

The United Republic of Tanzania



Geita 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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To coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation.

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Geita Region

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Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

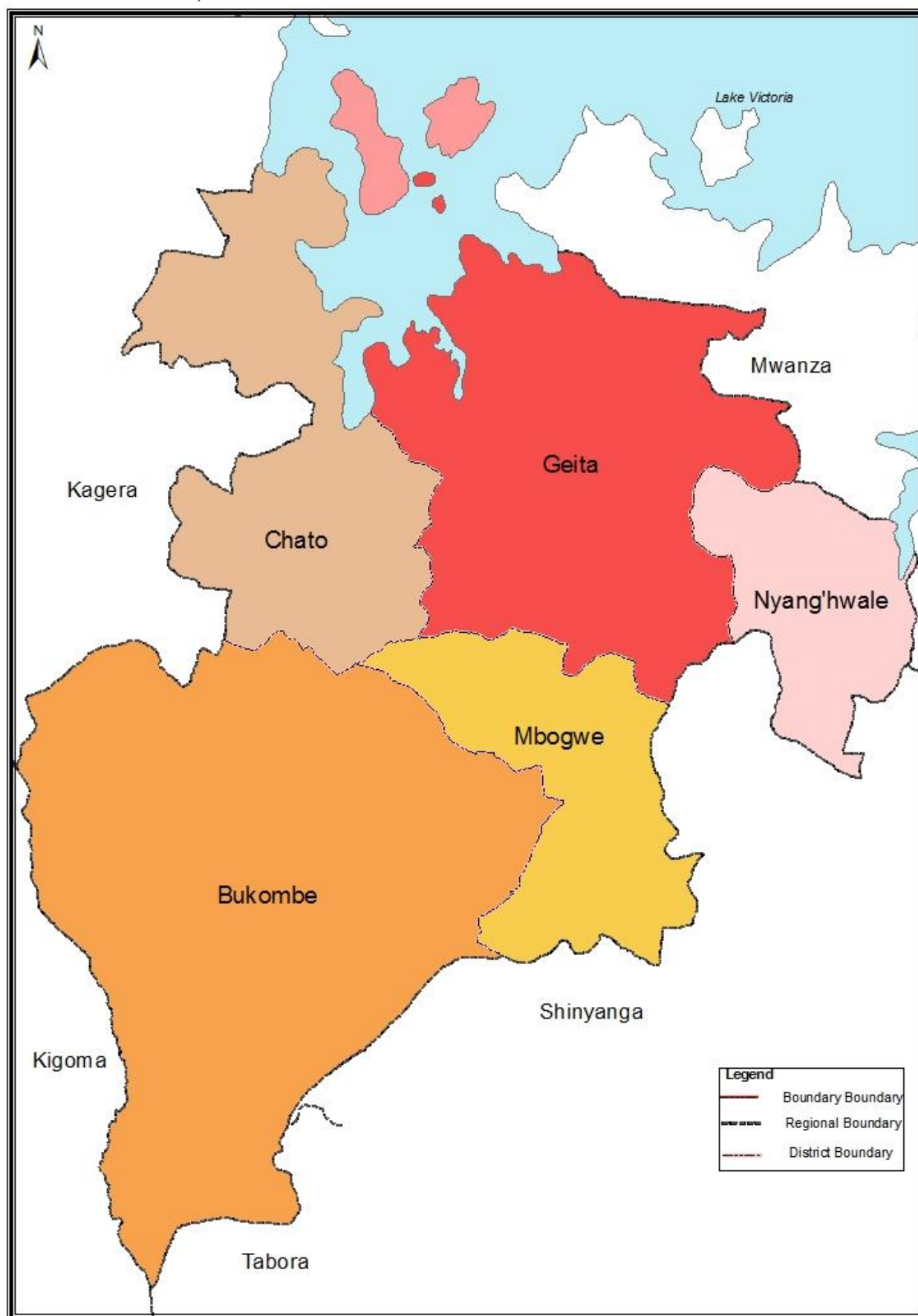
and

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

March, 2016



GEITA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

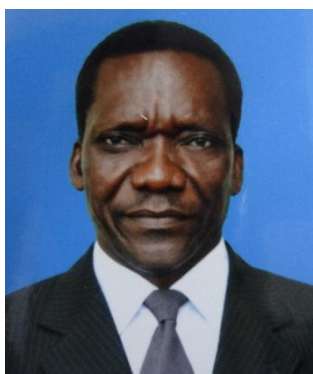
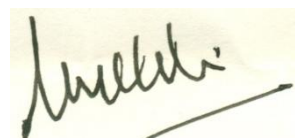
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

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

Geita Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile publication is comprised of nine chapters. Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights on the history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Geita had a population of 1.7 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 98. Population of Geita is growing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually, representing an increase of about 28 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Geita region will double in the next 28 years. Geita population is predominantly rural with 84 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Geita was 2.5 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.9 percent and 6.6 percent for the urban population.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Geita region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows a strong preference for ages ending with digits "0" and "5", and avoidance of ages

ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 51 percent of the population in Geita region aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent aged 65 years and above. Observation on the pyramid for , Geita region (Urban) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from rural areas and other regions.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Geita region had a total of 283,584 private households, out of which 228,714 (81 percent) were in rural areas and 54,870 (19 percent) were in urban areas. Twenty eight (28) percent of households in Geita region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas increased from 13.5 percent in 2002 Census to 19.3 percent in 2012. Average household size was 6.0 persons per household,. Rural households, with an average household size of 6.3 persons per household, were bigger than urban households (5.0 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 10.8 compared to 4.2 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Geita region. More than half (52 percent) of the population were married and two percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in either age groups 25–74 are 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 25.1 years for males and 21.5 years for females.

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

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only seven (7) percent of Geita population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 76 percent of all persons in Geita region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that about one (0.84) percent of the population below 18 years of age had both parents dead. Internationally and in the Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, six (6) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (7 percent) than in rural area (6 percent).

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that less than one (0.3) percent of the total private households in Geita region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census. In 2012, Geita region had 3,105 diaspora among the reported 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas with most of them living in Kenya (23 percent), followed by Uganda (16 percent) and Rwanda (12 percent). On remittances, results show that 10 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHCs results on literacy and education . The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and above in Geita region was 59 percent. Literacy rate was higher among the urban population (77 percent) than among the rural population (56 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 68 percent; and was higher in urban areas (84 percent) than in rural areas (65 percent). Adult literacy for males (76 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (61 percent). Variation in adult literacy rates range from 70.4 percent in Geita District Council to 63.6 percent in Mbogwe District Council.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in 2012 was 62 percent; it was higher in urban areas (81 percent) than in rural areas (59 percent). Female NER was higher (64 percent) than that of males (60 percent). The NER was highest in Nyang’hwale district council (66.6 percent) and lowest in Bukombe District Council (56.8 percent). Eight in every ten school age children (81.9 percent) were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (104.4 percent) compared to rural areas (78.2 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in Chapter Ten. Observation shows that 69 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas two percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity, results show that 65 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 68 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Geita region was farming (67 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by Geita region population (1.4 percent) and albinism was the least reported type of disability (0.04 percent).

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 76 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 82 percent in rural areas. Thirty one (31) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 56 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC results also show that, the majority of households (67 percent) had used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by leaves and grass (29 percent). Usage of iron sheets was comparatively high in urban areas (95 percent) compared to rural areas (60 percent). On the other hand, the most commonly used flooring material in Geita region was earth or sand (72 percent), followed by cement (27 percent). Majority (49 percent) of all private households in Geita region had their houses' wall built of Sun-dried bricks, followed by baked bricks (34 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 64 percent of the households in Geita region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only seven (7) percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water whereas 38 percent used unprotected dug well. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 10 percent compared to 7 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Geita region is uncommon, with less than one percent (0.9) of households using that source of energy. The majority of households (98 percent) used wood-fuel (67 percent used firewood and 31 percent used charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. With regard to source of energy for lighting, 10 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 53 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) and 31 percent used Torch or Rechargeable Lamps.

As far as toilet facilities are concerned, the most common type of toilet facilities used in Geita Region are pit latrines without slab/open pit (38 percent), followed by pit latrine without washable/soil (29 percent). The main method of refuse disposal used by the majority of households in Geita region is other dumping (46 percent), followed by Burying/Pit (31 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where less than one (0.6 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset by private households were hand hoes (80 percent), followed by house (75 percent), mobile phone (66 percent), land or farm (63 percent), bicycles (62 percent) and radio (59 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 79 percent of all private households in Geita region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, (88 percent of households in rural areas) and 12 percent of households in urban areas). Forty four (44) percent of all private households in Geita were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common, with less than one percent of all private households (0.4 percent) engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Geita		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,739,530	100.0	1,460,712	100.0	278,818	100.0
Male	861,055	49.5	726,107	49.7	134,948	48.4
Female	878,475	50.5	734,605	50.3	143,870	51.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.5	-	1.9	-	6.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	340,907	19.6	291,216	19.9	49,691	17.8
Male	170,563	19.8	145,603	20.1	24,960	18.5
Female	170,344	19.4	145,613	19.8	24,731	17.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	878,992	50.5	751,884	51.5	127,108	45.6
Male	440,571	51.2	378,062	52.1	62,509	46.3
Female	438,421	49.9	373,822	50.9	64,599	44.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	990,994	57.0	845,556	57.9	145,438	52.2
Male	497,348	57.8	426,544	58.7	70,804	52.5
Female	493,646	56.2	419,012	57.0	74,634	51.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	64,210	3.7	57,134	3.9	7,076	2.5
Male	35,014	4.1	31,533	4.3	3,481	2.6
Female	29,196	3.3	25,601	3.5	3,595	2.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	43,450	2.5	38,761	2.7	4,689	1.7
Male	23,443	2.7	21,237	2.9	2,206	1.6
Female	20,007	2.3	17,524	2.4	2,483	1.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	283,584	100.0	228,714	80.7	54,870	19.3
Male Headed Households	203,200	71.7	165,620	72.4	37,580	68.5
Female Headed Households	80,384	28.3	63,094	27.6	17,290	31.5
Average Household Size ¹	-	6.0	-	6.3	-	5.0
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	10.8	-	11.5	-	8.2
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	436,715	51.7	359,877	51.6	76,838	52.5
Never Married	299,358	35.5	248,306	35.6	51,052	34.9
Living Together	58,534	6.9	48,005	6.9	10,529	7.2
Separated	7,581	0.9	6,026	0.9	1,555	1.1
Divorced	22,588	2.7	18,773	2.7	3,815	2.6
Widowed	19,222	2.3	16,555	2.4	2,667	1.8
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	1,739,105	100.0	1,460,419	100.0	278,686	100.0

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

Indicator	Geita		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	425	0.0	293	0.0	132	0.1
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	118,787	6.9	70,160	4.9	48,627	17.9
Population with Birth Notification	82,162	4.8	69,244	4.8	12,918	4.8
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	63,007	6.4	53,446	6.4	9,561	6.7
Male	31,322	6.4	27,028	6.4	4,294	6.2
Female	31,685	6.5	26,417	6.4	5,268	7.2
Diaspora						
Total	3,105	0.2	1,552	0.1	1,553	0.6
Male	1,775	0.2	893	0.1	882	0.7
Female	1,330	0.2	659	0.1	671	0.5
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	813,950	59.2	642,525	55.7	171,425	77.0
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	572,845	67.9	450,077	64.5	122,768	83.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	248,603	76.9	197,479	74.2	51,124	89.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	407,127	73.5	316,451	70.3	90,676	87.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	226,807	62.2	184,215	59.0	42,592	81.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	298,872	81.9	244,103	78.2	54,769	104.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	386,584	100.0	300,112	100.0	86,472	100.0
Primary School	345,635	89.4	277,125	92.3	68,510	79.2
Training after Primary	3,017	0.8	2,411	0.8	606	0.7
Secondary School	34,387	8.9	18,893	6.3	15,494	17.9
Training after Secondary	1,550	0.4	905	0.3	645	0.7
University and Others	1,995	0.5	778	0.3	1,217	1.4
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	8,569	1.2	6,368	1.1	2,201	2.1
Professionals	7,312	1.0	5,466	0.9	1,847	1.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25,503	3.6	19,215	3.2	6,288	5.9
Clerks	3,383	0.5	2,592	0.4	791	0.7
Small Business Managers	2,543	0.4	1,123	0.2	1,420	1.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	22,402	3.2	10,317	1.7	12,085	11.3
Street Vendors and Related Workers	13,905	2.0	7,520	1.3	6,385	6.0
Crafts and Related Workers	25,392	3.6	15,410	2.6	9,982	9.3
Farmers	466,449	66.7	426,152	72.0	40,297	37.7
Livestock Keepers	2,796	0.4	2,418	0.4	378	0.4
Fishermen	6,077	0.9	4,820	0.8	1,257	1.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	2,373	0.3	821	0.1	1,553	1.5
Elementary Occupations	59,564	8.5	47,042	7.9	12,521	11.7
Others	48,355	6.9	39,696	6.7	8,660	8.1
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	637	0.04	528	0.04	109	0.04
Seeing	23,337	1.36	19,797	1.38	3540	1.30

Indicator	Geita		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	13,984	0.82	12,298	0.85	1686	0.62
Walking	15,492	0.91	13,531	0.94	1961	0.72
Remembering	11,053	0.65	9,673	0.67	1380	0.51
Self-Care	10,362	0.61	8,894	0.62	1468	0.54
Other Disability	209	0.01	177	0.01	32	0.01
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	215,420	76	188,095	82.2	27,325	49.8
Living without Paying any Rent	9,291	3.3	8,041	3.5	1,250	2.3
Rented Privately	51,732	18.2	28,000	12.2	23,732	43.3
Rented by Employer	1,789	0.6	1,259	0.6	530	1.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,225	1.1	1,538	0.7	1,687	3.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,382	0.5	1,215	0.5	167	0.3
Owned by Employer (Rent)	744	0.3	566	0.2	179	0.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	1,480	0.5	1,070	0.5	410	0.7
Cement Bricks	5,344	1.9	2,275	1.0	3,069	5.6
Sundried Bricks	137,464	48.5	123,873	54.2	13,590	24.8
Baked Bricks	97,462	34.4	61,634	26.9	35,828	65.3
Timber	463	0.2	423	0.2	40	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	472	0.2	429	0.2	43	0.1
Poles and Mud	35,525	12.5	33,875	14.8	1,650	3.0
Grass	5,149	1.8	4,912	2.1	237	0.4
Tent	226	0.1	223	0.1	2	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	203,245	71.7	185,618	81.2	17,627	32.1
Non Earth	80,188	28.3	42,958	18.8	37,230	67.9
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	188,898	66.6	136,808	59.8	52,090	94.9
Grass/Leaves	81,084	28.6	78,802	34.5	2,282	4.2
Mud and Leaves	11,931	4.2	11,582	5.1	349	0.6
Others	1672.0	0.6	1,522	0.7	150	0.3
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	150,499	53.1	118,705	51.9	31,793	57.9
Electricity	27,561	9.7	15,206	6.6	12,354	22.5
Others	105,525	37.2	94,803	41.5	10,721	19.5
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	189,646	66.9	178,739	78.1	10,907	19.9
Charcoal	87,289	30.8	45,458	19.90	41,831	76.2
Kerosene	2,453	0.9	1,756	0.80	697	1.3
Electricity	2,308	0.8	1,361	0.60	945	1.7
Others	1,888	0.7	1,397	0.60	490	0.9

Indicator	Geita		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	20,955	7.4	15,737	6.9	5,218	9.5
Other Protected Sources	91,428	32.2	58,061	25.4	33,368	60.8
Unprotected Sources	171,201	60.4	154,916	67.7	16,285	29.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	21,622	7.6	5,996	2.6	15,624	28.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	6,520	2.3	2,063	0.9	4,458	8.1
Pit Latrine	223,136	78.7	189,371	82.8	33,764	61.5
Others	961	0.3	897	0.4	65	0.1
No Facility	31,346	11.1	30,386	13.3	959	1.7
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	4,756	1.7	1,486	0.6	3,270	6.0
Burnt	52,681	18.6	35,107	15.3	17,574	32.0
Roadside Dumping	5,774	2.0	4,169	1.8	1,605	2.9
Burying/Pit	88,804	31.3	66,614	29.1	22,190	40.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	131,571	46.4	121,338	53.1	10,232	18.6
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	168,019	59.2	131,916	57.7	36,103	65.8
Mobile Phone	186,653	65.8	141,790	62.0	44,863	81.8
Hand Hoe	225,338	79.5	193,506	84.6	31,832	58.0
Television	20,347	7.2	7,653	3.3	12,694	23.1
Land or Farm	178,733	63.0	159,175	69.6	19,558	35.6
House	213,856	75.4	187,628	82.0	26,228	47.8
Bicycle	174,391	61.5	147,975	64.7	26,416	48.1
Motorcycle or Vespa	11,111	3.9	8,039	3.5	3,073	5.6
Power Tiller	2,001	0.7	1,615	0.7	386	0.7
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	5,132	1.8	3,170	1.4	1,962	3.6
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	4,095	1.4	2,561	1.1	1,534	2.8
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	79	0.0	51	0.0	28	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	836	0.3	332	0.1	504	0.9
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2,946	1.0	746	0.3	2,200	4.0
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	778	0.3	326	0.1	452	0.8

Contents

	Page
Foreword	i
Executive Summary	iii
Summary of Key Indicators for Geita Region, Rural and Urban, 2012 Census	viii
Contents	xii
List of Tables.....	xvi
List of Figures	xxii
List of Maps	xxiii
Concepts and Definitions	xxv
 Chapter One.....	 1
Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census	1
1.1 What is a Population Census?.....	1
1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC.....	2
1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC	2
1.4 Census Enumeration Activities.....	7
1.5 Data Processing.....	10
1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures	11
 Chapter Two	 12
Population Size, Growth and Distribution.....	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type	12
2.3 Population Size and Growth	13
 Chapter Three	 17
Age and Sex Profile	17
3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data	17
3.2 Age and Sex Profile	18
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups	18
3.2.2 Population Pyramid.....	20
 Chapter Four	 27

Household Composition	27
4.1 Introduction.....	27
4.2 Number of Households	27
4.3 Average Household Size.....	29
4.4 Household Headship	30
Chapter Five	33
Marital Status	33
5.1 Introduction.....	33
5.2 Marital Status.....	33
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage.....	39
Chapter Six	42
Citizenship and Birth Registration	42
6.1 Citizenship	42
6.2 Birth Certificate	44
6.3 Birth Registration.....	44
Chapter Seven.....	47
Survival of Parents	47
7.1 Introduction.....	47
7.2 Survival of Parents.....	47
7.3 Orphans in Geita Region.....	53
Chapter Eight	56
Diaspora	56
8.1 Introduction.....	56
8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora	56
Chapter Nine.....	61
Literacy and Education	61
9.1 Literacy	61
9.1.1 Introduction.....	61
9.1.2 Literacy Status in Geita Region	61
9.1.3 Adult Literacy	64
9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages	67

9.2	Education	71
9.2.1	Introduction.....	71
9.2.2	School Attendance Status	71
9.2.3	Net and Gross School Enrolment.....	77
9.2.4	Education Attainment	82
Chapter Ten		84
Economic Activity		84
10.1	Introduction.....	84
10.2	Usual Economic Activity.....	84
10.3	Current Economic Activity.....	88
10.4	Employment Status	92
10.5	Main Occupation.....	93
10.6	Main Industry.....	96
11.1	Introduction.....	122
11.2	Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups).....	122
11.2.1	Population with Albinism	123
11.3	Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups).....	125
Chapter Twelve		123
Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities.....		123
12.1	Introduction.....	123
12.2	Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household	123
12.3	Legal Right of Ownership of Land where Main Dwelling is Located	124
12.4	Building Materials for Roofing.....	124
12.5	Building Materials for Flooring.....	125
12.6	Building Materials for Walls	126
12.7	Rooms for Sleeping	126
12.8	Source of Drinking Water.....	128
12.9	Source of Energy	131
12.9.1	Source of Energy for Cooking.....	131
12.9.2	Source of Energy for Lighting.....	132
12.10	Type of Toilet Facility	135
12.11	Refuse Disposal	136
12.12	Ownership of Assets	137

12.13	Social Security Schemes	139
Chapter Thirteen.....		167
Agriculture and Livestock		167
13.1	Introduction.....	167
13.2	Households Engaged in Agriculture	167
13.3	Livestock and Poultry	169
13.4	Fish Farming	172
References		173
Annexes: Questionnaires		183

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Enumerated Population by Record Type, Rural and Urban Areas; Geita Region, 2012 Census	12
Table 2.2:	Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	13
Table 2.3:	Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	14
Table 2.4:	Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	15
Table 2.5:	Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	15
Table 2.6:	Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2002-2012 Censuses	16
Table 3.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census	18
Table 3.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Geita Rural, 2012 Census.....	19
Table 3.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Geita Urban, 2012 Census.....	19
Table 3.4:	Population by Key Age Groups; Geita Region, 2012 Census	22
Table 4.1:	Total Number of Private Households by five year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Geita Region, 2012 Census	28
Table 4.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by District and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census	29
Table 4. 3:	Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	30
Table 4. 4:	Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	31
Table 4. 5:	Number of Households and Average Household Size by District and Type of Headship; Geita Region, 2012 Census	32
Table 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	34
Table 5.2:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	35
Table 5.3:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	35
Table 5.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Rural, 2012 Census.....	36

Table 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	36
Table 5.6:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	37
Table 5.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	37
Table 5.8:	Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	38
Table 5.9:	Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Marital Status; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	38
Table 5.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Marital Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	39
Table 5.11:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	41
Table 6.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Enumerated Population by Citizenship, Rural-Urban and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census	43
Table 6.2:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	45
Table 6.3:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	45
Table 6.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	45
Table 6.5:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	46
Table 7.1:	Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	48
Table 7.2:	Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	48
Table 7.3:	Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	49
Table 7.4:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census	50
Table 7.5:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census	50
Table 7.6:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census	50

Table 7.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census: Rural.....	51
Table 7.8:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census: Urban	51
Table 7.9:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	52
Table 7.10:	Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	52
Table 7.11:	Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	52
Table 7.12:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Rural; 2012 Census	53
Table 7.13:	Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	53
Table 7.14:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census	55
Table 8.1:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census	56
Table 8. 2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	57
Table 8.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside Tanzania by Country of Residence and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census	57
Table 8.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census	58
Table 8. 5:	Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Geita Region, 2012 Census	59
Table 9.1:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	62
Table 9.2:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Geita Rural, 2012 Census.....	62
Table 9.3:	Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Geita Urban, 2012 Census.....	63
Table 9.4:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	64
Table 9.5:	Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.....	67

Table 9.6:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	68
Table 9.7:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Literacy Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	69
Table 9.8:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by District and Literacy Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	70
Table 9.9:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region,Geita 2012 Census	72
Table 9.10:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	74
Table 9.11:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	75
Table 9. 12:	Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	77
Table 9. 13:	Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	80
Table 9.14:	Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	82
Table 10.1:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	85
Table 10.2:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Geita Rural, 2012 Census.....	86
Table 10.3:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Geita Urban, 2012 Census.....	86
Table 10.4:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	87
Table 10.5:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	87
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); Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	88
Table 10.7:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	88

Table 10.8:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Geita Rural, 2012 Census.....	89
Table 10.9:	Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Geita Urban, 2012 Census.....	90
Table 10.10:	Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Geita Region, 2012 Census	90
Table 10.11:	Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Geita Region, 2012 Census	91
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); Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	92
Table 10.13:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	93
Table 10.14:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Employment Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	93
Table 10.15:	Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	95
Table 10.16:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Main Occupation; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	96
Table 10.17:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	97
Table 10.18:	Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry; Geita Region, 2012 Census	98
Table 11.1:	Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Geita Region, 2012 Census	123
Table 11.2:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census	124
Table 11.3:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	124
Table 11.4:	Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	125
Table 11.5:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	126
Table 11.6:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	122

Table 11.7:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	122
Table 12. 1:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Geita Region, 2012 Census	123
Table 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census	124
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; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	124
Table 12.4:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Geita Region, 2012 Census	125
Table 12.5:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Geita Region, 2012 Census	126
Table 12.6:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Geita Region, 2012 Census	126
Table 12.7:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Geita Region, 2012 Census	128
Table 12.8:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Drinking Water; Geita Region, 2012 Census	129
Table 12. 9:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	132
Table 12. 10:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	133
Table 12.11:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Geita Region, 2012 Census	136
Table 12.12:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Refuse Disposal; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	137
Table 12.13:	Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Ownership of Assets; Geita Region, 2012 Census	138
Table 12.14:	Percentage Distribution by District and Membership of Social Security Scheme; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	140
Table 13.1:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	167
Table 13.2:	Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities by Characteristics and Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	168

Table 13.3:	Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Geita Region, 2012 Census	169
Table 13.4:	Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Geita Region, 2012 Census	170
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; Geita Region, 2012 Census	171
Table 13. 6:	Total Number of Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Poultry Owned by District, Rural and Urban as of 26th August 2012, Geita Region, 2012 Census	171
Table 13.7:	Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census	172

List of Figures

Figure 2. 1:	Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Geita Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses.....	14
Figure 3.1:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	20
Figure 3.2:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Rural, 2012 Census	21
Figure 3.3:	Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Urban, 2012 Census	21
Figure 3. 4:	Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	23
Figure 3.5:	Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	24
Figure 3.6:	Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census	24
Figure 3.7:	Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	25
Figure 3.8:	Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Geita Region, 2012 Census	26
Figure 3.9:	Age Dependency Ratio; Geita Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	26
Figure 4.1:	Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses	29
Figure 4.2:	Average Household Size by Districts; Geita Region, 2012 Census	30
Figure 4.3:	Percentage of Heads of Households by Sex and Residence; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	31

Figure 5.1:	Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	34
Figure 5.2:	Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	40
Figure 5.3:	Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	40
Figure 5.4:	Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	41
Figure 7.1:	Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	54
Figure 9.1:	Literacy for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Region Geita, 2012 Census	63
Figure 9.2:	Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census	64
Figure 11.1:	Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census	127
Figure 12.1:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Rural and Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	127
Figure 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	131
Figure 12. 3:	Percentage of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	135
Figure 13.1:	Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Rural and Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	168
Figure 13.2:	Percentage Distribution of Households that Kept Livestock by Rural and Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census	170

List of Maps

Map 9. 1:	Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Geita Region, 2012 Census	66
Map 9.2:	Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (07–13 Years) by Region; Geita Region, 2012 Census	81
Map 12. 1:	Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Geita Region, 2012 Census.....	130
Map 12. 2:	Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Geita Region, 2012 Census	134

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, analyze, manage and present all types of geographical data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

Birth Registration is the process by which a child's birth is recorded in the civil register by a 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 is actively seeking employment.

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

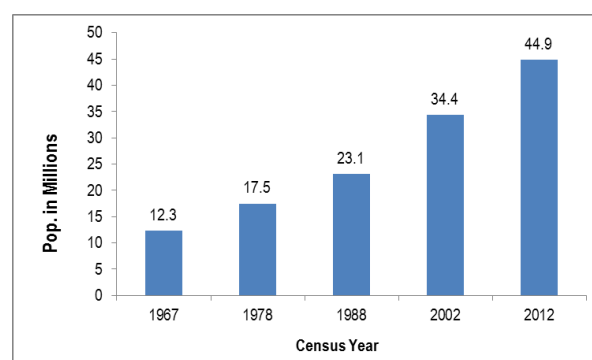
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

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

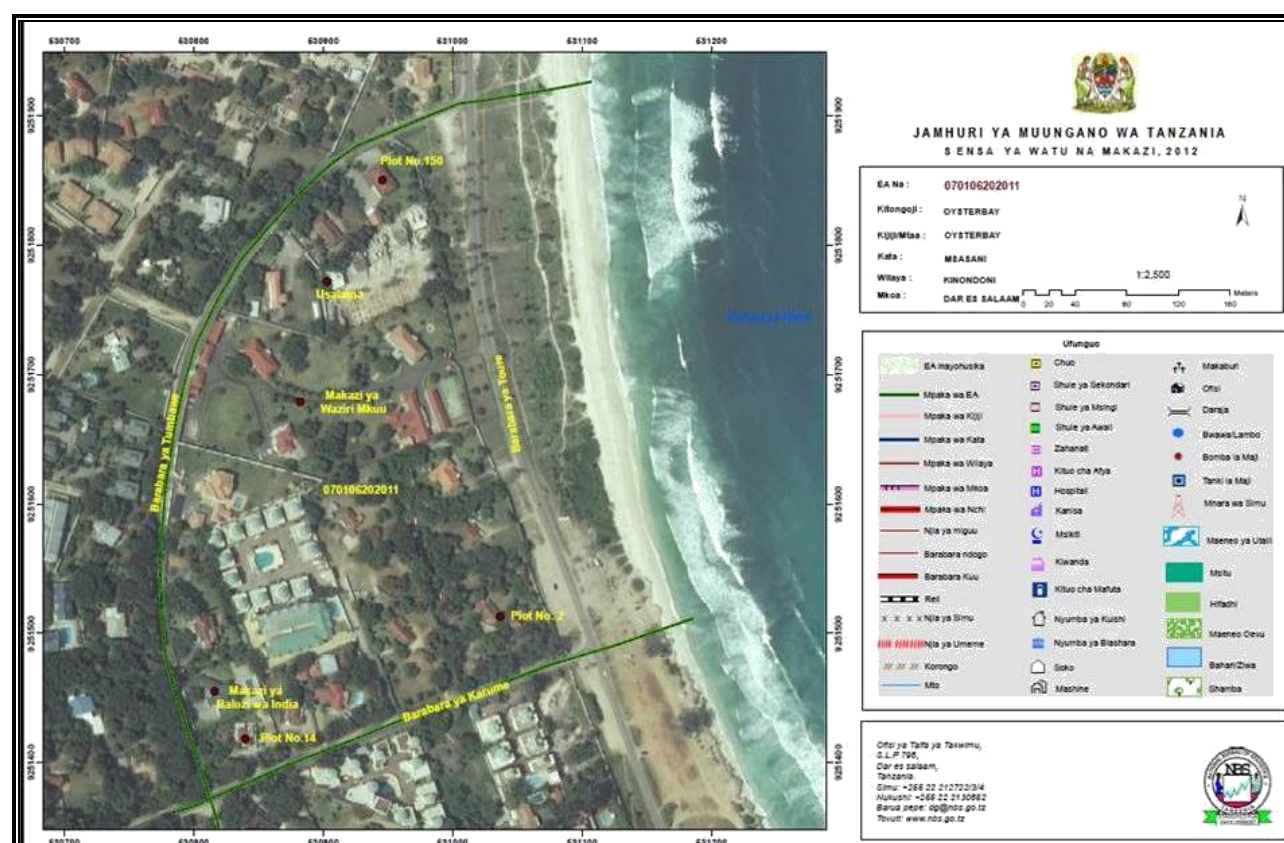
1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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 by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, Disability, Migration and Birth certificate. Others were Education, General and Maternal Death, Agriculture and Livestock, and Social Security Schemes. The Long Questionnaire that was administered to 30 percent of the population had all the short questionnaire topics together with extra topics/questions on Marital Status, Citizenship, Survival of Parents, Place of Residence, Economic Activity, Fertility, Diaspora, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and

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.

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 System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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

media coverage campaign which lasted throughout the enumeration period, hooked the entire country to the 2012 PHC.



