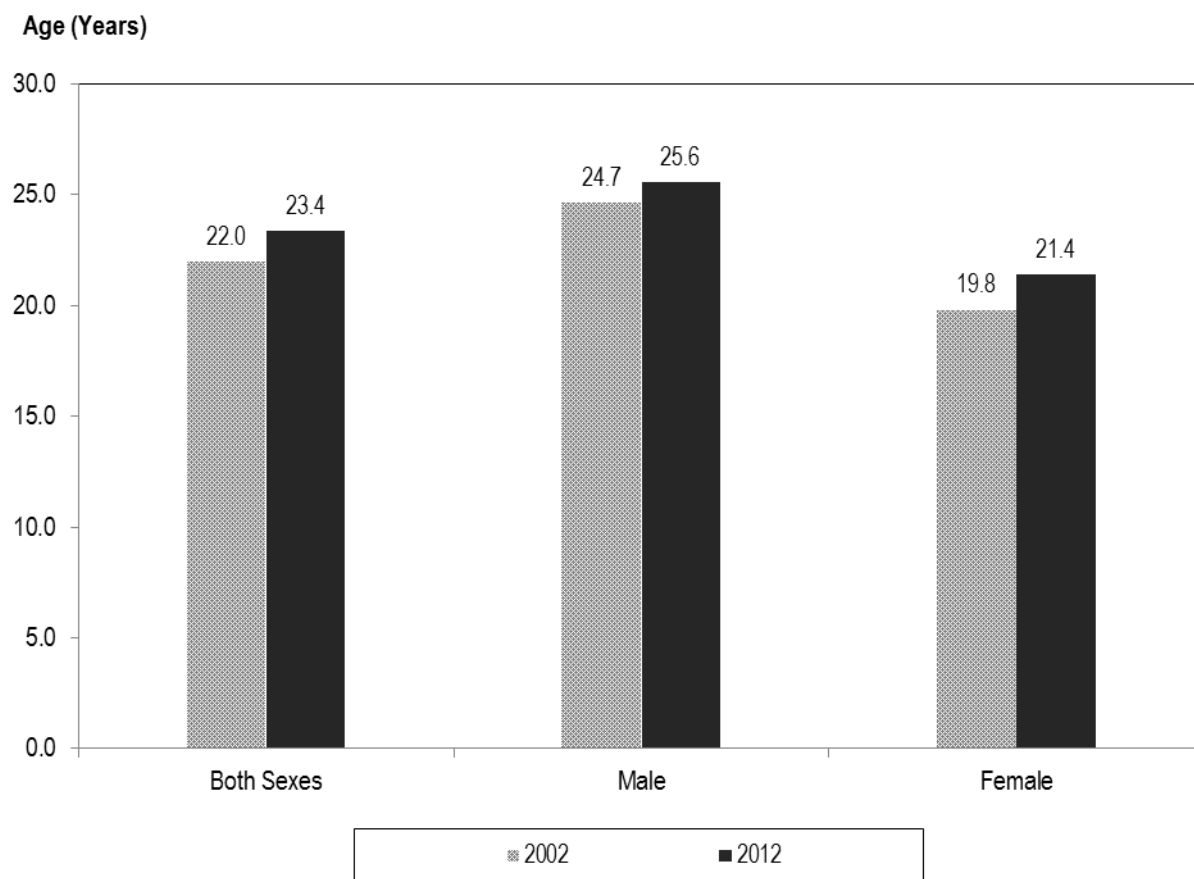
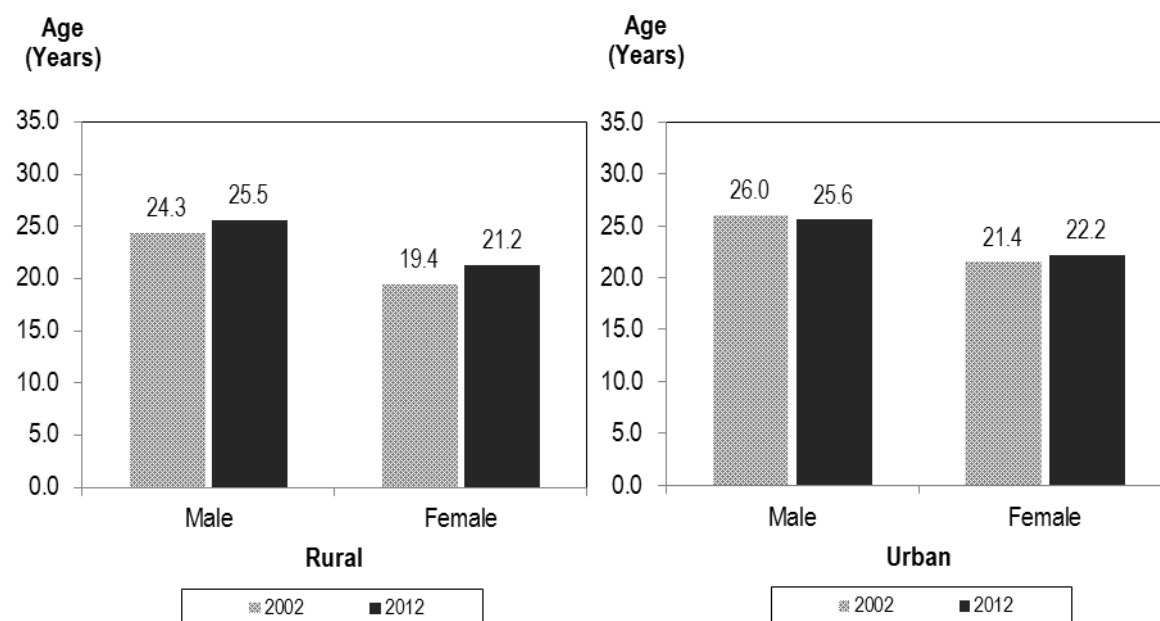


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Mara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

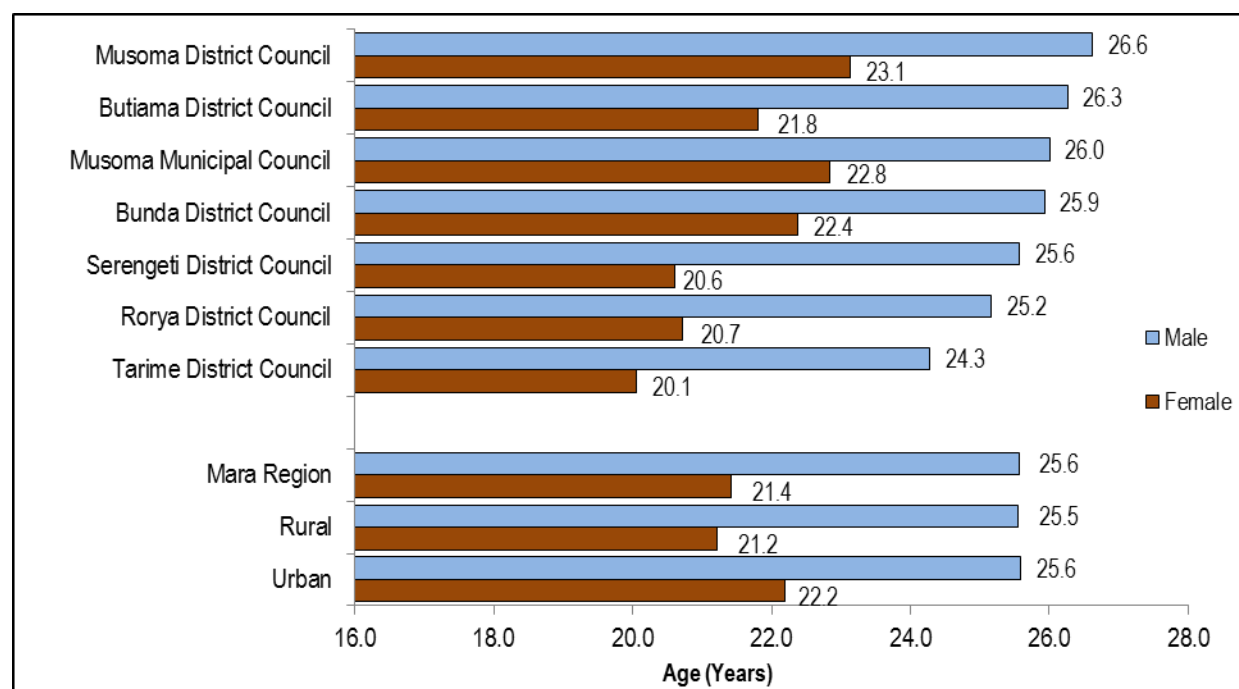


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Musoma District Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.6 years and 23.1 years respectively) followed by Butiama District Council and Musoma Municipal Council (26.3 for males and 22.8 for females respectively). The district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Tarime District Council (24.3 years for males and 20.1 for females).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mara Region	22.0	23.4	24.7	25.6	19.8	21.4
Rural	21.6	23.3	24.3	25.5	19.4	21.2
Urban	23.5	23.8	26.0	25.6	21.4	22.2
Tarime	21.1	22.0	23.9	24.3	18.9	20.1
Serengeti	21.2	23.0	24.2	25.6	18.9	20.6
Musoma	22.6	24.8	25.0	26.6	20.5	23.1
Bunda	22.8	24.1	25.3	25.9	20.7	22.4
Musoma Municipal	24.4	24.3	26.8	26.0	22.3	22.8
Rorya	20.6	22.8	23.5	25.2	18.4	20.7
Butiama	22.6	24.0	24.9	26.3	20.7	21.8

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



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,743,830	840,020	903,810	100.00	1,440,418	697,497	742,921	100.00	303,412	142,523	160,889	100.00
Tanzania	1,741,051	838,796	902,255	99.84	1,438,225	696,556	741,669	99.85	302,826	142,240	160,586	99.81
Angola	3	2	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	3	2	1	0.001
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	7	2	5	0.000	4	0	4	0.000	3	2	1	0.001
Comoro	4	3	1	0.000	3	2	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Kenya	1,762	664	1098	0.101	1401	522	879	0.097	361	142	219	0.119
Lesotho	4	3	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.001
Malawi	3	2	1	0.000	3	2	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	8	6	2	0.000	5	5	0	0.000	3	1	2	0.001
Seychelles	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	7	4	3	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	6	3	3	0.002
Swaziland	4	2	2	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	25	20	5	0.001	11	6	5	0.001	14	14	0	0.005
Uganda	29	17	12	0.002	14	7	7	0.001	15	10	5	0.005
DRC	10	3	7	0.001	9	3	6	0.001	1	0	1	0.000
Zimbabwe	7	5	2	0.000	4	2	2	0.000	3	3	0	0.001
Zambia	4	0	4	0.000	4	0	4	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	31	24	7	0.002	4	1	3	0.000	27	23	4	0.009
China	17	10	7	0.001	13	8	5	0.001	4	2	2	0.001
India	123	81	42	0.007	79	55	24	0.005	44	26	18	0.015
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	19	13	6	0.001	16	10	6	0.001	3	3	0	0.001
Italy	24	13	11	0.001	21	11	10	0.001	3	2	1	0.001
Nordic Countries	27	13	14	0.002	19	8	11	0.001	8	5	3	0.003
Great Britain	63	37	26	0.004	57	33	24	0.004	6	4	2	0.002

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	90	55	35	0.005	89	54	35	0.006	1	1	0	0.000
Other European Countries	88	42	46	0.005	72	36	36	0.005	16	6	10	0.005
Canada	19	12	7	0.001	9	5	4	0.001	10	7	3	0.003
USA	299	161	138	0.017	269	145	124	0.019	30	16	14	0.010
Dual Citizenship	100	29	71	0.006	79	20	59	0.005	21	9	12	0.007

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that eight (8.2) percent of Mara population had birth certificates while about five (4.6) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (86.4 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	8.2	8.8	7.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	85.6	84.7	86.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
0 - 4	7.3	7.4	7.3	9.1	9.3	9.0	82.3	82.1	82.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
5 - 9	8.4	8.5	8.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	83.4	83.4	83.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
10 - 14	9.1	9.0	9.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	84.2	84.3	84.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
15 - 19	10.9	10.7	11.1	3.8	4.0	3.6	83.8	83.8	83.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
20 - 24	11.9	14.1	10.3	2.4	2.7	2.2	84.0	81.4	86.0	1.6	1.8	1.5
25 - 29	10.2	12.8	8.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	86.5	83.3	88.8	1.8	2.2	1.5
30 - 34	7.7	9.4	6.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	89.1	87.0	90.8	2.0	2.4	1.6
35 - 39	6.5	7.8	5.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	90.4	88.8	91.6	2.0	2.3	1.7
40 - 44	5.6	6.7	4.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	91.3	90.0	92.4	2.1	2.3	1.9
45 - 49	5.4	6.4	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.6	90.5	92.7	2.0	2.2	1.8
50 - 54	5.0	6.4	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	91.6	90.0	93.0	2.4	2.6	2.3
55 - 59	4.5	6.2	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	92.2	90.5	93.7	2.4	2.3	2.5
60 - 64	3.4	4.6	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	93.1	92.1	93.9	2.6	2.3	2.8
65 - 69	2.4	3.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	94.0	93.3	94.6	2.8	2.5	3.0
70 - 74	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	93.6	93.8	93.4	3.7	3.0	4.3
75 - 79	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	93.6	93.9	93.4	3.6	3.3	3.9
80+	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	92.5	93.2	92.1	4.8	4.1	5.3

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Mara Urban Areas (23.9 percent) was almost five times that of Mara Rural Areas (4.9 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.2	89.1	88.4	89.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
0 - 4	4.8	4.9	4.8	8.4	8.5	8.2	85.6	85.4	85.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
5 - 9	5.3	5.5	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	86.8	86.7	86.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
10 - 14	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	88.1	88.0	88.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
15 - 19	6.1	6.3	5.9	3.8	4.0	3.6	88.8	88.4	89.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
20 - 24	7.0	8.8	5.7	2.4	2.7	2.1	89.2	87.1	90.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
25 - 29	5.9	8.2	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	91.0	88.5	92.9	1.5	1.7	1.4
30 - 34	4.3	5.6	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	92.8	91.3	94.1	1.6	1.9	1.4
35 - 39	3.8	4.7	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	93.5	92.5	94.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
40 - 44	3.3	4.2	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	94.0	93.0	94.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
45 - 49	3.3	3.9	2.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	94.1	93.4	94.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
50 - 54	3.0	4.0	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.8	92.8	94.7	2.2	2.3	2.2
55 - 59	2.9	4.2	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	94.0	92.8	94.9	2.3	2.1	2.5
60 - 64	2.5	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	94.2	93.5	94.8	2.5	2.3	2.8
65 - 69	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	94.7	94.5	94.9	2.8	2.4	3.2
70 - 74	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	94.2	94.6	93.8	3.6	2.9	4.2
75 - 79	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	94.3	94.8	93.9	3.6	3.2	4.0
80+	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	92.9	93.6	92.4	4.9	4.1	5.5

Table 6.4: Percentage Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mara 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	23.9	25.4	22.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	68.4	66.2	70.2	2.4	2.7	2.2
0 - 4	22.3	22.3	22.2	13.8	14.0	13.7	62.4	62.2	62.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
5 - 9	25.9	26.5	25.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	64.0	63.5	64.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
10 - 14	27.9	28.2	27.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	64.3	64.0	64.5	1.9	1.8	2.1
15 - 19	29.7	30.0	29.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	64.3	63.7	64.8	2.3	2.5	2.2
20 - 24	30.6	35.2	27.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	64.3	58.9	68.3	2.6	3.3	2.1
25 - 29	26.4	30.9	23.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	69.0	63.4	73.2	2.9	4.0	2.1
30 - 34	21.4	24.6	18.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	73.9	69.7	77.3	3.4	4.5	2.5
35 - 39	18.3	21.0	16.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	76.9	73.3	79.8	3.4	4.5	2.6
40 - 44	16.7	18.5	15.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	78.5	76.0	80.6	3.5	4.1	2.9
45 - 49	15.2	17.8	12.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	80.2	76.9	83.2	3.3	3.9	2.7
50 - 54	14.2	17.3	11.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	81.2	77.3	84.7	3.4	4.0	2.8
55 - 59	12.0	16.1	8.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	83.5	79.0	87.5	3.1	3.7	2.6
60 - 64	8.4	11.1	6.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	87.5	85.2	89.5	2.9	2.7	3.1
65 - 69	6.6	9.7	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	89.5	85.9	92.5	2.7	3.4	2.1
70 - 74	5.6	7.6	4.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	89.7	88.4	90.6	4.0	3.5	4.4
75 - 79	5.8	6.5	5.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	89.4	87.9	90.4	3.8	4.2	3.5
80+	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	90.2	90.5	90.1	4.2	3.6	4.5

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference among districts in Mara Region. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Musoma Municipal Council (24.5 percent) and the lowest was Musoma District Council (3.4 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mara 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
Mara Region	8.2	8.8	7.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	85.6	84.7	86.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Tarime	9.4	10.0	8.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	82.8	82.0	83.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
Serengeti	7.3	8.2	6.5	4.0	4.2	3.9	87.0	85.9	88.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Musoma	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	92.1	91.7	92.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Bunda	6.5	7.0	6.0	5.1	5.3	4.8	87.1	86.2	87.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
Musoma Municipal	24.5	26.1	23.1	5.8	6.2	5.6	67.1	64.9	69.1	2.6	2.9	2.3
Rorya	7.6	8.2	7.0	4.4	4.7	4.2	86.2	85.4	86.9	1.8	1.6	1.9
Butiama	4.8	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	90.6	90.0	91.3	1.1	1.1	1.1

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 71.1 percent of all persons in Mara Region and 90 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 Distribution by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,706,891	1,213,421	71.1	60,921	3.6	253,974	14.9	178,575	10.5
< 1	65,255	62,379	95.6	457	0.7	2,126	3.3	292	0.4
1-4	260,356	245,042	94.1	2,362	0.9	11,602	4.5	1,349	0.5
5-9	290,008	264,633	91.3	4,055	1.4	18,842	6.5	2,478	0.9
10-14	236,405	205,124	86.8	5,534	2.3	22,214	9.4	3,533	1.5
15-19	171,133	136,274	79.6	6,280	3.7	23,249	13.6	5,330	3.1
20-24	136,531	95,982	70.3	7,312	5.4	25,638	18.8	7,599	5.6
25-29	108,863	66,327	60.9	7,093	6.5	26,122	24.0	9,321	8.6
30-34	94,441	47,701	50.5	7,091	7.5	28,076	29.7	11,573	12.3
35-39	77,639	33,507	43.2	5,993	7.7	25,864	33.3	12,276	15.8
40-44	63,043	21,914	34.8	4,962	7.9	22,390	35.5	13,778	21.9
45-49	47,421	12,972	27.4	3,550	7.5	16,865	35.6	14,033	29.6
50-54	41,645	8,482	20.4	2,598	6.2	13,383	32.1	17,181	41.3
55-59	27,573	4,029	14.6	1,462	5.3	7,603	27.6	14,480	52.5
60-64	26,541	3,189	12.0	1,019	3.8	5,413	20.4	16,920	63.8
65+	60,037	5,867	9.8	1,152	1.9	4,587	7.6	48,431	80.7
Total (Age 0-17)	955,335	861,239	90.2	15,950	1.7	67,687	7.1	10,458	1.1

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	819,776	592,112	72.2	28,165	3.4	120,320	14.7	79,178	9.7
<1	32,572	31,168	95.7	246	0.8	997	3.1	161	0.5
1-4	130,305	122,583	94.1	1,239	1.0	5,858	4.5	626	0.5
5-9	146,056	133,301	91.3	2,055	1.4	9,477	6.5	1,222	0.8
10-14	118,969	102,884	86.5	2,857	2.4	11,454	9.6	1,774	1.5
15-19	85,055	67,994	79.9	2,999	3.5	11,589	13.6	2,473	2.9
20-24	59,438	42,494	71.5	2,989	5.0	11,030	18.6	2,925	4.9
25-29	46,446	28,684	61.8	2,889	6.2	11,400	24.5	3,473	7.5
30-34	42,376	21,520	50.8	3,148	7.4	12,722	30.0	4,986	11.8
35-39	35,121	15,184	43.2	2,716	7.7	11,963	34.1	5,259	15.0
40-44	29,455	10,495	35.6	2,332	7.9	10,465	35.5	6,163	20.9
45-49	22,453	6,176	27.5	1,686	7.5	8,071	35.9	6,520	29.0
50-54	19,575	4,003	20.4	1,247	6.4	6,629	33.9	7,696	39.3
55-59	12,727	1,954	15.4	666	5.2	3,687	29.0	6,420	50.4
60-64	12,345	1,421	11.5	493	4.0	2,695	21.8	7,736	62.7
65+	26,883	2,252	8.4	603	2.2	2,284	8.5	21,744	80.9
Total (Age 0-17)	480,684	432,892	90.1	8,112	1.7	34,516	7.2	5,164	1.1

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	887,115	621,309	70.0	32,755	3.7	133,654	15.1	99,397	11.2
<1	32,683	31,211	95.5	211	0.6	1,130	3.5	131	0.4
1-4	130,051	122,459	94.2	1,123	0.9	5,745	4.4	724	0.6
5-9	143,952	131,332	91.2	1,999	1.4	9,364	6.5	1,256	0.9
10-14	117,436	102,240	87.1	2,677	2.3	10,759	9.2	1,759	1.5
15-19	86,078	68,279	79.3	3,281	3.8	11,661	13.5	2,857	3.3
20-24	77,093	53,487	69.4	4,323	5.6	14,608	18.9	4,674	6.1
25-29	62,417	37,643	60.3	4,204	6.7	14,722	23.6	5,848	9.4
30-34	52,065	26,181	50.3	3,944	7.6	15,354	29.5	6,587	12.7
35-39	42,518	18,323	43.1	3,277	7.7	13,901	32.7	7,016	16.5
40-44	33,588	11,419	34.0	2,630	7.8	11,924	35.5	7,615	22.7
45-49	24,968	6,796	27.2	1,865	7.5	8,794	35.2	7,513	30.1
50-54	22,070	4,479	20.3	1,352	6.1	6,754	30.6	9,485	43.0
55-59	14,846	2,075	14.0	796	5.4	3,916	26.4	8,060	54.3
60-64	14,196	1,767	12.4	526	3.7	2,718	19.1	9,184	64.7
65+	33,154	3,615	10.9	549	1.7	2,303	6.9	26,688	80.5
Total (Age 0-17)	474,651	428,347	90.2	7,838	1.7	33,171	7.0	5,295	1.1

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 almost the same in rural and urban areas (71.1 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported the survival of both parents was observed in Musoma District (73.9 percent) and Tarime District (73.2 percent). The least proportion was observed in Serengeti District (72.7 percent) followed by Bunda District (72.1 percent), Musoma Municipal (70.8 percent), Butiama (69.7 percent) and Rorya District Council (65.2 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (14.9 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.6 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was highest in Rorya District Council (13.8 percent) followed by Butiama District Council (10.9 percent) and the lowest was in Tarime District (9.1 percent) followed by Serengeti District Council (9.3 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Mara 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
Mara Region	1,706,891	1,213,421	71.1	60,921	3.6	253,974	14.9	178,575	10.5
Rural	1,415,174	1,007,001	71.2	48,811	3.4	211,316	14.9	148,046	10.5
Urban	291,717	206,420	70.8	12,110	4.2	42,658	14.6	30,529	10.5
Tarime	331,844	243,023	73.2	10,123	3.1	48,335	14.6	30,363	9.1
Serengeti	245,214	178,150	72.7	7,994	3.3	36,337	14.8	22,734	9.3
Musoma	174,984	129,368	73.9	6,918	4.0	22,145	12.7	16,553	9.5
Bunda	330,006	237,812	72.1	12,579	3.8	46,005	13.9	33,610	10.2
Musoma Municipal	130,952	92,725	70.8	5,359	4.1	18,822	14.4	14,046	10.7
Rorya	259,491	169,078	65.2	10,047	3.9	44,583	17.2	35,784	13.8
Butiama	234,400	163,266	69.7	7,901	3.4	37,748	16.1	25,485	10.9