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

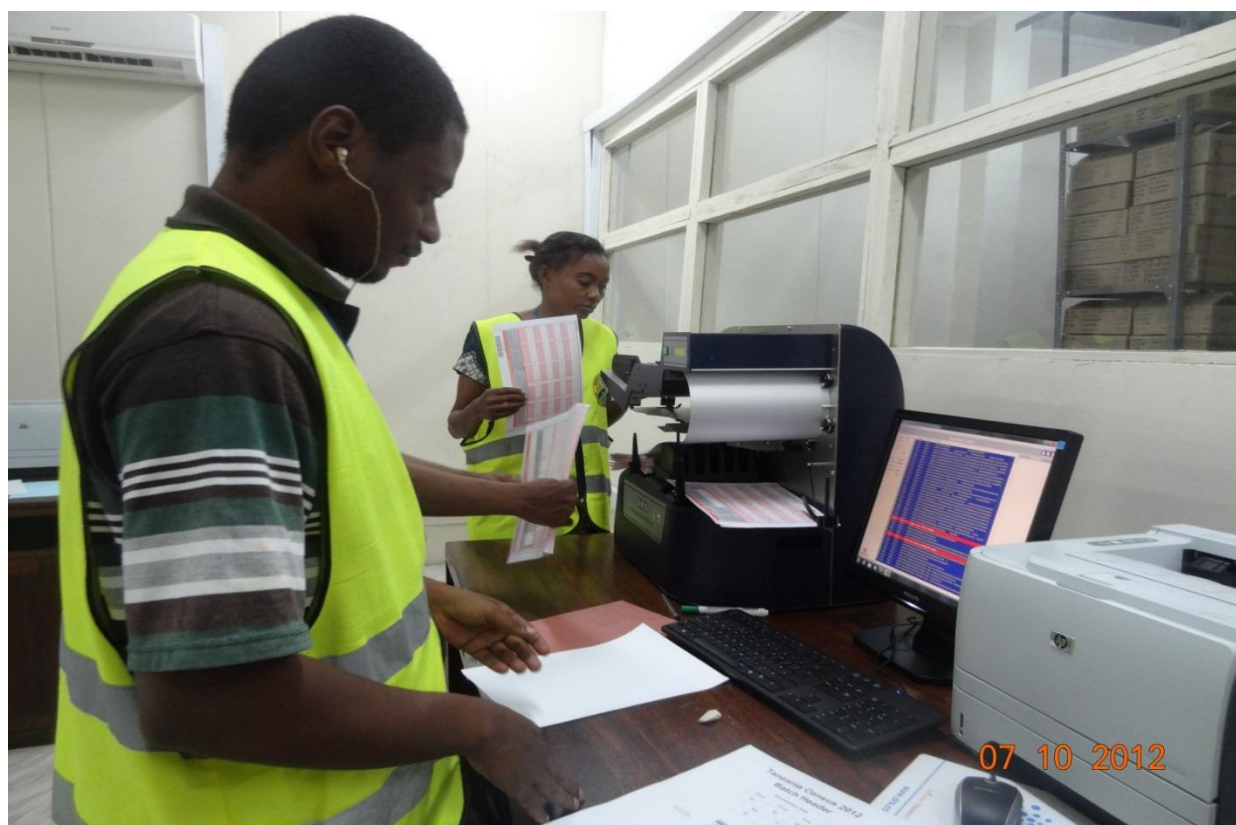
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphanage Centres (19 people) while in urban areas; it was Homeless People (10 people).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Geita Region	1,739,530	100.00	1,460,712	100.00	278,818	100.00
Private Households	1,711,345	98.38	1,439,626	98.56	271,719	97.45
Special Institutions	59	0.00	47	0.00	12	0.00
Inmates Institutions	736	0.04	127	0.01	609	0.22
Hotel and Tourist Camps	3,151	0.18	1,146	0.08	2,005	0.72
Refugee Camps	38	0.00	38	0.00	-	-
Homeless People	1,251	0.07	1,241	0.08	10	0.00
Travellers/In transit	390	0.02	268	0.02	122	0.04
Health Institutions/Facilities	661	0.04	122	0.01	539	0.19
Educational Institutions	340	0.02	134	0.01	206	0.07
Orphanage Centres	130	0.01	19	0.00	111	0.04
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	21,429	1.23	17,944	1.23	3,485	1.25

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 1,739,530 persons in Geita Region, 1,711,345 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population. Moreover, results shows that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households (1,439,626 persons) were more than five times those in urban areas (271,719 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (878,475 persons) compared to male population (861,055 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Geita Region	1,739,530	100.00	861,055	100.00	878,475	100.00
Private Households	1,711,345	98.38	845,735	98.22	865,610	98.54
Special Institutions	59	0.00	37	0.00	22	0.00
Inmates Institutions	736	0.04	719	0.08	17	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	3,151	0.18	2,277	0.26	874	0.10
Refugee Camps	38	0.00	29	0.00	9	0.00
Homeless People	1,251	0.07	852	0.10	399	0.05
Travellers/In transit	390	0.02	219	0.03	171	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	661	0.04	228	0.03	433	0.05
Educational Institutions	340	0.02	112	0.01	228	0.03
Orphanage Centres	130	0.01	66	0.01	64	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	21,429	1.23	10,781	1.25	10,648	1.21

2.3 Population Size and Growth

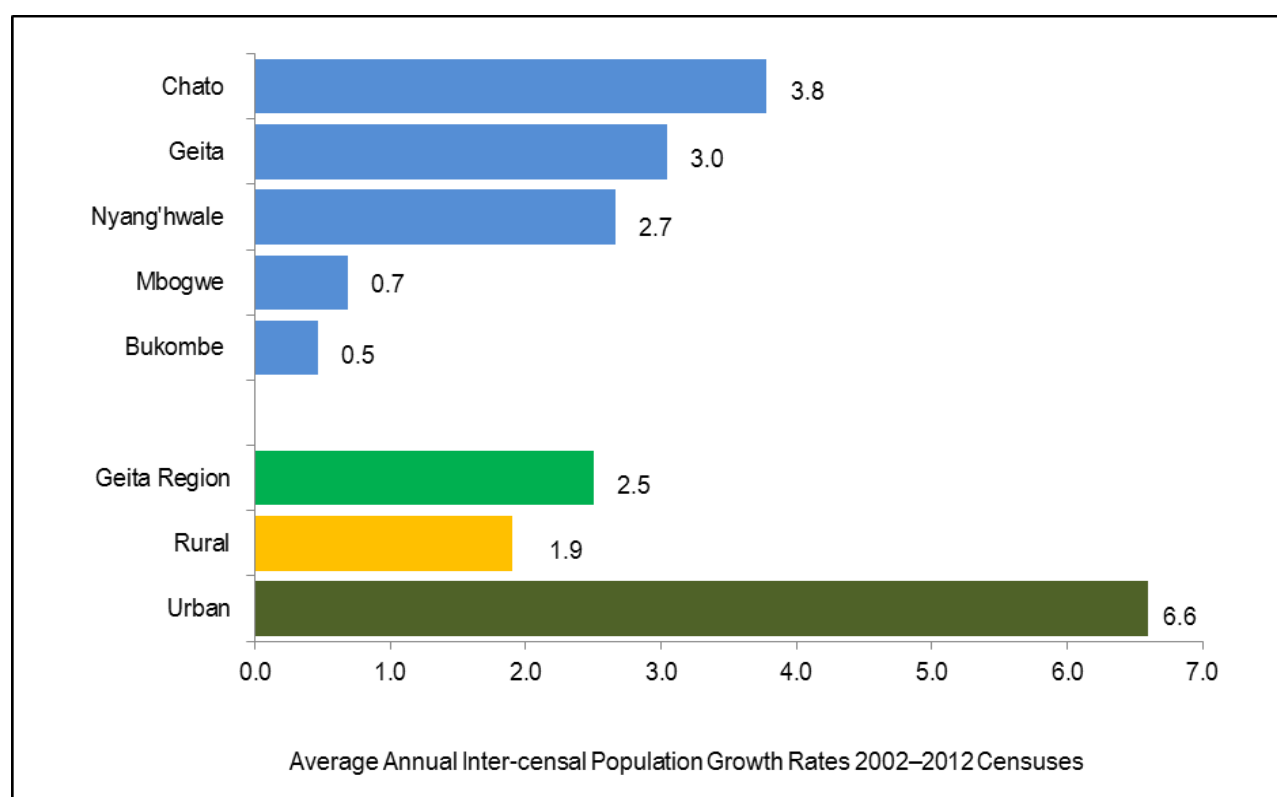
Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Geita Region in 2012 was 1.7 million. Out of that, 84.0 percent (1.5 million) were residing in rural areas and 16.0 percent (0.3 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Geita Region was 2.5 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.9 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 6.6 percent.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	2002	2012			
Geita Region	1,354,710	1,739,530	28.4	2.5	27.7
Rural	1,210,557	1,460,712	20.7	1.9	36.9
Urban	144,153	278,818	93.4	6.6	10.5

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges from 0.5 percent recorded in Bukombe District Council to 3.8 percent recorded in Chato District Council.

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

The total population of Geita Region has increased by 28.4 percent from 1,354,710 persons in 2002 to 1,739,530 persons in 2012 Census (Table 2.4). During the respective ten-year period, a population increase was recorded in all districts with Chato District Council recording the largest population change (45.9 percent) and Bukombe District Council recording the smallest (4.8 percent).

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

District	Population Size		Percentage Change	Growth Rate per annum	Doubling Time (years)
	2002	2012	2002-2012	2002-2012	2002-2012
Geita Region	1,354,710	1,739,530	28.4	2.5	27.7
Rural	1,210,557	1,460,712	20.7	1.9	36.9
Urban	144,153	278,818	93.4	6.6	10.5
Geita	595,475	807,619	35.6	3.0	22.7
Nyang'hwale	113,603	148,320	30.6	2.7	26.0
Mbogwe	180,977	193,922	7.2	0.7	100.3
Bukombe	214,321	224,542	4.8	0.5	148.8
Chato	250,334	365,127	45.9	3.8	18.4

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban areas in Geita Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. The district with the largest proportion of population was Geita District with 46.4 percent of the region's population (807,619 persons). The district with the smallest proportion of population was Nyang'hwale District with 8.5 percent of the region's population (148,320 persons). Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (1,460,712 persons) was more than five times that of urban areas (278,818 persons).

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

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Geita Region	1,739,530	100.0	1,460,712	100.0	278,818	100.0
Geita	807,619	46.4	640,459	43.8	167,160	60.0
Nyang'hwale	148,320	8.5	148,320	10.2	N/A	N/A
Mbogwe	193,922	11.1	181,482	12.4	12,440	4.5
Bukombe	224,542	12.9	177,767	12.2	46,775	16.8
Chato	365,127	21.0	312,684	21.4	52,443	18.8

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
 Nyang'hwale District council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents the Population Distribution by Districts for Rural and Urban Areas in Geita Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 1.2 million in 2002 to 1.5 million in 2012, an increase of 20.7 percent. In the same period, the urban population increased from 0.1 million in 2002 to 0.3 million in 2012, an increase of 93.4 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Geita Region	1,210,557	1,460,712	20.7	144,153	278,818	93.4
Geita	522,993	640,459	22.5	72,482	167,160	130.6
Nyang'hwale	113,603	148,320	30.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mbogwe	167,874	181,482	8.1	13,103	12,440	- 5.1
Bukombe	187,832	177,767	- 5.4	26,489	46,775	76.6
Chato	218,255	312,684	43.3	32,079	52,443	63.5

Note:

(ii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iii) Nyang'hwale District council has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

In many developing countries, the quality of data on age is affected by age misreporting mainly due to ignorance of correct age, carelessness in reporting and recording 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 Geita Region was 98 males for every 100 females, 99 for rural areas and 94 for urban areas indicating an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 5 to 14 years, 40 to 44 years and 50 years and above - were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups. In rural areas, the sex ratios were above 100 for population aged 5 to 19 years and 50 years and above. On the other hand, urban sex ratios were more than 100 for population aged less than 5 years, 30 to 44 years and 50 to 69 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	1,739,530	100.0	861,055	100.0	878,475	100.0	98.0
0–4	340,907	19.6	170,563	19.8	170,344	19.4	100.1
5–9	294,419	16.9	147,882	17.2	146,537	16.7	100.9
10–14	243,666	14.0	122,126	14.2	121,540	13.8	100.5
15–19	182,392	10.5	90,382	10.5	92,010	10.5	98.2
20–24	146,952	8.4	67,495	7.8	79,457	9.0	84.9
25–29	117,799	6.8	54,253	6.3	63,546	7.2	85.4
30–34	95,238	5.5	46,138	5.4	49,100	5.6	94.0
35–39	82,508	4.7	40,197	4.7	42,311	4.8	95.0
40–44	62,747	3.6	31,906	3.7	30,841	3.5	103.5
45–49	50,021	2.9	23,379	2.7	26,642	3.0	87.8
50–54	37,848	2.2	20,224	2.3	17,624	2.0	114.8
55–59	20,823	1.2	11,496	1.3	9,327	1.1	123.3
60–64	20,760	1.2	11,571	1.3	9,189	1.0	125.9
65–69	12,734	0.7	7,030	0.8	5,704	0.6	123.2
70–74	12,250	0.7	6,626	0.8	5,624	0.6	117.8
75–79	7,057	0.4	4,022	0.5	3,035	0.3	132.5
80+	11,409	0.7	5,765	0.7	5,644	0.6	102.1

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,460,712	100.0	726,107	100.0	734,605	100.0	98.8
0–4	291,216	19.9	145,603	20.1	145,613	19.8	100.0
5–9	252,715	17.3	127,335	17.5	125,380	17.1	101.6
10–14	207,953	14.2	105,124	14.5	102,829	14.0	102.2
15–19	151,514	10.4	76,548	10.5	74,966	10.2	102.1
20–24	118,817	8.1	55,657	7.7	63,160	8.6	88.1
25–29	93,434	6.4	43,138	5.9	50,296	6.8	85.8
30–34	75,413	5.2	36,009	5.0	39,404	5.4	91.4
35–39	66,806	4.6	31,960	4.4	34,846	4.7	91.7
40–44	52,325	3.6	26,112	3.6	26,213	3.6	99.6
45–49	42,199	2.9	19,668	2.7	22,531	3.1	87.3
50–54	33,055	2.3	17,433	2.4	15,622	2.1	111.6
55–59	18,131	1.2	9,987	1.4	8,144	1.1	122.6
60–64	18,373	1.3	10,296	1.4	8,077	1.1	127.5
65–69	11,332	0.8	6,294	0.9	5,038	0.7	124.9
70–74	10,959	0.8	6,017	0.8	4,942	0.7	121.8
75–79	6,302	0.4	3,655	0.5	2,647	0.4	138.1
80+	10,168	0.7	5,271	0.7	4,897	0.7	107.6

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	278,818	100.0	134,948	100.0	143,870	100.0	93.8
0–4	49,691	17.8	24,960	18.5	24,731	17.2	100.9
5–9	41,704	15.0	20,547	15.2	21,157	14.7	97.1
10–14	35,713	12.8	17,002	12.6	18,711	13.0	90.9
15–19	30,878	11.1	13,834	10.3	17,044	11.8	81.2
20–24	28,135	10.1	11,838	8.8	16,297	11.3	72.6
25–29	24,365	8.7	11,115	8.2	13,250	9.2	83.9
30–34	19,825	7.1	10,129	7.5	9,696	6.7	104.5
35–39	15,702	5.6	8,237	6.1	7,465	5.2	110.3
40–44	10,422	3.7	5,794	4.3	4,628	3.2	125.2
45–49	7,822	2.8	3,711	2.7	4,111	2.9	90.3
50–54	4,793	1.7	2,791	2.1	2,002	1.4	139.4
55–59	2,692	1.0	1,509	1.1	1,183	0.8	127.6
60–64	2,387	0.9	1,275	0.9	1,112	0.8	114.7
65–69	1,402	0.5	736	0.5	666	0.5	110.5
70–74	1,291	0.5	609	0.5	682	0.5	89.3
75–79	755	0.3	367	0.3	388	0.3	94.6
80+	1,241	0.4	494	0.4	747	0.5	66.1

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

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

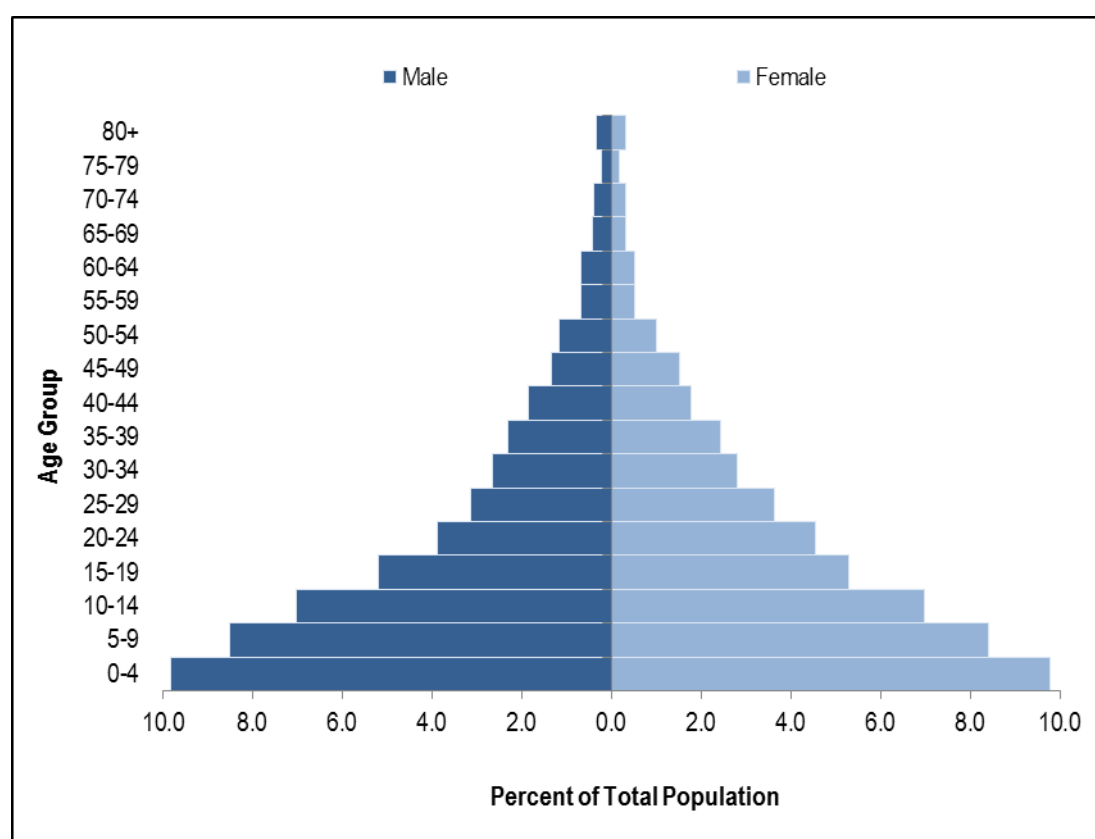


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Rural, 2012 Census

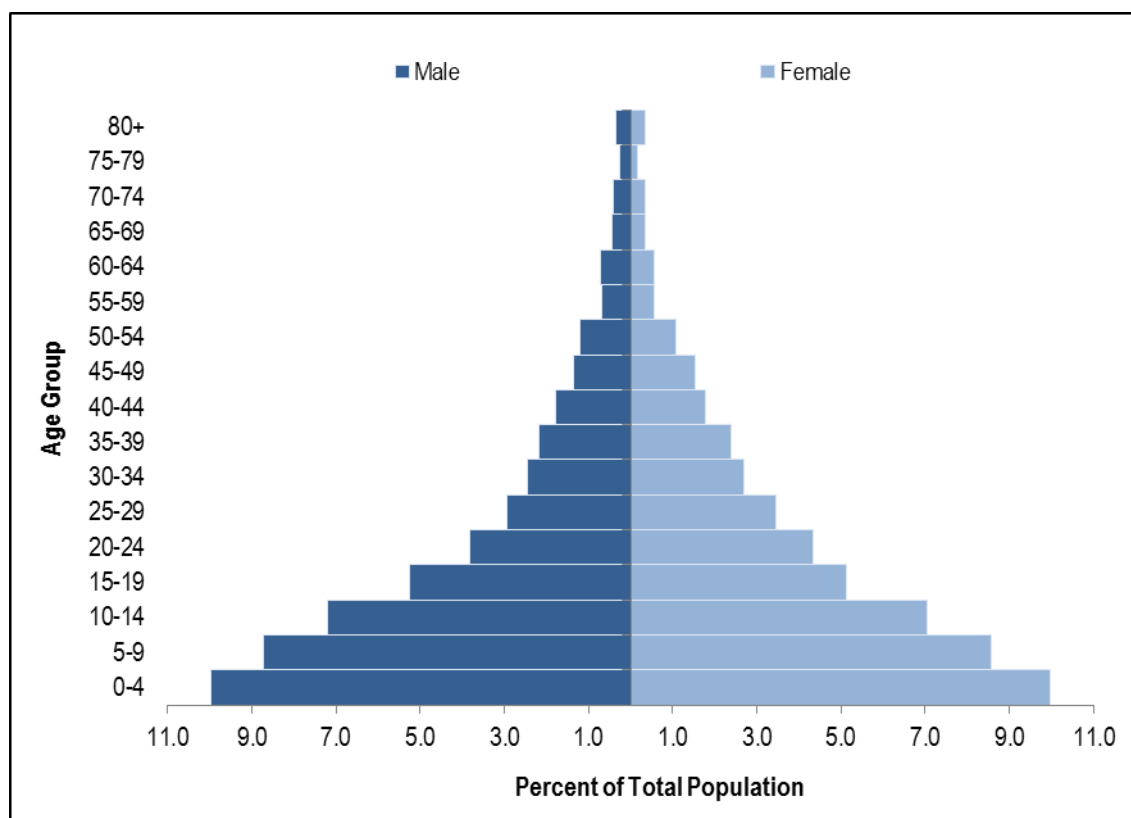
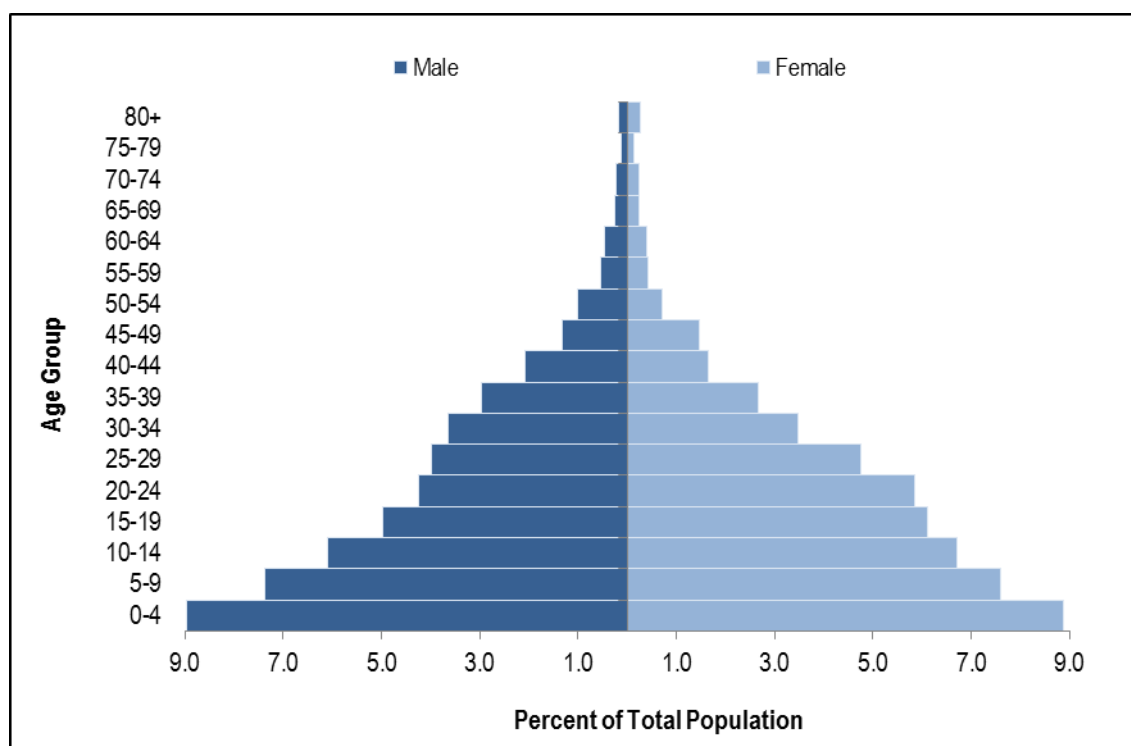


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Geita Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population for Geita region whereby 50.5 percent of the region's total population is below 15 years of age. Only 2.5 percent of the population in the region is aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

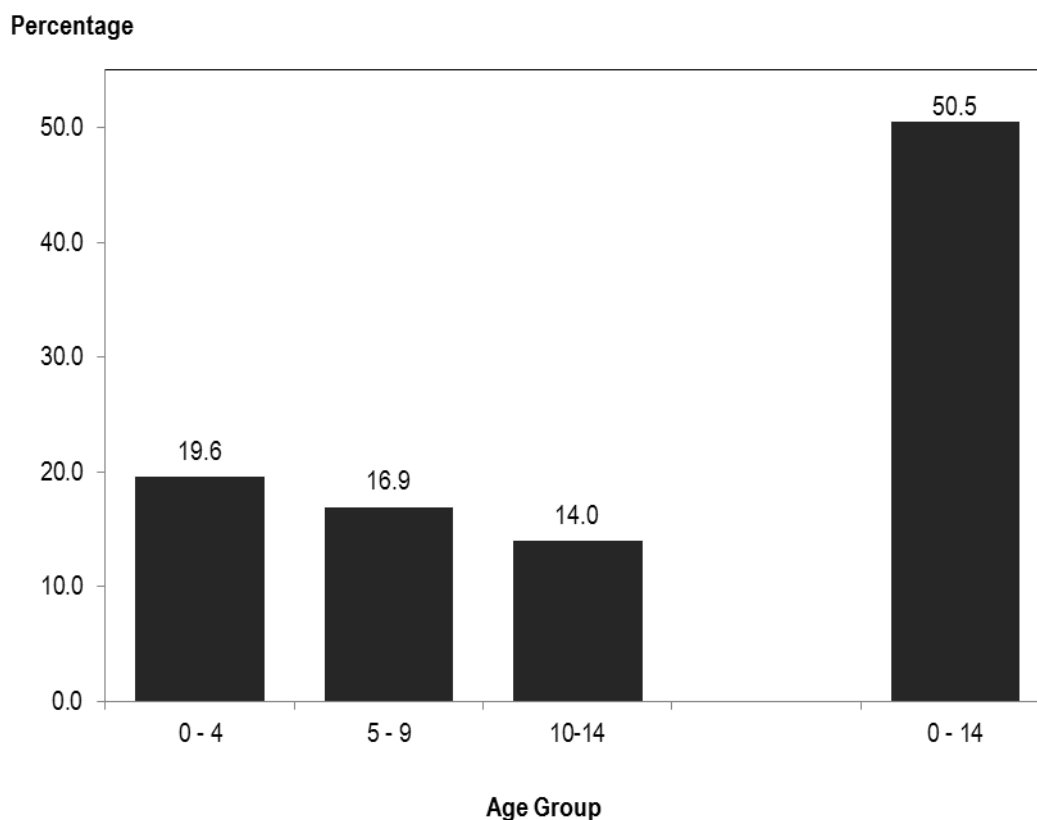
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Geita		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	1,739,530	100.0	1,460,712	100.0	278,818	100.0
Male	861,055	49.5	726,107	49.7	134,948	48.4
Female	878,475	50.5	734,605	50.3	143,870	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	69,929	4.0	58,801	4.0	11,128	4.0
Male	35,072	4.1	29,417	4.1	5,655	4.2
Female	34,857	4.0	29,384	4.0	5,473	3.8
Children (0–4 years)	340,907	19.6	291,216	19.9	49,691	17.8
Male	170,563	19.8	145,603	20.1	24,960	18.5
Female	170,344	19.4	145,613	19.8	24,731	17.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	878,992	50.5	751,884	51.5	127,108	45.6
Male	440,571	51.2	378,062	52.1	62,509	46.3
Female	438,421	49.9	373,822	50.9	64,599	44.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	990,994	57.0	845,556	57.9	145,438	52.2
Male	497,348	57.8	426,544	58.7	70,804	52.5
Female	493,646	56.2	419,012	57.0	74,634	51.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	329,344	18.9	270,331	18.5	59,013	21.2
Male	157,877	18.3	132,205	18.2	25,672	19.0
Female	171,467	19.5	138,126	18.8	33,341	23.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	565,444	32.5	457,719	31.3	107,725	38.6
Male	269,883	31.3	220,522	30.4	49,361	36.6
Female	295,561	33.6	237,197	32.3	58,364	40.6
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	369,252	21.2	316,013	21.6	53,239	19.1
Male	185,062	21.5	159,153	21.9	25,909	19.2
Female	184,190	21.0	156,860	21.4	27,330	19.0
Secondary School (14–17 years)	153,835	8.8	129,094	8.8	24,741	8.9
Male	77,607	9.0	66,395	9.1	11,212	8.3
Female	76,228	8.7	62,699	8.5	13,529	9.4
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	817,088	47.0	670,067	45.9	147,021	52.7
Male	397,041	46.1	326,808	45.0	70,233	52.0
Female	420,047	47.8	343,259	46.7	76,788	53.4
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	383,907	43.7	311,416	42.4	72,491	50.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	64,210	3.7	57,134	3.9	7,076	2.5
Male	35,014	4.1	31,533	4.3	3,481	2.6
Female	29,196	3.3	25,601	3.5	3,595	2.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	43,450	2.5	38,761	2.7	4,689	1.7
Male	23,443	2.7	21,237	2.9	2,206	1.6
Female	20,007	2.3	17,524	2.4	2,483	1.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		113		118		90

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of the population below 15 years of age was 50.5 percent (Figure 3.4).

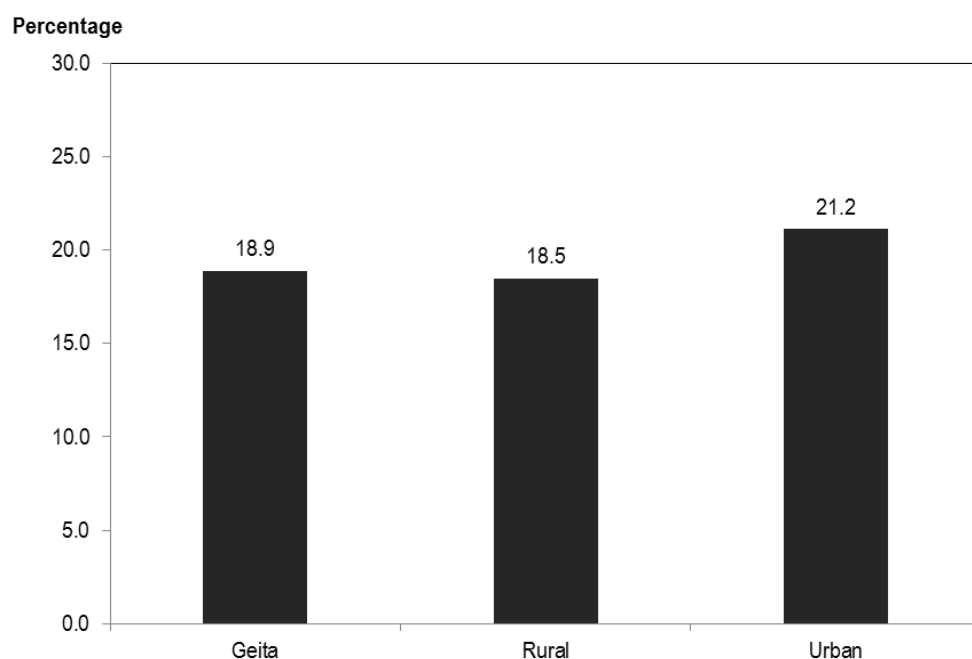
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

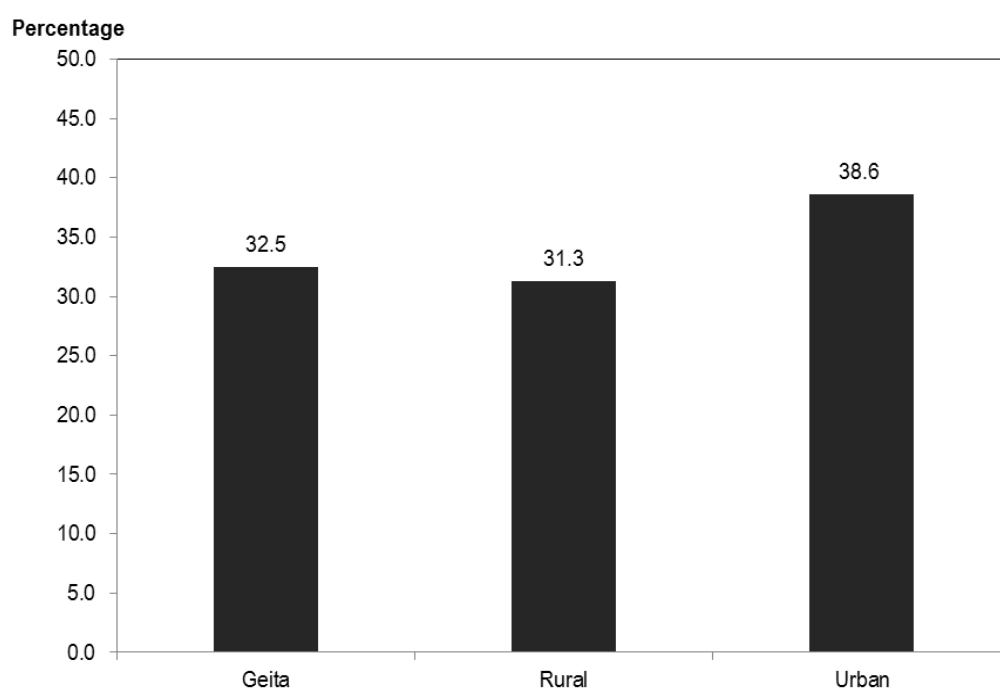
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Geita Region, Geita rural and Geita urban as recorded in the 2012 Census. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Geita Region was 18.9 percent, while the proportion for Geita rural was 18.5 percent and that of Geita urban 21.2 percent.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years for Geita Region was approximately 33 percent, (31.3 percent for Geita rural and 38.6 percent for Geita urban) (Figure 3.6).

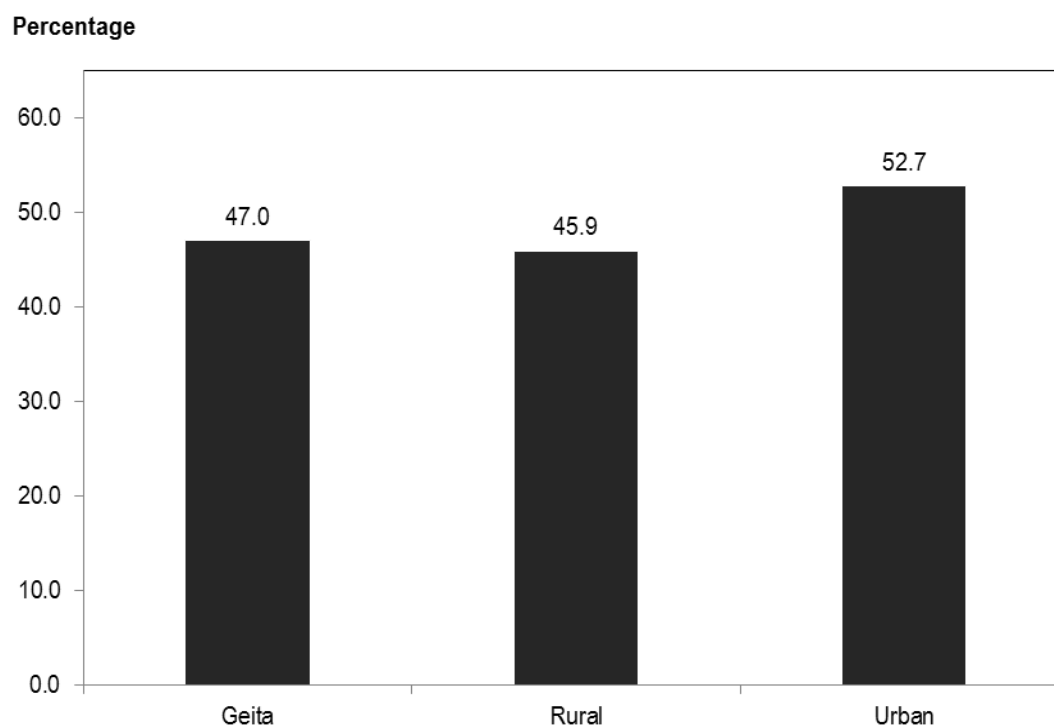
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Geita's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) was 47 percent in the 2012. The proportion was 45.9 percent in Geita Rural and 52.7 percent in Geita Urban (Figure 3.7).

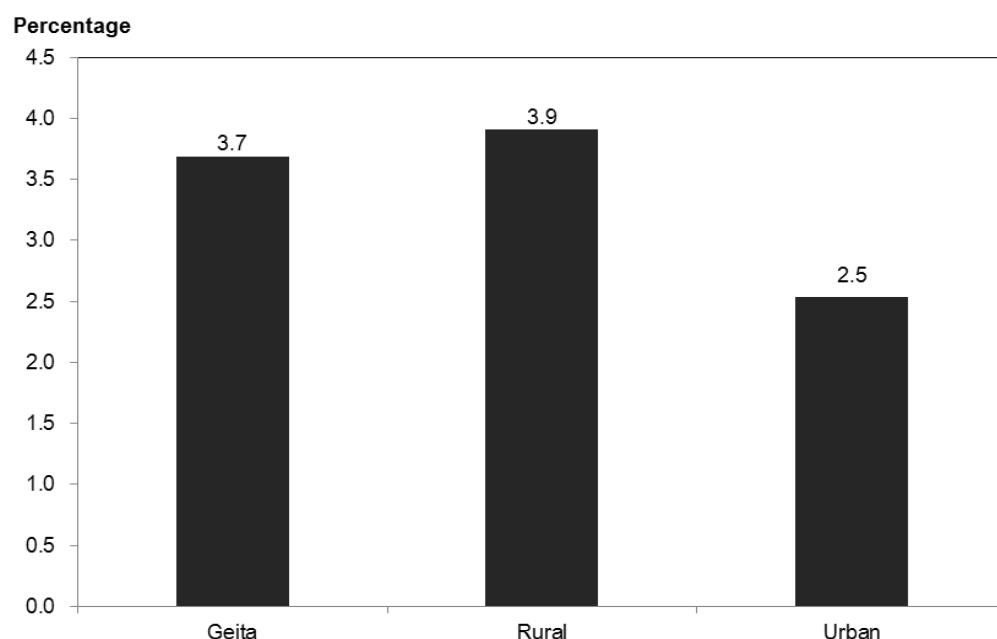
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Geita Region, 2012 Census



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Geita Region was approximately four (3.7) percent in the 2012 Census; 3.9 percent for Geita rural and 2.5 percent in Geita urban (Figure 3.8).

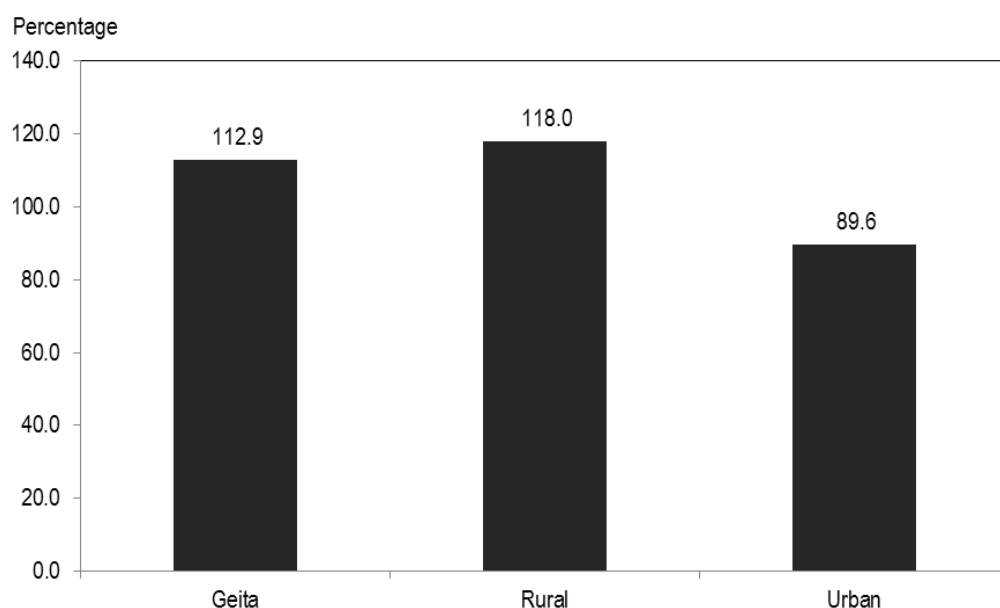
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Geita Region, 2012 Census



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio for Geita region 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. The dependency Ratio is relatively higher in rural areas (118 percent) compared to urban areas (89.6 percent).

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Geita 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 (286,757) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Geita Region had a total of 283,584 private households. Eighty one (80.7) percent of the private households (228,714 households) were in rural areas and 19.3 percent (54,870 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About seventy two (71.7) percent and 28.3 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by five year Age Groups, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Geita 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	283,584	203,200	71.7	80,384	28.3	228,714	80.7	165,620	81.5	63,094	78.5	54,870	19.3	37,580	18.5	17,290	21.5	
< 10	390	218	55.9	172	44.1	319	81.8	181	83.0	138	80.2	71	18.2	37	17.0	34	19.8	
10-14	1,011	530	52.4	481	47.6	811	80.2	442	83.4	369	76.7	200	19.8	88	16.6	112	23.3	
15-19	4,323	1,941	44.9	2,382	55.1	3,048	70.5	1,425	73.4	1,623	68.1	1,275	29.5	516	26.6	759	31.9	
20-24	19,650	12,748	64.9	6,902	35.1	14,477	73.7	9,736	76.4	4,741	68.7	5,173	26.3	3,012	23.6	2,161	31.3	
25-29	37,094	27,586	74.4	9,508	25.6	27,853	75.1	21,173	76.8	6,680	70.3	9,241	24.9	6,413	23.2	2,828	29.7	
30-34	41,409	31,429	75.9	9,980	24.1	31,493	76.1	24,099	76.7	7,394	74.1	9,916	23.9	7,330	23.3	2,586	25.9	
35-39	41,224	30,510	74.0	10,714	26.0	32,522	78.9	24,135	79.1	8,387	78.3	8,702	21.1	6,375	20.9	2,327	21.7	
40-44	34,708	25,288	72.9	9,420	27.1	28,328	81.6	20,660	81.7	7,668	81.4	6,380	18.4	4,628	18.3	1,752	18.6	
45-49	28,379	19,091	67.3	9,288	32.7	23,600	83.2	16,036	84.0	7,564	81.4	4,779	16.8	3,055	16.0	1,724	18.6	
50-54	22,983	16,491	71.8	6,492	28.2	19,821	86.2	14,217	86.2	5,604	86.3	3,162	13.8	2,274	13.8	888	13.7	
55-59	12,986	9,497	73.1	3,489	26.9	11,181	86.1	8,261	87.0	2,920	83.7	1,805	13.9	1,236	13.0	569	16.3	
60-64	13,191	9,458	71.7	3,733	28.3	11,656	88.4	8,441	89.2	3,215	86.1	1,535	11.6	1,017	10.8	518	13.9	
65-69	8,081	5,765	71.3	2,316	28.7	7,193	89.0	5,186	90.0	2,007	86.7	888	11.0	579	10.0	309	13.3	
70-74	7,618	5,297	69.5	2,321	30.5	6,873	90.2	4,834	91.3	2,039	87.9	745	9.8	463	8.7	282	12.1	
75-79	4,349	3,147	72.4	1,202	27.6	3,922	90.2	2,885	91.7	1,037	86.3	427	9.8	262	8.3	165	13.7	
80+	6,188	4,204	67.9	1,984	32.1	5,617	90.8	3,909	93.0	1,708	86.1	571	9.2	295	7.0	276	13.9	

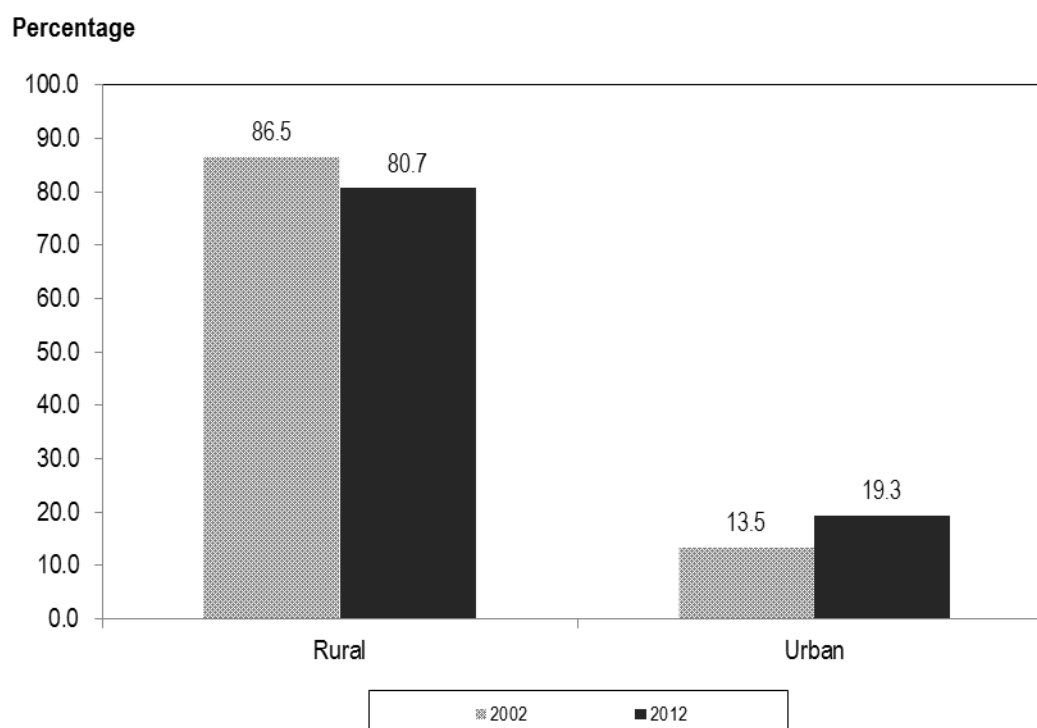
Table 4.2 reveals that Geita District, being the district with the largest population, had 47.5 percent of the total number of private households of Geita Region while Nyang'hwale District had the smallest proportion (7.6 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Nyang'hwale (100 percent) followed by Mbogwe District (91.5 percent) while, , the largest number of private households in urban areas is found in Bukombe and Geita Districts (25.0 and 24.5 percent respectively).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Geita Region	283,584	100.0	228,714	80.7	54,870	19.3
Geita	134,608	47.5	101,692	75.5	32,916	24.5
Nyang'hwale	21,626	7.6	21,626	100.0	0	0.0
Mbogwe	29,799	10.5	27,259	91.5	2,540	8.5
Bukombe	37,660	13.3	28,256	75.0	9,404	25.0
Chato	59,891	21.1	49,881	83.3	10,010	16.7

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Geita Region from 13.5 percent in 2002 to 19.3 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is decrease of rural households from 86.5 percent to 80.7 percent in the same period. Increased level of urbanization is mostly a result of rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban centres in recent years.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Rural-Urban; Geita 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 Geita Region in the 2012 PHC was 6.0 persons, which is slightly lower the 6.2 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 6.3 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (5.0 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 5.9 persons in Bukombe District to 6.7 persons in Nyang'hwale District.

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

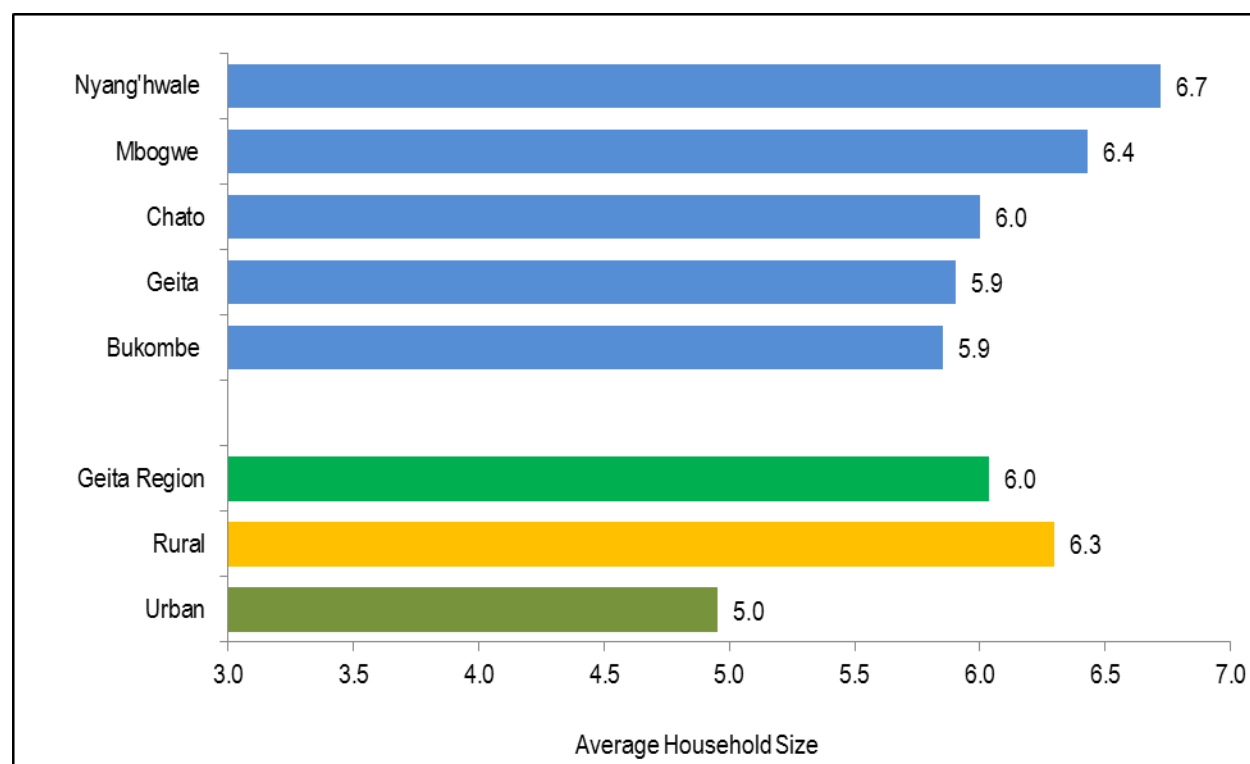


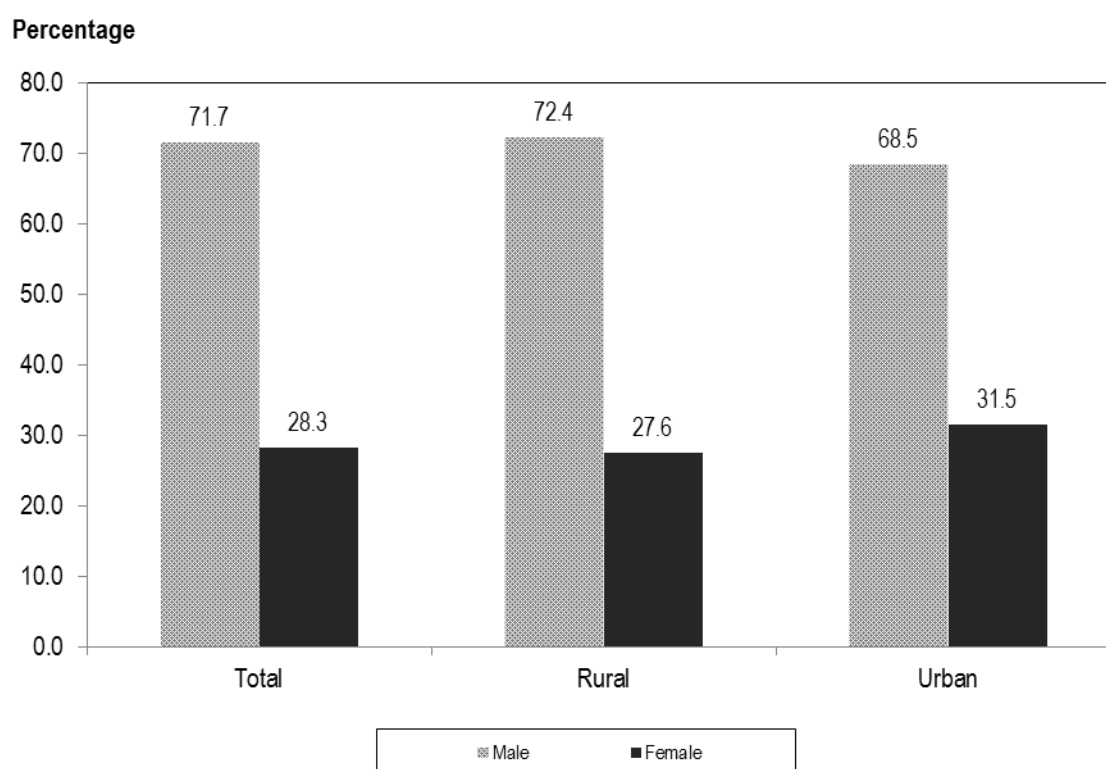
Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Geita Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Geita Region	1,354,710	1,711,345	219,302	283,584	6.2	6.0
Rural	1,210,557	1,439,626	189,784	228,714	6.4	6.3
Urban	144,153	271,719	29,518	54,870	4.9	5.0

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that about seventy two (71.7 percent) of the total private households in Geita were headed by males and a twenty eight (28.3 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 74.3 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 71.7 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 25.7 percent in 2002 Census to 28.3 percent in 2012 (Table 4.4).

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Geita Region	74.3	25.7	71.7	28.3
Rural	75.2	24.8	72.4	27.6
Urban	68.8	31.2	68.5	31.5

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 10.8, more than twice that of male headed households (4.2 persons) (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Geita Region	283,584	203,200	80,384	6.0	4.2	10.8
Rural	228,714	165,620	63,094	6.3	4.3	11.5
Urban	54,870	37,580	17,290	5.0	3.5	8.2
Geita	134,608	96,029	38,579	5.9	4.1	10.4
Nyang'hwale	21,626	15,195	6,431	6.7	4.7	11.4
Mbogwe	29,799	20,718	9,081	6.4	4.5	10.8
Bukombe	37,660	27,489	10,171	5.9	4.0	11.0
Chato	59,891	43,769	16,122	6.0	4.1	11.2

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

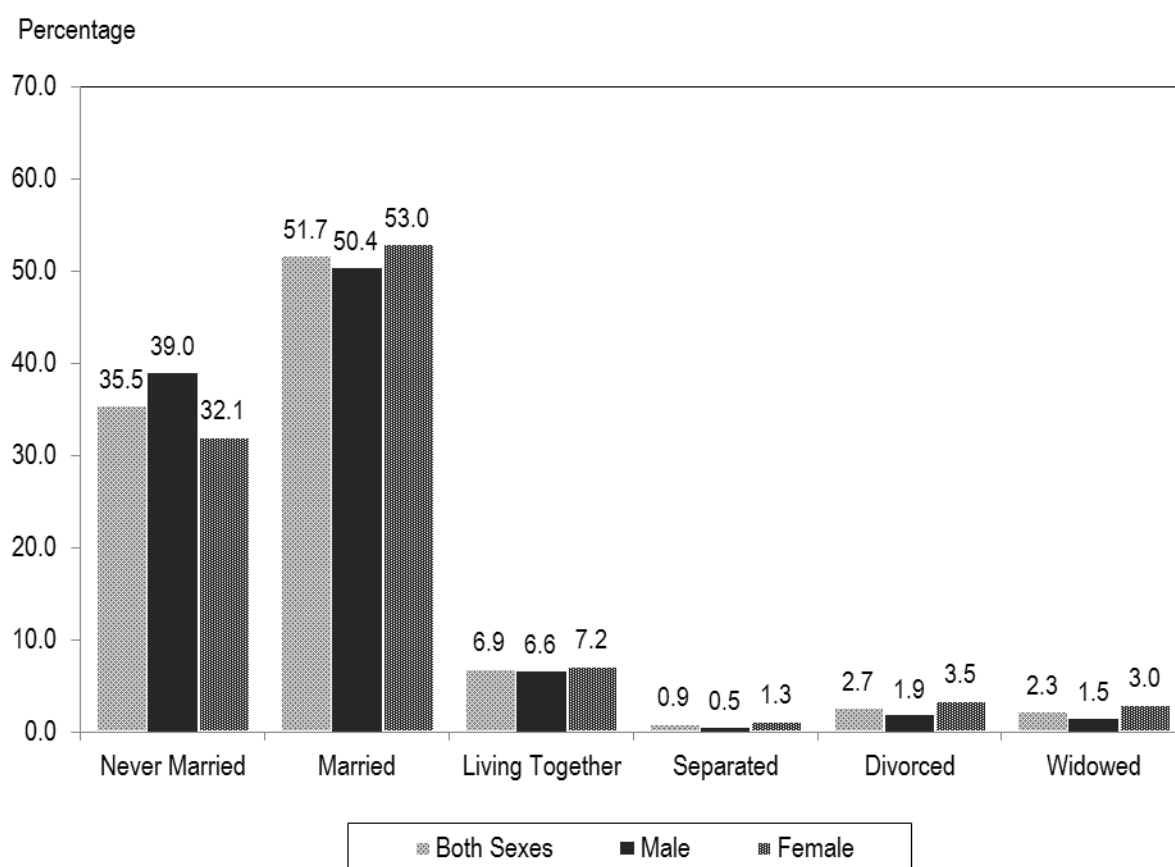
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC are disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex and place of residence for Geita Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 35.5 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Geita Region had never married, 51.7 percent were married and two (2.3) percent were widowed. Further observation reveals that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example in Geita region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreased from 86.6 percent for persons aged 15–19 to 11.8 percent for those aged 80 years and above indicating that 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	843,998	35.5	51.7	6.9	2.7	0.9	2.3
15–19	179,422	86.6	12.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	143,889	51.9	40.2	5.2	2.4	0.2	0.1
25–29	115,232	25.3	63.3	10.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
30–34	93,123	14.1	70.8	9.9	4.1	1.0	0.1
35–39	80,902	9.9	74.1	10.2	4.4	1.3	0.2
40–44	61,456	8.4	75.6	9.5	3.3	1.7	1.5
45–49	49,155	6.4	74.0	8.6	4.1	2.2	4.7
50–54	37,151	7.8	72.0	8.4	4.6	2.1	5.1
55–59	20,458	8.4	65.7	10.2	6.9	2.4	6.4
60–64	20,399	10.2	65.2	8.2	6.1	2.4	7.9
65–69	12,545	6.4	64.0	9.9	6.3	2.4	11.0
70–74	12,075	10.3	55.9	7.6	6.9	1.9	17.3
75–79	6,947	9.6	45.8	5.6	4.2	1.5	33.2
80+	11,244	11.8	34.3	4.6	3.5	1.6	44.3

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Geita 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 percent) was higher than that of females (32.1 percent) while, the proportion of the widowed females (3.0 percent) was twice as much as that of males (1.5 percent). The tables further 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	411,144	39.0	50.4	6.6	1.9	0.5	1.5
15-19	88,923	92.4	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	65,920	66.4	27.9	2.6	2.8	0.1	0.1
25-29	52,806	31.7	58.1	9.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
30-34	44,849	15.1	70.8	10.0	3.4	0.5	0.1
35-39	39,198	9.7	75.5	11.0	3.0	0.6	0.2
40-44	31,096	7.5	78.7	10.4	1.3	0.7	1.4
45-49	22,855	4.6	79.2	10.0	1.7	1.1	3.4
50-54	19,792	5.7	77.9	9.7	2.1	1.2	3.5
55-59	11,265	5.8	74.0	10.4	4.0	1.6	4.2
60-64	11,362	6.5	74.5	9.5	3.4	1.6	4.6
65-69	6,918	3.7	74.5	10.3	3.9	1.4	6.2
70-74	6,524	6.1	70.8	8.5	4.1	1.3	9.2
75-79	3,954	5.6	63.6	7.7	2.8	1.3	18.9
80+	5,682	7.1	56.2	7.3	2.8	1.4	25.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	432,854	32.1	53.0	7.2	3.5	1.3	3.0
15-19	90,499	81.0	16.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	77,969	39.6	50.6	7.5	2.1	0.2	0.0
25-29	62,426	19.9	67.6	10.5	1.1	0.8	0.0
30-34	48,274	13.0	70.8	9.9	4.8	1.4	0.1
35-39	41,704	9.9	72.7	9.4	5.8	2.0	0.2
40-44	30,360	9.3	72.5	8.7	5.3	2.7	1.7
45-49	26,300	7.9	69.5	7.3	6.2	3.1	5.9
50-54	17,359	10.1	65.2	7.0	7.5	3.2	6.9
55-59	9,193	11.7	55.5	9.8	10.6	3.3	9.0
60-64	9,037	14.8	53.5	6.7	9.5	3.3	12.1
65-69	5,627	9.6	51.1	9.5	9.2	3.7	16.9
70-74	5,551	15.2	38.3	6.6	10.2	2.7	26.9
75-79	2,993	14.9	22.3	2.8	6.1	1.8	52.1
80+	5,562	16.5	11.8	1.9	4.1	1.8	63.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	697,542	35.6	51.6	6.9	2.7	0.9	2.4
15–19	149,278	86.9	12.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	116,848	52.7	39.7	4.9	2.5	0.2	0.1
25–29	91,853	25.9	63.1	9.8	0.7	0.5	0.0
30–34	74,067	14.3	70.6	9.8	4.3	0.9	0.1
35–39	65,766	9.9	74.0	10.2	4.4	1.2	0.2
40–44	51,464	8.3	75.6	9.7	3.2	1.6	1.6
45–49	41,565	6.1	74.1	8.9	4.1	2.1	4.7
50–54	32,536	7.7	72.0	8.7	4.5	2.0	5.0
55–59	17,842	8.1	66.1	10.5	6.8	2.4	6.2
60–64	18,085	10.0	65.5	8.6	6.0	2.2	7.8
65–69	11,185	6.1	64.5	10.1	6.1	2.3	10.8
70–74	10,807	10.0	56.6	7.8	6.9	1.9	16.8
75–79	6,214	9.2	46.9	5.9	4.2	1.5	32.3
80+	10,032	11.6	35.6	4.8	3.5	1.6	42.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	341,910	39.4	50.0	6.5	1.9	0.5	1.6
15–19	75,450	92.4	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	54,655	66.7	27.8	2.4	2.9	0.1	0.1
25–29	42,307	32.4	57.8	9.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
30–34	35,237	15.6	70.6	9.6	3.6	0.5	0.1
35–39	31,362	10.1	75.2	10.9	3.1	0.6	0.2
40–44	25,604	7.7	78.4	10.4	1.3	0.7	1.5
45–49	19,303	4.6	78.9	10.2	1.8	1.1	3.5
50–54	17,116	5.8	77.5	9.9	2.1	1.1	3.5
55–59	9,802	5.8	73.5	10.9	4.1	1.6	4.2
60–64	10,136	6.5	74.3	9.7	3.5	1.5	4.5
65–69	6,208	3.5	74.6	10.5	3.8	1.4	6.2
70–74	5,927	5.9	71.1	8.7	4.2	1.2	8.9
75–79	3,601	5.5	63.8	8.1	2.7	1.3	18.6
80+	5,202	6.8	57.2	7.4	2.9	1.5	24.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	355,632	31.9	53.1	7.2	3.4	1.2	3.1
15-19	73,828	81.3	16.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	62,193	40.4	50.1	7.2	2.1	0.2	0.0
25-29	49,546	20.2	67.7	10.4	1.0	0.6	0.0
30-34	38,830	13.1	70.6	10.1	4.8	1.3	0.1
35-39	34,404	9.8	73.0	9.5	5.6	1.9	0.2
40-44	25,860	8.9	72.8	9.0	5.1	2.5	1.7
45-49	22,262	7.5	70.0	7.8	6.1	3.0	5.7
50-54	15,420	9.7	65.9	7.4	7.2	3.0	6.7
55-59	8,040	10.9	57.0	10.1	10.1	3.3	8.5
60-64	7,949	14.5	54.2	7.1	9.2	3.1	11.9
65-69	4,977	9.4	52.0	9.6	9.0	3.4	16.6
70-74	4,880	15.0	38.9	6.8	10.1	2.7	26.4
75-79	2,613	14.3	23.5	2.9	6.1	1.8	51.3
80+	4,830	16.8	12.4	2.1	4.1	1.7	62.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	146,456	34.9	52.5	7.2	2.6	1.1	1.8
15-19	30,144	85.1	13.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	27,041	48.4	42.6	6.6	2.2	0.2	0.0
25-29	23,379	23.3	64.0	10.6	1.1	0.9	0.0
30-34	19,056	13.2	71.5	10.3	3.7	1.2	0.1
35-39	15,136	9.5	74.2	10.1	4.4	1.7	0.1
40-44	9,992	8.6	75.6	8.6	3.6	2.2	1.4
45-49	7,590	7.6	73.5	6.9	4.5	2.5	5.0
50-54	4,615	8.7	71.7	6.3	5.1	2.7	5.6
55-59	2,616	10.7	63.3	7.9	7.9	2.4	7.8
60-64	2,314	11.6	63.1	5.7	7.0	3.5	9.1
65-69	1,360	8.3	59.6	8.8	7.5	3.3	12.6
70-74	1,268	12.9	49.7	6.2	7.3	2.2	21.7
75-79	733	13.5	36.6	2.9	4.9	1.6	40.5
80+	1,212	13.0	22.9	3.0	3.2	1.8	56.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	69,234	37.2	52.4	7.2	1.6	0.6	1.1
15-19	13,473	92.2	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	11,265	65.2	28.6	3.6	2.5	0.0	0.0
25-29	10,499	28.9	59.7	10.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
30-34	9,612	13.4	71.7	11.5	2.6	0.7	0.1
35-39	7,836	8.4	76.7	11.4	2.6	0.8	0.1
40-44	5,492	6.5	80.0	10.1	1.3	1.0	1.1
45-49	3,552	4.4	81.1	9.2	1.6	1.2	2.5
50-54	2,676	5.1	80.2	8.0	2.0	1.4	3.3
55-59	1,463	5.7	77.5	7.6	3.3	1.7	4.2
60-64	1,226	6.8	76.2	7.5	2.8	1.9	4.9
65-69	710	5.5	73.4	8.7	4.6	1.4	6.3
70-74	597	8.2	67.7	7.0	3.5	1.8	11.7
75-79	353	7.4	61.5	4.0	3.4	1.7	22.1
80+	480	10.8	45.6	5.8	1.5	1.0	35.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	77,222	32.8	52.6	7.2	3.5	1.5	2.5
15-19	16,671	79.4	17.6	2.8	0.0	0.1	-
20-24	15,776	36.3	52.5	8.7	2.0	0.3	0.1
25-29	12,880	18.7	67.5	10.8	1.6	1.3	0.0
30-34	9,444	12.9	71.4	9.1	4.7	1.8	0.1
35-39	7,300	10.6	71.5	8.8	6.3	2.7	0.1
40-44	4,500	11.2	70.2	6.8	6.4	3.6	1.7
45-49	4,038	10.4	66.8	4.9	7.2	3.6	7.1
50-54	1,939	13.7	59.9	3.9	9.4	4.4	8.7
55-59	1,153	17.1	45.4	8.2	13.7	3.2	12.4
60-64	1,088	17.1	48.3	3.6	11.9	5.2	13.9
65-69	650	11.4	44.5	8.8	10.6	5.4	19.4
70-74	671	17.0	33.7	5.5	10.7	2.5	30.6
75-79	380	19.2	13.4	1.8	6.3	1.6	57.6
80+	732	14.5	7.9	1.1	4.4	2.3	69.8

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 33.8 percent in Bukombe District Council to 37.8 percent in Nyang'hwale District Council; for the married category, the range was from 47.2 percent in Mbogwe District Council to 53.1 percent in Nyang'hwale District Council. The proportion for the separated was approximately one (1)

percent for all districts and that of widowed category was approximately two (2) percent for all districts. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was relatively higher in Mbogwe District Council (10.6 percent) compared to other districts.