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Mara 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
Mara Region	819,776	592,112	72.2	28,165	3.4	120,320	14.7	79,178	9.7
Rural	684,371	494,828	72.3	22,699	3.3	101,007	14.8	65,836	9.6
Urban	135,405	97,284	71.8	5,466	4.0	19,313	14.3	13,341	9.9
Tarime	158,488	117,087	73.9	4,576	2.9	23,481	14.8	13,343	8.4
Serengeti	118,956	87,304	73.4	3,780	3.2	17,488	14.7	10,384	8.7
Musoma	85,502	63,942	74.8	3,351	3.9	10,531	12.3	7,678	9.0
Bunda	159,379	117,332	73.6	5,712	3.6	21,231	13.3	15,104	9.5
Musoma Municipal	60,729	43,606	71.8	2,458	4.0	8,506	14.0	6,159	10.1
Rorya	123,506	82,348	66.7	4,553	3.7	21,164	17.1	15,441	12.5
Butiama	113,216	80,494	71.1	3,735	3.3	17,919	15.8	11,068	9.8

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Mara 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
Mara Region	887,115	621,309	70.0	32,755	3.7	133,654	15.1	99,397	11.2
Rural	730,803	512,173	70.1	26,112	3.6	110,308	15.1	82,210	11.2
Urban	156,312	109,136	69.8	6,644	4.3	23,345	14.9	17,187	11.0
Tarime	173,356	125,936	72.6	5,547	3.2	24,854	14.3	17,019	9.8
Serengeti	126,258	90,845	72.0	4,214	3.3	18,849	14.9	12,350	9.8
Musoma	89,482	65,426	73.1	3,567	4.0	11,613	13.0	8,876	9.9
Bunda	170,627	120,480	70.6	6,867	4.0	24,774	14.5	18,506	10.8
Musoma Municipal	70,223	49,119	69.9	2,901	4.1	10,316	14.7	7,887	11.2
Rorya	135,985	86,730	63.8	5,494	4.0	23,418	17.2	20,343	15.0
Butiama	121,184	82,772	68.3	4,166	3.4	19,830	16.4	14,417	11.9

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Mara 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
Mara Region	1,415,174	1,007,001	71.2	48,811	3.4	211,316	14.9	148,046	10.5
Male	684,371	494,828	72.3	22,699	3.3	101,007	14.8	65,836	9.6
Female	730,803	512,173	70.1	26,112	3.6	110,308	15.1	82,210	11.2
Tarime	269,481	197,889	73.4	7,629	2.8	39,318	14.6	24,644	9.1
Serengeti	224,860	163,472	72.7	7,209	3.2	33,453	14.9	20,726	9.2
Musoma	172,460	127,645	74.0	6,808	3.9	21,748	12.6	16,258	9.4
Bunda	273,467	198,082	72.4	10,048	3.7	37,697	13.8	27,641	10.1
Musoma Municipal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rorya	246,921	161,044	65.2	9,500	3.8	42,341	17.1	34,036	13.8
Butiama	227,985	158,870	69.7	7,617	3.3	36,758	16.1	24,741	10.9

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Mara 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
Mara Region	291,717	206,420	70.8	12,110	4.2	42,658	14.6	30,529	10.5
Male	135,405	97,284	71.8	5,466	4.0	19,313	14.3	13,341	9.9
Female	156,312	109,136	69.8	6,644	4.3	23,345	14.9	17,187	11.0
Tarime	62,363	45,134	72.4	2,494	4.0	9,017	14.5	5,719	9.2
Serengeti	20,354	14,678	72.1	785	3.9	2,884	14.2	2,008	9.9
Musoma	2,524	1,723	68.3	110	4.4	396	15.7	295	11.7
Bunda	56,539	39,730	70.3	2,532	4.5	8,308	14.7	5,969	10.6
Musoma Municipal	130,952	92,725	70.8	5,359	4.1	18,822	14.4	14,046	10.7
Rorya	12,570	8,034	63.9	547	4.4	2,241	17.8	1,748	13.9
Butiama	6,415	4,396	68.5	284	4.4	991	15.4	744	11.6

Note:

(vii) N/A=Not Applicable

(viii) Musoma Municipal council has no rural component

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

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,706,891	1,213,421	71.1	60,921	3.6	253,974	14.9	178,575	10.5
< 1	65,255	62,379	95.6	457	0.7	2,126	3.3	292	0.4
1-4	260,356	245,042	94.1	2,362	0.9	11,602	4.5	1,349	0.5
5-9	290,008	264,633	91.3	4,055	1.4	18,842	6.5	2,478	0.9
10-14	236,405	205,124	86.8	5,534	2.3	22,214	9.4	3,533	1.5
15-19	171,133	136,274	79.6	6,280	3.7	23,249	13.6	5,330	3.1
20-24	136,531	95,982	70.3	7,312	5.4	25,638	18.8	7,599	5.6
25+	547,203	203,986	37.3	34,921	6.4	150,302	27.5	157,994	28.9

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	819,776	592,112	72.2	28,165	3.4	120,320	14.7	79,178	9.7
< 1	32,572	31,168	95.7	246	0.8	997	3.1	161	0.5
1-4	130,305	122,583	94.1	1,239	1.0	5,858	4.5	626	0.5
5-9	146,056	133,301	91.3	2,055	1.4	9,477	6.5	1,222	0.8
10-14	118,969	102,884	86.5	2,857	2.4	11,454	9.6	1,774	1.5
15-19	85,055	67,994	79.9	2,999	3.5	11,589	13.6	2,473	2.9
20-24	59,438	42,494	71.5	2,989	5.0	11,030	18.6	2,925	4.9
25+	247,381	91,688	37.1	15,780	6.4	69,916	28.3	69,997	28.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	887,115	621,309	70.0	32,755	3.7	133,654	15.1	99,397	11.2
< 1	32,683	31,211	95.5	211	0.6	1,130	3.5	131	0.4
1-4	130,051	122,459	94.2	1,123	0.9	5,745	4.4	724	0.6
5-9	143,952	131,332	91.2	1,999	1.4	9,364	6.5	1,256	0.9
10-14	117,436	102,240	87.1	2,677	2.3	10,759	9.2	1,759	1.5
15-19	86,078	68,279	79.3	3,281	3.8	11,661	13.5	2,857	3.3
20-24	77,093	53,487	69.4	4,323	5.6	14,608	18.9	4,674	6.1
25+	299,822	112,298	37.5	19,141	6.4	80,386	26.8	87,996	29.3

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

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,415,174	1,007,001	71.2	48,811	3.4	211,316	14.9	148,046	10.5
< 1	55,352	52,806	95.4	382	0.7	1,920	3.5	244	0.4
1–4	223,478	209,949	93.9	1,999	0.9	10,429	4.7	1,101	0.5
5–9	246,681	224,649	91.1	3,402	1.4	16,616	6.7	2,014	0.8
10–14	197,752	171,270	86.6	4,618	2.3	19,078	9.6	2,787	1.4
15–19	136,460	108,415	79.4	4,899	3.6	19,086	14.0	4,060	3.0
20–24	108,081	75,996	70.3	5,690	5.3	20,586	19.0	5,809	5.4
25+	447,370	163,917	36.6	27,822	6.2	123,600	27.6	132,031	29.5

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mara 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	291,717	206,420	70.8	12,110	4.2	42,658	14.6	30,529	10.5
< 1	9,903	9,573	96.7	76	0.8	206	2.1	48	0.5
1–4	36,878	35,093	95.2	363	1.0	1,173	3.2	248	0.7
5–9	43,327	39,984	92.3	653	1.5	2,225	5.1	465	1.1
10–14	38,653	33,855	87.6	916	2.4	3,136	8.1	746	1.9
15–19	34,673	27,859	80.3	1,381	4.0	4,164	12.0	1,269	3.7
20–24	28,450	19,986	70.2	1,622	5.7	5,052	17.8	1,790	6.3
25+	99,833	40,069	40.1	7,099	7.1	26,702	26.7	25,963	26.0

7.3 Orphans in Mara Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that one percent (1.09 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about ten (10) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly lower for female children (9.76 percent) compared with male children (9.94 percent).

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

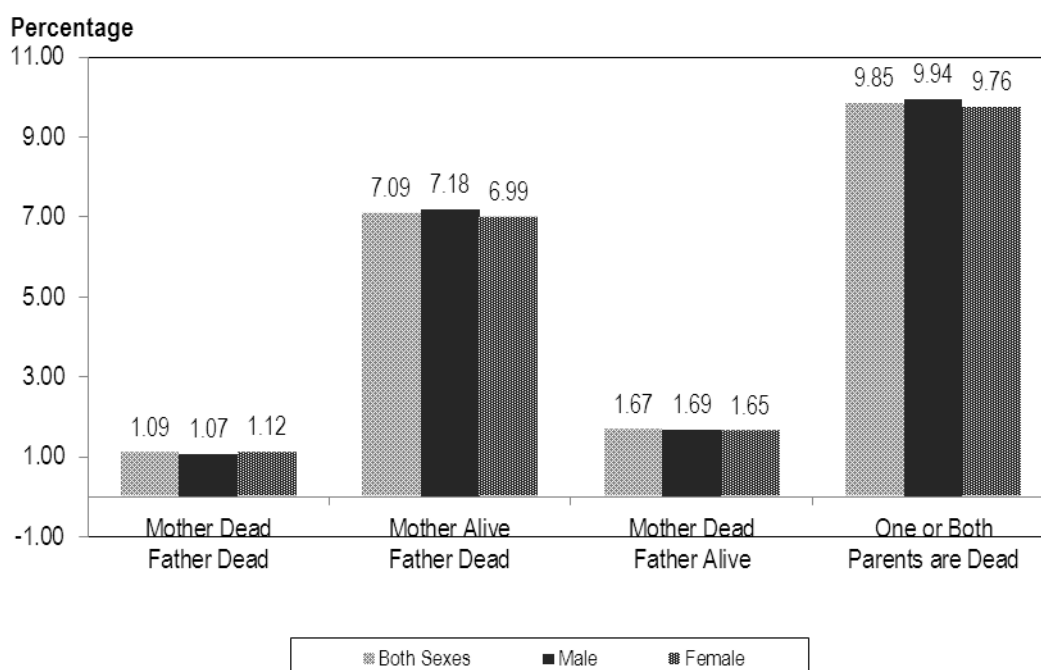


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Rorya Municipal (13.6 percent) and Butiama (10.4 percent) Councils.

Districts with the lowest incidences of orphan hood were Musoma Municipal (8.5 percent). Generally, in Mara Region, there were slightly more child orphans in rural areas (9.9 percent) than in urban areas (9.3 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Mara 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
Mara Region	955,335	480,684	474,651	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.1	7.2	7.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	9.8	9.9	9.8
Rural	806,057	408,416	397,641	1.6	1.7	1.6	7.3	7.4	7.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.9	10.1	9.8
Urban	149,278	72,268	77,010	1.9	1.8	1.9	6.0	5.9	6.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	9.3	9.0	9.6
Tarime	190,137	94,889	95,248	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.9	7.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	10.0	10.1	9.9
Serengeti	143,568	72,382	71,186	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.2	7.3	7.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	9.5	9.7	9.3
Musoma	96,055	48,734	47,321	1.7	1.8	1.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.0	7.1	6.8
Bunda	184,607	93,388	91,219	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.6	8.6	8.6
Musoma Municipal	65,801	31,782	34,019	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	8.5	8.3	8.6
Rorya	143,402	72,384	71,018	2.2	2.2	2.2	9.7	9.7	9.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	13.6	13.7	13.4
Butiama	131,765	67,125	64,640	1.5	1.6	1.5	7.9	8.0	7.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.4	10.6	10.3

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country disaggregated by district. About one (1.2) percent of total private households in Mara Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban (1.7 percent) than in rural areas (1.1 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Rorya District Council (2.4 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Mara 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
Mara Region	308,483	3,663	1.2	248,001	2,659	1.1	60,482	1,004	1.7
Tarime	64,482	657	1.0	51,088	442	0.9	13,394	215	1.6
Serengeti	41,003	456	1.1	36,884	364	1.0	4,119	92	2.2
Musoma	27,917	144	0.5	27,387	141	0.5	530	3	0.6
Bunda	56,121	413	0.7	44,333	270	0.6	11,788	143	1.2
Musoma Municipal	26,656	458	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	26,656	458	1.7
Rorya	52,492	1,285	2.4	49,793	1,198	2.4	2,699	87	3.2
Butiama	39,812	250	0.6	38,516	244	0.6	1,296	6	0.5

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 (68.3 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (27.0 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mara Region	3,663	2,502	68.3	990	27.0	164	4.5	7	0.2
Tarime	657	428	65.1	184	28.0	41	6.2	4	0.6
Serengeti	456	307	67.3	123	27.0	24	5.3	2	0.4
Musoma	144	109	75.7	30	20.8	5	3.5	0	0.0
Bunda	413	298	72.2	100	24.2	14	3.4	1	0.2
Musoma Municipal	458	310	67.7	126	27.5	22	4.8	0	0.0
Rorya	1,285	872	67.9	365	28.4	48	3.7	0	0.0
Butiama	250	178	71.2	62	24.8	10	4.0	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Mara Region. Results show that 71.2 percent of the diaspora was from rural areas and 28.8 percent was 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	15,678	100.0	11,157	71.2	4,521	28.8
Angola	16	0.1	1	0.0	15	0.3
Botswana	62	0.4	30	0.3	32	0.7
Burundi	124	0.8	108	1.0	16	0.4
Comoro	39	0.2	30	0.3	9	0.2
Kenya	11,840	75.5	9,264	83.0	2,576	57.0
Lesotho	49	0.3	44	0.4	5	0.1
Malawi	58	0.4	26	0.2	32	0.7
Mauritius	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Mozambique	30	0.2	24	0.2	6	0.1
Namibia	11	0.1	11	0.1	0	0.0
Rwanda	42	0.3	32	0.3	10	0.2
Seychelles	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Somalia	9	0.1	3	0.0	6	0.1
Swaziland	45	0.3	6	0.1	39	0.9
South Africa	161	1.0	43	0.4	118	2.6
Uganda	690	4.4	342	3.1	348	7.7
Republic of Congo	49	0.3	30	0.3	19	0.4
Zimbabwe	12	0.1	5	0.0	7	0.2
Zambia	45	0.3	19	0.2	26	0.6
Other African Countries	70	0.4	33	0.3	37	0.8
China	18	0.1	8	0.1	10	0.2
India	188	1.2	92	0.8	96	2.1
Pakistan	51	0.3	0	0.0	51	1.1
Other Asian Countries	103	0.7	22	0.2	81	1.8
Italy	42	0.3	5	0.0	37	0.8
Nordic Countries	101	0.6	55	0.5	46	1.0
Great Britain	509	3.2	240	2.2	269	6.0
Germany	48	0.3	19	0.2	29	0.6
Other European Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada	107	0.7	45	0.4	62	1.4
USA	992	6.3	547	4.9	445	9.8
Not Reported	7	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence from Mara Region. The Census results show that, out of 15,678 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (75.5 percent) followed by USA (6.3 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	15,678	100.0	8,335	53.2	7,343	46.8
Angola	16	0.1	14	0.2	2	0.0
Botswana	62	0.4	44	0.5	18	0.2
Burundi	124	0.8	89	1.1	35	0.5
Comoro	39	0.2	22	0.3	17	0.2
Kenya	11,840	75.5	6,112	73.3	5,728	78.0
Lesotho	49	0.3	26	0.3	23	0.3
Malawi	58	0.4	38	0.5	20	0.3
Mauritius	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Mozambique	30	0.2	25	0.3	5	0.1
Namibia	11	0.1	1	0.0	10	0.1
Rwanda	42	0.3	21	0.3	21	0.3
Seychelles	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Somalia	9	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.0
Swaziland	45	0.3	36	0.4	9	0.1
South Africa	161	1.0	107	1.3	54	0.7
Uganda	690	4.4	409	4.9	281	3.8
DRC	49	0.3	27	0.3	22	0.3
Zimbabwe	12	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1
Zambia	45	0.3	30	0.4	15	0.2
Other African Countries	70	0.4	42	0.5	28	0.4
China	18	0.1	15	0.2	3	0.0
India	188	1.2	133	1.6	55	0.7
Pakistan	51	0.3	16	0.2	35	0.5
Other Asian Countries	103	0.7	69	0.8	34	0.5
Italy	42	0.3	15	0.2	27	0.4
Nordic Countries	101	0.6	68	0.8	33	0.4
Great Britain	509	3.2	268	3.2	241	3.3
Germany	48	0.3	27	0.3	21	0.3
Other European Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Canada	107	0.7	56	0.7	51	0.7
USA	992	6.3	506	6.1	486	6.6
Not Reported	7	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.1

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The table 8.5 reveals that only 12.4 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	15,678	1,947	12.4
Angola	16	0	0.0
Botswana	62	9	14.5
Burundi	124	12	9.7
Comoro	39	8	20.5
Kenya	11,840	1,285	10.9
Lesotho	49	3	6.1
Malawi	58	5	8.6
Mauritius	2	1	50.0
Mozambique	30	11	36.7
Namibia	11	0	0.0
Rwanda	42	4	9.5
Seychelles	2	0	0.0
Somalia	9	5	55.6
Swaziland	45	13	28.9
South Africa	161	42	26.1
Uganda	690	62	9.0
Republic of Congo	49	12	24.5
Zimbabwe	12	8	66.7
Zambia	45	9	20.0
Other African Countries	70	16	22.9
China	18	1	5.6
India	188	9	4.8
Pakistan	51	14	27.5
Other Asian Countries	103	19	18.4
Italy	42	9	21.4
Nordic Countries	101	15	14.9
Great Britain	509	101	19.8
Germany	48	15	31.3
Other European Countries	0	36	0.0
Canada	107	19	17.8
USA	992	204	20.6
Not Reported	7	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,381,280 persons age 5 years and above, 991,227 (71.8 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (74.8 percent) than females (69.0 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 82.4 to 90.0 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 85.4 percent was significantly higher than that in rural areas (68.8 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Table 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1

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

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,381,280	656,899	724,381	991,227	491,083	500,144	71.8	74.8	69.0
5-9	290,008	146,056	143,952	106,679	51,986	54,693	36.8	35.6	38.0
10-14	236,405	118,969	117,436	194,715	97,484	97,231	82.4	81.9	82.8
15-19	171,133	85,055	86,078	154,099	77,026	77,073	90.0	90.6	89.5
20-24	136,531	59,438	77,093	120,020	54,067	65,953	87.9	91.0	85.5
25-29	108,863	46,446	62,417	92,530	41,367	51,163	85.0	89.1	82.0
30-34	94,441	42,376	52,065	79,969	37,635	42,334	84.7	88.8	81.3
35-39	77,639	35,121	42,518	65,530	31,341	34,189	84.4	89.2	80.4
40-44	63,043	29,455	33,588	52,372	26,265	26,107	83.1	89.2	77.7
45-49	47,421	22,453	24,968	39,260	20,333	18,927	82.8	90.6	75.8
50-54	41,645	19,575	22,070	29,296	16,908	12,388	70.3	86.4	56.1
55-59	27,573	12,727	14,846	17,996	10,656	7,340	65.3	83.7	49.4
60-64	26,541	12,345	14,196	15,273	9,693	5,580	57.5	78.5	39.3
65-69	17,084	7,888	9,196	8,532	5,724	2,808	49.9	72.6	30.5
70-74	16,335	7,401	8,934	6,607	4,719	1,888	40.4	63.8	21.1
75-79	10,970	5,222	5,748	4,065	3,019	1,046	37.1	57.8	18.2
80+	15,648	6,372	9,276	4,284	2,860	1,424	27.4	44.9	15.4

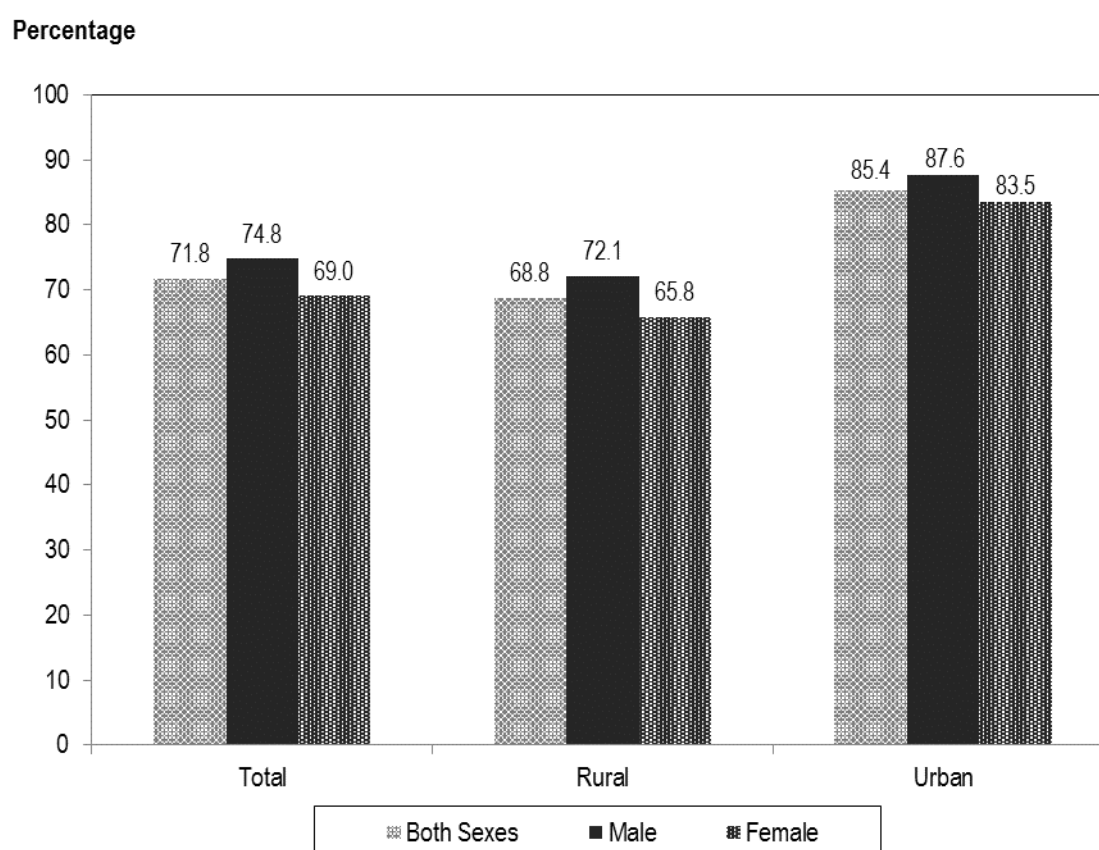
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Mara Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,136,344	544,775	591,569	782,159	392,883	389,276	68.8	72.1	65.8
5-9	246,681	124,839	121,842	81,595	39,999	41,596	33.1	32.0	34.1
10-14	197,752	100,639	97,113	158,409	80,254	78,155	80.1	79.7	80.5
15-19	136,460	69,230	67,230	120,609	61,655	58,954	88.4	89.1	87.7
20-24	108,081	47,466	60,615	92,990	42,498	50,492	86.0	89.5	83.3
25-29	86,309	36,891	49,418	71,425	32,205	39,220	82.8	87.3	79.4
30-34	75,854	33,936	41,918	62,560	29,514	33,046	82.5	87.0	78.8
35-39	63,001	28,500	34,501	51,917	24,964	26,953	82.4	87.6	78.1
40-44	51,980	24,271	27,709	42,205	21,322	20,883	81.2	87.8	75.4
45-49	39,085	18,504	20,581	31,666	16,545	15,121	81.0	89.4	73.5
50-54	34,277	16,080	18,197	23,050	13,605	9,445	67.2	84.6	51.9
55-59	22,958	10,584	12,374	14,289	8,656	5,633	62.2	81.8	45.5
60-64	22,251	10,358	11,893	12,177	7,925	4,252	54.7	76.5	35.8
65-69	14,644	6,763	7,881	6,968	4,764	2,204	47.6	70.4	28.0
70-74	14,063	6,456	7,607	5,385	3,962	1,423	38.3	61.4	18.7
75-79	9,514	4,603	4,911	3,388	2,583	805	35.6	56.1	16.4
80+	13,434	5,655	7,779	3,526	2,432	1,094	26.2	43.0	14.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	244,936	112,124	132,812	209,068	98,200	110,868	85.4	87.6	83.5
5-9	43,327	21,217	22,110	25,084	11,987	13,097	57.9	56.5	59.2
10-14	38,653	18,330	20,323	36,306	17,230	19,076	93.9	94.0	93.9
15-19	34,673	15,825	18,848	33,490	15,371	18,119	96.6	97.1	96.1
20-24	28,450	11,972	16,478	27,030	11,569	15,461	95.0	96.6	93.8
25-29	22,554	9,555	12,999	21,105	9,162	11,943	93.6	95.9	91.9
30-34	18,587	8,440	10,147	17,409	8,121	9,288	93.7	96.2	91.5
35-39	14,638	6,621	8,017	13,613	6,377	7,236	93.0	96.3	90.3
40-44	11,063	5,184	5,879	10,167	4,943	5,224	91.9	95.4	88.9
45-49	8,336	3,949	4,387	7,594	3,788	3,806	91.1	95.9	86.8
50-54	7,368	3,495	3,873	6,246	3,303	2,943	84.8	94.5	76.0
55-59	4,615	2,143	2,472	3,707	2,000	1,707	80.3	93.3	69.1
60-64	4,290	1,987	2,303	3,096	1,768	1,328	72.2	89.0	57.7
65-69	2,440	1,125	1,315	1,564	960	604	64.1	85.3	45.9
70-74	2,272	945	1,327	1,222	757	465	53.8	80.1	35.0
75-79	1,456	619	837	677	436	241	46.5	70.4	28.8
80+	2,214	717	1,497	758	428	330	34.2	59.7	22.0