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Geita Region	843,998	35.5	51.7	6.9	0.9	2.7	2.3
Rural	697,542	35.6	51.6	6.9	0.9	2.7	2.4
Urban	146,456	34.9	52.5	7.2	1.1	2.6	1.8
Geita	397,837	35.8	52.1	6.1	0.9	2.8	2.3
Nyang'hwale	70,148	37.8	53.1	3.1	0.7	2.6	2.6
Mbogwe	92,444	36.6	47.2	10.6	0.8	2.6	2.2
Bukombe	108,916	33.8	52.1	8.7	0.9	2.4	2.1
Chato	174,653	34.3	52.5	7.2	1.0	2.7	2.3

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that in Geita region females get married at a younger age (21.5 years) than males (25.1 years). The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for both males and females. Figure 5.3 shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in rural areas was 21.6 years and that of males was 25.2 years. In urban areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females was 20.4 years and that of males was 24.8 years.

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census

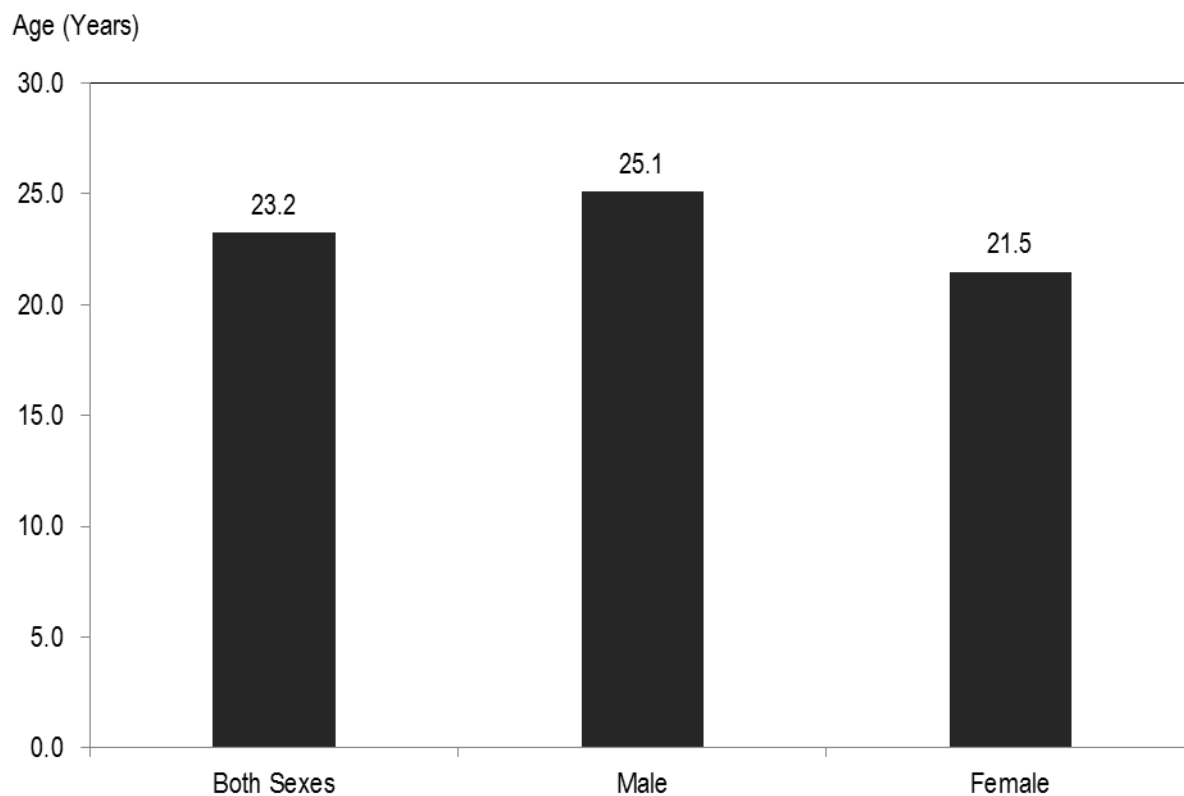
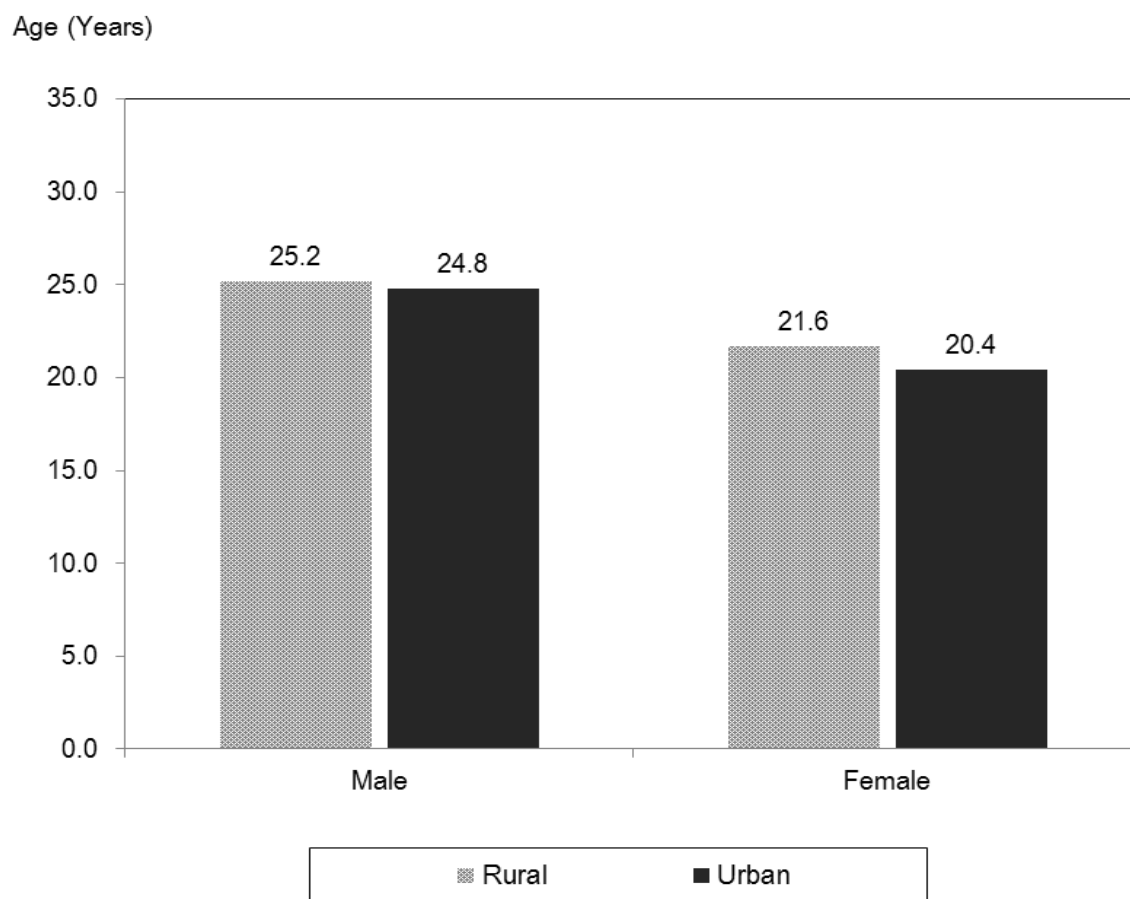


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census

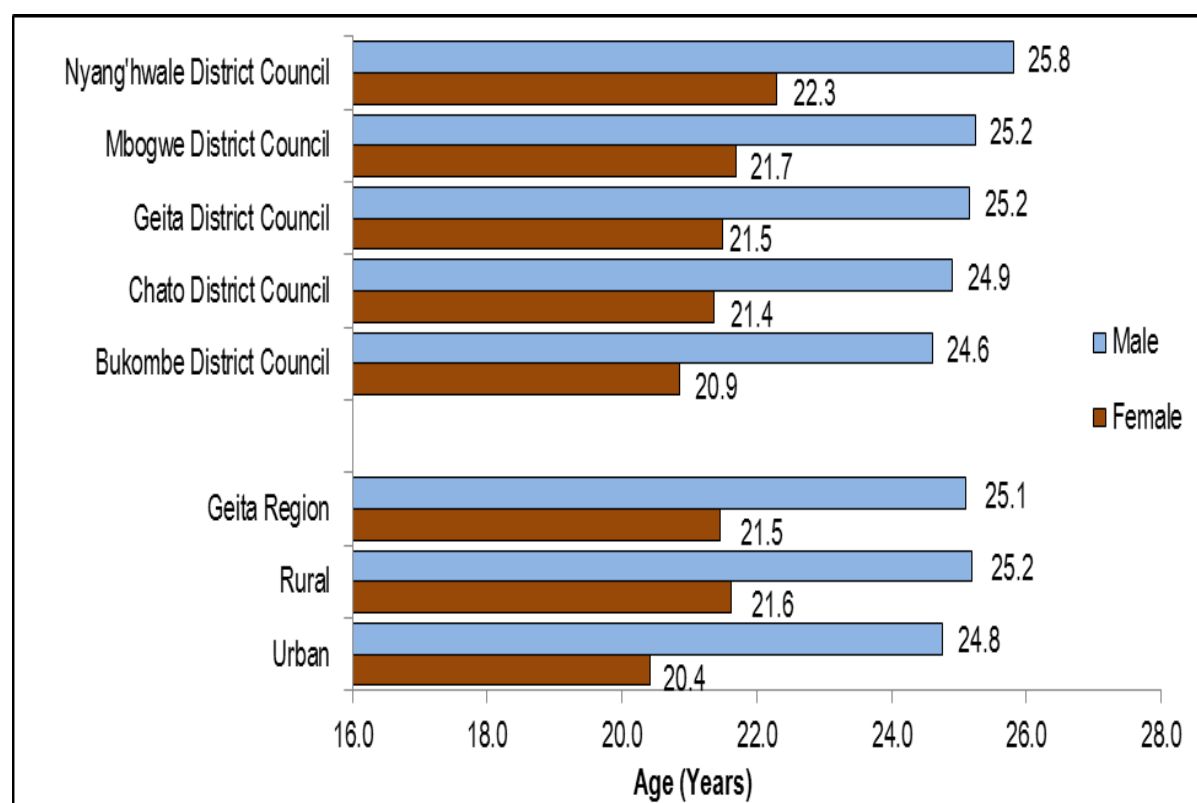


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females. Nyang'hwale District Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (25.8 years and 22.3 years respectively), followed by Mbogwe District Council (25.2 for males and 21.7 for females). The district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Bukombe District Council (24.6 years for males and 20.9 for females). The district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Bukombe District Council (24.6 years for males and 20.9 for females).

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

District	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Geita Region	23.2	25.1	21.5
Rural	23.4	25.2	21.6
Urban	22.5	24.8	20.4
Geita	23.3	25.2	21.5
Nyang'hwale	24.0	25.8	22.3
Mbogwe	23.4	25.2	21.7
Bukombe	22.7	24.6	20.9
Chato	23.1	24.9	21.4

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Geita 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 in Geita region were Tanzanians (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Burundi. Other countries with a significant number of foreigners in the region were Rwanda and Kenya.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	1,739,530	861,055	878,475	100.00	1,460,712	726,107	734,605	100.00	278,818	134,948	143,870	100.00
Tanzania	1,739,105	860,768	878,337	99.98	1,460,419	725,891	734,528	99.98	278,686	134,877	143,809	99.95
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	147	134	13	0.008	137	125	12	0.009	10	9	1	0.004
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	40	23	17	0.002	21	11	10	0.001	19	12	7	0.007
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	3	1	2	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	2	0	2	0.001
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	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	97	49	48	0.006	71	36	35	0.005	26	13	13	0.009
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Swaziland	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	11	7	4	0.001	9	6	3	0.001	2	1	1	0.001
Uganda	17	11	6	0.001	8	5	3	0.001	9	6	3	0.003
DRC	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zimbabwe	7	4	3	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	7	4	3	0.003
Zambia	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Other African Countries	13	12	1	0.001	3	3	0	0.000	10	9	1	0.004
China	8	6	2	0.000	8	6	2	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
India	17	9	8	0.001	7	7	0	0.000	10	2	8	0.004
Pakistan	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Other Asian Countries	2	2	0	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Italy	10	6	4	0.001	10	6	4	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	2	0	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	0	2	0.001
Great Britain	2	2	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	7	3	4	0.000	5	3	2	0.000	2	0	2	0.001
Other European Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Canada	2	0	2	0.000	2	0	2	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
USA	22	10	12	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	22	10	12	0.008
Dual Citizenship	15	6	9	0.001	8	4	4	0.001	7	2	5	0.003

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that seven (6.9) percent of Geita population had birth certificates while 4.8 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (85.3 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita 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	6.9	7.1	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	85.6	85.3	85.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
0 - 4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	80.5	80.5	80.5	2.1	2.0	2.1
5 - 9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	82.8	82.8	82.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
10 - 14	7.0	6.9	7.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	85.1	85.3	84.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
15 - 19	7.2	6.8	7.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	86.5	86.6	86.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
20 - 24	7.8	8.0	7.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	86.9	86.2	87.5	2.7	2.9	2.5
25 - 29	7.5	8.5	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	87.6	86.2	88.8	3.0	3.4	2.7
30 - 34	5.9	6.8	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	89.4	88.0	90.6	3.2	3.6	2.8
35 - 39	4.9	5.5	4.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	90.4	89.6	91.2	3.3	3.6	3.0
40 - 44	4.3	4.9	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	90.9	90.0	91.8	3.5	3.8	3.2
45 - 49	4.0	4.9	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	91.3	90.4	92.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
50 - 54	3.4	4.0	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	91.4	90.8	92.1	4.1	4.0	4.2
55 - 59	3.5	4.2	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	91.0	90.5	91.5	4.5	4.2	4.9
60 - 64	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	91.7	91.6	91.7	4.6	4.3	5.1
65 - 69	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	92.1	92.7	91.5	4.8	4.2	5.5
70 - 74	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	91.3	91.2	91.4	5.7	5.3	6.2
75 - 79	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	91.2	91.4	91.0	6.0	5.5	6.7
80+	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	89.9	90.3	89.5	7.5	7.3	7.7

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 reveal that possession of birth certificates in Geita urban areas (18 percent) was almost four times that of Geita rural areas (5 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	87.5	87.3	87.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
0 - 4	6.5	6.6	6.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	82.5	82.5	82.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
5 - 9	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	84.7	84.8	84.6	2.3	2.3	2.4
10 - 14	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	87.1	87.2	87.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
15 - 19	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.1	3.7	89.0	88.8	89.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
20 - 24	5.0	5.3	4.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
25 - 29	4.9	5.8	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	90.2	89.0	91.2	3.0	3.3	2.8
30 - 34	3.7	4.4	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	91.6	90.7	92.4	3.2	3.4	3.0
35 - 39	3.1	3.5	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	92.3	91.7	92.8	3.3	3.5	3.1
40 - 44	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	92.5	91.9	93.1	3.6	3.8	3.3
45 - 49	2.6	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.6	92.0	93.2	3.7	3.6	3.7
50 - 54	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	92.4	92.1	92.7	4.2	4.1	4.4
55 - 59	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	91.7	91.6	91.9	4.6	4.3	5.1
60 - 64	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	92.3	92.4	92.1	4.7	4.3	5.3
65 - 69	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	92.5	93.1	91.8	4.9	4.3	5.6
70 - 74	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	91.6	91.6	91.7	5.7	5.3	6.2
75 - 79	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	91.5	91.7	91.2	6.0	5.4	6.9
80+	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	90.2	90.4	90.0	7.5	7.5	7.6

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita 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	17.9	18.5	17.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	75.1	74.3	76.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
0 - 4	20.6	20.7	20.5	9.4	9.1	9.7	68.8	68.9	68.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
5 - 9	20.6	21.0	20.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	70.9	70.5	71.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
10 - 14	19.3	19.5	19.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	73.3	73.1	73.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
15 - 19	19.7	19.3	20.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	74.2	74.3	74.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
20 - 24	19.6	21.4	18.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	75.5	72.7	77.5	2.4	3.3	1.8
25 - 29	17.6	19.1	16.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	77.5	75.2	79.5	3.0	3.8	2.3
30 - 34	14.2	15.6	12.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	80.7	78.2	83.2	3.3	4.4	2.1
35 - 39	13.0	13.6	12.3	1.5	1.1	2.0	82.2	81.2	83.4	3.2	4.1	2.3
40 - 44	12.6	13.7	11.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	82.4	80.9	84.2	3.3	3.8	2.8
45 - 49	11.2	13.5	9.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	83.8	81.6	85.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
50 - 54	10.4	12.2	8.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	84.7	82.7	87.6	3.5	3.7	3.1
55 - 59	9.4	11.6	6.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	85.6	83.3	88.6	3.8	4.0	3.6
60 - 64	7.9	9.9	5.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	87.1	85.5	88.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
65 - 69	5.7	6.6	4.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	88.9	88.6	89.2	3.9	3.1	4.8
70 - 74	4.9	6.2	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	88.1	87.1	89.0	5.8	5.4	6.1
75 - 79	4.1	4.5	3.7	1.5	2.0	1.1	88.4	87.5	89.2	6.0	5.9	6.1
80+	4.0	4.6	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.3	87.0	88.8	85.8	7.3	5.8	8.2

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Geita Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The districts with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates were Chato and Geita District Councils (8.4 and 7.6 percent respectively) and the lowest were Mbogwe and Nyang'hwale Districts (4.2 and 3.7 percent respectively).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Geita 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
Geita Region	6.9	7.1	6.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	85.6	85.3	85.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Geita	7.6	7.8	7.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	85.6	85.3	85.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
Nyang'hwale	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	88.5	88.3	88.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
Mbogwe	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	89.9	89.6	90.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
Bukombe	6.8	6.9	6.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	85.1	84.9	85.4	2.9	3.0	2.8
Chato	8.4	8.4	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	82.4	82.2	82.6	2.7	2.9	2.6

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 all 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 76 percent of all persons in Geita Region and 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	1,711,339	1,300,179	76.0	71,616	4.2	178,982	10.5	160,562	9.4
< 1	68,765	67,452	98.1	452	0.7	653	0.9	209	0.3
1-4	267,242	259,560	97.1	2,187	0.8	4,498	1.7	996	0.4
5-9	290,702	274,655	94.5	4,091	1.4	10,115	3.5	1,841	0.6
10-14	240,638	218,414	90.8	5,529	2.3	13,660	5.7	3,034	1.3
15-19	179,422	150,975	84.1	7,200	4.0	17,052	9.5	4,195	2.3
20-24	143,889	107,561	74.8	8,856	6.2	20,786	14.4	6,686	4.6
25-29	115,232	75,649	65.6	9,248	8.0	21,495	18.7	8,840	7.7
30-34	93,123	51,425	55.2	8,535	9.2	21,883	23.5	11,280	12.1
35-39	80,902	37,832	46.8	8,170	10.1	21,831	27.0	13,069	16.2
40-44	61,456	23,223	37.8	6,151	10.0	16,549	26.9	15,533	25.3
45-49	49,155	13,671	27.8	4,618	9.4	12,520	25.5	18,345	37.3
50-54	37,151	8,110	21.8	3,039	8.2	8,601	23.2	17,401	46.8
55-59	20,458	3,448	16.9	1,504	7.4	3,780	18.5	11,726	57.3
60-64	20,399	3,023	14.8	1,060	5.2	2,906	14.2	13,410	65.7
65+	42,805	5,178	12.1	976	2.3	2,654	6.2	33,996	79.4
Total (Age 0-17)	977,709	914,702	93.6	16,172	1.7	38,612	3.9	8,223	0.8

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	845,729	646,759	76.5	34,850	4.1	87,395	10.3	76,725	9.1
<1	34,447	33,847	98.3	217	0.6	289	0.8	94	0.3
1-4	133,543	129,748	97.2	997	0.7	2,308	1.7	489	0.4
5-9	145,997	138,043	94.6	2,076	1.4	5,009	3.4	869	0.6
10-14	120,604	109,540	90.8	2,711	2.2	6,836	5.7	1,517	1.3
15-19	88,923	75,401	84.8	3,428	3.9	8,104	9.1	1,991	2.2
20-24	65,920	50,459	76.5	3,741	5.7	8,993	13.6	2,727	4.1
25-29	52,806	35,363	67.0	4,056	7.7	9,791	18.5	3,596	6.8
30-34	44,849	25,436	56.7	4,113	9.2	10,199	22.7	5,101	11.4
35-39	39,198	18,583	47.4	4,056	10.3	10,676	27.2	5,883	15.0
40-44	31,096	12,164	39.1	3,176	10.2	8,498	27.3	7,257	23.3
45-49	22,855	7,260	31.8	2,358	10.3	6,210	27.2	7,027	30.7
50-54	19,792	4,702	23.8	1,730	8.7	4,809	24.3	8,551	43.2
55-59	11,265	1,957	17.4	847	7.5	2,339	20.8	6,122	54.3
60-64	11,362	1,665	14.7	678	6.0	1,855	16.3	7,164	63.1
65+	23,072	2,591	11.2	665	2.9	1,478	6.4	18,337	79.5
Total (Age 0-17)	490,534	459,212	93.6	7,997	1.6	19,268	3.9	4,057	0.8

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	865,610	653,420	75.5	36,766	4.2	91,587	10.6	83,837	9.7
<1	34,318	33,605	97.9	235	0.7	364	1.1	114	0.3
1-4	133,699	129,813	97.1	1,190	0.9	2,190	1.6	507	0.4
5-9	144,705	136,612	94.4	2,015	1.4	5,106	3.5	972	0.7
10-14	120,034	108,874	90.7	2,818	2.3	6,825	5.7	1,517	1.3
15-19	90,499	75,574	83.5	3,772	4.2	8,948	9.9	2,204	2.4
20-24	77,969	57,102	73.2	5,116	6.6	11,792	15.1	3,959	5.1
25-29	62,426	40,286	64.5	5,192	8.3	11,703	18.7	5,244	8.4
30-34	48,274	25,989	53.8	4,422	9.2	11,684	24.2	6,179	12.8
35-39	41,704	19,249	46.2	4,114	9.9	11,155	26.7	7,186	17.2
40-44	30,360	11,059	36.4	2,974	9.8	8,051	26.5	8,276	27.3
45-49	26,300	6,412	24.4	2,260	8.6	6,310	24.0	11,318	43.0
50-54	17,359	3,408	19.6	1,309	7.5	3,791	21.8	8,851	51.0
55-59	9,193	1,491	16.2	656	7.1	1,441	15.7	5,604	61.0
60-64	9,037	1,358	15.0	381	4.2	1,051	11.6	6,247	69.1
65+	19,733	2,587	13.1	311	1.6	1,176	6.0	15,659	79.4
Total (Age 0-17)	487,175	455,490	93.5	8,175	1.7	19,344	4.0	4,166	0.9

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Geita Region by District and survival of parents for rural and urban areas for both sex. Table 7.4 shows that the survival of both parents was slightly higher in rural areas (76.2 percent) than in urban areas (74.7 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Mbogwe (78.7 percent) and Bukombe (77.5 percent) District Councils. The lowest proportion was observed in Geita (75.1 percent) and Chato (75.5 percent) District Councils. Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers (10.5 percent) was almost three times of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.2 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Chato District Council (9.7 percent), followed by Geita and Nyang'hwale District Council (9.6 percent each) and the lowest was in Mbogwe (8.4 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita 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
Geita Region	1,711,339	1,300,179	76.0	71,616	4.2	178,982	10.5	160,562	9.4
Rural	1,439,626	1,097,147	76.2	59,141	4.1	146,220	10.2	137,118	9.5
Urban	271,713	203,032	74.7	12,475	4.6	32,763	12.1	23,443	8.6
Geita	794,499	596,319	75.1	34,583	4.4	87,255	11.0	76,342	9.6
Nyang'hwale	145,354	110,777	76.2	5,901	4.1	14,662	10.1	14,014	9.6
Mbogwe	191,596	150,804	78.7	7,111	3.7	17,579	9.2	16,102	8.4
Bukombe	220,429	170,769	77.5	9,154	4.2	21,294	9.7	19,212	8.7
Chato	359,461	271,510	75.5	14,867	4.1	38,192	10.6	34,891	9.7

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita 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
Geita Region	845,729	646,759	76.5	34,850	4.1	87,395	10.3	76,725	9.1
Rural	714,942	548,271	76.7	28,986	4.1	71,969	10.1	65,717	9.2
Urban	130,787	98,488	75.3	5,864	4.5	15,426	11.8	11,008	8.4
Geita	393,205	296,694	75.5	16,907	4.3	43,332	11.0	36,272	9.2
Nyang'hwale	71,803	55,176	76.8	2,944	4.1	7,076	9.9	6,607	9.2
Mbogwe	93,831	74,614	79.5	3,433	3.7	8,269	8.8	7,515	8.0
Bukombe	108,591	84,658	78.0	4,360	4.0	10,230	9.4	9,343	8.6
Chato	178,299	135,617	76.1	7,206	4.0	18,488	10.4	16,988	9.5

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita 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
Geita Region	865,610	653,420	75.5	36,766	4.2	91,587	10.6	83,837	9.7
Rural	724,684	548,876	75.7	30,156	4.2	74,251	10.2	71,402	9.9
Urban	140,926	104,544	74.2	6,610	4.7	17,337	12.3	12,435	8.8
Geita	401,294	299,625	74.7	17,676	4.4	43,923	10.9	40,070	10.0
Nyang'hwale	73,551	55,601	75.6	2,957	4.0	7,586	10.3	7,407	10.1
Mbogwe	97,765	76,190	77.9	3,678	3.8	9,310	9.5	8,587	8.8
Bukombe	111,838	86,111	77.0	4,794	4.3	11,064	9.9	9,869	8.8
Chato	181,162	135,893	75.0	7,661	4.2	19,704	10.9	17,903	9.9

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita 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
Geita Region	1,439,626	1,097,147	76.2	59,141	4.1	146,220	10.2	137,118	9.5
Male	714,942	548,271	76.7	28,986	4.1	71,969	10.1	65,717	9.2
Female	724,684	548,876	75.7	30,156	4.2	74,251	10.2	71,402	9.9
Geita	631,760	474,946	75.2	27,051	4.3	67,261	10.6	62,502	9.9
Nyang'hwale	145,354	110,777	76.2	5,901	4.1	14,662	10.1	14,014	9.6
Mbogwe	179,508	141,782	79.0	6,568	3.7	16,111	9.0	15,047	8.4
Bukombe	174,922	136,477	78.0	7,016	4.0	16,095	9.2	15,334	8.8
Chato	308,082	233,165	75.7	12,605	4.1	32,090	10.4	30,222	9.8

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Administrative Area and Survival Status of Parents; Geita 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
Geita Region	271,713	203,032	74.7	12,475	4.6	32,763	12.1	23,443	8.6
Male	130,787	98,488	75.3	5,864	4.5	15,426	11.8	11,008	8.4
Female	140,926	104,544	74.2	6,610	4.7	17,337	12.3	12,435	8.8
Geita	162,739	121,373	74.6	7,532	4.6	19,994	12.3	13,841	8.5
Nyang'hwale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mbogwe	12,088	9,022	74.6	543	4.5	1,467	12.1	1,056	8.7
Bukombe	45,507	34,292	75.4	2,138	4.7	5,199	11.4	3,878	8.5
Chato	51,379	38,345	74.6	2,262	4.4	6,102	11.9	4,669	9.1

Note:

(iv) N/A=Not Applicable

(v) Nyang'hwale District council has no urban component

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

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	1,711,339	1,300,179	76.0	71,616	4.2	178,982	10.5	160,562	9.4
< 1	68,765	67,452	98.1	452	0.7	653	0.9	209	0.3
1-4	267,242	259,560	97.1	2,187	0.8	4,498	1.7	996	0.4
5-9	290,702	274,655	94.5	4,091	1.4	10,115	3.5	1,841	0.6
10-14	240,638	218,414	90.8	5,529	2.3	13,660	5.7	3,034	1.3
15-19	179,422	150,975	84.1	7,200	4.0	17,052	9.5	4,195	2.3
20-24	143,889	107,561	74.8	8,856	6.2	20,786	14.4	6,686	4.6
25+	520,681	221,561	42.6	43,301	8.3	112,218	21.6	143,601	27.6

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	845,729	646,759	76.5	34,850	4.1	87,395	10.3	76,725	9.1
< 1	34,447	33,847	98.3	217	0.6	289	0.8	94	0.3
1-4	133,543	129,748	97.2	997	0.7	2,308	1.7	489	0.4
5-9	145,997	138,043	94.6	2,076	1.4	5,009	3.4	869	0.6
10-14	120,604	109,540	90.8	2,711	2.2	6,836	5.7	1,517	1.3
15-19	88,923	75,401	84.8	3,428	3.9	8,104	9.1	1,991	2.2
20-24	65,920	50,459	76.5	3,741	5.7	8,993	13.6	2,727	4.1
25+	256,295	109,722	42.8	21,680	8.5	55,856	21.8	69,038	26.9

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	865,610	653,420	75.5	36,766	4.2	91,587	10.6	83,837	9.7
< 1	34,318	33,605	97.9	235	0.7	364	1.1	114	0.3
1-4	133,699	129,813	97.1	1,190	0.9	2,190	1.6	507	0.4
5-9	144,705	136,612	94.4	2,015	1.4	5,106	3.5	972	0.7
10-14	120,034	108,874	90.7	2,818	2.3	6,825	5.7	1,517	1.3
15-19	90,499	75,574	83.5	3,772	4.2	8,948	9.9	2,204	2.4
20-24	77,969	57,102	73.2	5,116	6.6	11,792	15.1	3,959	5.1
25+	264,386	111,840	42.3	21,621	8.2	56,363	21.3	74,563	28.2

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	1,439,626	1,097,147	76.2	59,141	4.1	146,220	10.2	137,118	9.5
< 1	57,871	56,724	98.0	393	0.7	568	1.0	185	0.3
1-4	229,185	222,479	97.1	1,930	0.8	3,874	1.7	902	0.4
5-9	249,572	235,640	94.4	3,580	1.4	8,733	3.5	1,618	0.6
10-14	205,456	186,727	90.9	4,712	2.3	11,463	5.6	2,555	1.2
15-19	149,278	126,286	84.6	5,924	4.0	13,777	9.2	3,291	2.2
20-24	116,848	87,939	75.3	7,003	6.0	16,653	14.3	5,253	4.5
25+	431,416	181,351	42.0	35,599	8.3	91,152	21.1	123,315	28.6

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Geita 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	271,713	203,032	74.7	12,475	4.6	32,763	12.1	23,443	8.6
< 1	10,894	10,727	98.5	58	0.5	84	0.8	24	0.2
1-4	38,057	37,081	97.4	257	0.7	624	1.6	94	0.2
5-9	41,130	39,015	94.9	511	1.2	1,382	3.4	223	0.5
10-14	35,182	31,688	90.1	817	2.3	2,198	6.2	479	1.4
15-19	30,144	24,689	81.9	1,276	4.2	3,275	10.9	904	3.0
20-24	27,041	19,622	72.6	1,854	6.9	4,133	15.3	1,433	5.3
25+	89,265	40,210	45.0	7,702	8.6	21,067	23.6	20,286	22.7

7.3 Orphans in Geita 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 about one percent (0.84 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about six (6) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (6.44 percent for females and 6.39 percent for males).