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

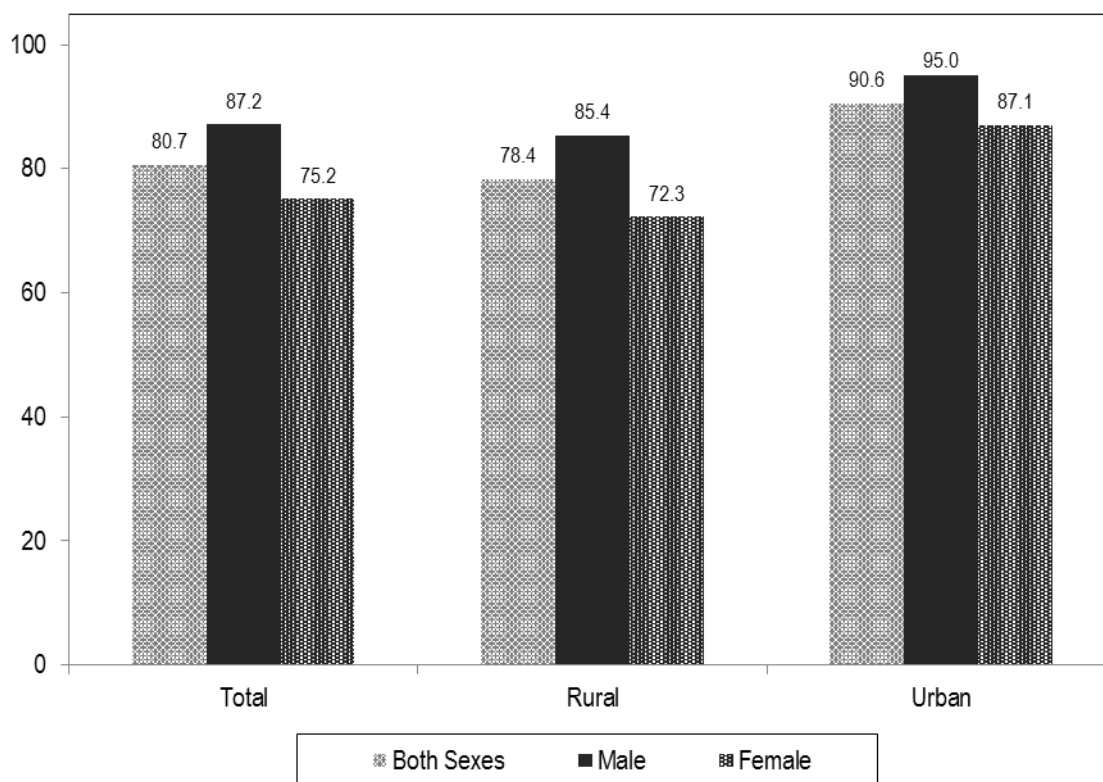
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that, adult literacy in Mara Region stands at 80.7 percent and it was higher in urban areas (90.6 percent) than in rural areas (78.4 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	80.7	87.2	75.2	78.4	85.4	72.3	90.6	95.0	87.1
15–19	90.0	90.6	89.5	88.4	89.1	87.7	96.6	97.1	96.1
20–24	87.9	91.0	85.5	86.0	89.5	83.3	95.0	96.6	93.8
25–29	85.0	89.1	82.0	82.8	87.3	79.4	93.6	95.9	91.9
30–34	84.7	88.8	81.3	82.5	87.0	78.8	93.7	96.2	91.5
35–39	84.4	89.2	80.4	82.4	87.6	78.1	93.0	96.3	90.3
40–44	83.1	89.2	77.7	81.2	87.8	75.4	91.9	95.4	88.9
45–49	82.8	90.6	75.8	81.0	89.4	73.5	91.1	95.9	86.8
50–54	70.3	86.4	56.1	67.2	84.6	51.9	84.8	94.5	76.0
55–59	65.3	83.7	49.4	62.2	81.8	45.5	80.3	93.3	69.1
60–64	57.5	78.5	39.3	54.7	76.5	35.8	72.2	89.0	57.7
65–69	49.9	72.6	30.5	47.6	70.4	28.0	64.1	85.3	45.9
70–74	40.4	63.8	21.1	38.3	61.4	18.7	53.8	80.1	35.0
75–79	37.1	57.8	18.2	35.6	56.1	16.4	46.5	70.4	28.8
80+	27.4	44.9	15.4	26.2	43.0	14.1	34.2	59.7	22.0

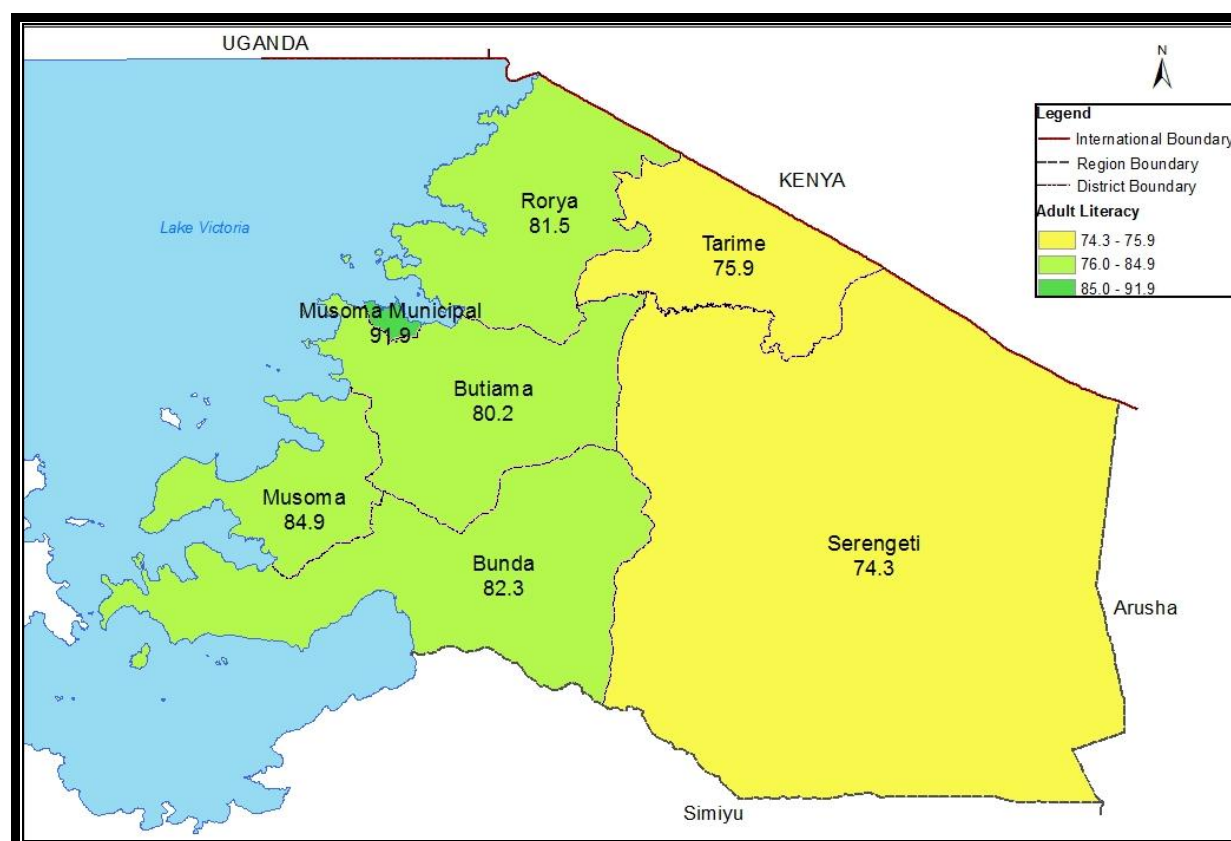
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts from 91.9 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 74.3 percent in Serengeti District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Musoma District Council (84.9 percent), Bunda District Council (82.3 percent), Rorya District Council (81.5 percent), Butiama District Council (80.2 percent) and Tarime District Council (75.9 percent).

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



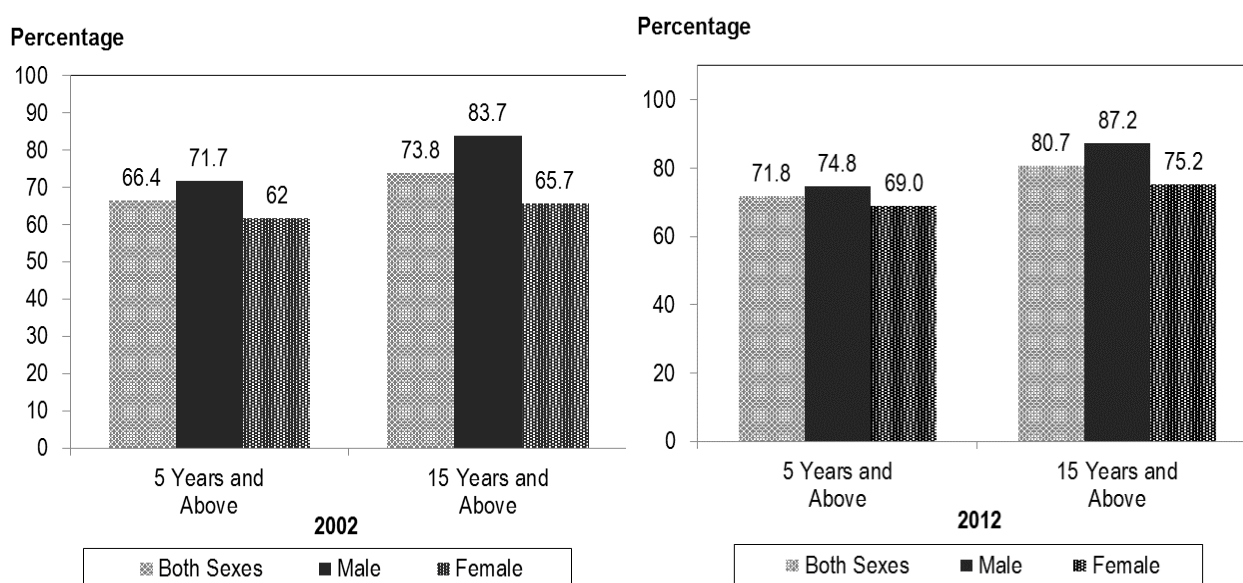
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Musoma Municipal from 86.6 percent in 2002 to 91.9 percent in 2012 and in Rorya District from 76.6 percent in 2002 to 81.5 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between 2.7 percent in Musoma District Council and 9.4 percent in Tarime District Council.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 66.4 percent to 71.8 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 73.8 percent to 80.7 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 71.7 percent to 74.8 percent for males and from 62.0 percent to 69.0 percent for females.

Table 9.5: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Mara 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
Mara Region	73.8	83.7	65.7	80.7	87.2	75.2	9.4	4.1	14.5
Rural	71.0	81.7	62.5	90.0	90.6	89.5	26.8	10.9	43.3
Urban	84.8	92.0	79.0	87.9	91.0	85.5	3.6	-1.1	8.4
Tarime	66.5	78.3	57.1	75.9	83.3	69.7	14.1	6.4	22.1
Serengeti	66.3	77.8	57.0	74.3	82.3	67.4	12.2	5.8	18.3
Musoma	82.2	89.1	76.3	84.9	89.6	80.8	3.3	0.5	5.9
Bunda	75.0	84.2	67.5	82.3	88.5	77.0	9.7	5.0	14.1
Musoma Municipal	86.6	93.4	80.9	91.9	95.8	88.8	6.1	2.5	9.8
Rorya	76.6	86.4	68.8	81.5	88.2	76.1	6.4	2.0	10.5
Butiama	70.9	82.0	62.2	80.2	87.2	74.2	13.0	6.3	19.2

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



9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (60.3 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (10.7 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	60.3	0.6	10.7	0.2	71.8	28.2	1,381,280
5-9	35.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	36.8	63.2	290,008
10-14	76.4	0.3	5.5	0.1	82.4	17.6	236,405
15-19	64.6	1.3	24.0	0.1	90.0	10.0	171,133
20-24	62.9	1.3	23.6	0.1	87.9	12.1	136,531
25-29	69.7	0.7	14.4	0.1	85.0	15.0	108,863
30-34	73.1	0.5	10.9	0.2	84.7	15.3	94,441
35-39	73.5	0.5	10.3	0.1	84.4	15.6	77,639
40-44	72.9	0.5	9.6	0.1	83.1	16.9	63,043
45-49	72.2	0.5	9.9	0.1	82.8	17.2	47,421
50-54	58.6	0.6	11.0	0.2	70.3	29.7	41,645
55-59	52.8	0.6	11.6	0.3	65.3	34.7	27,573
60-64	47.0	0.6	9.6	0.3	57.5	42.5	26,541
65-69	41.2	0.4	7.9	0.3	49.9	50.1	17,084
70-74	34.3	0.3	5.5	0.4	40.4	59.6	16,335
75-79	32.1	0.3	4.1	0.5	37.1	62.9	10,970
80+	24.0	0.2	2.8	0.4	27.4	72.6	15,648

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

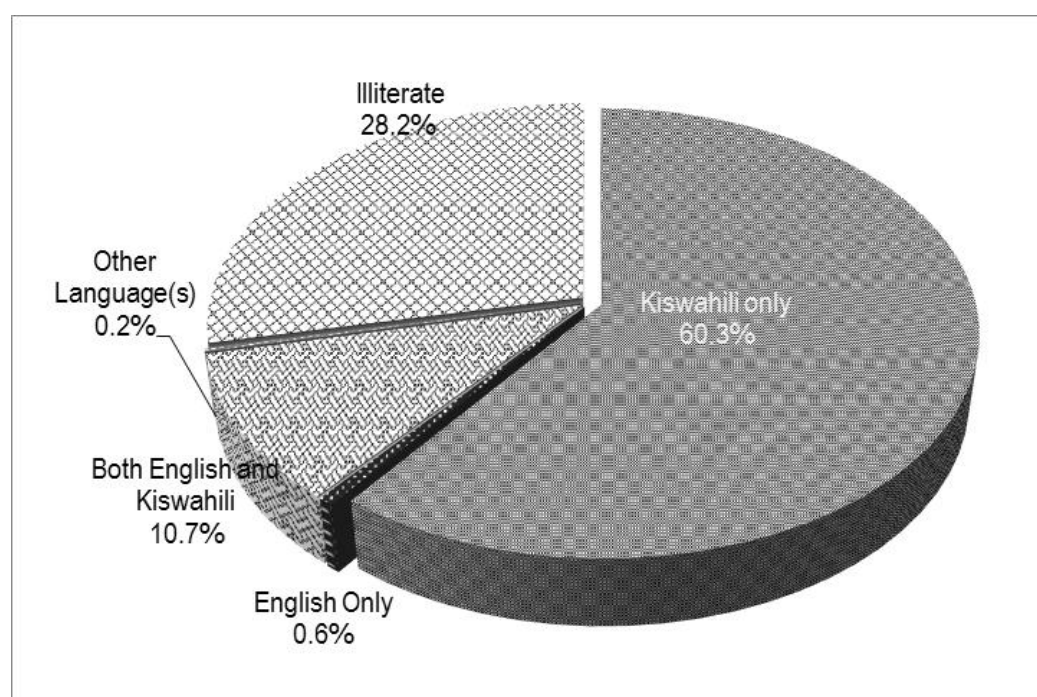


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (85.4 percent) than in rural areas (68.8 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (74.8 percent) compared with females (69.0 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mara Region	60.3	0.6	10.7	0.2	71.8	28.2	1,381,280
Male	60.6	0.7	13.2	0.2	74.8	25.2	656,899
Female	60.0	0.5	8.3	0.2	69.0	31.0	724,381
Mara Rural	60.3	0.5	7.7	0.2	68.8	31.2	1,136,344
Male	61.3	0.7	10.0	0.2	72.1	27.9	544,775
Female	59.5	0.4	5.7	0.2	65.8	34.2	591,569
Mara Urban	60.2	0.8	24.2	0.1	85.4	14.6	244,936
Male	57.5	0.9	29.0	0.2	87.6	12.4	112,124
Female	62.5	0.6	20.2	0.1	83.5	16.5	132,812

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

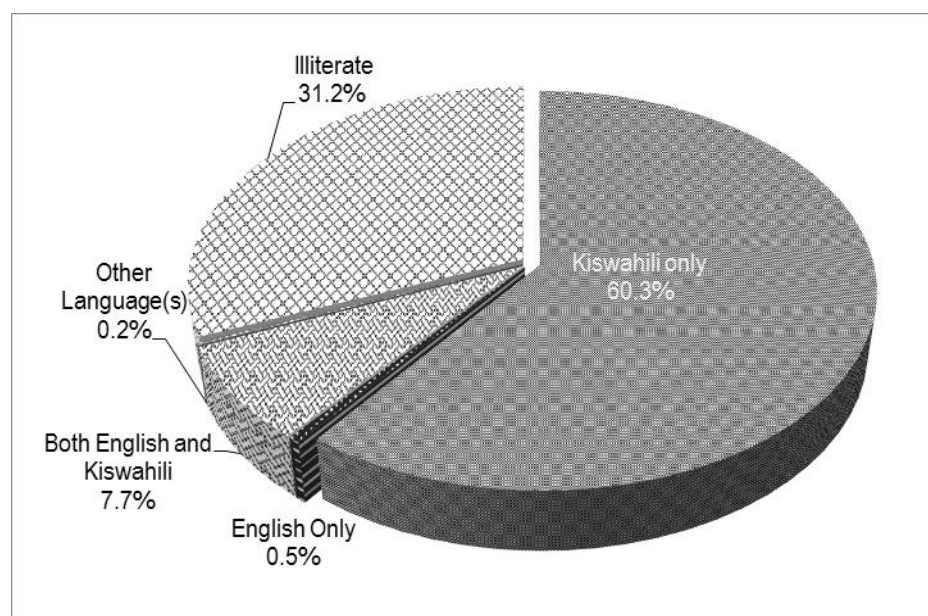
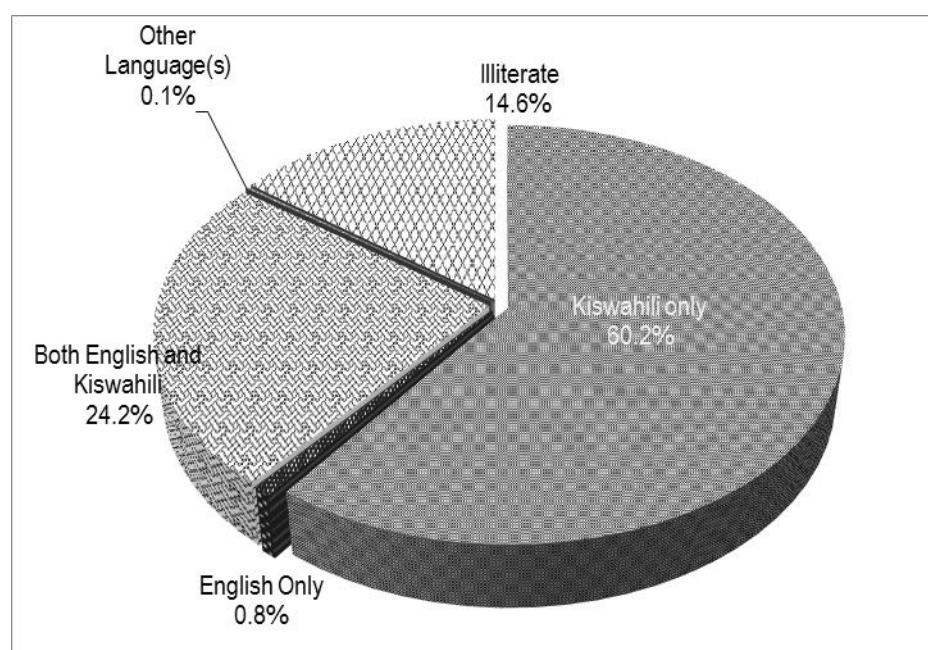


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Mara Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is showing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Mara Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Serengeti District Council (35.8 percent) followed by Tarime District Council (31.6 percent) and Rorya (29 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Bunda District Council (26 percent) and Musoma Municipal Council (13.1 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status					Total	
	Literacy In				Total Literate		Illiterate
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mara Region	60.3	0.6	10.7	0.2	71.8	28.2	1,381,280
Tarime	56.7	0.5	11.0	0.2	68.4	31.6	266,908
Serengeti	54.4	0.5	9.1	0.2	64.2	35.8	194,103
Musoma	66.2	0.5	7.0	0.2	73.8	26.2	141,909
Bunda	61.8	0.5	11.6	0.1	74.0	26.0	268,742
Musoma Municipal	61.3	1.0	24.5	0.1	86.9	13.1	110,759
Rorya	61.4	0.7	8.4	0.5	71.0	29.0	209,871
Butiama	63.2	0.5	7.7	0.1	71.6	28.4	188,988

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons age 4 years and above who were in the country during the census night were asked questions on education. The respondent was asked to state if he/she was attending, had dropped out, completed, or had never been to school. For those who had dropped out or completed school, a follow up question on the highest level of education attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

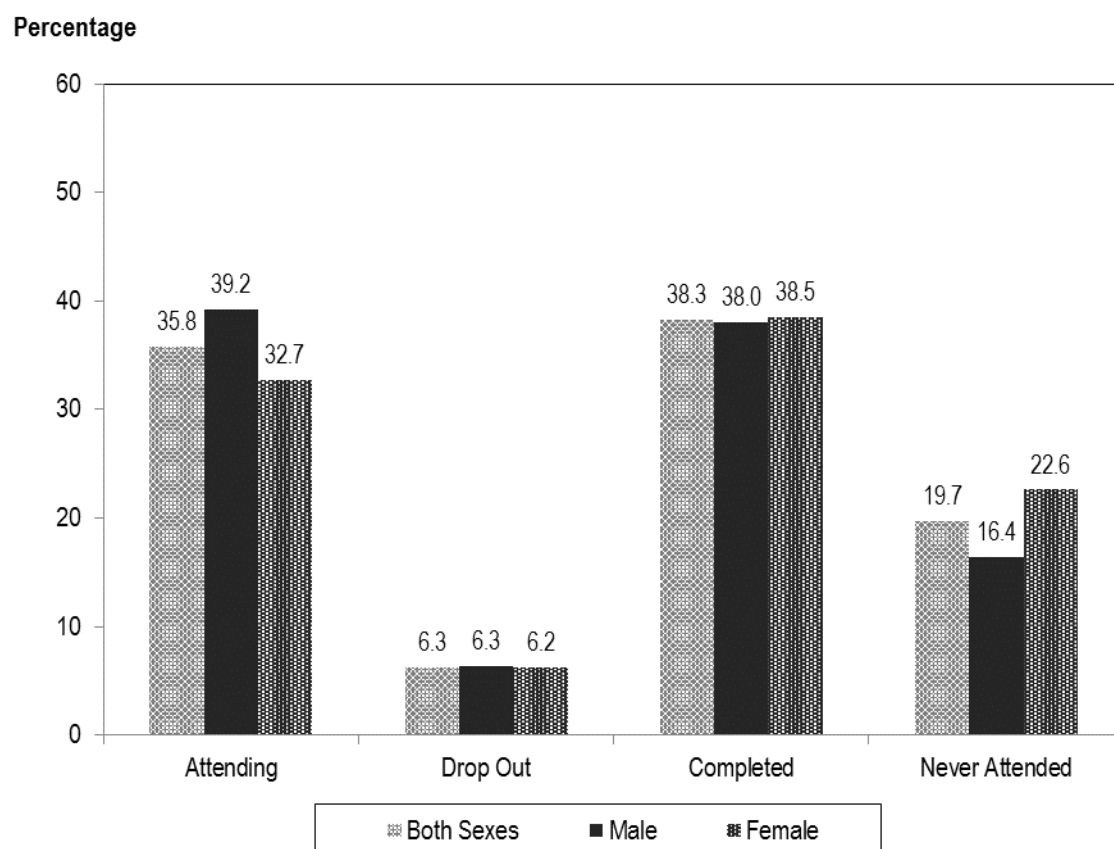
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents on the status of school attendance of the population aged 5 years and above. About nineteen (19.7) percent of 1.3 million people in Mara Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (22.6 percent) having never been to school compared with males (16.4 percent). About 38 percent of population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 35.8 percent were attending and 6.3 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,381,280	35.8	6.3	38.3	19.7	656,899	39.2	6.3	38.0	16.4	724,381	32.7	6.2	38.5	22.6
5	62,714	33.1	0.1	0.6	66.1	31,659	32.3	0.1	0.6	67.1	31,055	34.0	0.1	0.6	65.2
6	64,718	47.3	0.2	0.5	52.0	32,469	45.5	0.2	0.6	53.8	32,249	49.0	0.2	0.5	50.3
5-6	127,432	40.3	0.2	0.6	59.0	64,128	39.0	0.1	0.6	60.3	63,304	41.7	0.2	0.6	57.6
7	57,029	68.1	0.2	0.7	31.0	28,932	65.9	0.2	0.7	33.2	28,097	70.4	0.3	0.7	28.7
8	57,433	79.2	0.4	0.8	19.7	28,509	77.5	0.4	0.8	21.4	28,924	80.8	0.4	0.7	18.0
9	48,114	86.6	0.6	0.8	12.0	24,487	86.0	0.6	0.8	12.5	23,627	87.2	0.6	0.8	11.4
10	59,117	88.3	1.2	1.0	9.6	29,609	88.1	1.2	1.0	9.7	29,508	88.5	1.1	1.0	9.4
11	39,402	90.4	1.4	1.4	6.7	19,547	90.4	1.6	1.3	6.7	19,855	90.4	1.3	1.5	6.8
12	58,336	88.5	2.2	2.4	6.8	29,705	88.3	2.5	2.3	7.0	28,631	88.7	2.0	2.6	6.7
13	39,692	86.0	3.1	5.3	5.7	19,980	86.6	3.4	4.4	5.6	19,712	85.3	2.9	6.1	5.7
7-13	359,123	83.4	1.2	1.6	13.7	180,769	82.7	1.3	1.5	14.4	178,354	84.1	1.2	1.7	13.0
14	39,858	76.7	4.1	13.3	6.0	20,128	78.9	4.4	10.7	6.0	19,730	74.5	3.7	15.8	6.0
15	35,968	63.8	5.2	24.7	6.2	18,480	67.3	5.8	20.8	6.0	17,488	60.2	4.6	28.8	6.4
16	36,572	56.4	5.8	31.6	6.1	18,529	62.0	6.2	26.2	5.7	18,043	50.7	5.5	37.3	6.5
17	30,771	49.7	6.3	38.4	5.6	15,773	56.8	6.3	31.6	5.3	14,998	42.2	6.2	45.6	6.0
14 - 17	143,169	62.5	5.3	26.2	6.0	72,910	66.9	5.6	21.7	5.8	70,259	57.9	4.9	30.9	6.2
18	40,566	39.5	7.9	45.4	7.2	19,595	49.3	7.8	36.9	6.0	20,971	30.2	8.1	53.3	8.4
19	27,256	34.1	8.2	51.0	6.7	12,678	46.7	7.9	40.3	5.2	14,578	23.1	8.5	60.4	8.0
18 - 19	67,822	37.3	8.0	47.7	7.0	32,273	48.3	7.8	38.2	5.7	35,549	27.3	8.2	56.2	8.2
20	42,451	20.6	9.8	59.4	10.2	18,058	32.7	9.5	50.7	7.0	24,393	11.7	9.9	65.9	12.5
21	21,199	19.3	10.1	62.5	8.0	9,727	29.3	9.8	55.0	5.9	11,472	10.9	10.4	68.9	9.9
22	30,546	13.4	10.2	66.7	9.6	13,374	21.8	10.7	60.6	6.9	17,172	6.9	9.9	71.5	11.7
23	19,493	10.8	10.6	69.4	9.1	8,574	17.1	11.2	65.3	6.4	10,919	5.9	10.2	72.6	11.3
24	22,842	8.2	10.8	70.2	10.7	9,705	13.1	11.4	68.2	7.3	13,137	4.6	10.5	71.7	13.3
20 - 24	136,531	15.3	10.2	64.8	9.7	59,438	24.3	10.4	58.6	6.7	77,093	8.5	10.1	69.5	11.9
25+	547,203	1.5	10.0	66.5	22.1	247,381	1.7	10.6	74.3	13.4	299,822	1.2	9.5	60.0	29.3

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 21.8 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 9.8 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (6.6 percent) than in urban areas (4.9 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (43.5 percent) than in the rural areas (37.1 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 41.9 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 34.5 percent in the rural areas.

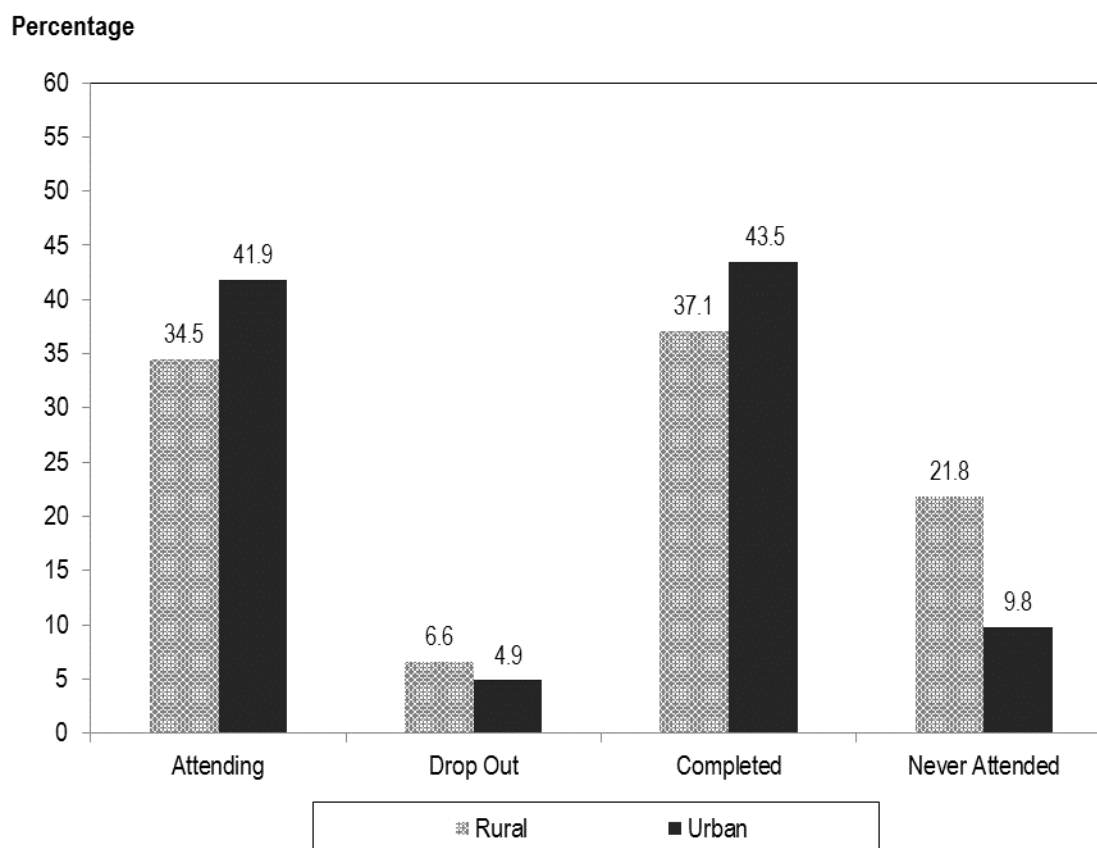
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mara Rural, 2012 Census

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,136,344	34.5	6.6	37.1	21.8	544,775	37.8	6.7	37.1	18.3	591,569	31.4	6.4	37.2	25.0
5	53,496	29.3	0.1	0.6	69.9	27,103	28.5	0.1	0.6	70.8	26,393	30.1	0.1	0.6	69.1
6	55,590	43.5	0.2	0.5	55.8	27,990	41.8	0.2	0.6	57.5	27,600	45.2	0.2	0.5	54.2
5-6	109,086	36.5	0.2	0.6	62.7	55,093	35.3	0.1	0.6	64.0	53,993	37.8	0.2	0.5	61.5
7	48,115	64.8	0.2	0.7	34.3	24,519	62.5	0.2	0.7	36.5	23,596	67.1	0.3	0.7	31.9
8	49,066	77.0	0.4	0.7	21.9	24,479	75.2	0.4	0.7	23.6	24,587	78.7	0.5	0.7	20.1
9	40,414	85.0	0.7	0.8	13.5	20,748	84.4	0.7	0.8	14.0	19,666	85.6	0.7	0.8	12.9
10	50,089	87.1	1.3	1.0	10.7	25,364	86.9	1.3	1.0	10.8	24,725	87.2	1.2	1.0	10.6
11	32,802	89.4	1.6	1.4	7.6	16,434	89.4	1.8	1.4	7.5	16,368	89.4	1.4	1.4	7.8
12	49,136	87.4	2.5	2.5	7.7	25,220	87.1	2.7	2.3	7.8	23,916	87.6	2.2	2.7	7.5
13	32,896	84.7	3.5	5.4	6.4	16,781	85.4	3.8	4.5	6.3	16,115	84.1	3.1	6.3	6.5
7-13	302,518	81.6	1.4	1.6	15.3	153,545	81.0	1.5	1.5	16.0	148,973	82.4	1.3	1.8	14.6
14	32,829	74.4	4.5	14.3	6.7	16,840	76.8	5.0	11.5	6.8	15,989	71.9	4.1	17.2	6.7
15	29,331	60.3	5.9	26.8	7.0	15,430	63.9	6.6	22.6	6.8	13,901	56.2	5.0	31.5	7.3
16	29,391	52.1	6.5	34.4	7.0	15,248	58.0	6.8	28.7	6.6	14,143	45.7	6.2	40.5	7.6
17	24,072	44.1	7.1	42.2	6.6	12,664	51.4	7.3	35.2	6.1	11,408	36.0	6.8	49.9	7.2
14 - 17	115,623	58.8	5.9	28.4	6.9	60,182	63.4	6.3	23.7	6.6	55,441	53.9	5.4	33.5	7.2
18	32,365	34.9	8.6	48.1	8.3	15,853	44.6	8.7	39.8	6.9	16,512	25.7	8.6	56.1	9.6
19	21,301	29.8	8.8	53.5	7.9	10,035	41.7	8.8	43.4	6.1	11,266	19.1	8.8	62.5	9.5
18 - 19	53,666	32.9	8.7	50.3	8.1	25,888	43.5	8.8	41.2	6.6	27,778	23.0	8.7	58.7	9.6
20	34,178	17.9	10.4	60.2	11.5	14,571	29.2	10.6	52.2	8.0	19,607	9.4	10.3	66.1	14.2
21	16,703	16.6	11.0	63.0	9.4	7,773	25.8	10.8	56.4	7.0	8,930	8.7	11.2	68.7	11.4
22	24,000	11.0	10.9	66.9	11.2	10,613	18.6	11.9	61.6	7.9	13,387	4.9	10.2	71.2	13.7
23	15,116	8.8	11.4	69.2	10.6	6,749	14.7	12.1	65.9	7.3	8,367	4.1	10.8	71.8	13.3
24	18,084	6.6	11.7	69.3	12.4	7,760	10.9	12.4	68.2	8.5	10,324	3.4	11.1	70.2	15.3
20 - 24	108,081	13.0	11.0	64.9	11.1	47,466	21.2	11.4	59.5	7.8	60,615	6.6	10.6	69.1	13.7
25+	447,370	1.2	10.5	64.0	24.3	202,601	1.5	11.3	72.2	15.0	244,769	1.0	9.8	57.3	31.9

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	244,936	41.9	4.9	43.5	9.8	112,124	45.9	4.3	42.5	7.4	132,812	38.5	5.4	44.3	11.8
5	9,218	55.3	0.1	0.6	44.0	4,556	54.4	0.1	0.5	45.0	4,662	56.1	0.1	0.7	43.1
6	9,128	70.3	0.2	0.6	28.9	4,479	68.6	0.2	0.6	30.7	4,649	72.0	0.2	0.7	27.2
5-6	18,346	62.7	0.1	0.6	36.5	9,035	61.4	0.1	0.5	37.9	9,311	64.0	0.2	0.7	35.1
7	8,914	86.0	0.2	0.8	13.0	4,413	84.7	0.2	0.7	14.4	4,501	87.4	0.1	0.9	11.6
8	8,367	92.1	0.2	0.9	6.8	4,030	91.2	0.2	0.9	7.6	4,337	92.9	0.3	0.8	6.0
9	7,700	94.9	0.2	0.7	4.2	3,739	94.9	0.2	0.6	4.2	3,961	94.8	0.2	0.8	4.3
10	9,028	95.1	0.6	1.1	3.3	4,245	95.1	0.5	1.2	3.2	4,783	95.0	0.6	1.0	3.4
11	6,600	95.4	0.7	1.6	2.3	3,113	95.8	0.6	1.2	2.4	3,487	95.1	0.7	1.9	2.3
12	9,200	94.7	0.9	2.0	2.4	4,485	94.8	0.8	1.9	2.4	4,715	94.5	1.0	2.1	2.4
13	6,796	92.0	1.4	4.5	2.1	3,199	93.3	1.0	3.7	2.0	3,597	90.7	1.8	5.3	2.2
7-13	56,605	92.8	0.6	1.6	5.1	27,224	92.6	0.5	1.4	5.4	29,381	92.9	0.6	1.7	4.7
14	7,029	87.4	1.8	8.5	2.2	3,288	89.7	1.7	6.8	1.8	3,741	85.4	2.0	10.0	2.6
15	6,637	79.6	2.5	15.4	2.5	3,050	84.2	1.9	11.7	2.2	3,587	75.7	3.0	18.5	2.8
16	7,181	74.1	3.1	20.5	2.3	3,281	80.6	3.2	14.4	1.8	3,900	68.7	2.9	25.6	2.8
17	6,699	69.8	3.4	24.8	2.0	3,109	79.1	2.3	16.8	1.8	3,590	61.7	4.3	31.8	2.2
14 - 17	27,546	77.8	2.7	17.2	2.3	12,728	83.5	2.3	12.4	1.9	14,818	72.9	3.1	21.4	2.6
18	8,201	57.3	5.1	34.7	3.0	3,742	69.3	3.7	24.8	2.1	4,459	47.1	6.2	43.0	3.7
19	5,955	49.5	6.0	42.1	2.4	2,643	65.5	4.2	28.4	1.9	3,312	36.7	7.4	53.1	2.8
18 - 19	14,156	54.0	5.5	37.8	2.7	6,385	67.8	3.9	26.3	2.0	7,771	42.7	6.7	47.3	3.3
20	8,273	32.2	6.9	56.5	4.4	3,487	47.3	5.2	44.5	2.9	4,786	21.1	8.1	65.3	5.6
21	4,496	29.2	6.7	61.0	3.1	1,954	43.1	5.8	49.5	1.5	2,542	18.5	7.5	69.7	4.3
22	6,546	22.5	7.7	65.9	3.9	2,761	34.1	6.3	56.8	2.8	3,785	14.0	8.7	72.5	4.7
23	4,377	17.8	8.0	70.2	4.0	1,825	26.1	7.7	63.2	3.0	2,552	11.8	8.3	75.2	4.7
24	4,758	14.3	7.7	73.6	4.4	1,945	22.1	7.3	68.2	2.4	2,813	8.9	8.0	77.3	5.8
20 - 24	28,450	24.3	7.4	64.3	4.0	11,972	36.3	6.3	54.9	2.6	16,478	15.5	8.2	71.2	5.1
25+	99,833	2.5	8.0	77.2	12.2	44,780	3.0	7.5	83.5	5.9	55,053	2.1	8.4	72.1	17.3

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



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is evident that attendance status differs among districts in Mara Region. The District council with the highest attendance rate was Musoma Municipal Council (41.4 percent) followed by Bunda District Council (37.3 percent) and Tarime Municipal Council (36.6 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Butiama District Council (34.5 percent) and Serengeti District Council (32.3 percent).

Table 9. 12:Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mara 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
Mara Region	1,381,280	35.8	6.3	38.3	19.7	656,899	39.2	6.3	38.0	16.4	724,381	32.7	6.2	38.5	22.6
Tarime	266,908	36.6	7.4	33.3	22.7	126,041	40.4	7.5	33.4	18.7	140,867	33.3	7.3	33.2	26.2
Serengeti	194,103	32.3	7.8	34.0	25.9	93,240	35.1	8.3	34.5	22.1	100,863	29.7	7.3	33.5	29.5
Musoma	141,909	34.7	5.1	43.0	17.2	68,952	37.5	5.4	42.2	14.8	72,957	32.0	4.8	43.8	19.3
Bunda	268,742	37.3	6.0	38.6	18.1	128,770	40.6	6.2	38.2	15.1	139,972	34.3	5.8	39.0	20.9
Musoma Municipal	110,759	41.4	3.8	45.6	9.2	50,727	45.5	3.4	44.1	7.0	60,032	37.9	4.1	46.9	11.1
Rorya	209,871	35.0	6.2	39.7	19.1	98,735	39.0	5.6	39.6	15.8	111,136	31.5	6.6	39.8	22.0
Butiama	188,988	34.5	5.9	39.6	19.9	90,434	37.9	6.0	39.5	16.6	98,554	31.5	5.8	39.7	23.0

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figure 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rate by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 78.3 percent in the 2002 Census to 83.4 percent in 2012 Census, an improvement being more pronounced among females (from 78.3 to 84.1 percent) compared with males (from 78.4 to 82.7 percent). The urban NER increased from 87.3 percent in 2002 to 92.8 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 76.4 to 81.6 percent respectively.