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

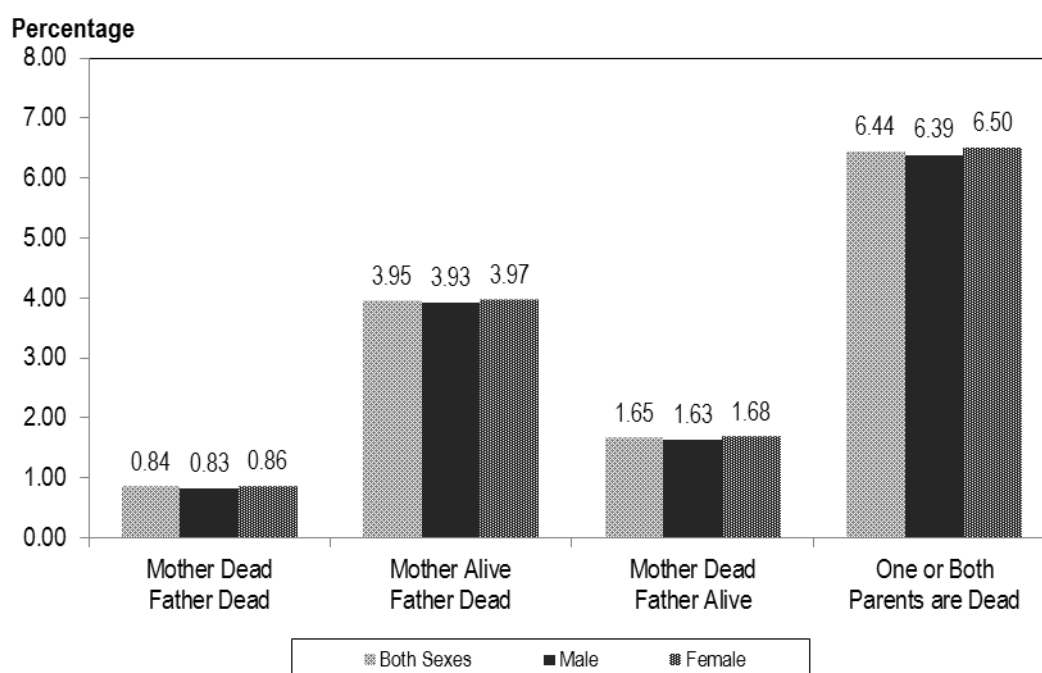


Table 7.14 shows district variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Geita (7.0 percent) and Nyang'hwale (6.4 percent) District Councils.

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Mbogwe District (5.3 percent). Generally, in Geita Region, there were slightly more orphans in urban areas (6.7 percent) than in rural areas (6.4 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area, Survival of Parents and Sex; Geita 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
Geita Region	977,709	490,534	487,175	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.4	6.4	6.5
Rural	834,458	420,859	413,599	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.4	6.4	6.4
Urban	143,251	69,675	73,576	1.6	1.5	1.7	4.2	3.7	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.7	6.2	7.2
Geita	447,573	224,053	223,520	1.8	1.8	1.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
Nyang'hwale	84,707	42,901	41,806	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.4	6.6	6.3
Mbogwe	111,843	56,110	55,733	1.4	1.4	1.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
Bukombe	125,593	62,891	62,702	1.6	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.9	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.5	5.3	5.8
Chato	207,993	104,579	103,414	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.3	6.2	6.4

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 by district. Less than one (0.3) percent of total private households in Geita 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 (0.6 percent) than in rural areas (0.2 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Chato District Council (0.4 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Geita 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
Geita Region	283,584	819	0.3	228,714	471	0.2	54,870	348	0.6
Geita	134,608	442	0.3	101,692	221	0.2	32,916	221	0.7
Nyang'hwale	21,626	25	0.1	21,626	25	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mbogwe	29,799	50	0.2	27,259	32	0.1	2,540	18	0.7
Bukombe	37,660	80	0.2	28,256	40	0.1	9,404	40	0.4
Chato	59,891	222	0.4	49,881	153	0.3	10,010	69	0.7

Note:

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

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (74.4 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (21.7 percent).

Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Geita Region	819	609	74.4	178	21.7	27	3.3	5	0.6
Geita	442	322	72.9	102	23.1	15	3.4	3	0.7
Nyang'hwale	25	18	72.0	6	24.0	1	4.0	0	0.0
Mbogwe	50	40	80.0	9	18.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
Bukombe	80	59	73.8	20	25.0	1	1.3	0	0.0
Chato	222	170	76.6	41	18.5	9	4.1	2	0.9

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by country of origin for rural and urban areas of Geita Region. Results show that the proportion of the diaspora from rural and urban areas is equal (50 percent each).

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	3,105	100.0	1,552	50.0	1,553	50.0
Angola	6	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2
Botswana	20	0.6	11	0.7	9	0.6
Burundi	277	8.9	182	11.7	95	6.1
Comoro	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Kenya	705	22.7	418	26.9	287	18.5
Lesotho	21	0.7	13	0.8	8	0.5
Malawi	84	2.7	12	0.8	72	4.6
Mauritius	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2
Mozambique	44	1.4	15	1.0	29	1.9
Namibia	17	0.5	3	0.2	14	0.9
Rwanda	363	11.7	169	10.9	194	12.5
Seychelles	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Somalia	4	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1
Swaziland	9	0.3	8	0.5	1	0.1
South Africa	99	3.2	26	1.7	73	4.7
Uganda	502	16.2	326	21.0	176	11.3
Republic of Congo	29	0.9	14	0.9	15	1.0
Zimbabwe	30	1.0	5	0.3	25	1.6

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Zambia	146	4.7	14	0.9	132	8.5
Other African Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
China	17	0.5	11	0.7	6	0.4
India	13	0.4	8	0.5	5	0.3
Pakistan	4	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Other Asian Countries	132	4.3	112	7.2	20	1.3
Italy	10	0.3	3	0.2	7	0.5
Nordic Countries	19	0.6	14	0.9	5	0.3
Great Britain	177	5.7	40	2.6	137	8.8
Germany	44	1.4	10	0.6	34	2.2
Other European Countries	39	1.3	19	1.2	20	1.3
Canada	37	1.2	11	0.7	26	1.7
USA	208	6.7	81	5.2	127	8.2
Not Reported	8	0.3	5	0.3	3	0.2

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex for Geita Region. The Census results show that, out of 3,105 persons who were reported in Geita to be living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya (23 percent), followed by Uganda (16 percent) and Rwanda (12 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	3,105	100.0	1,775	57.2	1,330	42.8
Angola	6	0.2	6	0.3	0	0.0
Botswana	20	0.6	14	0.8	6	0.5
Burundi	277	8.9	204	11.5	73	5.5
Comoro	3	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0
Kenya	705	22.7	351	19.8	354	26.6
Lesotho	21	0.7	13	0.7	8	0.6
Malawi	84	2.7	35	2.0	49	3.7
Mauritius	3	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
Mozambique	44	1.4	31	1.7	13	1.0
Namibia	17	0.5	8	0.5	9	0.7
Rwanda	363	11.7	182	10.3	181	13.6
Seychelles	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0
Somalia	4	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Swaziland	9	0.3	6	0.3	3	0.2
South Africa	99	3.2	65	3.7	34	2.6

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Uganda	502	16.2	288	16.2	214	16.1
DRC	29	0.9	19	1.1	10	0.8
Zimbabwe	30	1.0	14	0.8	16	1.2
Zambia	146	4.7	86	4.8	60	4.5
Other African Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
China	17	0.5	13	0.7	4	0.3
India	13	0.4	11	0.6	2	0.2
Pakistan	4	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Other Asian Countries	132	4.3	57	3.2	75	5.6
Italy	10	0.3	9	0.5	1	0.1
Nordic Countries	19	0.6	12	0.7	7	0.5
Great Britain	177	5.7	115	6.5	62	4.7
Germany	44	1.4	22	1.2	22	1.7
Other European Countries	39	1.3	18	1.0	21	1.6
Canada	37	1.2	19	1.1	18	1.4
USA	208	6.7	134	7.5	74	5.6
Not Reported	8	0.3	8	0.5	0	0.0

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. Table 8.5 reveals that only 10.3 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	3,105	319	10.3
Angola	6	1	16.7
Botswana	20	0	0.0
Burundi	277	20	7.2
Comoro	3	1	33.3
Kenya	705	51	7.2
Lesotho	21	1	4.8
Malawi	84	11	13.1
Mauritius	3	3	100.0
Mozambique	44	15	34.1
Namibia	17	5	29.4
Rwanda	363	21	5.8
Seychelles	2	0	0.0
Somalia	4	2	50.0
Swaziland	9	1	11.1
South Africa	99	24	24.2
Uganda	502	47	9.4

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Republic of Congo	29	7	24.1
Zimbabwe	30	0	0.0
Zambia	146	9	6.2
Other African Countries	0	6	0.0
China	17	2	11.8
India	13	2	15.4
Pakistan	4	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	132	28	21.2
Italy	10	2	20.0
Nordic Countries	19	3	15.8
Great Britain	177	24	13.6
Germany	44	0	0.0
Other European Countries	39	6	15.4
Canada	37	1	2.7
USA	208	25	12.0
Not Reported	8	1	12.5

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Geita Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Geita Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 1,375,338 persons age 5 years and above, 813,950 (59.2percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (63.2percent) than females (55.3 percent) and among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 69.3 to 62.0 percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas of Geita (77.0 percent) was significantly higher than in rural areas (55.7 percent) and males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1).

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

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,375,338	677,745	697,593	813,950	428,518	385,432	59.2	63.2	55.3
5-9	290,702	145,997	144,705	74,279	35,164	39,115	25.6	24.1	27.0
10-14	240,638	120,604	120,034	166,826	82,208	84,618	69.3	68.2	70.5
15-19	179,422	88,923	90,499	140,769	71,226	69,543	78.5	80.1	76.8
20-24	143,889	65,920	77,969	107,834	53,318	54,516	74.9	80.9	69.9
25-29	115,232	52,806	62,426	79,525	40,587	38,938	69.0	76.9	62.4
30-34	93,123	44,849	48,274	64,038	34,293	29,745	68.8	76.5	61.6
35-39	80,902	39,198	41,704	54,568	29,754	24,814	67.4	75.9	59.5
40-44	61,456	31,096	30,360	41,308	23,892	17,416	67.2	76.8	57.4
45-49	49,155	22,855	26,300	30,460	17,981	12,479	62.0	78.7	47.4
50-54	37,151	19,792	17,359	19,942	14,110	5,832	53.7	71.3	33.6
55-59	20,458	11,265	9,193	10,620	7,677	2,943	51.9	68.1	32.0
60-64	20,399	11,362	9,037	9,293	7,013	2,280	45.6	61.7	25.2
65-69	12,545	6,918	5,627	5,249	4,053	1,196	41.8	58.6	21.3
70-74	12,075	6,524	5,551	4,246	3,343	903	35.2	51.2	16.3
75-79	6,947	3,954	2,993	2,319	1,874	445	33.4	47.4	14.9
80+	11,244	5,682	5,562	2,674	2,025	649	23.8	35.6	11.7

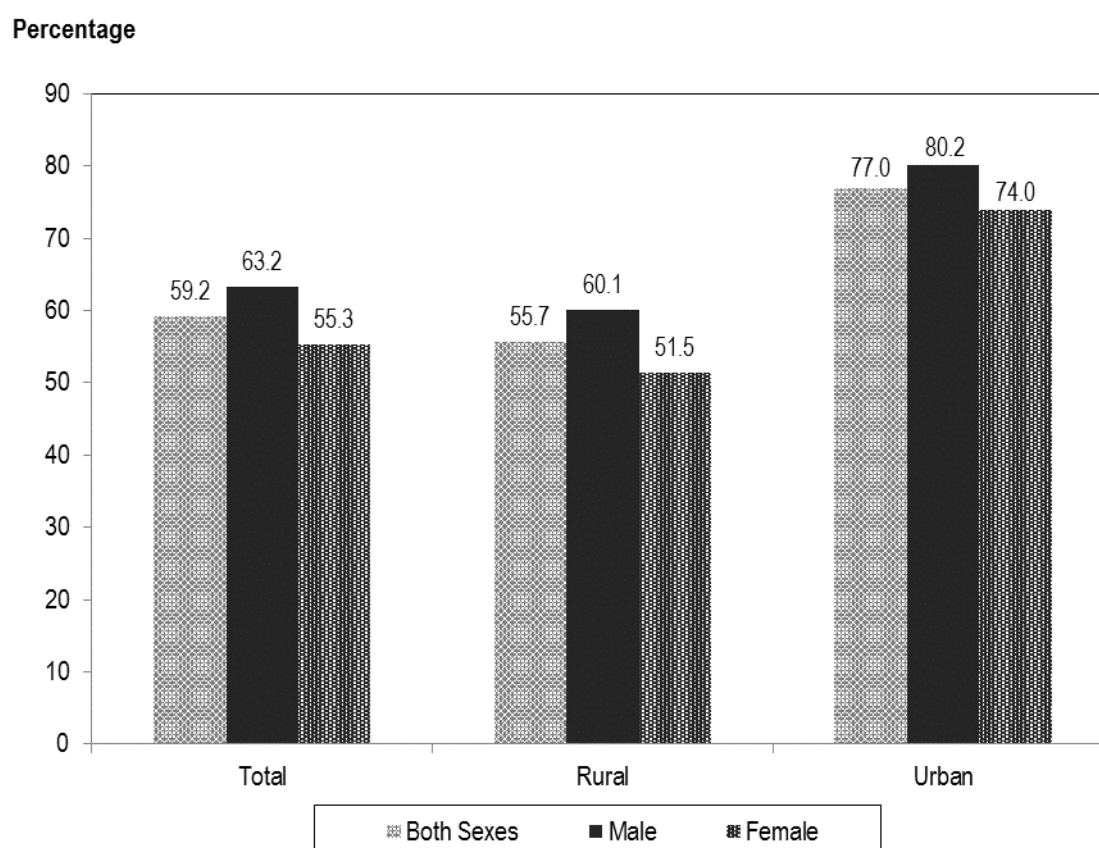
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Geita Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,152,570	571,512	581,058	642,525	343,320	299,205	55.7	60.1	51.5
5-9	249,572	125,729	123,843	55,935	26,338	29,597	22.4	20.9	23.9
10-14	205,456	103,873	101,583	136,513	67,744	68,769	66.4	65.2	67.7
15-19	149,278	75,450	73,828	113,396	58,756	54,640	76.0	77.9	74.0
20-24	116,848	54,655	62,193	84,083	43,030	41,053	72.0	78.7	66.0
25-29	91,853	42,307	49,546	59,766	31,183	28,583	65.1	73.7	57.7
30-34	74,067	35,237	38,830	47,873	25,655	22,218	64.6	72.8	57.2
35-39	65,766	31,362	34,404	41,819	22,711	19,108	63.6	72.4	55.5
40-44	51,464	25,604	25,860	32,870	18,955	13,915	63.9	74.0	53.8
45-49	41,565	19,303	22,262	24,625	14,780	9,845	59.2	76.6	44.2
50-54	32,536	17,116	15,420	16,546	11,796	4,750	50.9	68.9	30.8
55-59	17,842	9,802	8,040	8,764	6,424	2,340	49.1	65.5	29.1
60-64	18,085	10,136	7,949	7,871	6,050	1,821	43.5	59.7	22.9
65-69	11,185	6,208	4,977	4,494	3,510	984	40.2	56.5	19.8
70-74	10,807	5,927	4,880	3,671	2,952	719	34.0	49.8	14.7
75-79	6,214	3,601	2,613	1,997	1,646	351	32.1	45.7	13.4
80+	10,032	5,202	4,830	2,302	1,790	512	22.9	34.4	10.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	222,768	106,233	116,535	171,425	85,198	86,227	77.0	80.2	74.0
5-9	41,130	20,268	20,862	18,344	8,826	9,518	44.6	43.5	45.6
10-14	35,182	16,731	18,451	30,313	14,464	15,849	86.2	86.5	85.9
15-19	30,144	13,473	16,671	27,373	12,470	14,903	90.8	92.6	89.4
20-24	27,041	11,265	15,776	23,751	10,288	13,463	87.8	91.3	85.3
25-29	23,379	10,499	12,880	19,759	9,404	10,355	84.5	89.6	80.4
30-34	19,056	9,612	9,444	16,165	8,638	7,527	84.8	89.9	79.7
35-39	15,136	7,836	7,300	12,749	7,043	5,706	84.2	89.9	78.2
40-44	9,992	5,492	4,500	8,438	4,937	3,501	84.4	89.9	77.8
45-49	7,590	3,552	4,038	5,835	3,201	2,634	76.9	90.1	65.2
50-54	4,615	2,676	1,939	3,396	2,314	1,082	73.6	86.5	55.8
55-59	2,616	1,463	1,153	1,856	1,253	603	70.9	85.6	52.3
60-64	2,314	1,226	1,088	1,422	963	459	61.5	78.5	42.2
65-69	1,360	710	650	755	543	212	55.5	76.5	32.6
70-74	1,268	597	671	575	391	184	45.3	65.5	27.4
75-79	733	353	380	322	228	94	43.9	64.6	24.7
80+	1,212	480	732	372	235	137	30.7	49.0	18.7

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

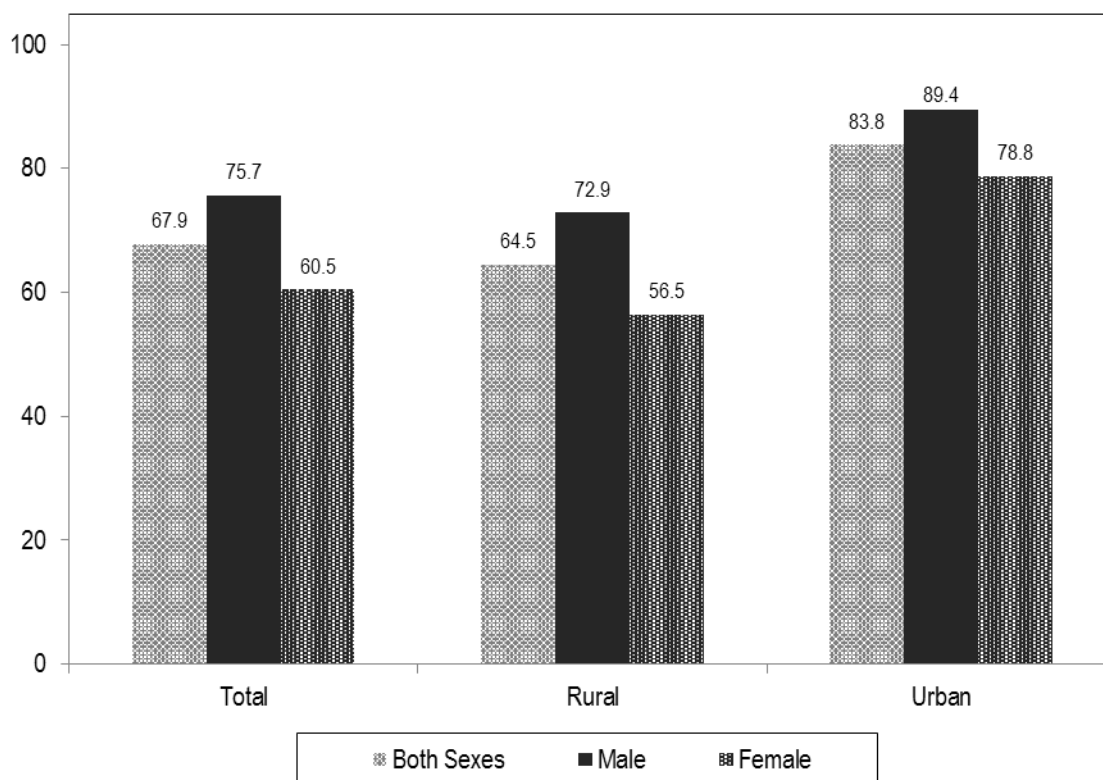
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Geita Region stands at 67.9 percent and it was higher in urban areas (83.8 percent) than in rural areas (64.5 percent). Males were more literate than females in both 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	67.9	75.7	60.5	64.5	72.9	56.5	83.8	89.4	78.8
15–19	78.5	80.1	76.8	76.0	77.9	74.0	90.8	92.6	89.4
20–24	74.9	80.9	69.9	72.0	78.7	66.0	87.8	91.3	85.3
25–29	69.0	76.9	62.4	65.1	73.7	57.7	84.5	89.6	80.4
30–34	68.8	76.5	61.6	64.6	72.8	57.2	84.8	89.9	79.7
35–39	67.4	75.9	59.5	63.6	72.4	55.5	84.2	89.9	78.2
40–44	67.2	76.8	57.4	63.9	74.0	53.8	84.4	89.9	77.8
45–49	62.0	78.7	47.4	59.2	76.6	44.2	76.9	90.1	65.2
50–54	53.7	71.3	33.6	50.9	68.9	30.8	73.6	86.5	55.8
55–59	51.9	68.1	32.0	49.1	65.5	29.1	70.9	85.6	52.3
60–64	45.6	61.7	25.2	43.5	59.7	22.9	61.5	78.5	42.2
65–69	41.8	58.6	21.3	40.2	56.5	19.8	55.5	76.5	32.6
70–74	35.2	51.2	16.3	34.0	49.8	14.7	45.3	65.5	27.4
75–79	33.4	47.4	14.9	32.1	45.7	13.4	43.9	64.6	24.7
80+	23.8	35.6	11.7	22.9	34.4	10.6	30.7	49.0	18.7

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

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 70.4 percent in Geita District Council to 63.6 percent in Mbogwe District Council (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate below 70 percent were Nyang'hwale District Council (67.3 percent), Bukombe District Council (66.3 percent) and Chato District Council (65.6 percent).

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

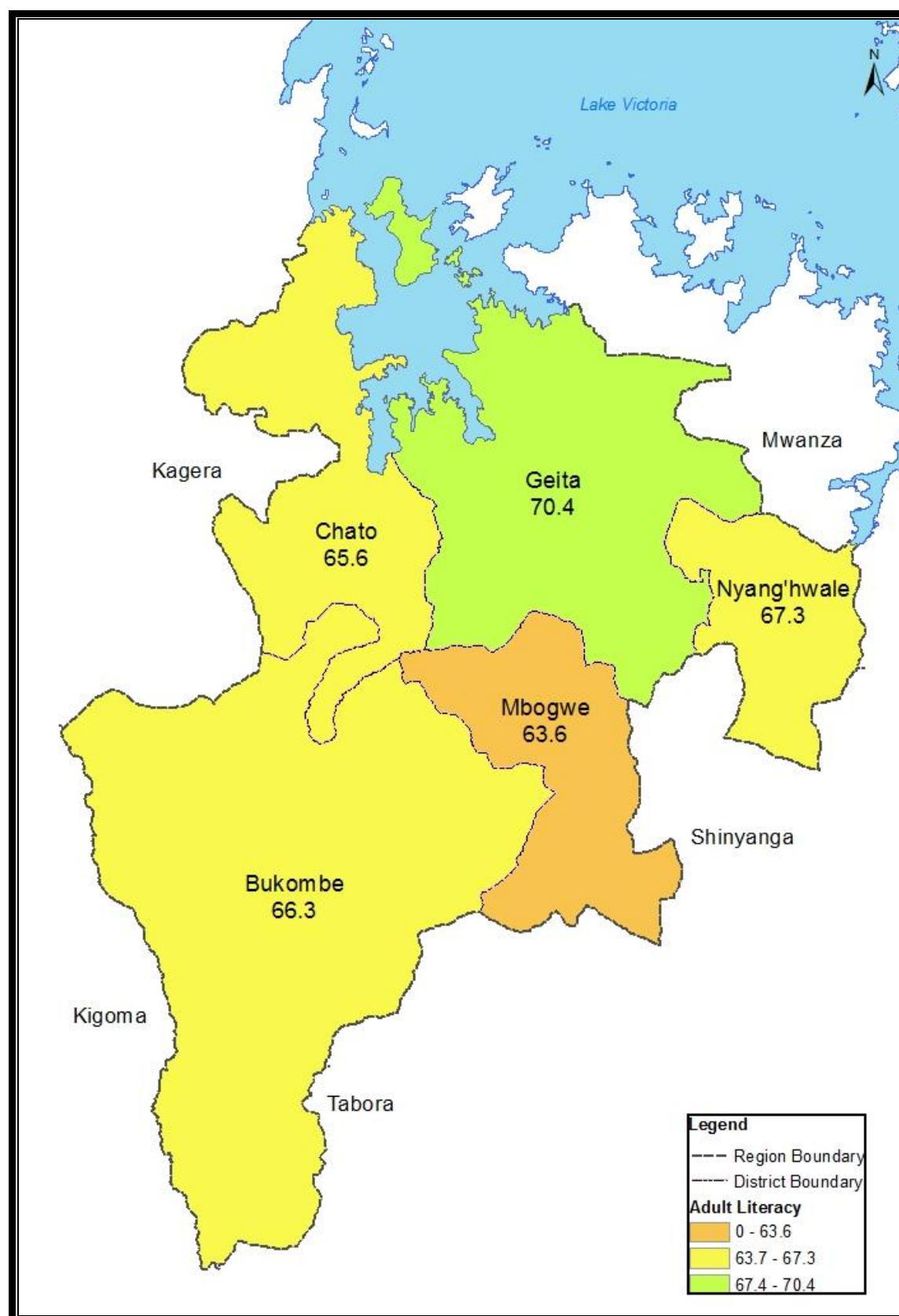


Table 9.5 shows that there has been an increase in adult literacy rates in Geita Region from 58.0 percent in 2002 to 67.9 percent in 2012. The increase in literacy rates was observed in all districts in the region ranging from an increase of 10.3 percent realized in Geita District Council to an increase of 0.4 in Chato District Council. The same pattern was observed for both sexes. On the other hand there was a decrease in literacy rates in urban population from 78.5 percent in 2002 to 74.9 percent in 2012. The decrease in literacy rates in urban areas were also observed for both males and females.

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

District	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Geita Region	58.0	69.0	47.4	67.9	75.7	60.5	17.0	9.7	27.4
Rural	55.3	66.7	44.3	78.5	80.1	76.8	42.0	20.1	73.4
Urban	78.5	85.7	71.2	74.9	80.9	69.9	-4.5	-5.6	-1.9
Geita	60.1	70.8	49.6	70.4	78.0	63.1	17.1	10.2	27.1
Nyang'hwale	64.0	73.6	55.1	67.3	74.3	60.7	5.1	1.0	10.2
Mbogwe	50.2	62.5	39.0	63.6	72.2	55.8	26.7	15.5	43.0
Bukombe	54.4	65.4	43.7	66.3	74.0	59.1	21.9	13.1	35.0
Chato	58.4	69.6	47.5	65.6	73.7	57.8	12.2	5.8	21.6

9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.3 present the percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (52.0 percent), followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (6.5 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10-14, literacy rates increased with age.