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

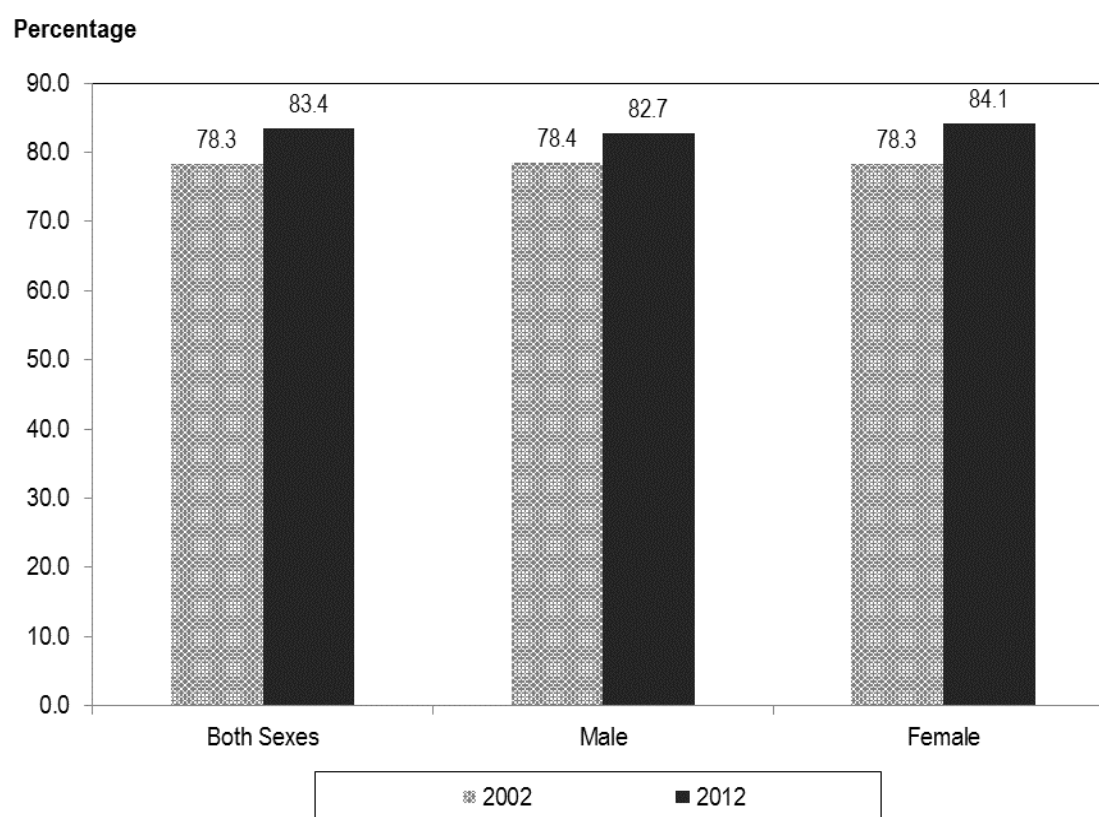
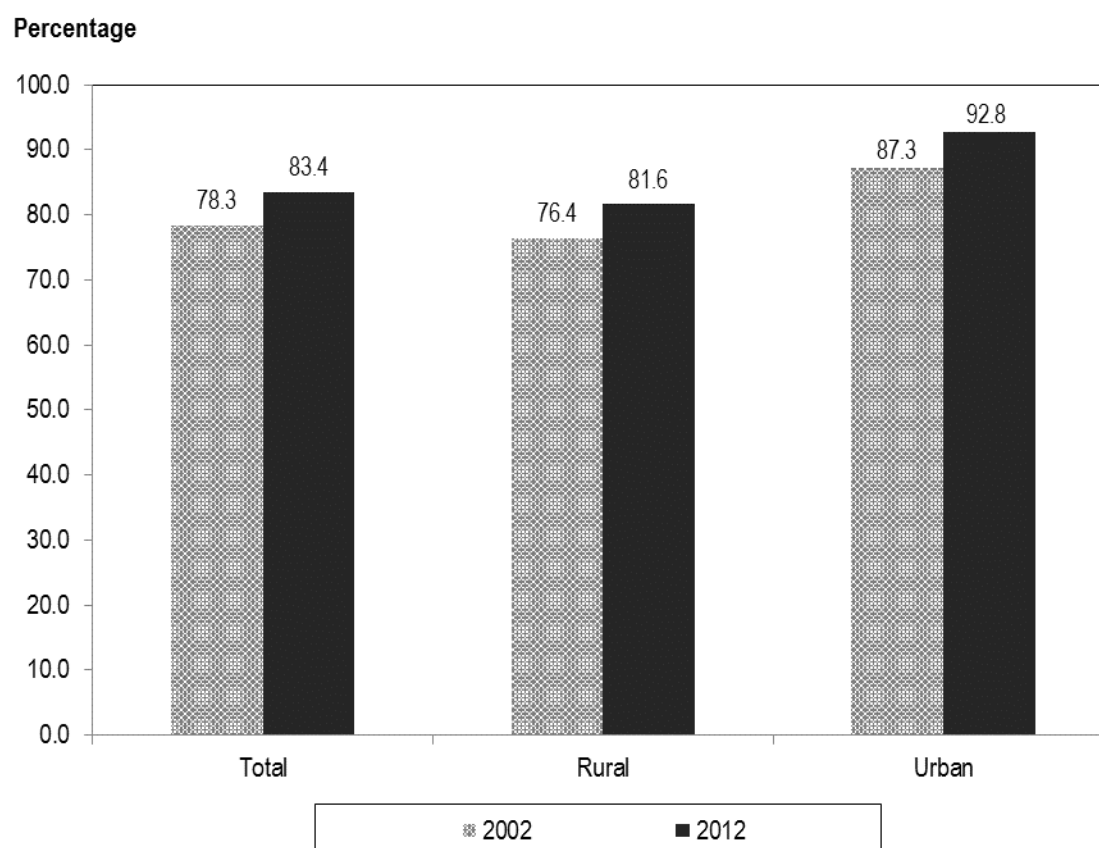


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Mara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. Overall, 104.1 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 (114.6 percent) than in rural areas (102.2 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

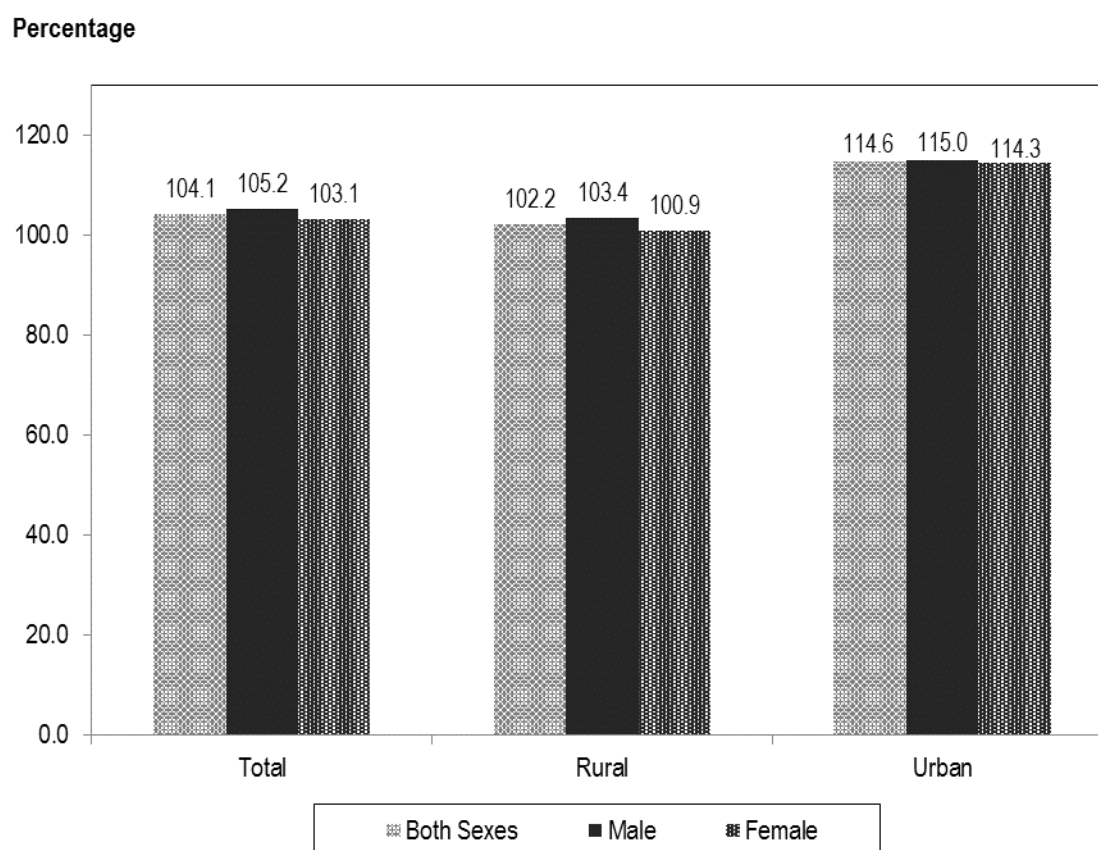
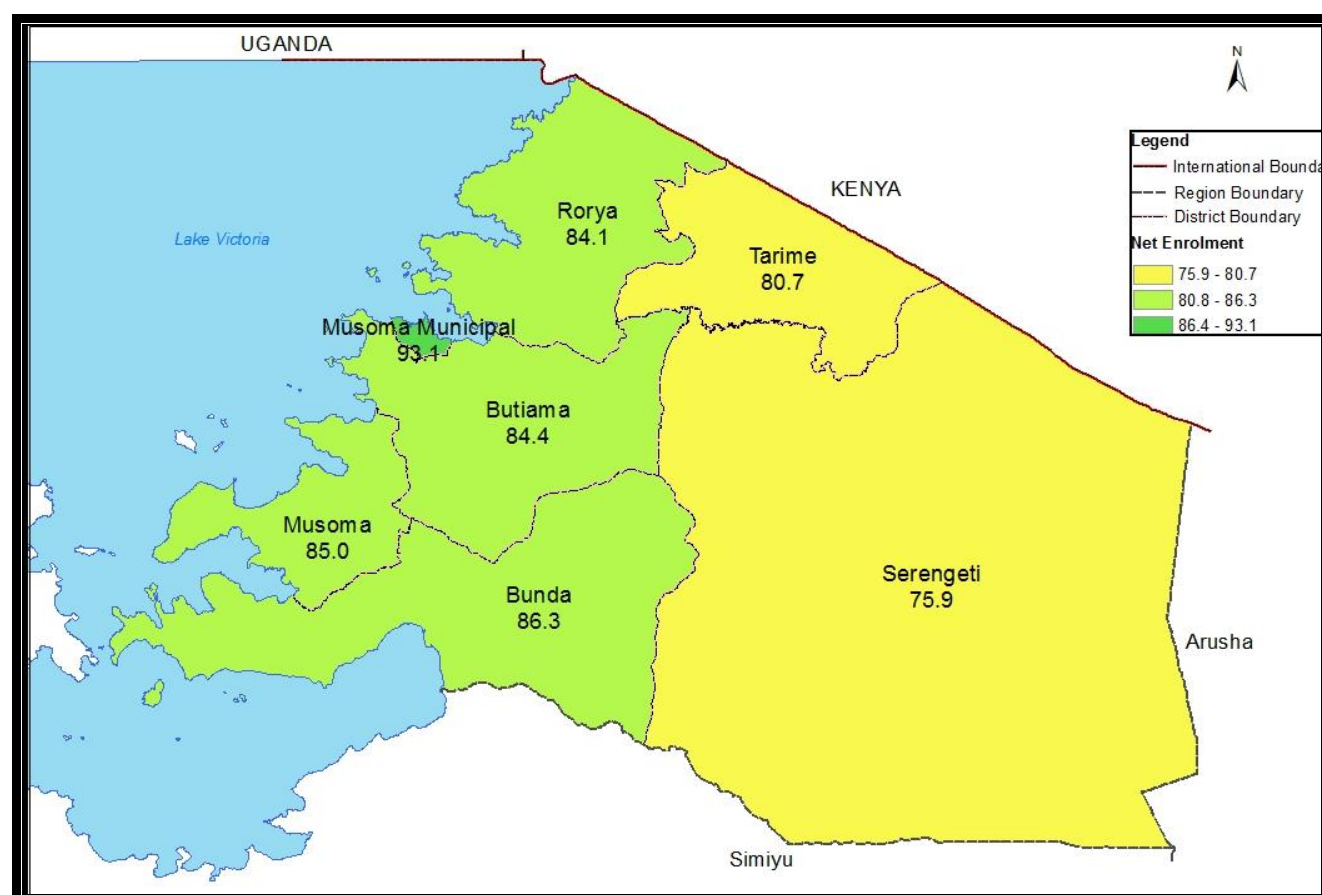


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences among districts. NER ranges from 93.1 percent in Musoma Municipal Council to 75.9 percent in Serengeti District Council. Districts with NER above 70 were Bunda District Council (86.3 percent), Musoma District Council (85.0 percent), Butiama District Council (84.4), Rorya District Council (84.1 percent) and Tarime District Council (80.7 percent).

Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Residence and Sex: Mara Region, 2012 Census

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mara Region	83.4	82.7	84.1	81.6	81.0	82.4	92.8	92.6	92.9
Tarime	80.7	80.6	80.8	78.9	78.9	78.8	90.0	89.9	90.2
Serengeti	75.9	75.3	76.6	74.4	73.8	75.1	93.5	93.7	93.3
Musoma	85.0	84.0	85.9	84.8	83.9	85.8	94.9	94.6	95.2
Bunda	86.3	85.2	87.5	84.9	83.7	86.1	94.0	93.6	94.4
Musoma Municipal	93.1	93.1	93.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.1	93.1	93.0
Rorya	84.1	83.4	84.8	83.5	82.9	84.2	95.1	94.5	95.7
Butiama	84.4	83.4	85.4	84.1	83.2	85.1	95.0	94.5	95.5

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

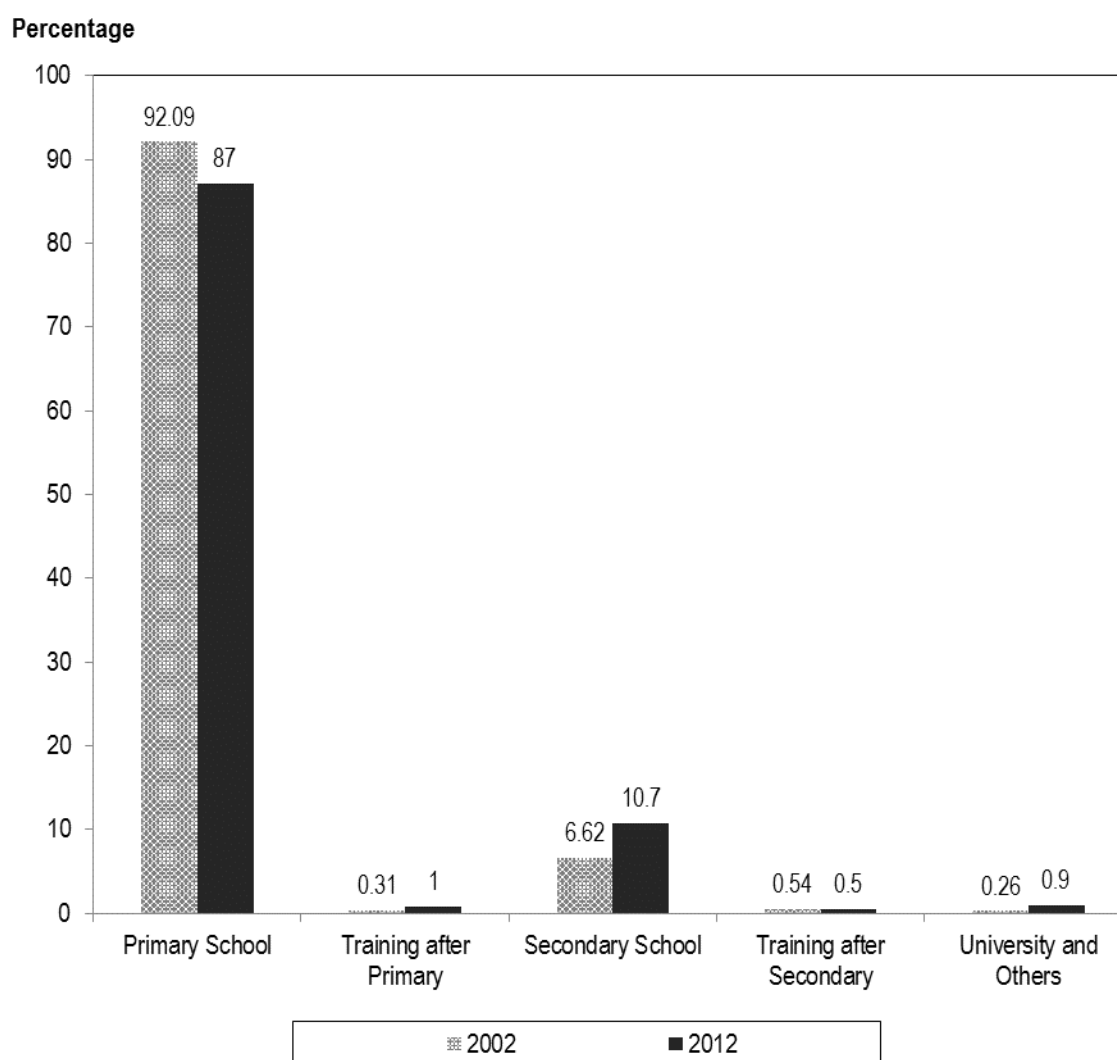
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results shows that, out of 527,952 persons who attained any level of education, 249,510 (47.3 percent) were males and 278,442 (52.7 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level with about 87.1 percent, followed by secondary education (10.7 percent), university and others (0.9 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (90.1 percent) compared with males (83.8 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; Region, Mara 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	527,952	249,510	278,442	100	100	100
Primary School	460,015	209,169	250,846	87.1	83.8	90.1
Training after Primary	3,941	1,693	2,248	0.7	0.7	0.8
Secondary School	56,524	33,565	22,959	10.7	13.5	8.2
Training after Secondary	2,655	1,614	1,041	0.5	0.6	0.4
University and Others	4,817	3,469	1,348	0.9	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 6.62 percent to 10.7 percent and from 0.26 percent to 0.9 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; Mara Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage 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 677,010 (62 percent) out of 1,091,272 persons aged 10 years and above were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 414,262 people (38 percent) aged 10 years and above

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 29,568 persons (2.7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 21.4 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 10.1 and 3.7 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,091,272	62.0	2.7	10.1	21.4	3.7
10-14	236,405	18.9	0.5	14.3	63.6	2.7
15-19	171,133	44.8	1.7	13.1	38.2	2.1
20-24	136,531	70.3	3.7	11.7	13.4	0.9
25-29	108,863	83.2	6.6	9.5	-	0.8
30-34	94,441	87.7	4.0	7.6	-	0.7
35-39	77,639	89.2	3.3	6.6	-	0.8
40-44	63,043	89.8	3.3	5.8	-	1.2
45-49	47,421	90.0	3.0	5.7	-	1.3
50-54	41,645	88.9	2.6	5.8	-	2.7
55-59	27,573	87.2	2.6	6.2	-	4.0
60-64	26,541	81.4	2.8	6.9	-	9.0
65-69	17,084	76.2	2.4	6.0	-	15.3
70-74	16,335	62.6	2.1	6.4	-	28.8
75-79	10,970	55.9	1.7	5.3	-	37.1
80 +	15,648	35.7	0.0	0.2	-	64.0

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban areas. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (65.8 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (45.7 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.9 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (2.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	889,663	65.8	2.2	8.3	20.1	3.7
10–14	197,752	21.4	0.5	14.1	61.1	2.8
15–19	136,460	51.8	1.5	10.8	33.8	2.0
20–24	108,081	77.6	2.9	8.1	10.6	0.8
25–29	86,309	87.7	5.1	6.5	-	0.7
30–34	75,854	90.9	3.2	5.4	-	0.6
35–39	63,001	91.7	2.7	4.8	-	0.8
40–44	51,980	91.8	2.9	4.2	-	1.0
45–49	39,085	92.1	2.5	4.1	-	1.3
50–54	34,277	90.9	2.2	4.3	-	2.6
55–59	22,958	89.6	2.1	4.5	-	3.7
60–64	22,251	84.2	2.4	5.1	-	8.2
65–69	14,644	79.0	1.9	4.7	-	14.4
70–74	14,063	65.3	1.8	5.2	-	27.7
75–79	9,514	59.0	1.5	4.4	-	35.0
80 +	13,434	38.3	0.0	0.1	-	61.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	201,609	45.7	4.9	18.1	27.5	3.8
10–14	38,653	6.1	0.4	15.5	75.9	2.1
15–19	34,673	17.4	2.6	22.0	55.6	2.5
20–24	28,450	42.5	6.7	25.5	24.1	1.1
25–29	22,554	65.8	12.2	21.0	-	1.0
30–34	18,587	74.8	7.2	17.0	-	1.0
35–39	14,638	78.7	5.9	14.4	-	1.0
40–44	11,063	80.5	4.9	12.9	-	1.7
45–49	8,336	80.6	4.9	12.8	-	1.7
50–54	7,368	79.7	4.2	12.8	-	3.3
55–59	4,615	75.1	5.1	14.4	-	5.4
60–64	4,290	66.5	4.6	16.0	-	12.9
65–69	2,440	59.5	5.3	14.0	-	21.3
70–74	2,272	46.0	4.5	13.7	-	35.7
75–79	1,456	35.0	2.9	11.3	-	50.7
80 +	2,214	20.4	0.1	0.5	-	79.0

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that the proportion of employed females is almost the same as the proportion of employed males (62.4 of males and 61.7 of females).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	510,843	62.4	3.2	6.6	24.7	3.1
10–14	118,969	19.3	0.5	13.4	64.1	2.7
15–19	85,055	41.8	1.9	9.9	44.0	2.4
20–24	59,438	67.4	4.6	6.0	21.1	0.9
25–29	46,446	86.7	9.3	3.2	-	0.8
30–34	42,376	92.1	4.8	2.4	-	0.7
35–39	35,121	93.3	3.6	2.2	-	0.9
40–44	29,455	93.1	3.8	2.0	-	1.1
45–49	22,453	94.0	3.0	1.8	-	1.2
50–54	19,575	93.0	2.9	2.0	-	2.1
55–59	12,727	92.1	3.3	2.0	-	2.6
60–64	12,345	88.5	3.2	2.8	-	5.4
65–69	7,888	85.1	2.5	2.2	-	10.2
70–74	7,401	75.3	2.0	2.4	-	20.3
75–79	5,222	66.8	1.8	2.4	-	29.1
80 +	6,372	46.4	0.1	-	-	53.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	580,429	61.7	2.3	13.1	18.6	4.3
10–14	117,436	18.6	0.4	15.3	63.0	2.7
15–19	86,078	47.8	1.6	16.3	32.5	1.8
20–24	77,093	72.5	3.0	16.2	7.5	0.9
25–29	62,417	80.6	4.5	14.2	-	0.7
30–34	52,065	84.1	3.3	11.9	-	0.7
35–39	42,518	85.9	3.1	10.2	-	0.8
40–44	33,588	86.9	2.8	9.0	-	1.2
45–49	24,968	86.5	2.9	9.1	-	1.4
50–54	22,070	85.3	2.3	9.2	-	3.2
55–59	14,846	82.9	2.1	9.7	-	5.2
60–64	14,196	75.1	2.4	10.4	-	12.1
65–69	9,196	68.6	2.3	9.3	-	19.8
70–74	8,934	52.1	2.3	9.7	-	35.9
75–79	5,748	46.0	1.7	8.0	-	44.4
80 +	9,276	28.4	-	0.3	-	71.3

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 Mara Region. Results revealed that Musoma Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (44.2 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged from 1.8 percent of the population in Butiama District Council to 4.8 percent in Musoma Municipal Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from three percent of the population in Tarime and Serengeti District Councils to 5 percent in Bunda District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mara Region	1,091,272	62.0	2.7	10.1	21.4	3.7
Rural	889,663	65.8	2.2	8.3	20.1	3.7
Urban	201,609	45.7	4.9	18.1	27.5	3.8
Male	510,843	62.4	3.2	6.6	24.7	3.1
Female	580,429	61.7	2.3	13.1	18.6	4.3
Tarime	209,367	64.0	2.6	10.6	19.9	3.0
Serengeti	150,534	63.7	2.3	9.5	21.5	3.0
Musoma	112,231	68.8	1.9	6.6	19.3	3.4
Bunda	213,015	57.3	4.0	9.5	24.2	5.0
Musoma Municipal	91,867	44.2	4.8	22.1	25.4	3.6
Rorya	165,256	66.5	1.9	8.3	19.4	3.8
Butiama	149,002	65.3	1.8	7.9	21.1	3.9

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 1,091,272 persons aged 10 years and above, 343,694 (60 percent) were employed while the remaining 40 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 17.4 percent of the population, 15.2 percent were home maintenance workers and 3.9 percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for 3.4 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,091,272	60.0	3.4	15.2	17.4	3.9
10–14	236,405	19.2	0.7	25.7	51.2	3.0
15–19	171,133	43.7	2.3	20.2	31.4	2.4
20–24	136,531	67.4	4.8	15.7	11.2	0.9
25–29	108,863	80.4	7.0	11.8	-	0.9
30–34	94,441	84.3	5.0	9.9	-	0.8
35–39	77,639	86.1	4.4	8.7	-	0.8
40–44	63,043	86.4	4.5	7.8	-	1.3
45–49	47,421	86.8	4.2	7.7	-	1.3
50–54	41,645	85.3	3.8	8.1	-	2.8
55–59	27,573	83.8	3.6	8.6	-	4.0
60–64	26,541	78.5	3.5	9.1	-	8.9
65–69	17,084	73.5	3.5	7.9	-	15.0
70–74	16,335	60.4	2.8	7.9	-	28.9
75–79	10,970	54.7	2.3	6.7	-	36.3
80 +	15,648	34.8	0.1	0.2	-	64.9

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 (63.6 percent) than in urban areas (44.4 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (5.3 percent each) than in rural areas (3 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	889,663	63.6	3.0	13.5	16.1	3.9
10–14	197,752	21.9	0.8	25.6	48.6	3.2
15–19	136,460	50.5	2.1	17.6	27.4	2.3
20–24	108,081	74.3	4.1	12.0	8.8	0.9
25–29	86,309	84.5	5.7	9.0	-	0.8
30–34	75,854	87.1	4.4	7.8	-	0.7
35–39	63,001	88.3	3.8	7.1	-	0.8
40–44	51,980	88.1	4.2	6.6	-	1.2
45–49	39,085	88.6	3.8	6.3	-	1.3
50–54	34,277	87.1	3.5	6.8	-	2.7
55–59	22,958	85.9	3.2	7.1	-	3.7
60–64	22,251	81.3	3.2	7.4	-	8.1
65–69	14,644	76.2	3.2	6.7	-	14.0
70–74	14,063	63.0	2.4	6.7	-	27.8
75–79	9,514	57.9	2.2	5.6	-	34.3
80 +	13,434	37.1	0.0	0.2	-	62.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	201,609	44.4	5.3	22.9	23.4	4.0
10–14	38,653	5.9	0.6	26.4	64.7	2.4
15–19	34,673	16.9	3.0	30.3	47.2	2.7
20–24	28,450	41.4	7.4	29.7	20.4	1.2
25–29	22,554	64.5	11.9	22.4	-	1.1
30–34	18,587	72.8	7.6	18.5	-	1.1
35–39	14,638	76.5	6.6	15.8	-	1.1
40–44	11,063	78.4	5.9	13.9	-	1.9
45–49	8,336	78.6	5.9	13.9	-	1.7
50–54	7,368	77.0	5.3	14.2	-	3.5
55–59	4,615	73.5	5.5	15.5	-	5.5
60–64	4,290	64.2	4.9	17.9	-	13.1
65–69	2,440	57.5	5.9	15.5	-	21.2
70–74	2,272	44.2	5.0	15.1	-	35.7
75–79	1,456	33.7	3.0	13.7	-	49.7
80 +	2,214	21.0	0.2	0.5	-	78.2

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was high for males (61 percent) than for females (59.2 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4 percent) than that of female (2.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	510,843	61.0	4.0	11.6	20.1	3.3
10–14	118,969	19.8	0.8	24.7	51.7	3.1
15–19	85,055	41.5	2.5	17.1	36.2	2.7
20–24	59,438	65.4	6.2	10.0	17.5	1.0
25–29	46,446	84.5	9.6	4.8	-	1.0
30–34	42,376	89.3	6.0	3.9	-	0.8
35–39	35,121	90.5	5.0	3.6	-	0.9
40–44	29,455	90.2	5.2	3.4	-	1.2
45–49	22,453	91.7	4.3	2.8	-	1.2
50–54	19,575	90.1	4.4	3.4	-	2.2
55–59	12,727	89.4	4.4	3.6	-	2.6
60–64	12,345	85.9	4.1	4.6	-	5.4
65–69	7,888	82.0	4.3	3.7	-	10.0
70–74	7,401	73.1	3.1	3.4	-	20.4
75–79	5,222	65.7	2.5	3.4	-	28.5
80 +	6,372	45.2	0.1	-	-	54.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	580,429	59.2	2.9	18.4	15.1	4.4
10–14	117,436	18.7	0.7	26.9	50.8	3.0
15–19	86,078	45.9	2.0	23.2	26.7	2.1
20–24	77,093	69.0	3.7	20.0	6.4	0.9
25–29	62,417	77.3	5.0	16.9	-	0.8
30–34	52,065	80.2	4.1	14.9	-	0.8
35–39	42,518	82.4	3.8	13.0	-	0.8
40–44	33,588	83.0	3.8	11.8	-	1.4
45–49	24,968	82.4	4.0	12.0	-	1.5
50–54	22,070	81.1	3.3	12.2	-	3.4
55–59	14,846	79.0	3.0	12.8	-	5.2
60–64	14,196	72.2	3.0	13.0	-	11.8
65–69	9,196	66.3	2.8	11.5	-	19.3
70–74	8,934	49.9	2.5	11.7	-	35.9
75–79	5,748	44.7	2.1	9.7	-	43.5
80 +	9,276	27.7	-	0.3	-	71.9

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district in Mara Region and its district is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Mara Region. Results show that Musoma Municipal Council had the lowest proportion (43 percent) of employed persons.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparity. The unemployed persons ranged between 2.2 percent of the population in Musoma District Council and 5.2 percent in Bunda District Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from 3.3 percent of the population in Tarime District Council to 5.1 percent in Bunda District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mara Region	1,091,272	60.0	3.4	15.2	17.4	3.9
Rural	889,663	63.6	3.0	13.5	16.1	3.9
Urban	201,609	44.4	5.3	22.9	23.4	4.0
Male	510,843	61.0	4.0	11.6	20.1	3.3
Female	580,429	59.2	2.9	18.4	15.1	4.4
Tarime	209,367	62.3	3.1	14.9	16.4	3.3
Serengeti	150,534	59.8	3.5	20.1	13.1	3.5
Musoma	112,231	67.1	2.2	12.2	15.0	3.6
Bunda	213,015	54.3	5.2	13.3	22.2	5.1
Musoma Municipal	91,867	43.0	5.1	28.1	20.1	3.6
Rorya	165,256	66.2	2.3	10.7	17.2	3.7
Butiama	149,002	63.7	2.6	12.8	16.8	4.0

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (69.7 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (13 percent) and family Worker category (9.5 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.3 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	655,228	0.3	6.9	13.0	69.7	9.5	0.3	0.3
10–14	45,480	0.1	2.3	2.5	22.9	70.1	0.7	1.4
15–19	74,791	0.2	3.9	8.7	72.4	13.4	0.9	0.5
20–24	92,071	0.3	6.3	12.8	73.9	6.2	0.4	0.2
25–29	87,490	0.3	9.1	16.1	70.2	4.0	0.2	0.2
30–34	79,581	0.3	8.4	17.3	70.5	3.2	0.2	0.2
35–39	66,812	0.3	7.8	16.9	71.5	3.2	0.1	0.1
40–44	54,456	0.3	7.6	15.6	73.2	3.0	0.1	0.1
45–49	41,182	0.3	8.3	14.1	74.2	2.9	0.1	0.2
50–54	35,533	0.4	9.7	12.6	74.0	3.0	0.2	0.2
55–59	23,104	0.3	9.9	11.5	75.4	2.7	0.1	0.2
60–64	20,843	0.4	5.5	11.4	79.0	3.5	0.1	0.1
65–69	12,565	0.3	3.6	9.2	83.0	3.5	0.1	0.4
70–74	9,869	0.2	2.9	9.6	82.4	4.2	0.2	0.4
75–79	6,002	0.3	2.1	8.8	84.1	4.2	-	0.4
80 +	5,449	0.2	2.0	8.4	82.0	6.4	0.2	0.8

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Mara Region	565,643	0.2	4.1	9.0	75.9	10.2	0.3	0.3
Rural	43,215	0.1	1.7	2.2	23.5	70.5	0.7	1.4
Urban	68,943	0.1	2.4	7.2	75.5	13.4	0.8	0.5
	80,291	0.2	3.8	9.0	80.2	6.2	0.3	0.2
Male	72,935	0.2	5.3	10.9	79.1	4.1	0.2	0.1
Female	66,047	0.2	4.7	11.9	79.5	3.4	0.2	0.1
	55,609	0.2	4.5	11.3	80.2	3.5	0.1	0.1
Tarime	45,784	0.2	4.4	10.5	81.4	3.2	0.1	0.1
Serengeti	34,634	0.2	4.8	9.6	82.0	3.0	0.1	0.1
Musoma	29,860	0.3	6.0	8.6	81.6	3.2	0.2	0.1
Bunda	19,714	0.2	6.8	8.1	81.7	2.8	0.1	0.2
Musoma Municipal	18,090	0.3	3.6	8.2	84.0	3.6	0.1	0.1
Rorya	11,163	0.1	2.1	6.4	87.4	3.5	0.2	0.3
Butiama	8,864	0.2	1.9	7.2	86.0	4.3	0.2	0.3

10.5 Main Occupation

Main occupation provides information on the jobs on which persons aged 10 years and above spent most of their working time. In the process of the production of goods and services, the main occupations have 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 Mara Region people (70.9 percent) while plant machine operators and assemblers 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Total	655,228	1.1	1.2	4.1	0.7	0.7	3.2	1.9	2.8	70.9	1.4	2.1	0.4	5.2	3.8	0.5
10-14	45,480	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	1.6	1.1	65.1	2.8	0.5	0.0	6.6	16.3	2.5
15-19	74,791	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	2.6	1.2	1.8	74.7	1.8	1.4	0.1	5.4	9.1	0.8
20-24	92,071	1.1	1.1	4.5	0.7	0.6	3.1	1.7	3.1	72.4	1.3	2.0	0.5	5.3	2.4	0.4
25-29	87,490	1.2	1.7	5.3	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.3	3.6	68.4	1.1	2.7	0.7	5.2	2.1	0.3
30-34	79,581	1.4	1.6	5.3	0.8	0.8	3.6	2.4	3.6	67.7	1.2	3.2	0.8	5.3	2.1	0.2
35-39	66,812	1.4	1.5	4.9	0.8	0.8	3.9	2.4	3.4	68.7	1.2	2.9	0.7	5.3	1.9	0.3
40-44	54,456	1.4	1.4	4.9	0.7	0.8	3.4	2.2	2.8	70.7	1.2	2.6	0.5	5.1	2.0	0.2
45-49	41,182	1.8	1.6	4.8	1.1	0.8	3.6	1.7	2.7	71.3	1.2	2.3	0.3	4.9	1.8	0.2
50-54	35,533	2.1	2.1	5.6	1.0	0.6	3.0	1.7	2.2	71.9	1.4	1.7	0.5	4.3	1.7	0.2
55-59	23,104	1.9	2.5	6.6	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.6	2.4	72.3	1.0	1.4	0.3	4.4	1.8	0.4
60-64	20,843	1.5	1.1	5.0	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	75.8	1.4	1.1	0.2	4.4	2.1	0.2
65-69	12,565	1.1	0.5	4.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	79.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	4.3	2.0	0.2
70-74	9,869	1.1	0.5	4.8	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	78.8	1.4	0.8	0.1	5.2	1.6	0.5
75-79	6,002	0.8	0.3	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.8	80.9	1.5	0.8	0.1	4.4	2.0	0.3
80+	5,449	1.2	0.5	4.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.8	79.3	0.7	0.8	-	4.8	2.6	0.8

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Main Occupation; Mara 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
Mara Region	655,228	1.1	1.2	4.1	0.7	0.7	3.2	1.9	2.8	70.9	1.4	2.1	0.4	5.2	3.8	0.5
Rural	565,643	0.9	0.7	3.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.6	77.0	1.5	2.2	0.1	4.6	3.6	0.5
Urban	89,585	2.5	4.1	8.5	1.7	2.3	11.4	7.9	10.3	32.2	0.5	1.6	2.4	9.0	5.2	0.5
Male	311,535	1.4	1.5	4.4	0.8	0.7	2.9	1.8	3.6	66.9	1.7	3.8	0.9	5.1	3.9	0.5
Female	343,693	0.9	0.9	3.8	0.7	0.6	3.4	2.0	2.0	74.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	5.3	3.8	0.5
Tarime	130,403	1.4	1.2	3.4	0.6	0.5	4.1	2.0	2.7	71.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	6.7	3.7	0.5
Serengeti	90,051	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.3	1.9	77.6	3.1	0.1	0.3	3.6	4.9	0.6
Musoma	75,258	0.7	0.7	3.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	77.2	1.4	4.7	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.5
Bunda	115,623	0.7	1.0	3.4	0.4	0.9	3.9	1.4	2.7	74.3	1.3	2.6	0.4	3.9	2.6	0.4
Musoma Municipal	39,540	2.6	4.1	7.6	2.0	2.5	11.2	10.1	11.6	26.0	0.4	2.7	3.0	9.2	6.3	0.7
Rorya	109,365	1.2	1.0	8.0	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.7	67.8	1.1	3.4	0.2	5.7	3.8	0.4
Butiama	94,988	1.2	0.8	3.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	2.0	76.7	0.9	2.2	0.2	5.3	4.0	0.6

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (67.5 percent), than any other industry, followed by 'Trade and Commerce' (6.4 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included 'Information and Communication' and 'Electricity Gas and Steam' categories (0.2 percent each).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Mara Region, 2012
Census

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	655,228	67.5	3.9	3.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	6.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	6.4	1.8
10–14	45,480	62.0	3.4	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.6	5.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	7.0
15–19	74,791	71.1	3.4	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	5.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.0
20–24	92,071	68.3	3.6	3.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.8	6.6	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.3	6.5	1.1
25–29	87,490	64.9	4.2	3.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.4	6.6	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.4	5.5	1.3
30–34	79,581	64.8	4.7	3.6	2.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.4	6.8	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.5	5.0	1.2
35–39	66,812	65.9	4.4	3.0	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.7	2.8	7.0	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.5	4.6	1.3
40–44	54,456	67.5	4.4	3.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.2	6.5	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.6	4.8	1.2
45–49	41,182	68.2	4.0	2.6	1.6	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	6.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	4.6	1.2
50–54	35,533	67.9	3.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.1	6.5	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.3	0.7	4.7	1.0
55–59	23,104	68.7	3.3	3.1	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.0	6.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	3.5	0.7	4.7	1.0
60–64	20,843	73.7	2.7	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.7	5.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	4.8	1.0
65–69	12,565	75.1	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	6.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	5.4	0.7
70–74	9,869	74.6	2.8	3.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	6.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	5.6	0.7
75–79	6,002	77.4	2.5	2.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	7.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.5
80+	5,449	74.5	2.7	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	6.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	6.6	0.5

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry; Mara 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
Mara Region	655,228	67.5	3.9	3.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	6.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	6.4	1.8
Rural	565,643	73.5	4.0	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	5.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	6.4	1.2
Urban	89,585	29.9	3.0	5.0	7.0	0.8	1.8	5.0	8.1	11.7	2.3	2.9	0.8	1.9	3.4	3.9	1.6	5.9	5.1
Male	311,535	64.3	5.7	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.4	1.9	1.5	6.4	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.3	5.6	2.0
Female	343,693	70.5	2.2	2.9	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.3	6.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	7.1	1.5
Tarime	130,403	71.6	1.4	2.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.0	5.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	7.0	2.0
Serengeti	90,051	72.3	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	5.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	9.5	1.6
Musoma	75,258	74.4	6.3	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	4.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	4.8	1.1
Bunda	115,623	68.3	5.2	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.4	6.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.4	5.6	1.6
Musoma Municipal	39,540	25.4	3.9	3.5	9.1	0.9	1.4	5.7	8.7	10.4	3.0	3.3	0.8	2.4	4.6	3.7	1.5	5.6	6.0
Rorya	109,365	62.1	5.4	7.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	8.4	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	5.6	1.1
Butiama	94,988	74.7	3.6	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	5.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	5.7	1.3

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.04 percent).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Mara 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
Mara Region	749	0.04	34,118	2.00	16,494	0.97	24,208	1.42	18,545	1.09	17,912	1.05	5,611	0.33
Tarime	122	0.04	5,277	1.59	2,564	0.77	3,866	1.17	2,792	0.84	2,586	0.78	778	0.23
Serengeti	92	0.04	3,706	1.51	2,076	0.85	3,148	1.28	2,455	1.00	2,795	1.14	759	0.31
Musoma	80	0.05	3,808	2.18	1,675	0.96	2,747	1.57	2,520	1.44	2,376	1.36	549	0.31
Bunda	152	0.05	6,932	2.10	3,046	0.92	4,462	1.35	3,363	1.02	2,996	0.91	1,225	0.37
Musoma Municipal	77	0.06	2,130	1.63	773	0.59	1,287	0.98	759	0.58	781	0.60	336	0.26
Rorya	115	0.04	6,841	2.64	3,540	1.36	4,423	1.70	3,556	1.37	3,352	1.29	1,098	0.42
Butiama	111	0.05	5424	2.31	2820	1.20	4275	1.82	3100	1.32	3026	1.29	866	0.37

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 1,706,891 persons enumerated in Mara Region, 749 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (152) were in Bunda District followed by 122 in Tarime 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	749	0.04	421	0.05	328	0.04	1,706,891	819,776	887,115
0 – 4	138	0.04	84	0.05	54	0.03	325,611	162,877	162,734
5 – 9	111	0.04	63	0.04	48	0.03	290,008	146,056	143,952
10 – 14	92	0.04	56	0.05	36	0.03	236,405	118,969	117,436
15 – 19	67	0.04	35	0.04	32	0.04	171,133	85,055	86,078
20 – 24	85	0.06	46	0.08	39	0.05	136,531	59,438	77,093
25 – 29	35	0.03	21	0.05	14	0.02	108,863	46,446	62,417
30 – 34	33	0.03	16	0.04	17	0.03	94,441	42,376	52,065
35 – 39	29	0.04	20	0.06	9	0.02	77,639	35,121	42,518
40 – 44	37	0.06	17	0.06	20	0.06	63,043	29,455	33,588
45 – 49	20	0.04	10	0.04	10	0.04	47,421	22,453	24,968
50 – 54	21	0.05	13	0.07	8	0.04	41,645	19,575	22,070
55 – 59	20	0.07	11	0.09	9	0.06	27,573	12,727	14,846
60 – 64	17	0.06	10	0.08	7	0.05	26,541	12,345	14,196
65 – 69	7	0.04	3	0.04	4	0.04	17,084	7,888	9,196
70 – 74	9	0.06	4	0.05	5	0.06	16,335	7,401	8,934
75 – 79	10	0.09	5	0.10	5	0.09	10,970	5,222	5,748
80+	18	0.12	7	0.11	11	0.12	15,648	6,372	9,276

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	589	0.04	338	0.05	251	0.03	1,415,174	684,371	730,803
0 – 4	107	0.04	68	0.05	39	0.03	278,830	139,596	139,234
5 – 9	96	0.04	56	0.04	40	0.03	246,681	124,839	121,842
10 – 14	73	0.04	48	0.05	25	0.03	197,752	100,639	97,113
15 – 19	55	0.04	29	0.04	26	0.04	136,460	69,230	67,230
20 – 24	57	0.05	33	0.07	24	0.04	108,081	47,466	60,615
25 – 29	27	0.03	16	0.04	11	0.02	86,309	36,891	49,418
30 – 34	20	0.03	8	0.02	12	0.03	75,854	33,936	41,918
35 – 39	23	0.04	14	0.05	9	0.03	63,001	28,500	34,501
40 – 44	34	0.07	16	0.07	18	0.06	51,980	24,271	27,709
45 – 49	17	0.04	8	0.04	9	0.04	39,085	18,504	20,581
50 – 54	16	0.05	10	0.06	6	0.03	34,277	16,080	18,197
55 – 59	18	0.08	9	0.09	9	0.07	22,958	10,584	12,374
60 – 64	15	0.07	9	0.09	6	0.05	22,251	10,358	11,893
65 – 69	6	0.04	3	0.04	3	0.04	14,644	6,763	7,881
70 – 74	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	14,063	6,456	7,607
75 – 79	6	0.06	3	0.07	3	0.06	9,514	4,603	4,911
80+	15	0.11	6	0.11	9	0.12	13,434	5,655	7,779

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	160	0.05	83	0.06	77	0.05	291,717	135,405	156,312
0 – 4	31	0.07	16	0.07	15	0.06	46,781	23,281	23,500
5 – 9	15	0.03	7	0.03	8	0.04	43,327	21,217	22,110
10 – 14	19	0.05	8	0.04	11	0.05	38,653	18,330	20,323
15 – 19	12	0.03	6	0.04	6	0.03	34,673	15,825	18,848
20 – 24	28	0.10	13	0.11	15	0.09	28,450	11,972	16,478
25 – 29	8	0.04	5	0.05	3	0.02	22,554	9,555	12,999
30 – 34	13	0.07	8	0.09	5	0.05	18,587	8,440	10,147
35 – 39	6	0.04	6	0.09	0	0.00	14,638	6,621	8,017
40 – 44	3	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.03	11,063	5,184	5,879
45 – 49	3	0.04	2	0.05	1	0.02	8,336	3,949	4,387
50 – 54	5	0.07	3	0.09	2	0.05	7,368	3,495	3,873
55 – 59	2	0.04	2	0.09	0	0.00	4,615	2,143	2,472
60 – 64	2	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.04	4,290	1,987	2,303
65 – 69	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.08	2,440	1,125	1,315
70 – 74	5	0.22	2	0.21	3	0.23	2,272	945	1,327
75 – 79	4	0.27	2	0.32	2	0.24	1,456	619	837
80+	3	0.14	1	0.14	2	0.13	2,214	717	1,497

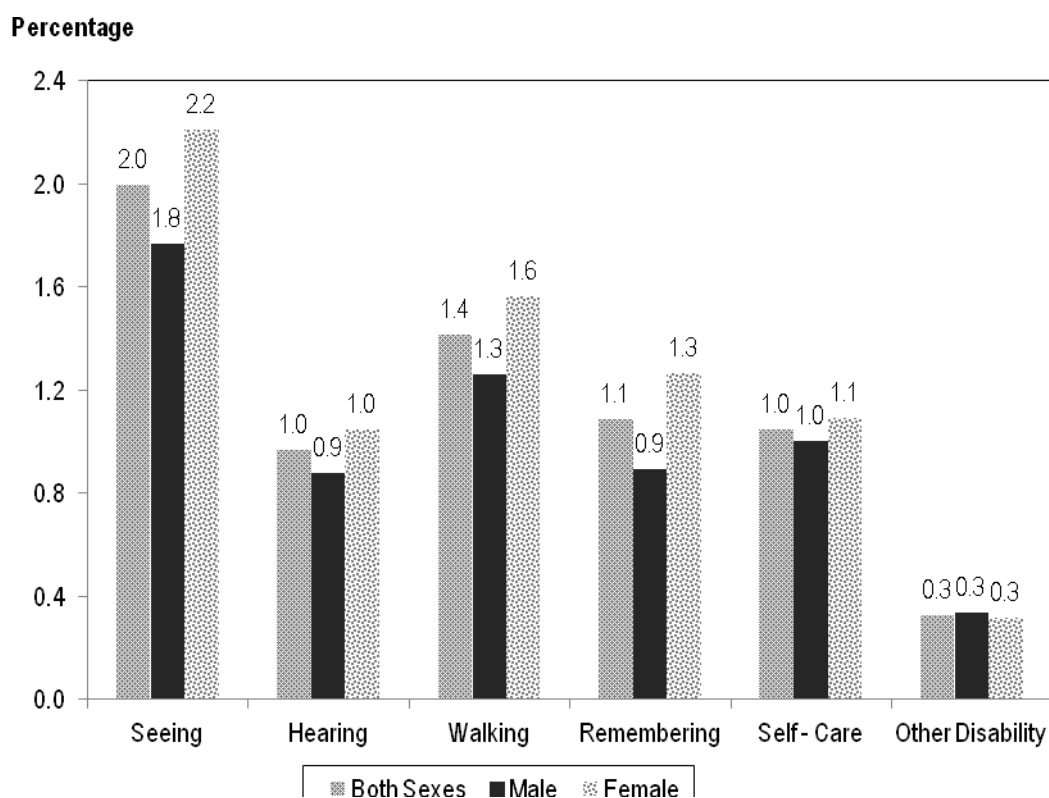
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