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Geita 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	52.0	0.6	6.5	0.1	59.2	40.8	1,375,338
5-9	24.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	25.6	74.4	290,702
10-14	66.0	0.3	2.9	0.1	69.3	30.7	240,638
15-19	62.7	1.4	14.3	0.1	78.5	21.5	179,422
20-24	58.9	1.3	14.7	0.1	74.9	25.1	143,889
25-29	58.8	0.8	9.3	0.1	69.0	31.0	115,232
30-34	61.3	0.6	6.8	0.1	68.8	31.2	93,123
35-39	60.9	0.5	5.9	0.1	67.4	32.6	80,902
40-44	60.9	0.5	5.7	0.1	67.2	32.8	61,456
45-49	56.0	0.5	5.4	0.1	62.0	38.0	49,155
50-54	47.4	0.5	5.6	0.1	53.7	46.3	37,151
55-59	44.7	0.5	6.5	0.3	51.9	48.1	20,458
60-64	39.5	0.5	5.4	0.1	45.6	54.4	20,399
65-69	36.5	0.4	4.7	0.2	41.8	58.2	12,545
70-74	30.8	0.3	3.8	0.2	35.2	64.8	12,075
75-79	29.9	0.3	3.0	0.2	33.4	66.6	6,947
80+	21.4	0.2	1.9	0.3	23.8	76.2	11,244

Figure 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by and Literacy Status; Geita Region, 2012 Census

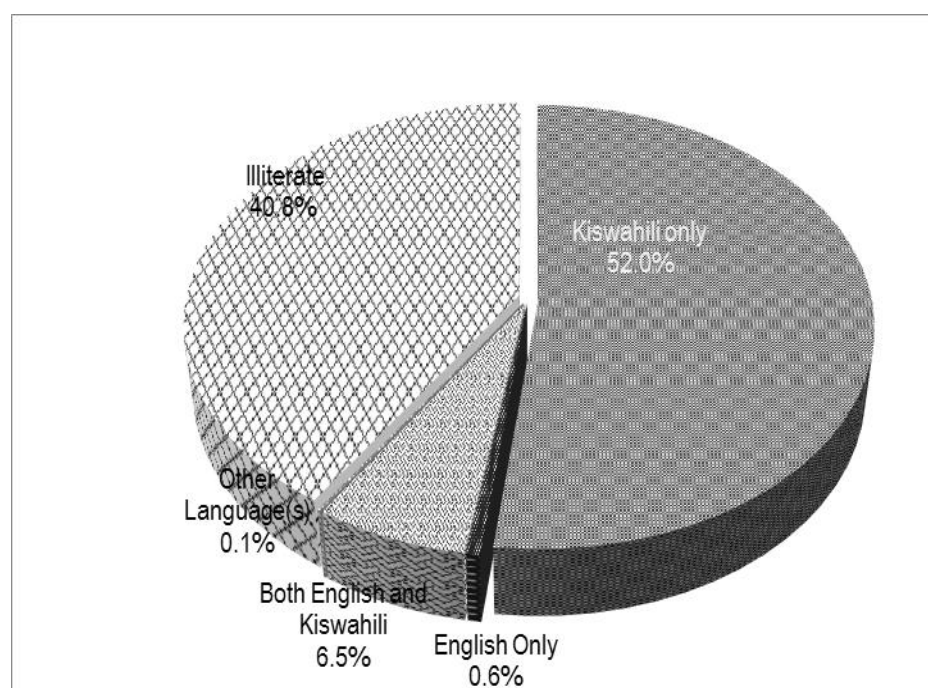


Table 9.7, Figures 9.4 and 9.5 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above . The results show that literacy rates were considerably

higher in urban (77.0 percent) compared to rural areas (55.7 percent) and males were slightly more literate (63.2 percent) than females (55.3 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Geita Region	52.0	0.6	6.5	0.1	59.2	40.8	1,375,338
Male	54.3	0.7	8.1	0.1	63.2	36.8	677,745
Female	49.7	0.5	5.0	0.1	55.3	44.7	697,593
Geita Rural	50.5	0.5	4.6	0.1	55.7	44.3	1,152,570
Male	53.4	0.6	6.0	0.1	60.1	39.9	571,512
Female	47.6	0.4	3.3	0.2	51.5	48.5	581,058
Geita Urban	59.7	1.0	16.2	0.1	77.0	23.0	222,768
Male	59.5	1.2	19.4	0.1	80.2	19.8	106,233
Female	59.8	0.9	13.3	0.1	74.0	26.0	116,535

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

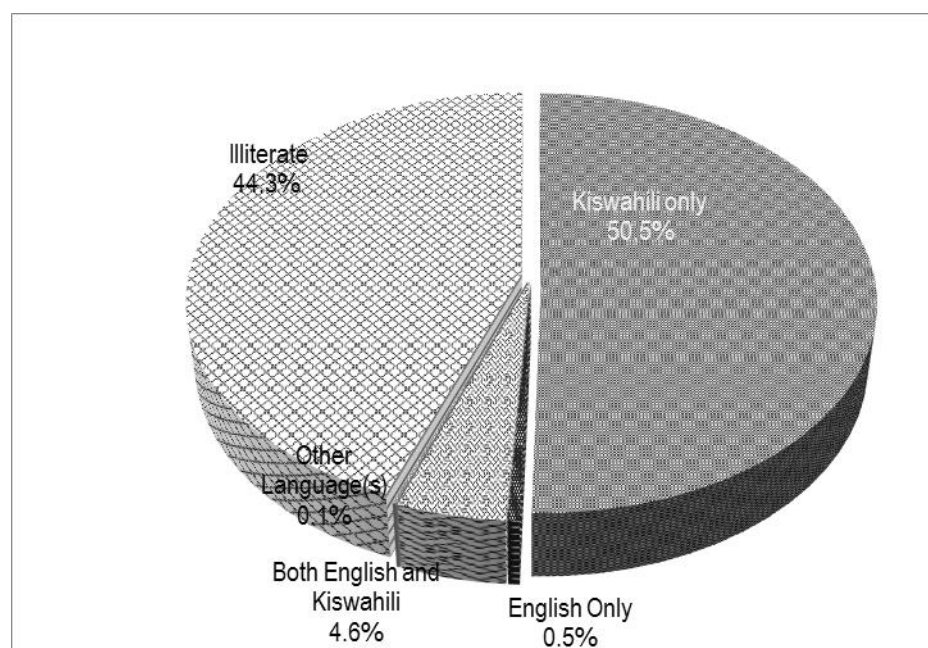
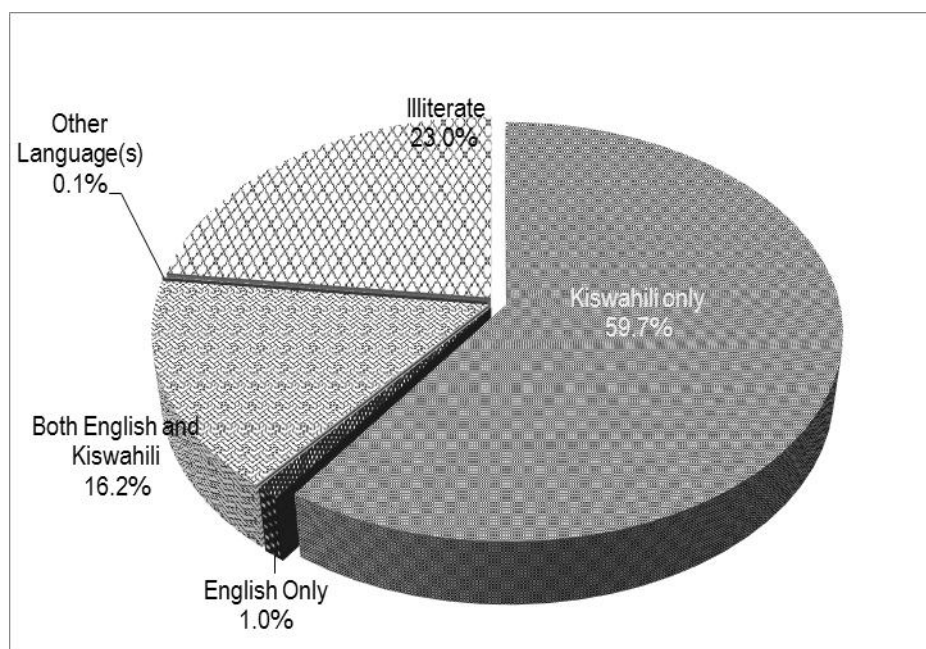


Figure 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Geita Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Geita Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. The Table reveals that illiteracy levels differ among districts. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Mbogwe (44.6 percent), followed by Chato District Council (43.5 percent) and Bukombe (43.4 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Geita (37.9 percent).

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

District	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Geita Region	52.0	0.6	6.5	0.1	59.2	40.8	1,375,338
Geita	53.4	0.7	7.8	0.1	62.1	37.9	639,643
Nyang'hwale	52.8	0.4	5.3	0.2	58.7	41.3	116,188
Mbogwe	50.6	0.5	4.2	0.2	55.4	44.6	153,472
Bukombe	50.2	0.4	5.7	0.2	56.6	43.4	177,131
Chato	50.2	0.6	5.7	0.1	56.5	43.5	288,904

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

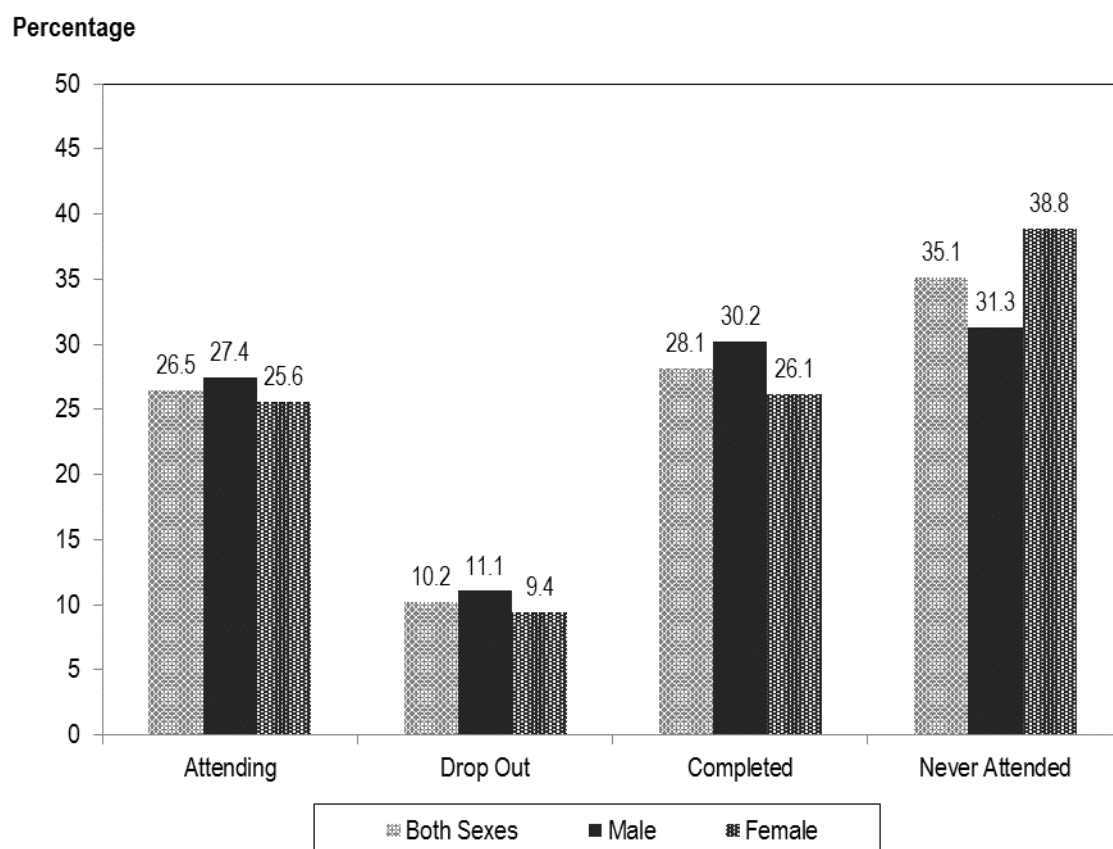
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.6 presents the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. About thirty five (35.1) percent of persons aged 5 years and above in Geita Region had never been to school. The Table further reveals that a significant difference between the sexes with more females (38.8 percent) having never been to school compared with males (31.3percent). Twenty six (26.5) percent of the Geita population aged 5 years and above were attending school while 10.2 percent had dropped out. About twenty eight (28.1) percent of the population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of the education system.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Region, Geita 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	1,375,338	26.5	10.2	28.1	35.1	677,745	27.4	11.1	30.2	31.3	697,593	25.6	9.4	26.1	38.8
5	61,682	16.4	0.3	0.5	82.8	31,340	16.0	0.3	0.6	83.1	30,342	16.8	0.2	0.5	82.5
6	63,657	23.0	0.3	0.4	76.2	31,942	21.4	0.3	0.4	77.8	31,715	24.7	0.3	0.5	74.6
5-6	125,339	19.8	0.3	0.5	79.5	63,282	18.7	0.3	0.5	80.4	62,057	20.8	0.3	0.5	78.5
7	60,218	38.4	0.5	0.6	60.6	30,329	35.8	0.4	0.6	63.2	29,889	40.9	0.5	0.6	58.0
8	58,055	51.7	0.7	0.6	46.9	28,738	48.8	0.8	0.7	49.8	29,317	54.6	0.7	0.6	44.1
9	47,090	64.4	1.1	0.7	33.9	23,648	61.7	1.1	0.7	36.5	23,442	67.1	1.1	0.6	31.2
10	59,579	69.1	2.2	0.8	27.8	29,700	67.2	2.3	0.8	29.7	29,879	71.1	2.1	0.8	26.0
11	38,901	74.7	3.3	1.0	21.0	19,334	73.8	3.3	1.1	21.9	19,567	75.6	3.3	0.9	20.2
12	59,963	72.9	4.9	1.5	20.7	30,234	71.9	5.0	1.6	21.4	29,729	73.9	4.7	1.4	20.0
13	40,903	71.9	7.2	2.8	18.1	20,791	71.5	7.3	2.6	18.6	20,112	72.4	7.0	2.9	17.7
7-13	364,709	62.2	2.7	1.1	34.1	182,774	60.3	2.7	1.1	35.8	181,935	64.0	2.6	1.1	32.3
14	41,292	66.5	9.4	6.4	17.6	20,545	66.8	9.9	5.4	17.9	20,747	66.3	8.9	7.4	17.4
15	39,434	55.5	12.5	14.0	18.1	20,367	56.7	13.6	11.7	18.0	19,067	54.2	11.3	16.4	18.1
16	37,537	46.3	13.9	22.9	16.9	18,678	50.4	14.8	18.8	16.0	18,859	42.2	13.1	26.9	17.8
17	33,391	36.3	15.7	30.8	17.2	16,898	42.0	16.3	26.2	15.6	16,493	30.4	15.1	35.6	18.8
14 - 17	151,654	52.0	12.7	17.8	17.4	76,488	54.6	13.5	14.9	16.9	75,166	49.3	11.9	20.8	18.0
18	41,109	26.2	16.6	38.0	19.2	20,008	33.3	17.2	33.1	16.4	21,101	19.5	15.9	42.7	21.9
19	27,951	21.3	17.9	42.8	18.0	12,972	30.0	18.4	37.0	14.6	14,979	13.8	17.5	47.8	20.9
18 - 19	69,060	24.2	17.1	40.0	18.7	32,980	32.0	17.7	34.7	15.7	36,080	17.1	16.6	44.8	21.5
20	45,195	12.3	17.9	46.7	23.0	20,502	19.1	18.8	44.2	18.0	24,693	6.8	17.2	48.8	27.2
21	21,936	11.0	18.7	50.9	19.5	10,302	16.6	20.3	48.2	14.9	11,634	6.0	17.2	53.2	23.5
22	32,534	7.5	19.0	51.6	21.8	14,797	11.8	20.8	50.9	16.5	17,737	3.9	17.5	52.3	26.3
23	20,568	5.7	18.1	53.2	23.0	9,432	9.0	19.9	54.2	16.9	11,136	2.9	16.6	52.3	28.2
24	23,656	4.2	17.9	53.1	24.8	10,887	6.6	20.7	55.6	17.1	12,769	2.2	15.5	51.0	31.3
20 - 24	143,889	8.8	18.3	50.4	22.5	65,920	13.6	19.9	49.6	16.9	77,969	4.7	16.9	51.1	27.3
25+	520,687	0.9	14.1	49.0	36.0	256,301	1.0	15.8	57.3	25.9	264,386	0.8	12.4	41.0	45.8

Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.7 show school attendance status for the population aged five (5) years and above for rural and urban areas of Geita Region. The results indicate that 38.3 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 18.6 percent of urban population. Likewise, the percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (10.5 percent) than in urban areas (8.8 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (38.8 percent) than in the rural areas (26.1 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 33.8 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 25.1 percent of the rural population.

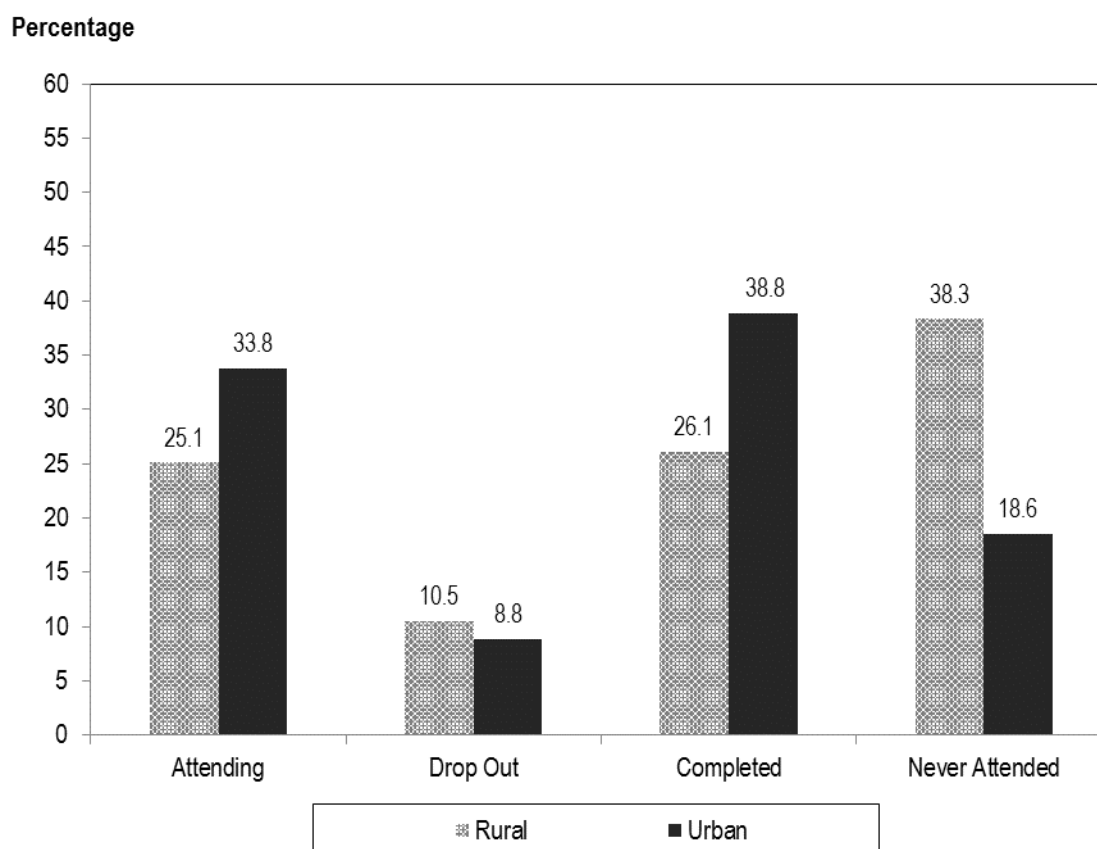
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita Rural, 2012 Census

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	1,152,570	25.1	10.5	26.1	38.3	571,512	25.9	11.5	28.3	34.2	581,058	24.3	9.5	23.9	42.3
5	52,965	13.5	0.3	0.5	85.7	27,001	13.0	0.3	0.6	86.1	25,964	14.0	0.2	0.5	85.3
6	54,846	19.3	0.3	0.4	80.0	27,662	17.8	0.3	0.4	81.5	27,184	20.8	0.3	0.5	78.4
5-6	107,811	16.5	0.3	0.5	82.8	54,663	15.4	0.3	0.5	83.8	53,148	17.5	0.3	0.5	81.7
7	51,466	33.8	0.5	0.6	65.1	25,977	31.1	0.4	0.6	67.8	25,489	36.5	0.5	0.6	62.4
8	50,152	47.8	0.7	0.6	50.8	24,873	44.8	0.8	0.6	53.9	25,279	50.8	0.7	0.6	47.9
9	40,143	60.9	1.1	0.6	37.4	20,216	57.9	1.1	0.7	40.2	19,927	63.9	1.1	0.6	34.5
10	51,335	66.4	2.3	0.8	30.5	25,719	64.2	2.4	0.9	32.5	25,616	68.5	2.2	0.8	28.6
11	33,159	72.4	3.5	1.0	23.1	16,581	71.2	3.6	1.1	24.1	16,578	73.5	3.4	1.0	22.1
12	51,250	70.5	5.2	1.6	22.8	26,033	69.4	5.3	1.6	23.6	25,217	71.6	5.0	1.5	21.9
13	34,732	69.7	7.6	2.7	20.0	17,855	69.2	7.8	2.7	20.4	16,877	70.3	7.4	2.8	19.5
7-13	312,237	59.0	2.8	1.1	37.1	157,254	57.0	2.9	1.1	39.0	154,983	61.0	2.7	1.0	35.3
14	34,980	64.4	9.9	6.2	19.4	17,685	64.3	10.6	5.4	19.7	17,295	64.5	9.3	7.1	19.1
15	33,410	53.1	13.2	13.8	19.9	17,601	54.0	14.5	11.7	19.7	15,809	52.1	11.7	16.1	20.1
16	31,320	43.3	14.8	23.1	18.9	15,926	47.5	15.7	19.0	17.8	15,394	39.0	13.8	27.3	19.9
17	27,644	32.5	16.8	31.5	19.2	14,300	38.3	17.4	27.1	17.2	13,344	26.3	16.1	36.4	21.3
14 - 17	127,354	49.3	13.5	17.8	19.4	65,512	51.8	14.4	15.1	18.7	61,842	46.7	12.5	20.7	20.0
18	34,062	23.0	17.5	38.0	21.5	16,842	29.6	18.3	33.8	18.2	17,220	16.6	16.6	42.1	24.7
19	22,842	18.7	18.8	42.3	20.2	10,781	26.3	19.7	37.5	16.5	12,061	12.0	18.0	46.5	23.5
18 - 19	56,904	21.3	18.0	39.7	21.0	27,623	28.3	18.9	35.3	17.5	29,281	14.7	17.2	43.9	24.2
20	37,434	10.6	18.6	45.4	25.4	17,272	16.7	19.7	43.9	19.7	20,162	5.5	17.6	46.6	30.3
21	17,817	9.5	19.6	49.0	21.9	8,590	14.4	21.6	47.3	16.7	9,227	5.0	17.7	50.6	26.7
22	26,324	6.4	19.7	49.3	24.6	12,257	10.1	22.1	49.4	18.4	14,067	3.1	17.7	49.3	29.9
23	16,345	5.0	18.9	50.1	26.0	7,681	7.9	21.0	52.2	18.9	8,664	2.4	16.9	48.3	32.4
24	18,928	3.5	18.8	49.6	28.1	8,855	5.8	22.0	52.7	19.5	10,073	1.6	15.9	46.8	35.7
20 - 24	116,848	7.6	19.1	48.2	25.2	54,655	11.9	21.1	48.3	18.8	62,193	3.8	17.3	48.1	30.9
25+	431,416	0.8	14.5	45.2	39.5	211,805	0.9	16.6	53.7	28.9	219,611	0.7	12.5	37.1	49.7

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita 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	222,768	33.8	8.8	38.8	18.6	106,233	35.6	8.5	40.5	15.4	116,535	32.2	9.0	37.3	21.4
5	8,717	33.7	0.3	0.4	65.6	4,339	34.3	0.3	0.6	64.8	4,378	33.1	0.2	0.3	66.4
6	8,811	46.4	0.3	0.5	52.9	4,280	45.0	0.4	0.5	54.1	4,531	47.7	0.2	0.4	51.8
5-6	17,528	40.1	0.3	0.5	59.2	8,619	39.6	0.4	0.5	59.5	8,909	40.5	0.2	0.4	59.0
7	8,752	65.3	0.4	0.6	33.8	4,352	63.8	0.3	0.4	35.5	4,400	66.8	0.4	0.8	32.0
8	7,903	76.4	0.7	0.7	22.1	3,865	74.5	1.0	0.9	23.5	4,038	78.3	0.5	0.5	20.8
9	6,947	84.6	0.9	0.8	13.6	3,432	83.9	1.0	0.9	14.2	3,515	85.4	0.9	0.7	13.1
10	8,244	86.5	1.8	0.7	11.0	3,981	86.1	1.8	0.6	11.5	4,263	86.8	1.9	0.8	10.5
11	5,742	88.0	2.1	0.8	9.0	2,753	89.0	1.9	1.0	8.2	2,989	87.2	2.4	0.7	9.8
12	8,713	86.9	3.1	1.4	8.6	4,201	87.3	3.0	1.5	8.2	4,512	86.5	3.2	1.4	9.0
13	6,171	84.4	4.8	3.0	7.8	2,936	85.6	4.5	2.2	7.7	3,235	83.2	5.0	3.7	8.0
7-13	52,472	81.2	1.9	1.1	15.8	25,520	80.7	1.8	1.0	16.4	26,952	81.6	2.0	1.2	15.3
14	6,312	78.2	6.7	7.5	7.6	2,860	82.2	5.9	5.6	6.3	3,452	74.9	7.4	9.1	8.6
15	6,024	68.5	8.6	15.0	7.9	2,766	73.4	8.1	11.4	7.2	3,258	64.3	9.1	18.1	8.5
16	6,217	61.5	9.8	22.0	6.7	2,752	67.5	9.8	17.6	5.1	3,465	56.7	9.9	25.5	8.0
17	5,747	54.3	10.6	27.4	7.7	2,598	62.0	10.1	21.2	6.6	3,149	47.8	11.1	32.6	8.5
14 - 17	24,300	65.8	8.9	17.8	7.5	10,976	71.5	8.4	13.8	6.3	13,324	61.2	9.3	21.1	8.4
18	7,047	41.4	12.2	38.2	8.2	3,166	52.5	11.3	29.4	6.8	3,881	32.3	13.0	45.3	9.4
19	5,109	33.0	13.7	45.2	8.0	2,191	48.4	11.9	34.6	5.2	2,918	21.5	15.1	53.3	10.1
18 - 19	12,156	37.9	12.9	41.1	8.1	5,357	50.8	11.5	31.5	6.1	6,799	27.7	13.9	48.7	9.7
20	7,761	20.6	14.8	53.2	11.5	3,230	31.7	13.8	45.6	8.9	4,531	12.6	15.4	58.6	13.3
21	4,119	17.2	14.7	59.1	9.0	1,712	27.6	13.7	52.9	5.8	2,407	9.8	15.5	63.4	11.3
22	6,210	12.5	15.8	61.5	10.2	2,540	20.3	14.7	57.8	7.2	3,670	7.1	16.6	64.0	12.3
23	4,223	8.7	15.2	64.9	11.2	1,751	14.0	15.0	62.9	8.1	2,472	4.9	15.4	66.3	13.4
24	4,728	6.8	14.4	67.4	11.4	2,032	10.0	14.9	68.4	6.8	2,696	4.5	14.1	66.7	14.8
20 - 24	27,041	13.9	15.0	60.3	10.8	11,265	21.8	14.4	56.3	7.6	15,776	8.3	15.5	63.2	13.1
25+	89,271	1.5	12.0	67.5	19.0	44,496	1.7	12.1	74.6	11.7	44,775	1.3	12.0	60.4	26.3

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



Attendance status by District Councils for Geita Region is presented in Table 9.12. It shows that attendance status differ among districts. The District Council with the highest attendance rate was Nyang’hwale (28.2 percent), followed by Geita (27.3 percent) and Chato (25.9 percent) District Councils. The District Councils with the lowest attendance rate were Mbogwe (24.9 percent) and Bukombe (24.7 percent) District Councils.

Table 9. 12:Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status; Geita 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
Geita Region	1,375,338	26.5	10.2	28.1	35.1	677,745	27.4	11.1	30.2	31.3	697,593	25.6	9.4	26.1	38.8
Geita	639,643	27.3	10.6	29.6	32.5	315,762	28.3	11.3	31.8	28.6	323,881	26.4	9.8	27.5	36.2
Nyang'hwale	116,188	28.2	8.5	29.8	33.5	57,174	28.8	9.3	31.2	30.7	59,014	27.6	7.8	28.5	36.1
Mbogwe	153,472	24.9	8.6	26.9	39.6	74,863	25.9	9.3	29.2	35.6	78,609	24.0	8.0	24.6	43.4
Bukombe	177,131	24.7	9.4	28.1	37.8	86,822	25.6	10.2	30.2	33.9	90,309	23.8	8.6	26.1	41.5
Chato	288,904	25.9	11.5	24.9	37.6	143,124	26.9	12.6	26.9	33.5	145,780	25.0	10.4	22.9	41.7

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 age 7-13 years.

Figures 9.8 and 9.9 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas of Geita Region as recorded in the 2012 Census. Results show that the Female NER was higher (64.0 percent) than that of Male (60.3 percent). Likewise the urban NER was significantly higher (81.2 percent) compared to that of rural (59.0 percent).

Figure 9.8: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census

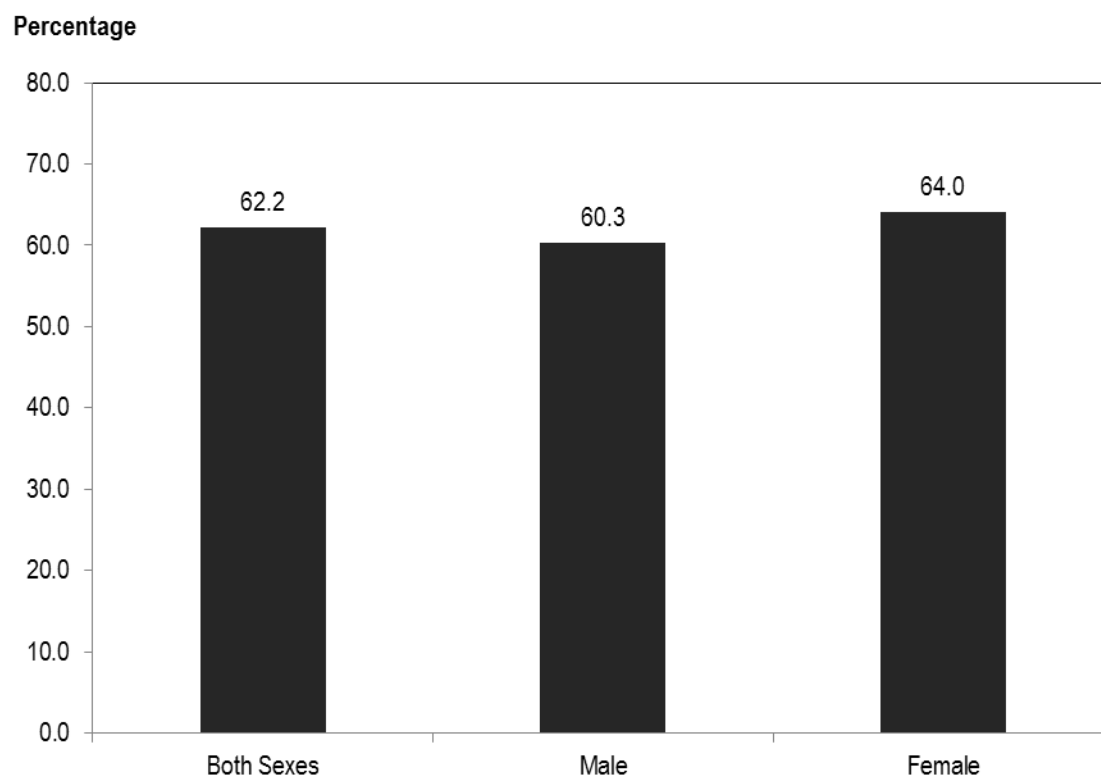
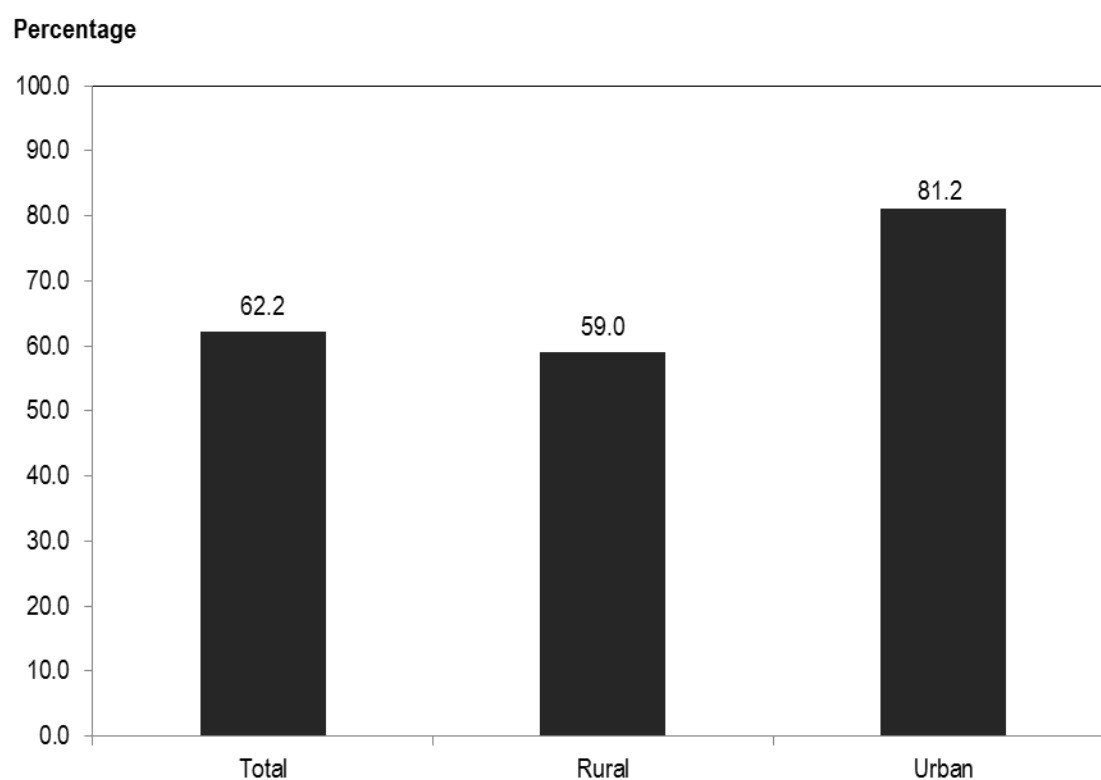


Figure 9.9: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Geita Region, 2012 Census



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. About 82 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 (104.4 percent) than in rural areas (78.2 percent). The differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

Figure 9.10: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Geita Region, 2012 Census

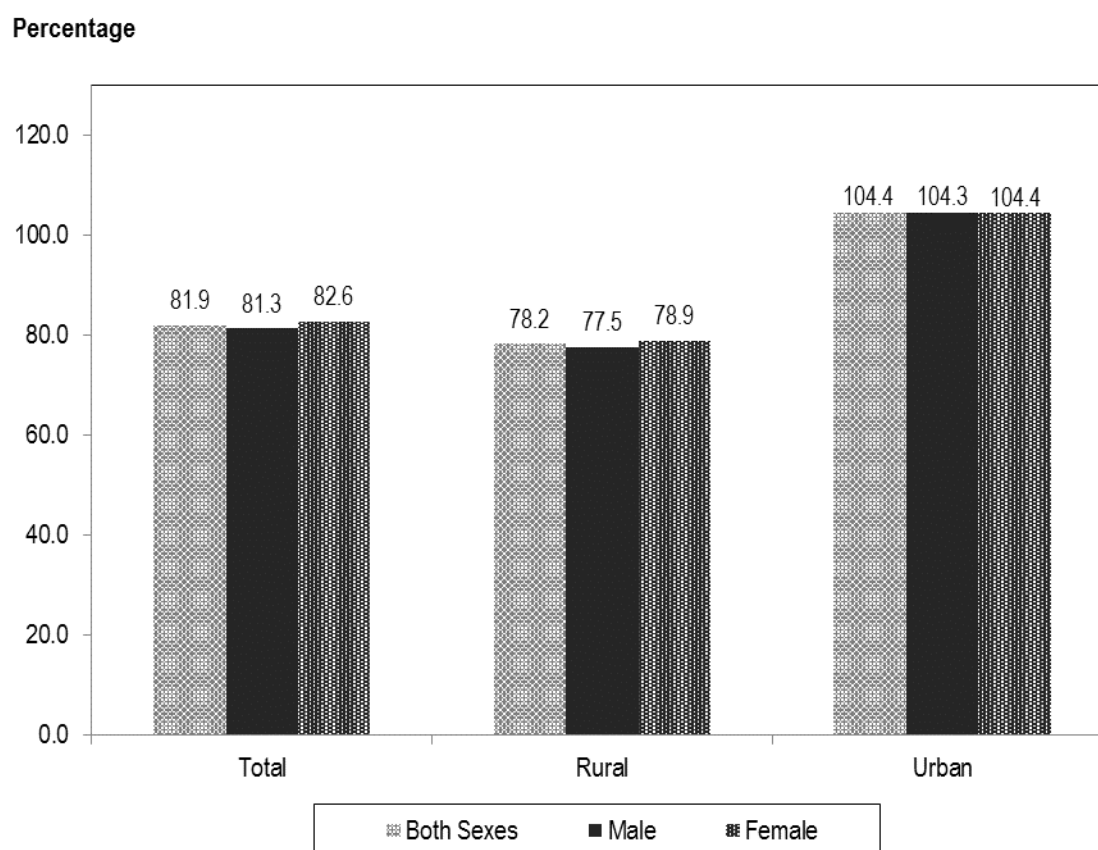


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district in Geita Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. The NER ranges from 56.8 percent in Bukombe District Council to 66.6 percent in Nyang’hwale District Council.

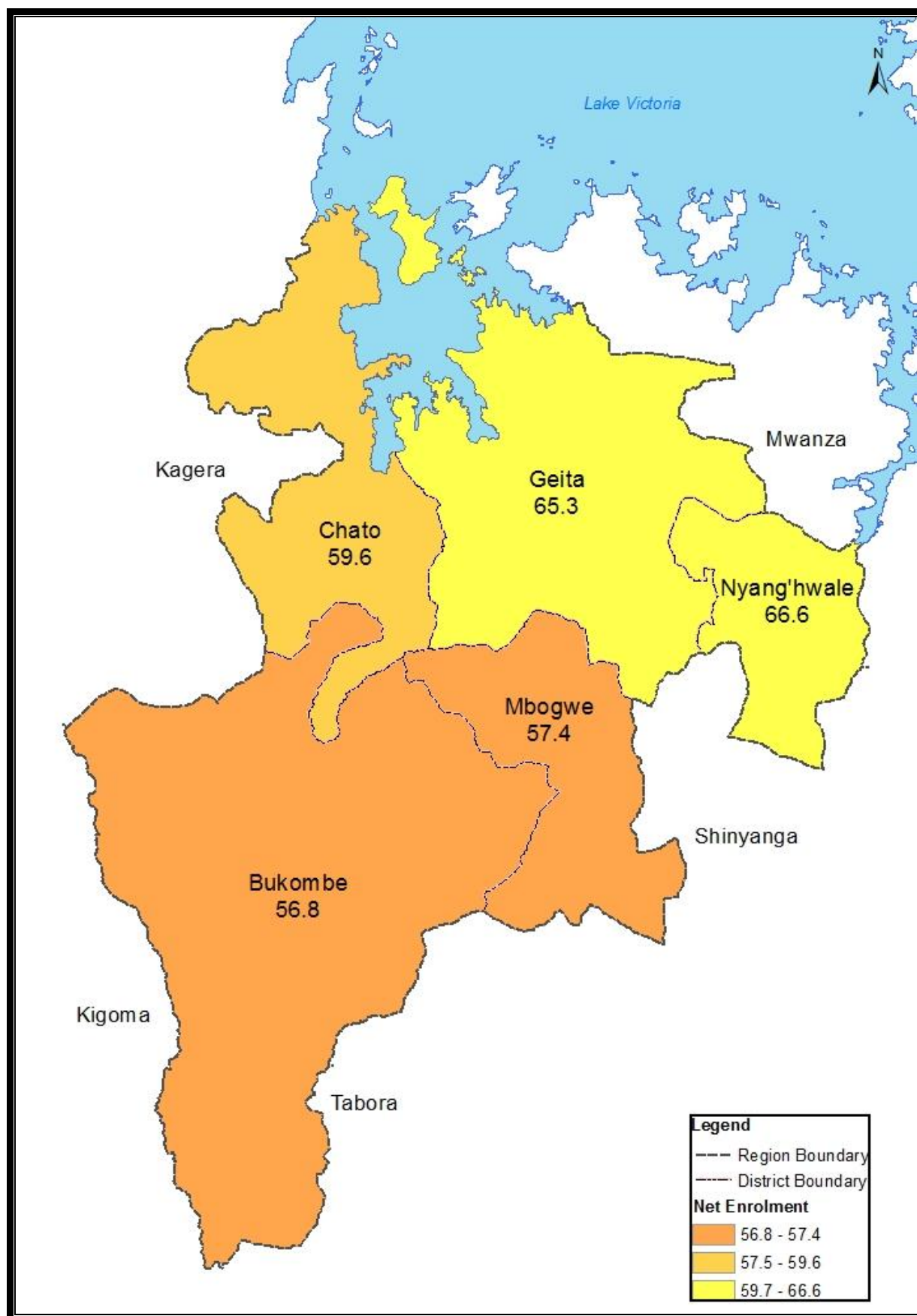
Table 9. 13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Geita Region	62.2	60.3	64.0	59.0	57.0	61.0	81.2	80.7	81.6
Geita	65.3	63.4	67.2	61.7	59.6	63.8	81.4	81.0	81.9
Nyang'hwale	66.6	63.3	69.9	66.6	63.3	69.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mbogwe	57.4	55.5	59.4	55.7	53.6	57.7	88.3	89.1	87.5
Bukombe	56.8	55.1	58.4	50.9	49.1	52.7	82.2	81.8	82.5
Chato	59.6	58.3	60.9	56.6	55.3	57.9	78.1	77.1	78.9

Note:

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

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



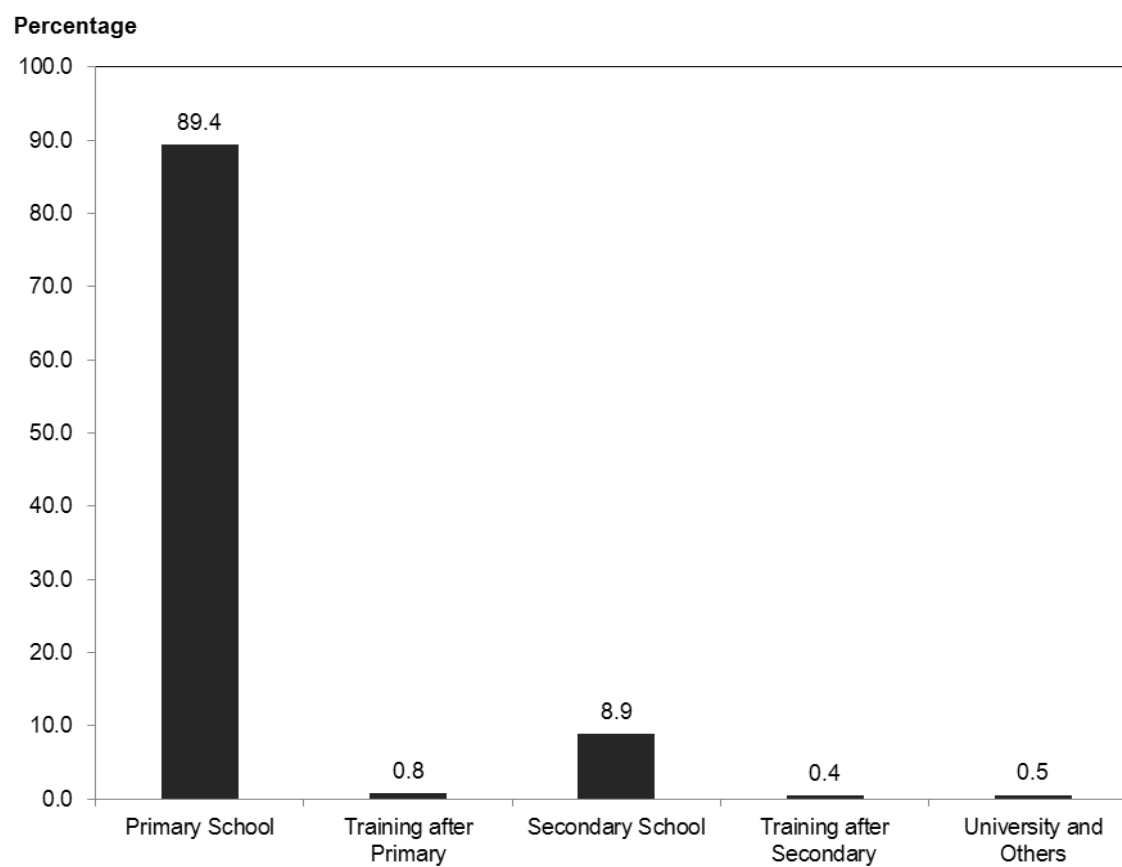
9.2.4 Education Attainment

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 in Geita Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results show that, out of 386,584 persons who attained any level of education, 204,469 (52.9 percent) were males and 182,115 (47.1percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (89.4 percent), followed by secondary education (8.9 percent), and lastly university and others (0.5 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (91.6 percent) compared with males (87.4 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 8.9 percent and 0.5 percent for University or equivalent level.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	386,584	204,469	182,115	100	100	100
Primary School	345,635	178,742	166,893	89.4	87.4	91.6
Training after Primary	3,017	1,513	1,504	0.8	0.7	0.8
Secondary School	34,387	21,766	12,621	8.9	10.6	6.9
Training after Secondary	1,550	991	559	0.4	0.5	0.3
University and Others	1,995	1,457	538	0.5	0.7	0.3

Figure 9.11: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Geita Region, 2012 Census



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 Governments and other stakeholders to plan and implement appropriate programs addressing labour force participation.

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

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

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

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Geita Region in 2012. The results show that 69.3 percent (751,971 persons) of all persons aged 10 years and above (1,084,630 persons) in

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

Geita Region were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night while 33 percent (20,828 persons) of them did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results further indicated that 1.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above (20,828 persons) were unemployed and 17.6 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 8.6 and 2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,084,630	69.3	1.9	8.6	17.6	2.5
10–14	240,638	31.7	0.6	12.2	52.6	3.0
15–19	179,422	57.3	1.5	10.2	29.5	1.5
20–24	143,889	78.6	2.7	10.1	8.0	0.6
25–29	115,232	87.3	3.7	8.5	-	0.5
30–34	93,123	89.8	2.6	7.1	-	0.5
35–39	80,902	91.3	2.3	5.9	-	0.5
40–44	61,456	92.4	2.1	4.9	-	0.6
45–49	49,155	90.5	1.9	5.4	-	2.2
50–54	37,151	92.1	1.8	4.2	-	1.9
55–59	20,458	91.6	1.9	4.0	-	2.4
60–64	20,399	86.8	1.9	4.2	-	7.1
65–69	12,545	82.8	1.8	4.6	-	10.8
70–74	12,075	74.6	1.8	4.3	-	19.2
75–79	6,941	67.0	1.4	4.3	-	27.3
80 +	11,244	50.9	-	0.0	-	49.1

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above in Geita Region who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (71.2 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (60 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (2.6 percent) compared with those found in rural areas (1.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	902,998	71.2	1.8	8.1	16.3	2.6
10–14	205,456	34.7	0.6	12.7	48.8	3.2
15–19	149,278	61.4	1.4	9.5	26.3	1.5
20–24	116,848	81.9	2.4	8.6	6.4	0.6
25–29	91,853	89.0	3.4	7.2	-	0.5
30–34	74,067	90.7	2.6	6.2	-	0.5
35–39	65,766	92.0	2.1	5.3	-	0.6
40–44	51,464	92.8	2.1	4.5	-	0.6
45–49	41,565	91.4	1.9	4.8	-	1.9
50–54	32,536	92.4	1.8	4.1	-	1.7
55–59	17,842	92.2	1.8	3.8	-	2.2
60–64	18,085	87.6	1.8	3.8	-	6.7
65–69	11,185	83.7	1.7	4.4	-	10.1
70–74	10,807	75.3	1.7	4.1	-	18.9
75–79	6,214	67.3	1.4	3.9	-	27.4
80 +	10,032	52.6	-	0.0	-	47.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	181,632	60.0	2.6	11.1	24.2	2.1
10–14	35,182	14.2	0.3	9.0	74.5	2.0
15–19	30,144	37.3	2.3	13.5	45.4	1.5
20–24	27,041	64.1	3.9	16.3	15.0	0.7
25–29	23,379	80.8	5.1	13.7	-	0.4
30–34	19,056	86.4	2.8	10.4	-	0.4
35–39	15,136	88.3	3.4	8.2	-	0.2
40–44	9,992	90.0	2.2	7.2	-	0.6
45–49	7,590	85.7	1.9	8.8	-	3.7
50–54	4,615	90.6	1.4	4.9	-	3.1
55–59	2,616	87.6	2.7	5.6	-	4.1
60–64	2,314	80.4	2.4	7.4	-	9.9
65–69	1,360	75.5	2.1	5.7	-	16.7
70–74	1,268	68.9	2.1	6.9	-	22.1
75–79	727	64.4	1.8	7.6	-	26.3
80 +	1,212	36.6	-	-	-	63.4

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Geita Region. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (71.5 percent) were employed compared with females (67.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	531,742	71.5	2.2	5.1	19.0	2.2
10–14	120,604	32.7	0.6	11.6	52.0	3.0
15–19	88,923	56.1	1.7	6.7	33.9	1.6
20–24	65,920	79.6	3.3	4.0	12.5	0.7
25–29	52,806	92.0	5.0	2.5	-	0.5
30–34	44,849	94.5	2.9	2.0	-	0.6
35–39	39,198	95.5	2.4	1.6	-	0.5
40–44	31,096	95.8	2.3	1.4	-	0.5
45–49	22,855	96.1	1.9	1.4	-	0.7
50–54	19,792	95.4	2.3	1.3	-	1.1
55–59	11,265	95.4	2.0	1.3	-	1.3
60–64	11,362	92.6	1.7	1.5	-	4.2
65–69	6,918	90.0	1.9	1.4	-	6.6
70–74	6,524	83.6	1.7	2.0	-	12.7
75–79	3,948	77.0	1.3	1.6	-	20.1
80 +	5,682	60.4	-	-	-	39.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	552,888	67.2	1.7	12.0	16.3	2.8
10–14	120,034	30.6	0.5	12.8	53.1	2.9
15–19	90,499	58.5	1.4	13.5	25.2	1.4
20–24	77,969	77.7	2.2	15.1	4.3	0.6
25–29	62,426	83.3	2.7	13.5	-	0.4
30–34	48,274	85.4	2.4	11.7	-	0.4
35–39	41,704	87.3	2.3	9.9	-	0.5
40–44	30,360	88.9	2.0	8.5	-	0.6
45–49	26,300	85.6	1.9	9.0	-	3.5
50–54	17,359	88.5	1.2	7.6	-	2.8
55–59	9,193	87.0	1.8	7.5	-	3.8
60–64	9,037	79.5	2.1	7.7	-	10.7
65–69	5,627	74.0	1.6	8.4	-	16.0
70–74	5,551	64.0	2.0	7.1	-	26.9
75–79	2,993	53.8	1.6	7.9	-	36.8
80 +	5,562	41.1	-	0.1	-	58.8

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and districts in Geita Region. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Geita Region ranged from 71.3 percent in Geita District Council to 66.7 percent in Mbogwe District Council.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from one (1.4) percent of the population in Geita District Council to three (3.1) percent in Nyang'hwale District Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2.0) percent of the population in Geita District Council to three (3.4) percent in Nyang'hwale 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); Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Geita Region	1,084,630	69.3	1.9	8.6	17.6	2.5
Rural	902,998	71.2	1.8	8.1	16.3	2.6
Urban	181,632	60.0	2.6	11.1	24.2	2.1
Male	531,742	71.5	2.2	5.1	19.0	2.2
Female	552,888	67.2	1.7	12.0	16.3	2.8
Geita	507,305	71.3	1.4	7.5	17.8	2.0
Nyang'hwale	91,037	68.9	3.1	7.4	17.3	3.4
Mbogwe	120,194	66.7	2.3	11.6	16.7	2.8
Bukombe	140,042	67.6	2.6	10.2	16.4	3.2
Chato	226,052	67.5	2.0	9.1	18.5	2.9

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 in Geita Region. Among age 10 years and above in the region, 64.5 percent (699,586 persons) were employed while the remaining 35.5 percent (385,044 persons) did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 14.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Geita Region were full-time students, 15.3 percent were home maintenance workers and 2.8 percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for three (3.1) 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,084,630	64.5	3.1	15.3	14.3	2.8
10–14	240,638	31.1	1.1	21.6	42.6	3.5
15–19	179,422	53.7	2.4	17.8	24.2	1.9
20–24	143,889	72.2	4.0	16.4	6.6	0.7
25–29	115,232	80.7	5.1	13.6	-	0.5
30–34	93,123	82.9	4.2	12.3	-	0.6
35–39	80,902	84.3	3.8	11.2	-	0.6
40–44	61,456	85.6	4.0	9.7	-	0.7
45–49	49,155	83.0	3.4	11.3	-	2.3
50–54	37,151	84.7	3.4	9.9	-	2.0
55–59	20,458	83.1	4.0	10.4	-	2.5
60–64	20,399	79.6	3.5	9.9	-	7.0
65–69	12,545	75.9	2.7	10.2	-	11.2
70–74	12,075	69.2	2.6	9.3	-	18.9
75–79	6,941	63.4	2.3	7.4	-	26.9
80 +	11,244	46.6	0.1	0.1	-	53.2

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas of Geita Region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (65.6 percent) than in urban areas (58.8 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was almost the same in urban and rural area (3 percent each).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	902,998	65.6	3.1	15.4	13.0	3.0
10–14	205,456	33.6	1.2	22.5	38.8	3.8
15–19	149,278	57.0	2.3	17.6	21.0	2.0
20–24	116,848	74.3	3.9	15.8	5.3	0.7
25–29	91,853	81.4	5.0	13.1	-	0.6
30–34	74,067	82.7	4.3	12.4	-	0.6
35–39	65,766	84.1	3.8	11.4	-	0.7
40–44	51,464	85.2	4.2	9.9	-	0.7
45–49	41,565	83.2	3.5	11.3	-	2.0
50–54	32,536	84.4	3.5	10.3	-	1.8
55–59	17,842	82.7	4.1	10.9	-	2.3
60–64	18,085	79.9	3.5	10.0	-	6.6
65–69	11,185	76.4	2.7	10.4	-	10.6
70–74	10,807	69.8	2.8	9.0	-	18.4
75–79	6,214	63.3	2.3	7.3	-	27.1
80 +	10,032	48.0	0.1	0.1	-	51.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	181,632	58.8	3.2	14.8	21.1	2.1
10–14	35,182	16.1	0.5	16.5	65.3	1.7
15–19	30,144	37.6	2.5	18.8	39.8	1.3
20–24	27,041	62.8	4.8	19.2	12.5	0.7
25–29	23,379	78.1	5.6	15.9	-	0.4
30–34	19,056	83.8	4.0	11.6	-	0.5
35–39	15,136	85.4	4.0	10.3	-	0.3
40–44	9,992	87.4	3.0	8.8	-	0.8
45–49	7,590	82.2	2.8	10.9	-	4.1
50–54	4,615	87.2	2.1	7.5	-	3.3
55–59	2,616	85.5	4.1	7.1	-	3.3
60–64	2,314	77.2	3.2	9.3	-	10.3
65–69	1,360	72.5	2.7	8.4	-	16.4
70–74	1,268	63.6	0.9	12.2	-	23.3
75–79	727	63.7	1.8	8.4	-	26.1
80 +	1,212	35.4	0.1	-	-	64.5

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (67.8 percent) compared with females (61.2 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (3.7 percent) than that of female (2.5 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	531,742	67.8	3.7	10.4	15.5	2.6
10–14	120,604	32.1	1.2	20.6	42.4	3.7
15–19	88,923	53.8	2.7	13.6	27.8	2.1
20–24	65,920	75.1	4.9	8.9	10.3	0.7
25–29	52,806	86.8	6.8	5.8	-	0.6
30–34	44,849	89.0	5.2	5.1	-	0.7
35–39	39,198	90.5	4.3	4.6	-	0.6
40–44	31,096	90.4	4.6	4.4	-	0.6
45–49	22,855	89.9	4.2	4.9	-	1.0
50–54	19,792	89.6	4.3	4.9	-	1.3
55–59	11,265	88.6	4.7	5.3	-	1.4
60–64	11,362	86.2	3.7	5.5	-	4.5
65–69	6,918	84.2	3.3	5.3	-	7.2
70–74	6,524	77.8	2.8	6.2	-	13.2
75–79	3,948	72.3	3.0	4.5	-	20.2
80 +	5,682	56.9	0.1	-	-	42.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	552,888	61.2	2.5	20.0	13.2	3.0
10–14	120,034	30.0	1.0	22.7	42.9	3.4
15–19	90,499	53.7	2.0	22.0	20.6	1.7
20–24	77,969	69.7	3.2	22.8	3.5	0.7
25–29	62,426	75.6	3.7	20.3	-	0.5
30–34	48,274	77.3	3.3	19.0	-	0.5
35–39	41,704	78.6	3.4	17.4	-	0.7
40–44	30,360	80.7	3.4	15.2	-	0.7
45–49	26,300	77.0	2.7	16.8	-	3.5
50–54	17,359	79.2	2.3	15.7	-	2.8
55–59	9,193	76.2	3.3	16.7	-	3.8
60–64	9,037	71.2	3.2	15.4	-	10.2
65–69	5,627	65.8	1.9	16.3	-	16.1
70–74	5,551	59.1	2.3	13.0	-	25.7
75–79	2,993	51.6	1.4	11.2	-	35.9
80 +	5,562	36.1	-	0.1	-	63.7

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Geita Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Geita Region with Geita District Council recording the highest proportion of 67.7 percent and Mbogwe District Council the lowest proportion (55.1 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities ranging from two (2.1) percent of the population in Geita District Council to five (5.0) percent in Nyang'hwale District Council. The proportion of persons who were unable to work varied from two (2.1) percent of the population in Geita District Council to about four (3.8) percent in Nyang'hwale District Council.

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); Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Geita Region	1,084,630	64.5	3.1	15.3	14.3	2.8
Rural	902,998	65.6	3.1	15.4	13.0	3.0
Urban	181,632	58.8	3.2	14.8	21.1	2.1
Male	531,742	67.8	3.7	10.4	15.5	2.6
Female	552,888	61.2	2.5	20.0	13.2	3.0
Geita	507,305	67.7	2.1	13.6	14.4	2.2
Nyang'hwale	91,037	64.5	5.0	12.2	14.3	4.0
Mbogwe	120,194	55.1	3.8	25.4	12.6	3.0
Bukombe	140,042	61.2	4.5	17.0	13.6	3.6
Chato	226,052	64.1	3.3	14.0	15.5	3.1

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (67.8 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture and family Worker category (about 13 percent each) (Table 10.13). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	699,063	0.2	5.0	13.3	67.8	13.1	0.2	0.4
10–14	74,733	0.0	2.2	2.8	24.2	69.2	0.3	1.1
15–19	96,401	0.2	3.7	9.8	72.2	13.2	0.4	0.6
20–24	103,848	0.2	5.1	14.2	72.9	7.1	0.2	0.3
25–29	92,992	0.3	7.0	17.8	69.3	5.3	0.1	0.2
30–34	77,232	0.3	6.9	18.6	69.4	4.6	0.1	0.2
35–39	68,228	0.2	5.9	17.4	72.0	4.2	0.1	0.2
40–44	52,585	0.4	5.8	15.8	74.0	3.8	0.0	0.2
45–49	40,813	0.4	5.5	13.6	75.4	4.8	0.1	0.3
50–54	31,483	0.2	4.8	11.6	78.9	4.2	0.0	0.3
55–59	16,995	0.3	6.6	12.1	76.6	4.1	0.0	0.4
60–64	16,231	0.2	3.1	10.5	81.8	4.0	-	0.4
65–69	9,526	0.1	2.7	9.7	82.6	4.8	0.0	0.2
70–74	8,353	0.2	2.0	9.8	81.7	5.9	0.1	0.3
75–79	4,397	0.5	1.8	9.9	81.1	6.2	0.1	0.5
80 +	5,244	0.2	1.4	8.5	83.4	5.7	0.1	0.6

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Geita Region	699,063	0.2	5.0	13.3	67.8	13.1	0.2	0.4
Rural	592,231	0.2	3.1	9.9	72.6	13.6	0.1	0.4
Urban	106,832	0.5	15.6	32.2	41.1	9.9	0.3	0.4
Male	360,427	0.2	6.6	15.0	65.5	12.1	0.2	0.4
Female	338,636	0.2	3.4	11.4	70.3	14.1	0.2	0.4
Geita	343,521	0.2	5.8	14.1	65.8	13.7	0.1	0.3
Nyang'hwale	58,719	0.1	2.3	9.6	70.1	16.8	0.4	0.6
Mbogwe	66,265	0.3	3.6	13.2	68.1	14.1	0.2	0.3
Bukombe	85,763	0.5	6.2	14.3	65.7	12.9	0.2	0.2
Chato	144,794	0.1	4.4	12.4	72.7	9.6	0.1	0.6

10.5 Main Occupation

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

professionals, technicians, farmers, small businesses, street vendors, shopkeepers, livestock keepers and fishermen.

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Geita Region (66.7 percent) while Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.3 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	699,063	1.2	1.0	3.6	0.5	0.4	3.2	2.0	3.6	66.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	8.5	6.9	0.6
10–14	74,733	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	1.9	1.1	65.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	8.3	17.3	1.8
15–19	96,401	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.5	2.3	69.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	8.8	12.5	0.9
20–24	103,848	1.4	1.2	4.1	0.5	0.5	3.5	2.2	3.9	67.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	8.7	4.9	0.5
25–29	92,992	1.4	1.5	5.4	0.5	0.4	3.8	2.6	5.1	63.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	9.1	4.4	0.5
30–34	77,232	1.6	1.4	5.3	0.6	0.6	4.2	2.7	5.1	62.8	0.3	1.2	0.7	8.9	4.5	0.3
35–39	68,228	1.6	1.4	4.9	0.5	0.5	3.8	2.4	4.9	64.8	0.3	1.3	0.6	8.4	4.2	0.3
40–44	52,585	1.8	1.5	4.8	0.7	0.5	3.0	2.0	4.2	66.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	8.4	4.0	0.4
45–49	40,813	2.2	1.4	4.9	0.6	0.4	2.4	1.7	3.7	68.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	8.1	4.4	0.4
50–54	31,483	2.0	1.7	4.7	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.2	3.3	71.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.2	3.8	0.3
55–59	16,995	1.5	1.6	5.5	0.7	0.3	2.7	1.5	3.1	70.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	7.4	3.9	0.5
60–64	16,231	1.4	1.0	4.3	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	74.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	7.5	4.4	0.4
65–69	9,526	1.6	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	2.6	74.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	8.0	4.6	0.6
70–74	8,353	1.2	1.1	4.5	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	2.5	73.4	0.7	0.5	-	7.8	4.8	0.3
75–79	4,397	1.3	1.3	3.9	0.8	-	1.1	0.4	2.3	74.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	7.0	5.7	0.9
80+	5,244	1.8	1.0	4.9	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.3	73.8	0.6	0.5	-	6.8	4.8	0.9

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Main Occupation; Geita 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
Geita Region	699,063	1.2	1.0	3.6	0.5	0.4	3.2	2.0	3.6	66.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	8.5	6.9	0.6
Rural	592,231	1.1	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.3	2.6	72.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	7.9	6.7	0.6
Urban	106,832	2.1	1.7	5.9	0.7	1.3	11.3	6.0	9.3	37.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	11.7	8.1	1.1
Male	360,427	1.4	1.2	4.0	0.5	0.4	2.7	1.9	5.0	64.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	8.5	6.6	0.6
Female	338,636	1.0	0.9	3.3	0.5	0.3	3.8	2.1	2.2	69.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	8.5	7.3	0.7
Geita	343,521	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.6	0.4	4.0	2.1	4.3	64.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	9.9	7.0	0.4
Nyang'hwale	58,719	1.3	3.4	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	2.2	1.9	66.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	8.8	9.5	0.7
Mbogwe	66,265	1.4	1.0	3.2	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.4	3.4	69.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	7.6	7.8	0.7
Bukombe	85,763	1.1	1.1	4.7	0.5	0.5	3.9	1.8	4.5	65.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	9.1	6.2	0.4
Chato	144,794	1.8	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	73.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	5.2	5.6	1.2

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (67.8 percent) than any other industry, followed by Domestic Services (7.4 percent) and 'Trade and Commerce' (5.7 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons was Information and Communication (0.1 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Geita 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	699,063	67.8	2.2	5.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.4	5.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.4	2.0
10–14	74,733	65.9	2.7	4.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.3	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	6.0
15–19	96,401	70.4	2.0	4.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	2.0	5.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.4
20–24	103,848	67.7	2.0	5.3	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	5.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.7	1.1
25–29	92,992	63.8	2.2	6.2	2.0	0.2	0.9	1.8	2.8	6.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.2	6.9	1.4
30–34	77,232	64.3	2.2	6.2	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.2	6.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.3	6.7	1.3
35–39	68,228	66.2	2.4	5.8	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.1	6.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	6.0	1.2
40–44	52,585	68.4	2.5	5.7	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.2	5.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	6.1	0.9
45–49	40,813	69.0	1.8	5.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.4	6.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	6.3	1.1
50–54	31,483	73.1	2.0	4.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.7	4.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.3	6.3	1.0
55–59	16,995	70.8	1.7	5.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	4.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	1.2
60–64	16,231	75.3	1.7	3.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	6.8	0.8
65–69	9,526	76.6	1.7	4.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.7	0.9
70–74	8,353	77.3	1.7	4.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.2	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.9	0.6
75–79	4,397	74.6	1.8	4.6	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.3	5.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	7.4	0.6
80+	5,244	74.8	2.2	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	8.1	0.6

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

District	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestoc k and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricit y Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environmen t	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commer ce	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
Geita Region	699,063	67.8	2.2	5.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.4	5.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	7.4	2.0
Rural	592,231	72.7	2.2	4.8	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.7	5.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	6.5	1.5
Urban	106,832	40.6	1.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	1.9	3.9	6.5	7.7	1.1	2.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	2.2	0.7	12.3	4.3
Male	360,427	65.9	3.1	6.4	1.7	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.1	5.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	6.2	2.2
Female	338,636	69.8	1.3	3.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.9	2.7	5.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	8.7	1.7
Geita	343,521	67.4	1.9	6.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.7	3.0	4.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	6.8	2.2
Nyang'hwale	58,719	62.3	5.5	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.2	10.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	10.1	1.3
Mbogwe	66,265	67.2	1.5	3.2	1.8	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	10.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	7.8	1.8
Bukombe	85,763	65.1	1.3	6.4	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	2.4	6.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	8.5	1.8
Chato	144,794	72.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	6.9	1.9

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 a survey.