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 (2 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.4 percent) and difficulty in remembering (1.1 percent). 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 0.5 percent among population below 10 years to over 21 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.3
0 – 9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.2
10 – 19	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
20 – 29	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
40 – 49	3.8	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.7	1.1	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.5
50 – 59	7.3	1.8	4.1	2.3	0.9	0.7	6.1	1.4	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	8.4	2.2	5.1	3.0	1.0	0.7
60 – 69	11.0	3.7	6.8	4.0	1.8	0.8	9.7	2.9	5.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	12.2	4.4	8.1	5.0	2.2	0.8
70+	21.9	9.9	15.2	10.1	7.7	1.1	21.1	8.5	12.7	7.8	6.0	1.0	22.5	11.0	17.2	12.0	9.0	1.1

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.3
0 – 9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2
10 – 19	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
20 – 29	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
30 – 39	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
40 – 49	3.9	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.8	1.2	2.4	1.9	0.6	0.5
50 – 59	7.6	2.0	4.3	2.5	1.0	0.7	6.4	1.5	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	8.6	2.4	5.3	3.2	1.0	0.7
60 – 69	11.2	3.8	6.9	4.1	1.9	0.8	10.0	3.1	5.4	2.9	1.3	0.8	12.2	4.5	8.2	5.2	2.3	0.8
70+	22.2	10.2	15.3	10.4	7.7	1.1	21.6	8.7	12.7	7.9	6.0	1.1	22.7	11.5	17.3	12.4	9.1	1.2

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.3
0–9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
10–19	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
20–29	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
30–39	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3
40–49	3.3	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.4
50–59	6.2	1.2	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.5	4.8	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	7.5	1.5	4.1	2.1	0.6	0.6
60–69	10.3	2.8	5.9	3.1	1.5	0.7	8.1	1.8	3.9	1.9	1.3	0.9	12.2	3.7	7.6	4.2	1.6	0.6
70+	19.9	7.7	14.5	8.5	7.4	0.8	17.4	6.8	12.0	6.8	6.0	0.7	21.5	8.3	16.1	9.6	8.3	0.9

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 80.9 percent of private households in Mara Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (88.4 percent) than in urban areas (50.3 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Mara 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)
Mara Region	308,483	80.9	3.8	12.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.2
Rural	248,001	88.4	3.9	5.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2
Urban	60,482	50.3	3.7	39.5	2.3	3.1	0.8	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (56 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14.3 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	308,483	80.9	3.8	12.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.2
Below 15	1,263	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
15 – 19	5,608	1.6	2.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.8
20 – 24	19,670	5.3	8.1	12.1	11.8	12.3	8.5	7.1
25 – 29	33,519	9.0	13.2	20.5	17.6	22.1	17.2	16.8
30 – 34	42,332	12.5	14.4	20.6	17.5	19.5	16.4	16.5
35 – 39	39,929	12.6	12.6	15.3	14.4	13.6	12.3	15.9
40 – 44	36,667	12.3	11.1	9.9	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.6
45 – 49	28,943	9.9	9.1	6.5	8.1	6.6	10.8	6.8
50 – 54	26,830	9.3	8.6	4.9	7.0	5.9	10.3	8.2
55 – 59	18,079	6.5	5.6	2.3	4.3	2.1	5.9	6.5
60 – 64	17,650	6.5	4.6	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.2	3.4
65+	37,992	14.3	9.9	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.8
Total Age Groups	308,483	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. Twenty five (25) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only about six (5.7) percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (61.2 percent) (Table 12.3). However, 28 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with about three (2.6) 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Mara Region	249,703	5.7	1.3	2.2	61.2	4.4	0.1	25.0
Rural	219,308	2.6	0.9	1.1	66.7	4.0	0.0	24.5
Urban	30,395	28.0	4.5	10.2	21.7	7.4	0.1	28.2

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 57.2 percent of private households in Mara Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (34.9 percent) and mud and leaves seven (7 percent). Ninety four percent of the households in Urban Areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 49 percent in Rural Areas. Significant variations

were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 34.3 percent in Serengeti district to 96.6 percent in Musoma Municipal.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Mara 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
Mara Region	308,483	57.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	34.9	7.0	0.2	0.1
Rural	248,001	48.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	42.2	8.5	0.2	0.1
Urban	60,482	93.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.0
Tarime	64,482	50.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	38.1	10.4	0.2	0.1
Serengeti	41,003	33.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	53.1	12.5	0.1	0.0
Musoma	27,917	64.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	29.8	4.1	0.8	0.4
Bunda	56,121	68.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	27.4	2.8	0.1	0.1
Musoma Municipal	26,656	95.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.0
Rorya	52,492	45.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	43.9	9.9	0.1	0.0
Butiama	39,812	59.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	34.5	5.0	0.2	0.2

12.5 Flooring Materials

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 68.5 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (29 percent). In Urban Areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (68.9 percent), followed by earth or sand (27.8 percent). On the other hand, 78.4 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (19.3 percent). Across districts, 73 percent of the total private households in Musoma Municipal used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 32 percent in Bunda District and 29 percent in Rorya District.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Mara 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
Mara Region	308,483	29.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	68.5	0.8
Rural	248,001	19.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	78.4	0.9
Urban	60,482	68.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	27.8	0.1
Tarime	64,482	26.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	69.5	1.9
Serengeti	41,003	18.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	79.9	0.1
Musoma	27,917	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	80.4	0.9
Bunda	56,121	30.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	67.2	0.3
Musoma Municipal	26,656	69.2	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.9	0.0
Rorya	52,492	28.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	69.6	0.9
Butiama	39,812	23.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	74.8	0.4

12.6 Walls Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 33.8 percent of all private households in Mara Region had their house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were poles and mud (29.8 percent) and sundried bricks (27 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the Urban Areas used baked bricks (54.6 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (20.7 percent), while in Rural Areas the main wall materials used were poles and mud (36.3 percent), followed by sundried bricks and baked bricks (28.5 percent each).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Mara 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
Mara Region	308,483	0.9	5.3	27.0	33.8	0.1	0.3	29.8	2.5	0.1
Rural	248,001	0.8	2.1	28.5	28.8	0.1	0.4	36.3	2.9	0.1
Urban	60,482	1.5	18.6	20.7	54.6	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.6	0.0
Tarime	64,482	1.4	2.6	11.4	28.6	0.1	0.5	51.2	4.0	0.1
Serengeti	41,003	0.8	1.7	10.1	27.1	0.1	0.4	56.6	3.1	0.1
Musoma	27,917	1.0	2.4	59.0	31.9	0.2	0.2	3.1	2.0	0.2
Bunda	56,121	1.0	4.6	43.2	41.9	0.3	0.4	7.5	1.2	0.1
Musoma Municipal	26,656	1.7	32.0	26.7	38.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1
Rorya	52,492	0.4	2.1	15.1	32.5	0.1	0.2	46.3	3.2	0.1
Butiama	39,812	0.3	3.0	40.4	37.9	0.2	0.2	15.9	2.0	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 66 percent of the households in Mara Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 18.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 15 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (34.8 percent) than rural areas (30.7 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; Mara Region, 2012 Census

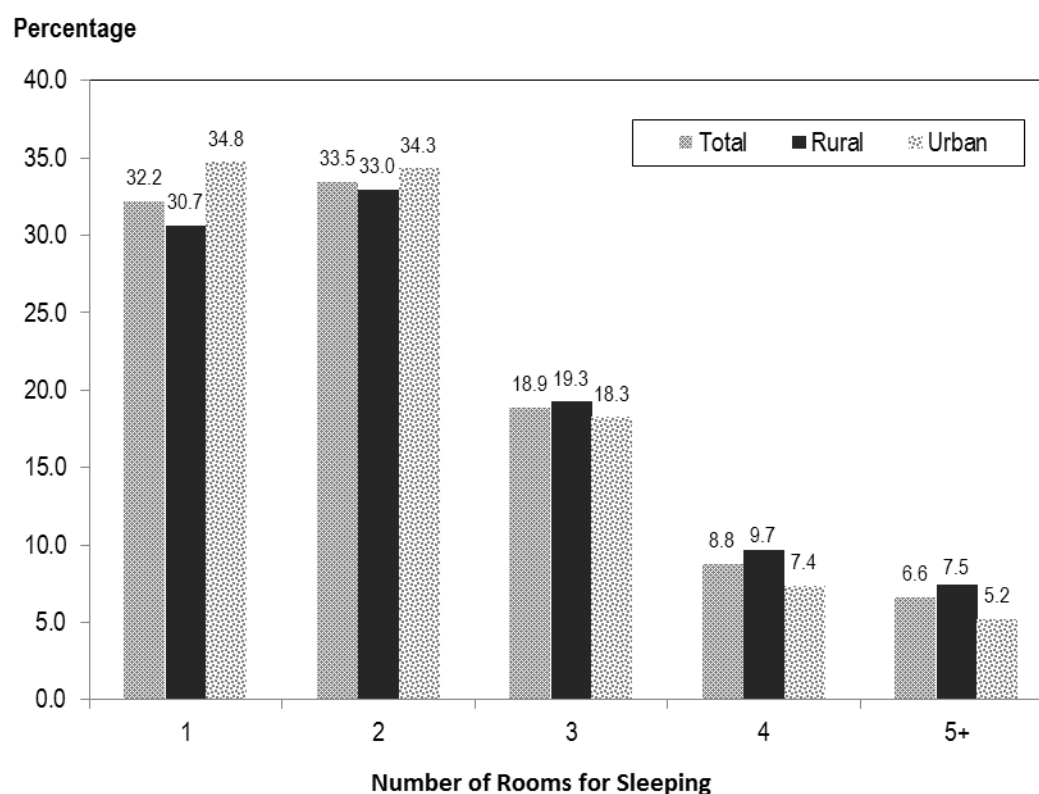


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Mara Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mara Region	5.5	308,483	32.2	33.5	18.9	8.8	6.6	2.3
Male headed household	4.3	191,624	31.2	34.3	19.1	8.9	6.5	2.4
Female headed household	7.6	116,859	36.4	30.1	18.2	8.4	6.9	2.2
Rural	5.7	248,001	30.7	33.0	19.3	9.7	7.5	2.3
Urban	4.8	60,482	34.8	34.3	18.3	7.4	5.2	2.3
Tarime	5.1	64,482	27.9	32.8	20.7	10.9	7.7	2.5
Serengeti	6.0	41,003	26.6	31.0	21.0	11.2	10.2	2.6
Musoma	6.3	27,917	24.0	40.7	19.7	9.1	6.6	2.4
Bunda	5.9	56,121	27.3	35.1	20.1	9.8	7.7	2.5
Musoma Municipal	4.9	26,656	35.8	31.4	18.8	8.4	5.7	2.3
Rorya	4.9	52,492	49.5	30.9	12.7	4.0	2.9	1.8
Butiama	5.9	39,812	24.7	26.3	14.9	6.0	4.0	2.3

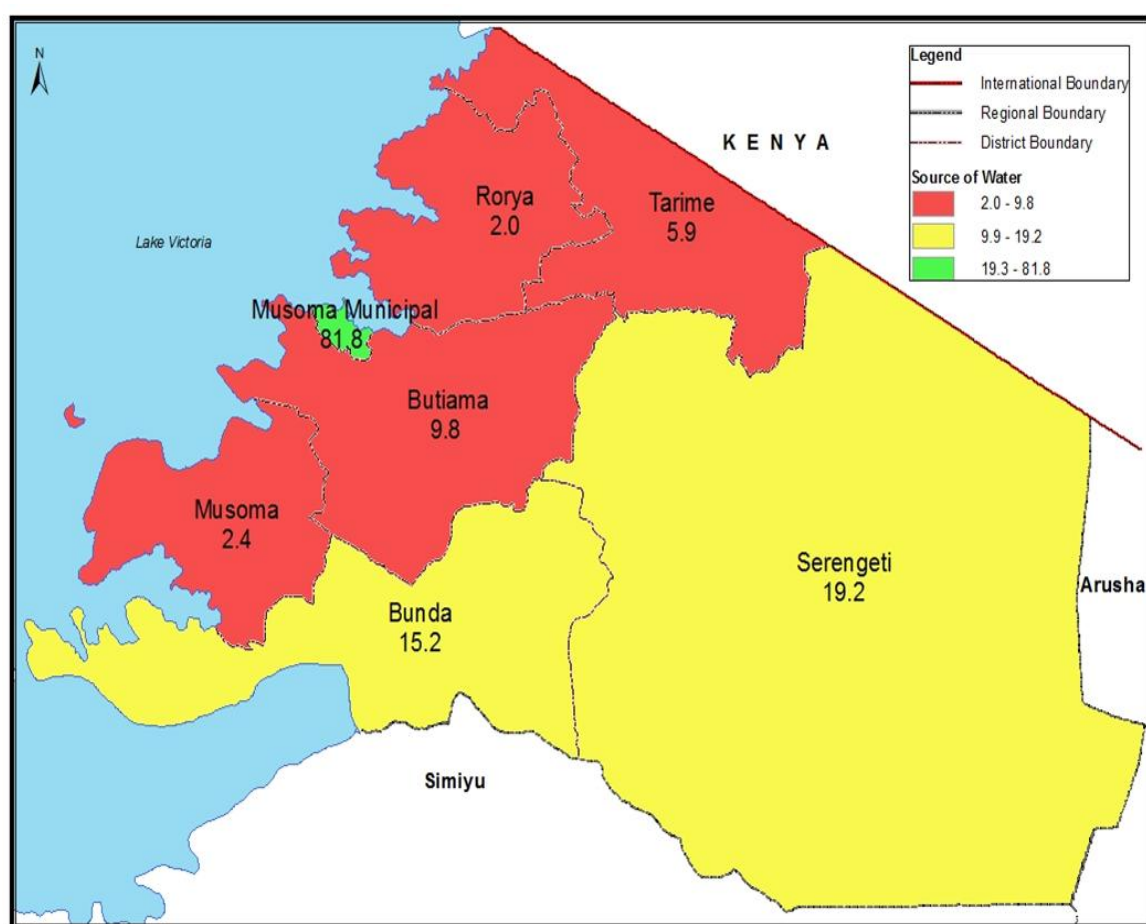
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, about 16 percent of private households in Mara Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (6.0 percent had water piped into their houses, 4.0 percent piped into yard and 5.4 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 51 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with seven (7) percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentage distribution of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from two (2) percent each in Rorya and Musoma District to 82 percent in Musoma Municipal.

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

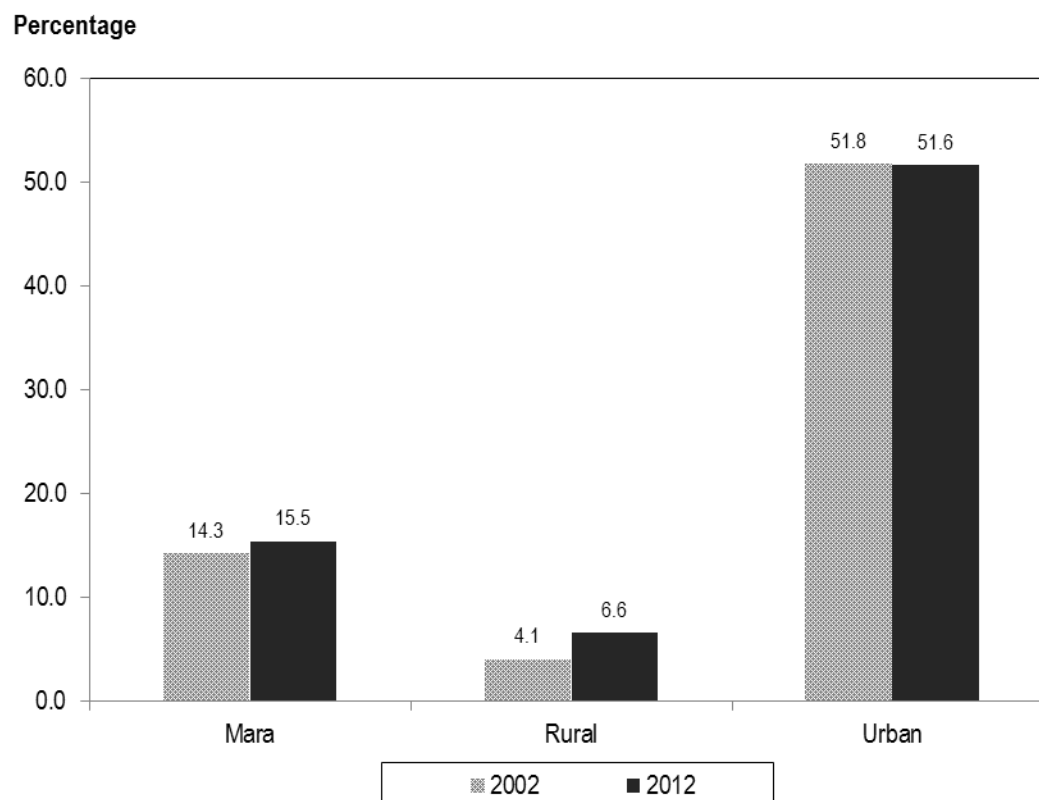
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Mara Region	308,483	6.0	4.0	5.4	5.1	7.6	2.1	30.2	23.0	19.2	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	23.5	69.6
Male headed	191,624	5.7	3.9	5.1	5.1	7.6	2.0	29.4	23.1	19.3	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	24.2	70.5
Female headed	116,859	6.6	4.1	5.9	5.0	7.7	2.3	31.6	22.8	19.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	22.3	68.3
Rural	248,001	1.0	0.7	4.9	6.0	6.4	2.3	21.3	26.4	22.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	27.6	78.6
Urban	60,482	26.7	17.4	7.5	1.5	12.5	1.3	66.9	9.1	5.5	8.4	0.7	2.0	0.3	7.0	33.0
Tarime	64,482	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.7	9.9	5.2	22.7	23.2	33.4	5.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	13.3	77.3
Serengeti	41,003	4.3	2.7	12.2	12.5	6.2	2.9	40.8	21.9	17.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	16.9	59.3
Musoma	27,917	0.4	0.6	1.4	5.4	2.3	0.8	10.9	22.8	14.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	50.3	89.1
Bunda	56,121	2.7	3.0	9.6	8.7	14.5	0.5	39.0	18.1	9.8	3.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	28.0	61.0
Musoma Municipal	26,656	47.7	27.8	6.3	0.4	2.0	0.2	84.4	6.0	4.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.1	15.6
Rorya	52,492	0.4	0.2	1.4	2.2	3.2	1.8	9.2	23.5	23.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	40.6	90.8
Butiama	39,812	3.3	1.8	4.8	4.4	9.1	1.3	24.7	41.5	18.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	13.0	75.3

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



Overall, 16 percent of private households in Mara Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Mara urban areas (52 percent) than in rural areas (7 percent). The proportion of Mara rural households with access to piped water increased from four (4) percent in 2002 to seven (7) percent in 2012.

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



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Mara Region was very low even in urban areas. The proportion of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (4) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (97 percent) reported using wood-fuel (79 percent firewood and 18 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

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

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		
Mara Region	308,483	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	18.3	78.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male headed household	191,624	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	17.9	78.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Female headed household	116,859	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	18.9	78.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	248,001	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	7.2	90.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Urban	60,482	2.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.5	63.6	28.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Tarime	64,482	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	21.4	75.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serengeti	41,003	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	11.0	85.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Musoma	27,917	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	6.1	92.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bunda	56,121	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	21.5	75.7	0.3	0.1	0.2
Musoma Municipal	26,656	3.5	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.5	62.1	28.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Rorya	52,492	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	8.6	89.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Butiama	39,812	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	8.0	90.4	0.1	0.1	0.1

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 77 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/Zesco) (11 percent). Only 13 percent of households in Mara Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There are noticeable variations between rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the main source was kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (52 percent), followed by electricity (42 percent). The same situation was observed in rural areas where kerosene was the main source (83 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps and electricity (6) percent each.

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Mara 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
Mara Region	308,483	11.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	29.3	47.7	1.1	1.2	4.9
Male headed household	191,624	11.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	30.0	46.2	1.0	1.2	5.5
Female headed household	116,859	11.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	28.1	50.1	1.1	1.3	4.1
Rural	248,001	4.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	28.0	54.9	1.0	1.4	5.7
Urban	60,482	40.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	34.4	18.0	1.3	0.2	2.0
Tarime	64,482	9.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	28.5	53.2	0.9	1.6	1.7
Serengeti	41,003	7.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	20.4	56.2	1.0	2.0	7.4
Musoma	27,917	3.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	33.8	45.2	0.6	0.8	10.8
Bunda	56,121	10.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.7	33.5	40.2	1.5	0.6	8.8
Musoma Municipal	26,656	47.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	28.9	17.2	1.2	0.3	1.9
Rorya	52,492	5.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	33.3	52.2	1.0	1.5	2.0
Butiama	39,812	7.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	25.5	56.6	1.1	1.1	4.1

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Musoma Municipal had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (48.9 percent) followed by Bunda District (12.7 percent) and Tarime (10.9 percent) and Serengerti District Council (10.6 percent).

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

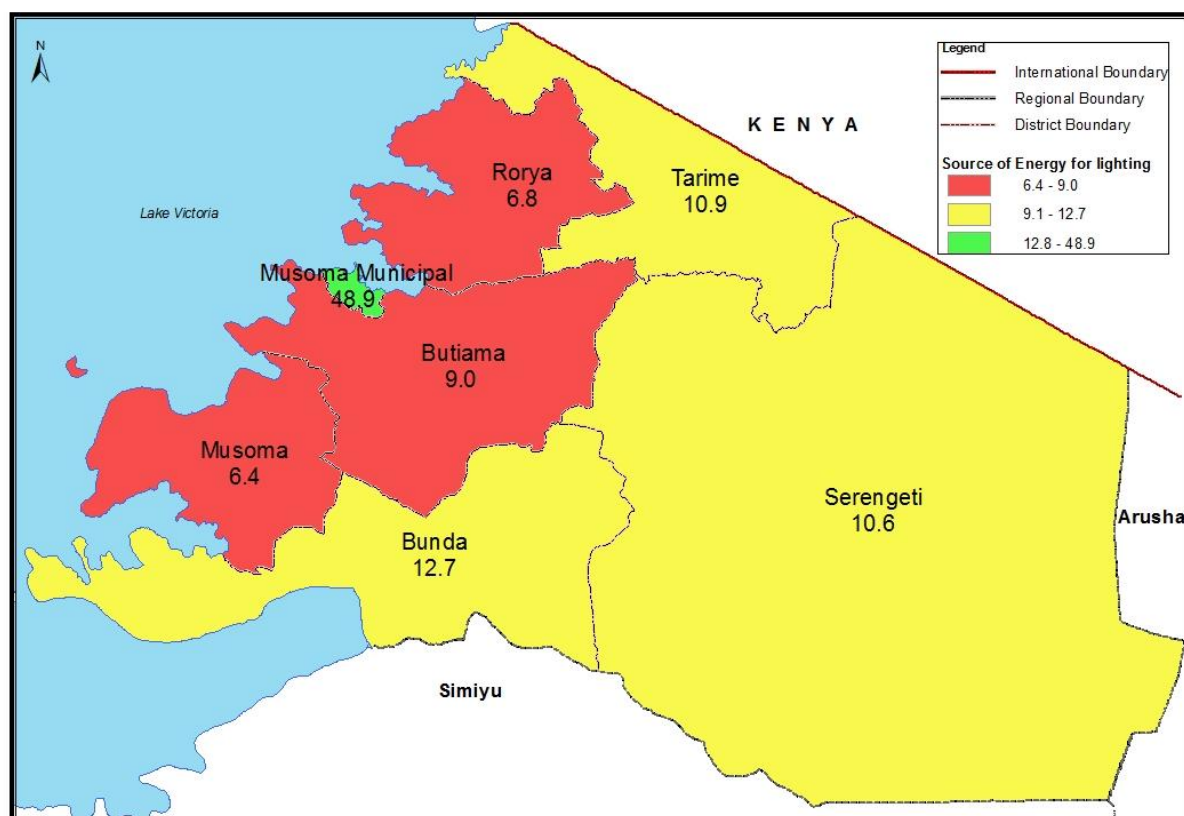
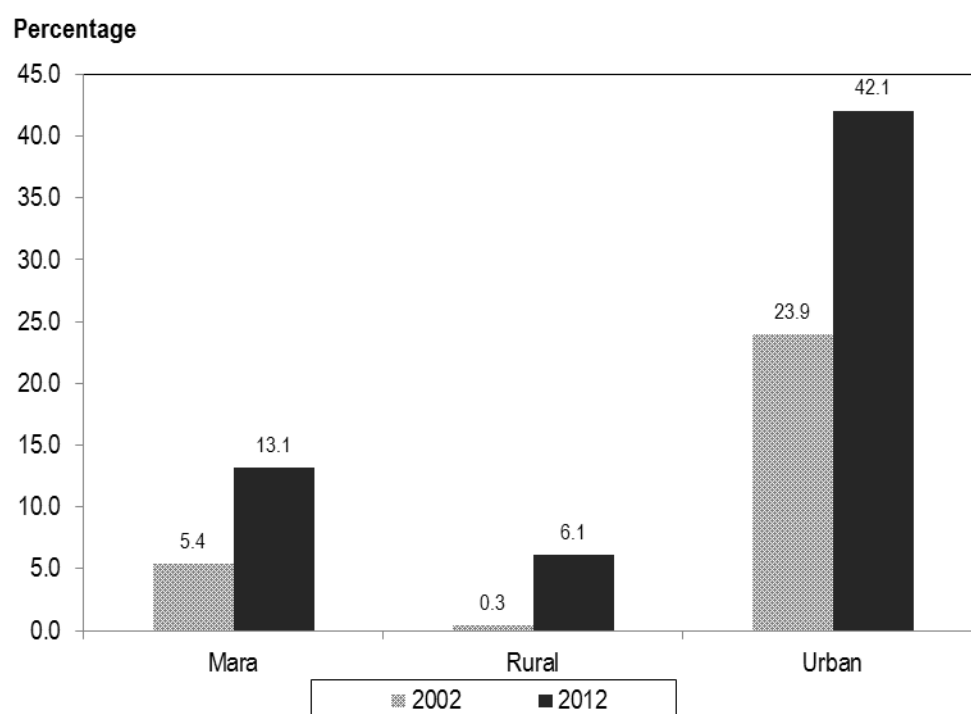


Figure 12.3 indicates that 13 percent of households in Mara Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (42 percent) compared with rural households (6 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

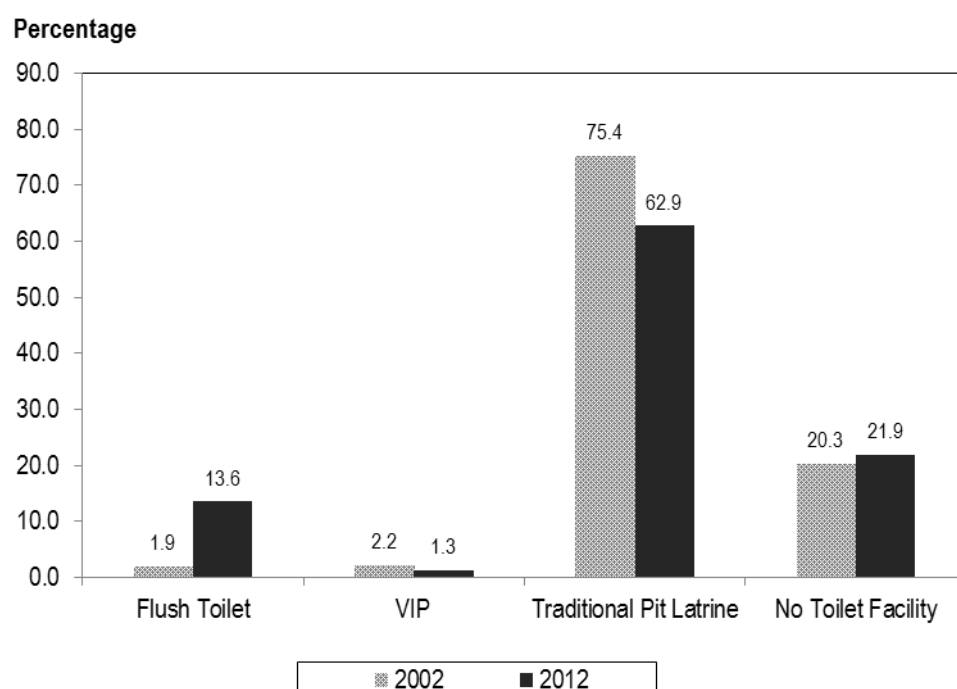
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents percentage distribution of households by residence and type of toilet facility. The table shows that the most common toilet facilities in Mara Region were Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (30.5 percent) and No facility/bush/beach (21.9 percent). About 22 percent of households in Mara Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Serengeti (37.4 percent), followed by Rorya district (33.9 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Mara 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	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without	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
Mara Region	308,483	1.3	2.2	8.3	1.3	4.0	6.9	0.3	24.3	1.7	21.4	30.5	0.1	21.9	75.6
Male headed household	191,624	1.3	2.3	8.1	1.3	4.1	6.8	0.3	24.2	1.7	22.0	31.6	0.1	20.5	75.9
Female headed household	116,859	1.3	2.2	8.5	1.3	3.9	7.0	0.4	24.6	1.8	20.6	28.9	0.1	24.1	75.5
Rural	248,001	0.4	0.5	2.2	0.9	2.8	5.9	0.4	13.1	0.8	24.1	35.3	0.1	26.6	86.9
Urban	60,482	5.1	9.2	33.0	3.1	8.9	10.7	0.2	70.2	5.5	10.7	11.0	0.1	2.6	29.9
Tarime	64,482	0.9	1.6	6.6	0.7	5.0	8.2	0.3	23.3	1.8	21.2	29.4	0.0	24.3	76.7
Serengeti	41,003	0.7	0.8	3.9	0.8	2.5	4.8	0.4	13.9	0.6	20.6	27.6	0.0	37.4	86.2
Musoma	27,917	0.5	0.6	2.9	1.9	2.5	4.9	0.3	13.6	0.9	23.2	49.3	0.1	12.8	86.3
Bunda	56,121	1.0	2.8	8.1	2.5	3.8	5.8	0.4	24.4	2.6	22.6	40.3	0.1	9.9	75.5
Musoma Municipal	26,656	7.2	12.1	42.0	1.8	7.5	8.2	0.3	79.1	3.5	8.0	7.2	0.0	2.1	20.8
Rorya	52,492	0.9	0.4	2.6	0.7	3.7	8.5	0.3	17.1	1.3	25.1	22.4	0.1	33.9	82.8
Butiama	39,812	0.5	0.8	4.3	1.2	3.4	6.7	0.4	17.3	1.4	23.9	34.9	0.0	22.6	82.8

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Mara Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 75.4 percent in 2002 to 62.9 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from about two (1.9) percent to 13.6 percent in the same period. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease of households with Ventilated improved pit latrine from two (2.2) percent in 2002 to one (1.3) percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 33.3 percent of the private households in Mara Region reported other dumping as the main method of refuse disposal followed by burying/pit (32.1 percent) and Burnt (30.9 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only seven percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Mara Region	308,483	1.5	0.9	30.9	1.3	32.1	33.3
Male headed household	191,624	1.5	0.8	31.0	1.2	32.9	32.5
Female headed household	116,859	1.6	0.9	30.6	1.4	30.7	34.7
Rural	248,001	0.2	0.3	27.9	1.2	31.1	39.3
Urban	60,482	7.1	3.3	43.0	1.8	36.2	8.6
Tarime	64,482	3.4	0.7	16.8	1.4	21.8	55.8
Serengeti	41,003	1.0	0.5	17.1	0.7	33.6	47.2
Musoma	27,917	0.1	0.3	49.0	1.1	29.6	19.9
Bunda	56,121	0.7	1.7	35.9	1.3	43.0	17.2
Musoma Municipal	26,656	6.2	2.9	57.0	0.9	28.9	4.1
Rorya	52,492	0.1	0.2	24.0	1.8	33.6	40.3
Butiama	39,812	0.1	0.1	39.7	1.5	33.5	25.1

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house and hand hoe were the most commonly owned asset. It were owned by about 81 percent each of all private households, followed by land or farm (77.9 percent), mobile phone (63.7 percent), radio (58.5 percent) and bicycles (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.

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 (68.6 percent) than female headed households (55.6 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 65.5 percent of male headed households compared with 47 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (42 percent) of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (29.9 percent) compared with male headed households (49.3 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Mara Region	308,483	58.5	1.1	63.7	42.0	1.6	5.6
Male headed household	191,624	65.5	1.2	68.6	49.3	1.9	6.9
Female headed household	116,859	47.0	1.0	55.6	29.9	1.1	3.5
Rural	248,001	56.7	0.9	59.6	43.8	0.8	4.6
Urban	60,482	66.1	2.2	80.3	34.4	4.8	10.0
Tarime	64,482	61.4	1.0	59.6	28.8	2.2	5.5
Serengeti	41,003	57.5	1.0	60.3	45.3	1.0	5.0
Musoma	27,917	55.2	0.9	61.2	46.3	0.5	4.2
Bunda	56,121	58.2	1.1	67.0	45.3	1.4	5.8
Musoma Municipal	26,656	63.3	2.5	80.5	38.3	5.0	10.8
Rorya	52,492	56.8	0.9	59.6	46.6	0.9	4.5
Butiama	39,812	56.6	1.1	64.8	48.7	1.1	5.3

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Mara Region	308,483	0.2	0.3	9.7	5.1	25.8	1.7
Male headed household	191,624	0.3	0.3	10.6	5.4	27.9	1.9
Female headed household	116,859	0.2	0.3	8.3	4.7	22.4	1.5
Rural	248,001	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.4	24.6	0.6
Urban	60,482	0.4	0.8	34.1	20.6	31.0	6.4
Tarime	64,482	0.2	0.3	9.7	4.8	26.5	1.5
Serengeti	41,003	0.1	0.1	6.7	2.7	24.3	0.9
Musoma	27,917	0.3	0.2	2.4	0.9	25.0	0.6
Bunda	56,121	0.3	0.3	9.9	5.0	25.5	1.6
Musoma Municipal	26,656	0.4	0.9	38.3	24.4	27.8	8.1
Rorya	52,492	0.2	0.2	4.6	1.8	27.8	0.7
Butiama	39,812	0.3	0.5	5.2	2.6	23.5	0.9

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Mara Region	308,483	3.1	1.5	3.0	22.4
Male headed household	191,624	3.3	1.7	3.3	25.5
Female headed household	116,859	2.9	1.0	2.4	17.2
Rural	248,001	0.7	0.5	2.6	27.2
Urban	60,482	13.1	5.4	4.6	2.7
Tarime	64,482	3.0	1.5	6.0	31.3
Serengeti	41,003	1.4	1.1	1.9	43.7
Musoma	27,917	0.3	0.3	1.3	10.8
Bunda	56,121	2.7	1.4	1.4	15.0
Musoma Municipal	26,656	16.7	6.2	5.0	0.8
Rorya	52,492	1.2	0.6	2.1	21.8
Butiama	39,812	1.3	0.7	2.4	19.5

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Mara Region	308,483	1.1	81.2	3.9	19.3	3.9	81.4	77.9
Male headed household	191,624	1.1	82.1	4.4	22.3	4.1	82.0	79.2
Female headed household	116,859	1.1	79.7	3.2	14.4	3.4	80.4	75.8
Rural	248,001	1.0	87.2	3.4	23.4	4.6	89.0	87.9
Urban	60,482	1.2	56.6	6.2	2.7	0.9	50.2	36.9
Tarime	64,482	1.0	77.6	4.7	25.4	5.6	80.8	78.8
Serengeti	41,003	0.8	87.3	4.3	35.5	5.1	87.1	87.4
Musoma	27,917	1.1	88.2	2.3	11.3	2.6	86.0	82.5
Bunda	56,121	1.4	82.1	3.8	14.1	3.0	79.4	76.0
Musoma Municipal	26,656	1.2	55.0	5.0	1.1	0.8	49.4	29.5
Rorya	52,492	1.0	85.8	3.9	18.6	2.3	89.8	88.0
Butiama	39,812	1.1	86.1	2.9	18.9	6.0	86.4	85.1

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, six (6.2) percent of all private households in Mara 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 three (3) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their households registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were Musoma Municipal (15.8 percent) followed by Serengeti District (7.9 percent) and Bunda District (6.1 percent).

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Mara Region	6.2	1.6	0.02	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.5
Rural	4.1	0.8	0.02	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5
Urban	14.4	4.7	0.04	1.2	4.3	0.7	0.9	6.9	0.9
Tarime	4.9	1.4	0.03	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.4
Serengeti	7.9	2.4	0.02	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.4	3.3	0.8
Musoma	3.8	0.3	0.01	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.4
Bunda	6.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.5
Musoma Municipal	15.8	5.7	0.04	1.4	4.3	0.8	0.9	7.9	0.9
Rorya	3.7	0.7	0.02	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.5
Butiama	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.3

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

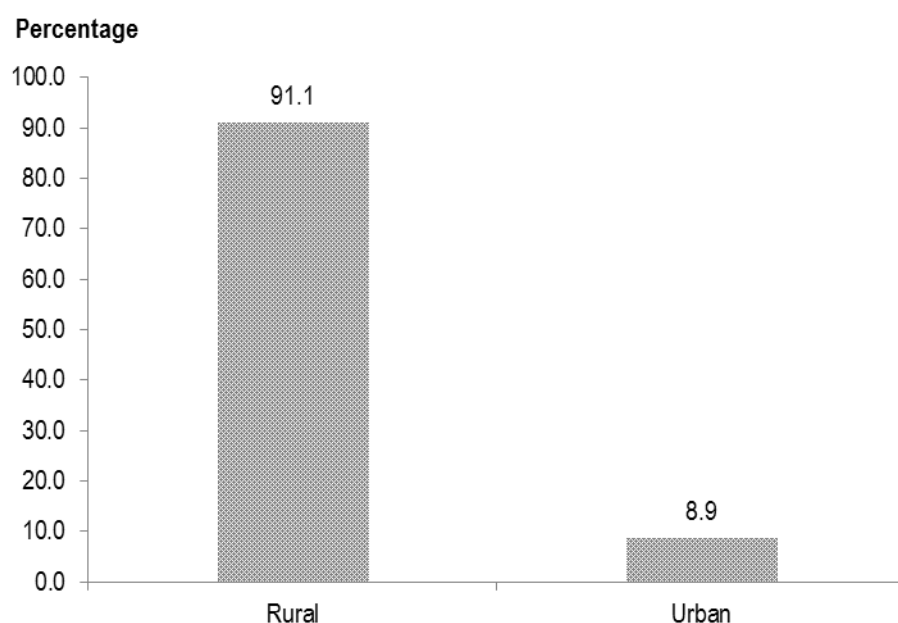
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 239,683 out of 308,483 households (equivalent to 78 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Tarime District Council (48,696 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about nine percent of households (21,319 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that contribution of households in the districts involved in agriculture ranged from 27.8 percent in Musoma Municipal to 88.8 percent in Musoma District Council.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mara Region	308,483	239,683	77.7	91.1	8.9
Tarime	64,482	48,696	75.5	92.1	7.9
Serengeti	41,003	34,643	84.5	95.0	5.0
Musoma	27,917	24,781	88.8	98.4	1.6
Bunda	56,121	44,600	79.5	87.4	12.6
Musoma Municipal	26,656	7,398	27.8	-	100.0
Rorya	52,492	44,971	85.7	96.7	3.3
Butiama	39,812	34,594	86.9	97.6	2.4

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in Mara Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (202,016 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mara Households	308,483	248,001	60,482
Engaged in Agriculture	239,683	218,364	21,319
Crop types			
Maize	202,016	187,159	14,857
Paddy	31,146	27,645	3,501
Cassava	176,922	165,099	11,823
Banana	35,167	33,139	2,028
Other Crops	180,592	169,496	11,096

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 Mara 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 30,483 households in Mara, about 56.3 percent (173,542 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 160,379 households (92.4 percent) were in rural areas and 13,163 households (7.6 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Tarime District (35,265 households equivalent to 54.7 percent) and the smallest district was Musoma Municipal Council (5,534 households equivalent to 20.8 percent).

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mara Region	308,483	173,542	56.3	92.4	7.6
Tarime	64,482	35,265	54.7	93.9	6.1
Serengeti	41,003	26,649	65.0	94.9	5.1
Musoma	27,917	18,493	66.2	98.5	1.5
Bunda	56,121	28,534	50.8	92.1	7.9
Musoma Municipal	26,656	5,534	20.8	-	100.0
Rorya	52,492	34,011	64.8	96.7	3.3
Butiama	39,812	25,056	62.9	98.1	1.9

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

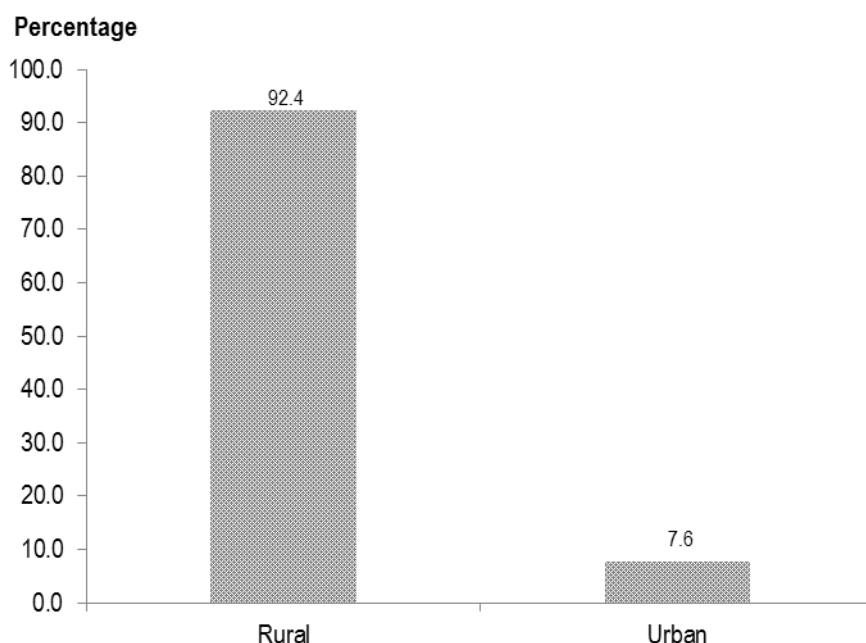


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There were higher numbers of households that reared poultry (154,512 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mara Households	308,483	248,001	60,482
Engaged in Raising Livestock	173,542	160,379	13,163
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	87,151	84,297	2,854
Goats	90,473	85,944	4,529
Sheep	38,241	37,114	1,127
Poultry	154,512	143,373	11,139

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 Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Mara Region had a total of 87,151 cattle, out of which 62,553 cattle (72 percent) were kept in male headed households

and 24,598 (28 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

Table 13. 5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012; Mara Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mara Region	87,151	90,473	38,241	154,512	62,553	61,758	26,617	101,176	24,598	28,715	11,624	53,336
Tarime	22,040	16,910	7,196	31,527	15,972	11,845	5,240	20,937	6,068	5,065	1,956	10,590
Serengeti	17,235	14,713	10,461	24,036	12,251	10,129	7,311	15,737	4,984	4,584	3,150	8,299
Musoma	6,482	10,193	1,433	16,696	5,037	7,634	1,042	11,888	1,445	2,559	391	4,808
Bunda	11,642	15,223	6,165	25,366	8,585	10,573	4,336	17,092	3,057	4,650	1,829	8,274
Musoma Municipal	708	1,637	222	4,816	535	1,086	168	3,042	173	551	54	1,774
Rorya	19,219	17,943	7,823	29,531	13,087	11,355	5,148	18,220	6,132	6,588	2,675	11,311
Butiama	9,825	13,854	4,941	22,540	7,086	9,136	3,372	14,260	2,739	4,718	1,569	8,280

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the cattle (1,537,033 cattle) kept in Mara Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in poultry, 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, Mara Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mara Region	1,651,355	757,428	342,892	1,612,672	1,537,033	723,954	334,319	1,486,010	114,322	33,474	8,573	126,662
Tarime	271,106	108,512	48,912	311,528	260,740	103,150	47,610	292,348	10,366	5,362	1,302	19,180
Serengeti	446,999	192,912	112,276	318,261	430,014	187,654	109,755	303,812	16,985	5,258	2,521	14,449
Musoma	174,112	73,010	13,115	155,694	173,453	72,262	13,063	153,351	659	748	52	2,343
Bunda	320,182	160,419	75,642	267,000	292,526	151,644	74,297	247,066	27,656	8,775	1,345	19,934
Musoma Municipal	44,114	9,968	1,963	58,563	-	-	-	-	44,114	9,968	1,963	58,563
Rorya	210,836	104,627	41,464	268,830	197,116	102,352	40,148	260,580	13,720	2,275	1,316	8,250
Butiama	184,006	107,980	49,520	232,796	183,184	106,892	49,446	228,853	822	1,088	74	3,943

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 308,483 households in Mara Region, only 1,852 households (0.6 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 87.6 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 12.4percent were in urban areas.

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



District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Mara Region	308,483	1,852	0.6	87.6	12.4
Tarime	64,482	333	0.5	88.3	11.7
Serengeti	41,003	272	0.7	91.5	8.5
Musoma	27,917	140	0.5	98.6	1.4
Bunda	56,121	267	0.5	86.9	13.1
Musoma Municipal	26,656	96	0.4	-	100.0
Rorya	52,492	466	0.9	94.8	5.2
Butiama	39,812	278	0.7	96.4	3.6

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																			
AGRICULTURE				LIVESTOCK				FISH FARMING																																											
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30		Which of the following crops did the household grow?		Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32		How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"		Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																																											
(28)		(29)		(30)		(31)		(32)																																											
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		<table> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> <td><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div></td> </tr> </table>		Cattle	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Goats	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Sheeps	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	Poultry	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
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F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--



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

--	--	--

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

--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																								
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																														
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																						
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																				
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																						
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																																							
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																							
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62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																							
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