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Geita Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.4 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; Geita 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
Geita Region	637	0.04	23,337	1.4	13,984	0.82	15,492	0.91	11,053	0.65	10,362	0.61	209	0.01
Geita	311	0.04	10,719	1.3	6,352	0.8	7,176	0.9	5,246	0.7	4,704	0.6	68	0.0
Nyang'hwale	55	0.04	2,319	1.6	1,326	0.9	1,457	1.0	945	0.7	1,548	1.1	34	0.0
Mbogwe	71	0.04	1,902	1.0	1,151	0.6	1,383	0.7	829	0.4	905	0.5	14	0.0
Bukombe	92	0.04	2,139	1.0	1,398	0.6	1,489	0.7	1,270	0.6	1,102	0.5	28	0.0
Chato	108	0.03	6,258	1.7	3,757	1.0	3,987	1.1	2,763	0.8	2,103	0.6	65	0.0

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex in Geita Region. Results show that out of all private household population of 1,711,345 persons enumerated in Geita Region, 637 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (311 persons) were found in Geita District, followed by Chato District Council (108 persons). Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	637	0.04	372	0.04	265	0.03	1,711,345	845,735	865,610
0 – 4	122	0.04	76	0.05	46	0.03	336,007	167,990	168,017
5 – 9	96	0.03	58	0.04	38	0.03	290,702	145,997	144,705
10 – 14	89	0.04	53	0.04	36	0.03	240,638	120,604	120,034
15 – 19	53	0.03	36	0.04	17	0.02	179,422	88,923	90,499
20 – 24	67	0.05	35	0.05	32	0.04	143,889	65,920	77,969
25 – 29	32	0.03	19	0.04	13	0.02	115,232	52,806	62,426
30 – 34	36	0.04	20	0.04	16	0.03	93,123	44,849	48,274
35 – 39	31	0.04	11	0.03	20	0.05	80,902	39,198	41,704
40 – 44	29	0.05	19	0.06	10	0.03	61,456	31,096	30,360
45 – 49	15	0.03	7	0.03	8	0.03	49,155	22,855	26,300
50 – 54	14	0.04	7	0.04	7	0.04	37,151	19,792	17,359
55 – 59	8	0.04	5	0.04	3	0.03	20,458	11,265	9,193
60 – 64	12	0.06	7	0.06	5	0.06	20,399	11,362	9,037
65 – 69	8	0.06	5	0.07	3	0.05	12,545	6,918	5,627
70 – 74	11	0.09	5	0.08	6	0.11	12,075	6,524	5,551
75 – 79	6	0.09	5	0.13	1	0.03	6,947	3,954	2,993
80+	8	0.07	4	0.07	4	0.07	11,244	5,682	5,562

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	528	0.04	316	0.04	212	0.03	1,439,626	714,942	724,684
0 – 4	104	0.04	63	0.04	41	0.03	287,056	143,430	143,626
5 – 9	80	0.03	49	0.04	31	0.03	249,572	125,729	123,843
10 – 14	79	0.04	49	0.05	30	0.03	205,456	103,873	101,583
15 – 19	44	0.03	29	0.04	15	0.02	149,278	75,450	73,828
20 – 24	54	0.05	31	0.06	23	0.04	116,848	54,655	62,193
25 – 29	26	0.03	15	0.04	11	0.02	91,853	42,307	49,546
30 – 34	27	0.04	15	0.04	12	0.03	74,067	35,237	38,830
35 – 39	20	0.03	8	0.03	12	0.03	65,766	31,362	34,404
40 – 44	25	0.05	17	0.07	8	0.03	51,464	25,604	25,860
45 – 49	13	0.03	7	0.04	6	0.03	41,565	19,303	22,262
50 – 54	11	0.03	6	0.04	5	0.03	32,536	17,116	15,420
55 – 59	6	0.03	5	0.05	1	0.01	17,842	9,802	8,040
60 – 64	11	0.06	6	0.06	5	0.06	18,085	10,136	7,949
65 – 69	7	0.06	5	0.08	2	0.04	11,185	6,208	4,977
70 – 74	10	0.09	4	0.07	6	0.12	10,807	5,927	4,880
75 – 79	6	0.10	5	0.14	1	0.04	6,214	3,601	2,613
80+	5	0.05	2	0.04	3	0.06	10,032	5,202	4,830

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	109	0.04	56	0.04	53	0.04	271,719	130,793	140,926
0 – 4	18	0.04	13	0.05	5	0.02	48,951	24,560	24,391
5 – 9	16	0.04	9	0.04	7	0.03	41,130	20,268	20,862
10 – 14	10	0.03	4	0.02	6	0.03	35,182	16,731	18,451
15 – 19	9	0.03	7	0.05	2	0.01	30,144	13,473	16,671
20 – 24	13	0.05	4	0.04	9	0.06	27,041	11,265	15,776
25 – 29	6	0.03	4	0.04	2	0.02	23,379	10,499	12,880
30 – 34	9	0.05	5	0.05	4	0.04	19,056	9,612	9,444
35 – 39	11	0.07	3	0.04	8	0.11	15,136	7,836	7,300
40 – 44	4	0.04	2	0.04	2	0.04	9,992	5,492	4,500
45 – 49	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.05	7,590	3,552	4,038
50 – 54	3	0.07	1	0.04	2	0.10	4,615	2,676	1,939
55 – 59	2	0.08	0	0.00	2	0.17	2,616	1,463	1,153
60 – 64	1	0.04	1	0.08	0	0.00	2,314	1,226	1,088
65 – 69	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.15	1,360	710	650
70 – 74	1	0.08	1	0.17	0	0.00	1,268	597	671
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	733	353	380
80+	3	0.25	2	0.42	1	0.14	1,212	480	732

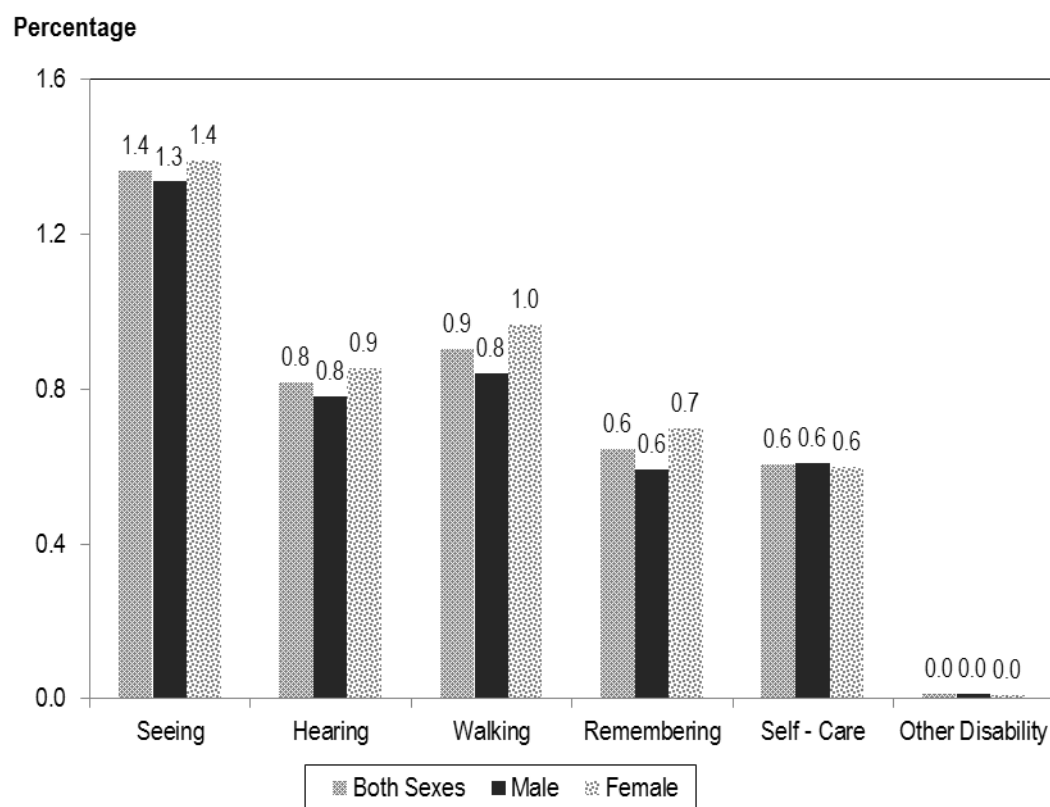
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability for Geita Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported type of disability (1.4 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (0.9 percent) and difficulty in hearing (0.8 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 further revealed that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to 8.6 percent for those aged 60-69 years. A similar pattern is in observed in all types of disability in Geita Region.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.2	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.0
50 – 59	5.7	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.0	5.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	6.1	2.1	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.0
60 – 69	8.6	2.9	4.8	2.0	1.1	0.0	8.2	2.4	3.8	1.5	1.0	0.0	9.1	3.5	6.1	2.6	1.4	0.0
70+	16.9	6.7	10.1	5.0	4.0	0.0	17.0	5.8	8.9	4.2	3.4	0.0	16.7	7.7	11.6	6.0	4.6	0.0

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



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

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

Age Group	Both Sexes						Type of Disability						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0
10 – 19	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.3	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.1	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.0
50 – 59	5.7	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.6	0.0	5.3	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	6.1	2.1	3.7	1.5	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	8.5	3.0	4.8	2.0	1.1	0.0	8.1	2.5	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.0	9.0	3.5	6.0	2.6	1.4	0.0
70+	16.7	6.7	10.0	4.9	3.9	0.0	16.9	5.8	8.8	4.1	3.3	0.0	16.5	7.8	11.4	5.9	4.5	0.0

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

Age Group	Both Sexes						Type of Disability						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0
0–9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
10–19	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
20–29	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
30–39	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
40–49	3.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.9	1.1	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
50–59	5.6	1.2	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	5.2	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	6.2	1.8	4.1	1.7	0.7	0.0
60–69	9.4	2.6	5.1	1.9	1.3	0.0	8.6	2.1	4.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	10.2	3.2	6.4	2.1	1.4	0.0
70+	18.3	6.7	11.3	5.9	4.7	0.0	18.4	6.7	9.4	4.7	3.9	0.0	18.2	6.7	12.8	6.9	5.4	0.0

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. The 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 in Geita Region. The Census results indicate that 76 percent of private households in Geita Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural (82.2 percent) than in urban areas (49.8 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Geita 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)
Geita Region	283,584	76.0	3.3	18.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3
Rural	228,714	82.2	3.5	12.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2
Urban	54,870	49.8	2.3	43.3	1.0	3.1	0.3	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 (65 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 10 percent of seniors citizen (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status; Geita 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	283,584	76.0	3.3	18.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3
Below 15	991	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4
15 – 19	3,701	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.7	4.3	2.7
20 – 24	19,630	5.0	8.4	14.1	12.9	13.2	8.1	14.7
25 – 29	37,334	10.4	15.3	23.0	20.0	23.8	23.8	17.7
30 – 34	41,978	13.1	15.9	20.9	21.8	20.2	18.7	14.4
35 – 39	42,043	14.8	13.9	15.2	13.3	14.9	12.6	18.3
40 – 44	34,358	13.0	10.8	8.8	8.8	9.9	10.8	10.2
45 – 49	35,346	14.0	12.3	6.5	9.4	8.3	8.4	8.3
50 – 54	20,256	8.2	6.5	3.5	4.8	2.2	5.5	4.2
55 – 59	11,816	4.8	4.3	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.6	3.0
60 – 64	12,678	5.3	4.6	1.5	2.7	1.3	2.3	2.2
65+	23,454	10.1	5.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	4.2
Total Age Groups	283,584	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right on 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. Thirty one (30.6) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only five (4.8) percent of households had title deeds. Most of the ownership of land was customary (55.6 percent) (Table 12.3). However, about 17 (16.5) percent of households in urban areas had title deeds on the land where their houses are built compared with three (3) 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Geita Region	215,420	4.8	0.8	1.6	55.6	6.5	0.1	30.6
Rural	188,095	3.1	0.4	0.8	59.1	5.9	0.1	30.7
Urban	27,325	16.5	3.9	7.3	31.9	10.3	0.0	30.0

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 66.6 percent of private households in Geita Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (28.6 percent) and mud and leaves four (4.2) percent. Ninety five (95) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials

(iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 60.2 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged from 56 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 71.5 percent in Geita District.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Geita 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
Geita Region	283,584	66.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	28.6	4.2	0.1	0.1
Rural	228,714	59.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	34.5	5.1	0.2	0.1
Urban	54,870	94.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
Geita	134,608	71.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	24.8	3.5	0.2	0.1
Nyang'hwale	21,626	55.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	39.5	4.5	0.0	0.1
Mbogwe	29,799	59.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	34.1	6.2	0.2	0.0
Bukombe	37,660	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	26.5	4.9	0.1	0.1
Chato	59,891	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	31.7	4.2	0.1	0.1

12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling and district for Geita Region. The table indicates that 71.7 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (27.1 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (66.2 percent), followed by earth or sand (32.1 percent). On the other hand, 81.2 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (17.7 percent). Across districts, 33.4 percent of the total private households in Bukombe used modern flooring material (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood), followed by 32.7 percent of private households in Geita District 22 percent in Chato District.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Material Used for Flooring; Geita 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
Geita Region	283,584	27.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	71.7	0.1
Rural	228,714	17.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	81.2	0.1
Urban	54,870	66.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.1	0.0
Geita	134,608	31.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	66.9	0.0
Nyang'hwale	21,626	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	84.5	0.0
Mbogwe	29,799	19.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	78.8	0.1
Bukombe	37,660	32.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	66.0	0.1
Chato	59,891	21.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	77.8	0.0

12.6 Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 48.5 percent of all private households in Geita Region had their main house walls built of sundried bricks. Other materials commonly used for walls were baked bricks (34.4 percent) and poles and mud (12.5 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used baked bricks (65.3 percent) as building material for walls, followed by sundried bricks (24.8 percent). In rural areas, the main wall material used were sundried bricks (54.2 percent), followed by baked bricks (26.9 percent) and poles and mud (14.8 percent).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Geita 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
Geita Region	283,584	0.5	1.9	48.5	34.4	0.2	0.2	12.5	1.8	0.1
Rural	228,714	0.5	1.0	54.2	26.9	0.2	0.2	14.8	2.1	0.1
Urban	54,870	0.7	5.6	24.8	65.3	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.4	0.0
Geita	134,608	0.7	2.3	45.5	41.8	0.2	0.1	7.7	1.5	0.1
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.1	2.8	78.5	11.2	0.0	0.1	5.5	1.7	0.0
Mbogwe	29,799	0.4	1.2	42.8	28.3	0.3	0.3	24.0	2.7	0.0
Bukombe	37,660	0.7	1.3	37.0	38.4	0.1	0.2	20.5	1.7	0.0
Chato	59,891	0.2	1.2	54.4	26.4	0.0	0.1	15.2	2.2	0.1

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is a 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 64 percent of the households in Geita Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 19.2 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 16 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (31.7 percent) than rural areas (28 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

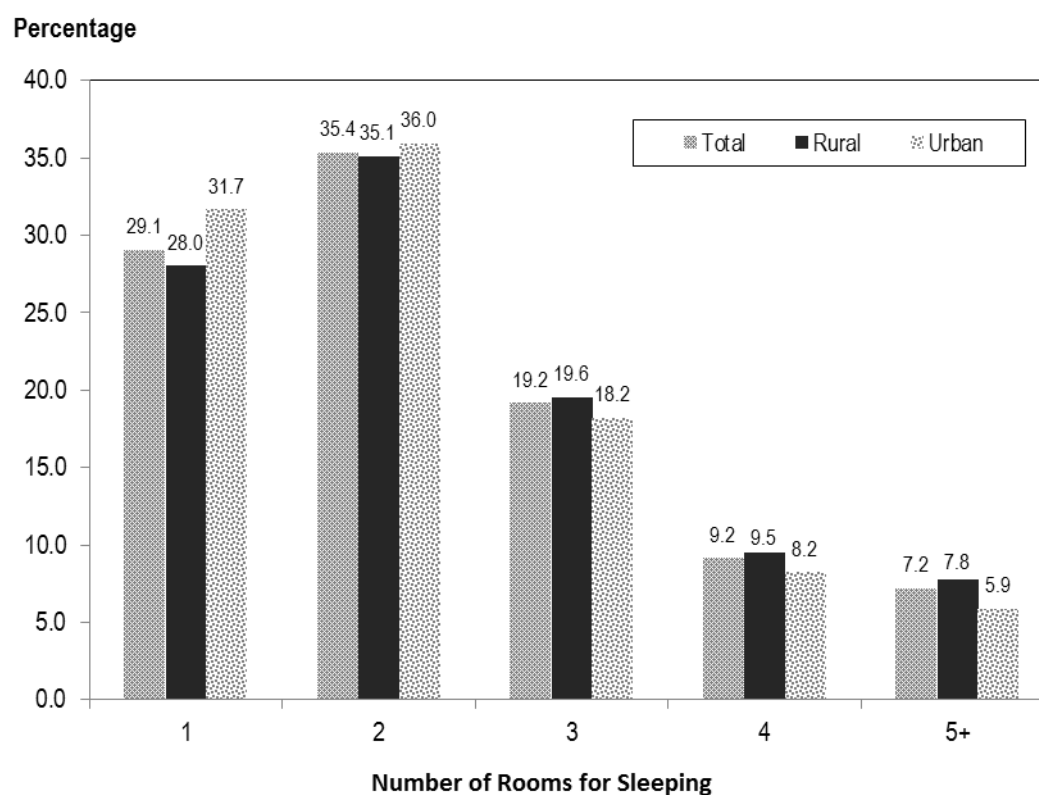


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Geita Region	6.0	283,584	29.1	35.4	19.2	9.2	7.2	2.4
Male headed household	4.2	203,200	27.2	36.3	19.5	9.5	7.5	2.4
Female headed household	10.8	80,384	36.8	31.4	18.0	8.0	5.9	2.3
Rural	6.3	228,714	28.0	35.1	19.6	9.5	7.8	2.4
Urban	5.0	54,870	31.7	36.0	18.2	8.2	5.9	2.2
Geita	5.9	134,608	31.0	35.2	18.6	8.5	6.7	2.3
Nyang'hwale	6.7	21,626	17.8	35.6	22.7	12.4	11.5	2.8
Mbogwe	6.4	29,799	27.3	34.7	19.9	10.1	7.9	2.5
Bukombe	5.9	37,660	28.7	34.7	19.8	9.4	7.4	2.4
Chato	6.0	59,891	30.0	36.3	18.5	8.8	6.4	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, seven (7) percent of private households in Geita Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water, (1.4 percent had water piped into their houses, 0.2 percent piped into yard and 5.8 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 10 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 of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 2.6 percent in Nyang'hwale District to 16.8 percent in Mbogwe District.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Drinking Water; Geita 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
Geita Region	283,584	1.4	0.2	5.8	7.0	17.5	1.6	33.5	38.1	18.1	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.1	3.9	66.6
Male Headed	203,200	1.4	0.2	5.6	7.0	17.3	1.6	33.1	38.3	18.3	0.2	0.3	5.7	0.1	4.0	66.9
Female Headed	80,384	1.3	0.2	6.1	7.2	17.8	1.6	34.2	37.5	17.7	0.3	0.2	6.3	0.1	3.5	65.6
Rural	228,714	1.4	0.1	5.4	7.1	13.5	1.5	29.0	42.5	20.9	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.1	4.0	70.9
Urban	54,870	1.5	0.6	7.4	6.6	33.9	2.1	52.1	19.7	6.4	0.2	0.4	17.8	0.1	3.2	47.8
Geita	134,608	0.7	0.2	3.2	4.8	16.7	1.8	27.4	37.1	24.6	0.2	0.3	6.7	0.2	3.4	72.5
Nyang'hwale	21,626	1.3	0.1	1.2	1.8	5.1	1.6	11.1	54.0	28.5	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	3.4	89.0
Mbogwe	29,799	3.0	0.4	13.4	15.1	16.1	1.1	49.1	34.6	6.6	0.3	0.2	7.2	0.1	1.7	50.7
Bukombe	37,660	1.4	0.4	7.7	5.7	24.5	0.9	40.6	35.0	11.2	0.2	0.3	9.1	0.1	3.3	59.2
Chato	59,891	2.1	0.1	8.0	10.8	19.9	1.8	42.7	38.1	9.9	0.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	6.4	57.2

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

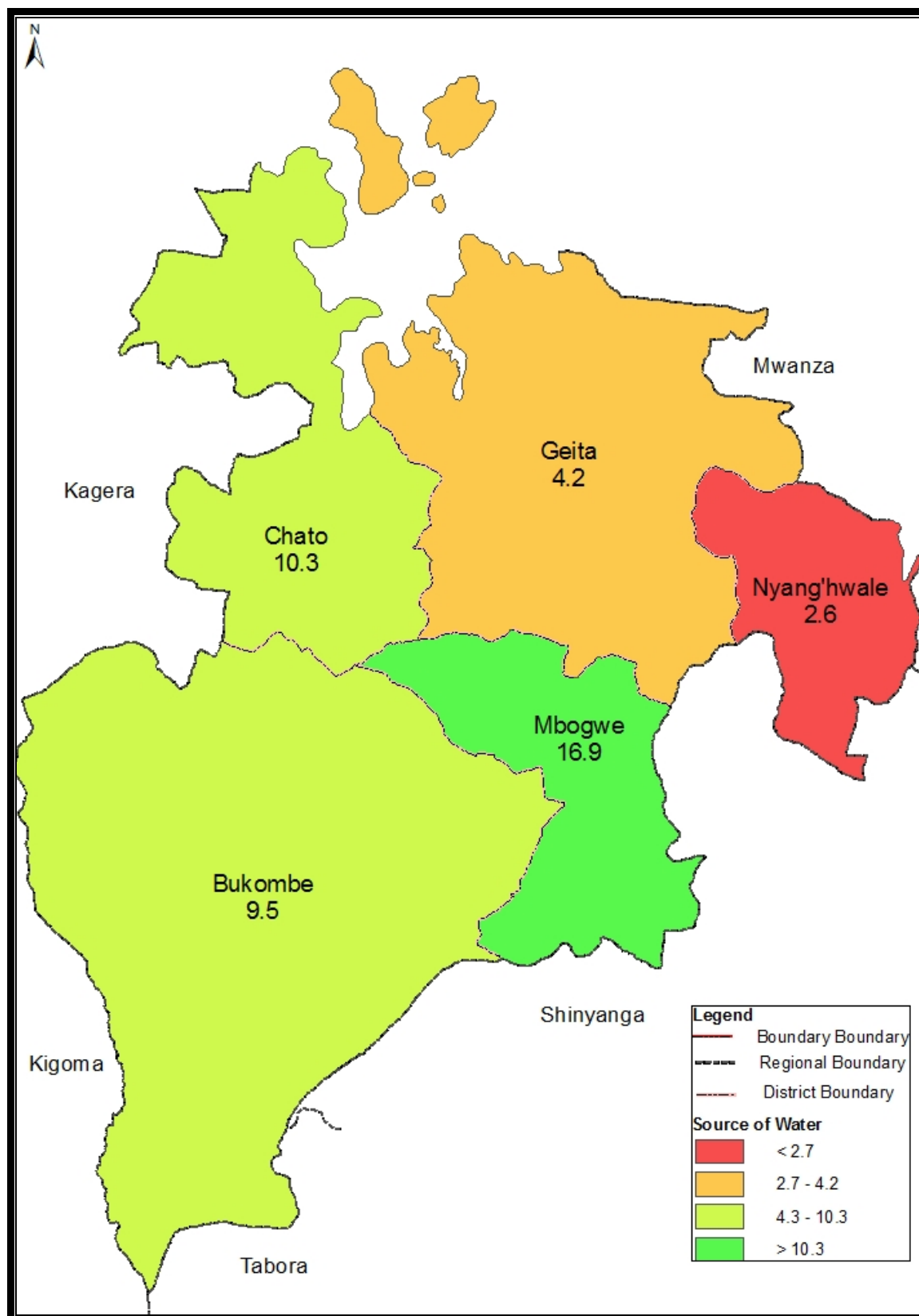
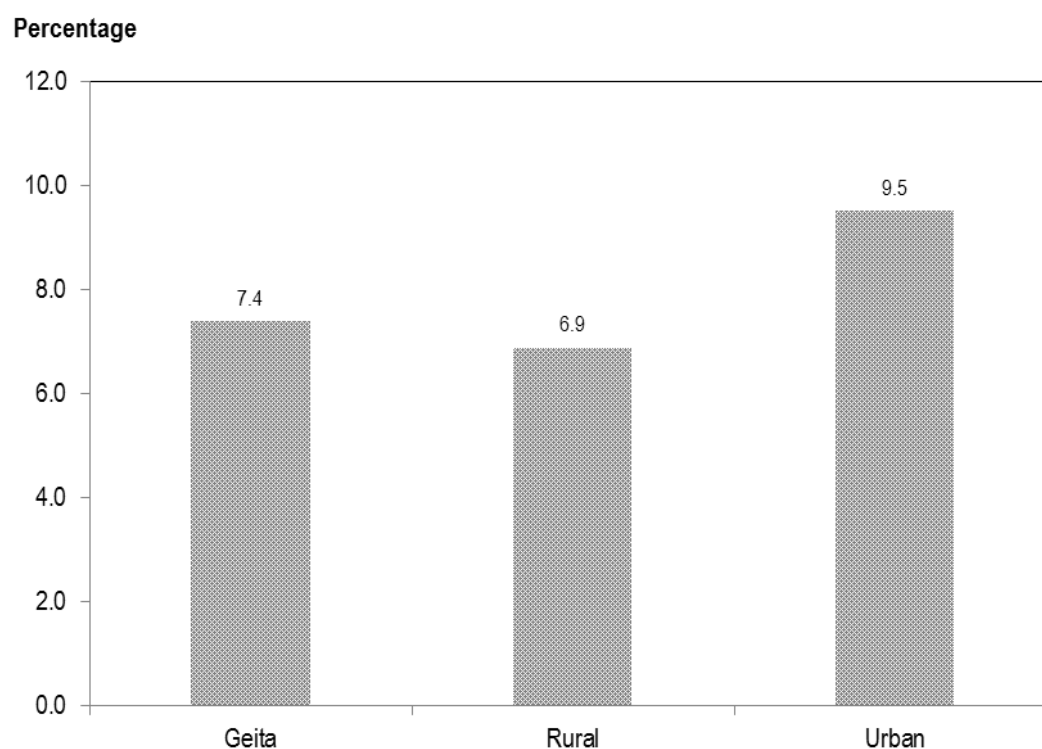


Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Geita Region, 2012 Census



12.9 Source of Energy

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

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9. The results underscore the fact that the use of modern source of energy for cooking in Geita Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only about two (1.7) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (98 percent) reported using wood-fuel (firewood - 67 percent and charcoal - 31 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Nyang'hwale district (9 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 20.6 percent in Mbogwe district to 42.4 percent in Bukombe district).

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

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												Not Applicable
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	
Geita Region	283,584	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	30.8	66.9	0.2	0.0	0.3
Male headed household	203,200	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	30.5	67.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Female headed household	80,384	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	31.6	66.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Rural	228,714	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	19.9	78.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	54,870	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	76.2	19.9	0.1	0.0	0.5
Geita	134,608	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	33.6	63.7	0.1	0.1	0.4
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.0	89.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mbogwe	29,799	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	20.6	76.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Bukombe	37,660	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	42.4	55.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Chato	59,891	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	30.1	68.4	0.1	0.0	0.2

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Geita Region. Observation on the table shows that 53 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting, followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (31 percent). Only 10 percent of households in Geita 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) (58 percent), followed by electricity (23 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (52 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (35 percent).

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

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	
Geita Region	283,584	7.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	13.5	39.6	2.8	1.5	30.7
Male headed household	203,200	7.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	13.6	39.0	2.8	1.5	31.5
Female headed household	80,384	8.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	13.3	41.1	2.8	1.5	28.6
Rural	228,714	5.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	9.9	42.0	2.3	1.8	35.3
Urban	54,870	18.9	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	28.6	29.4	5.1	0.6	11.6
Geita	134,608	12.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	15.1	43.9	3.2	1.1	20.9
Nyang'hwale	21,626	5.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.9	22.2	1.5	1.8	60.1
Mbogwe	29,799	2.6	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.3	8.2	19.8	2.3	2.4	58.3
Bukombe	37,660	3.1	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	15.0	30.1	3.3	2.6	40.5
Chato	59,891	4.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	14.3	52.0	2.6	1.3	22.2

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Geita district had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (13.9 percent), followed by Nyang'hwale district seven (7) percent).

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

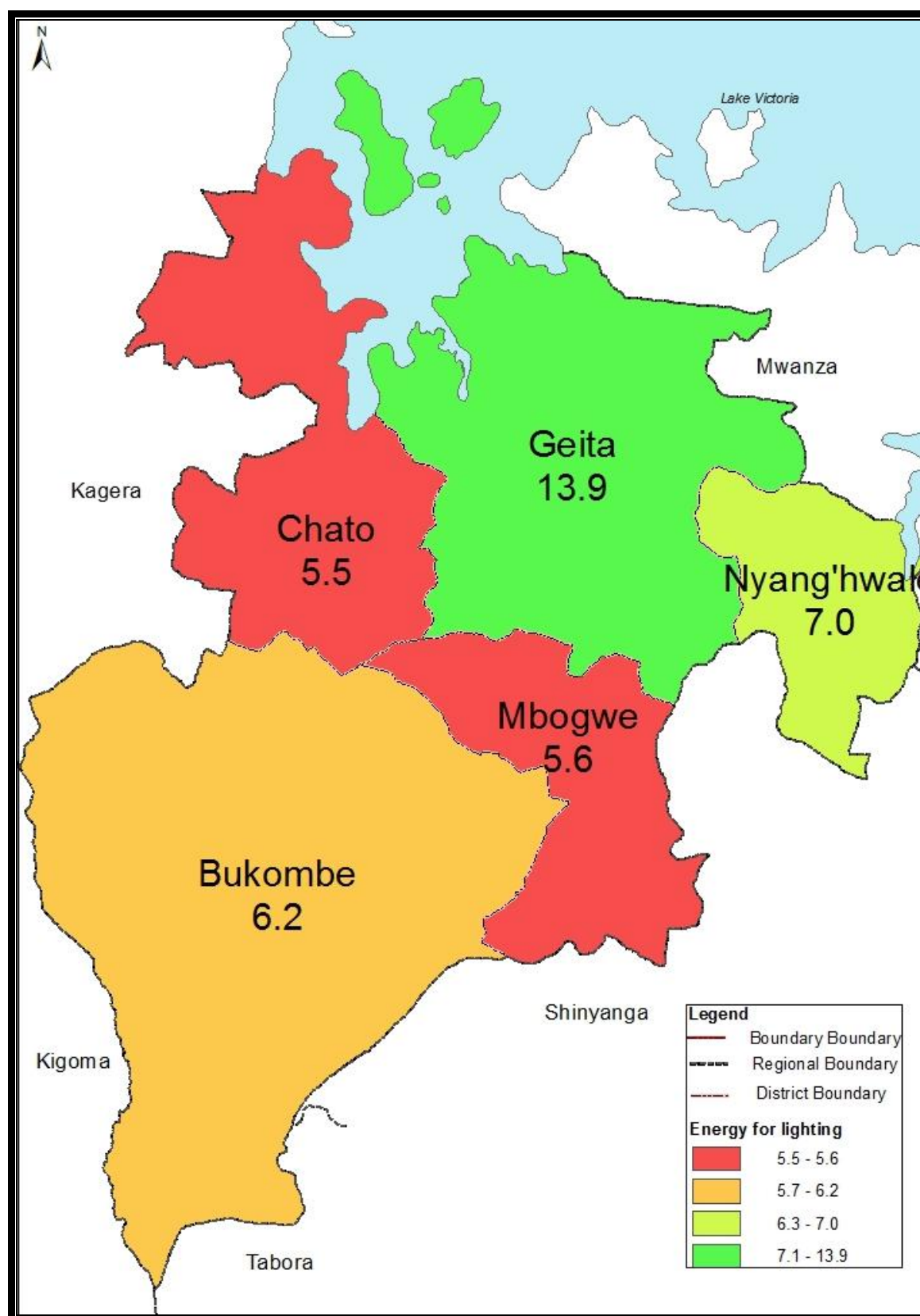
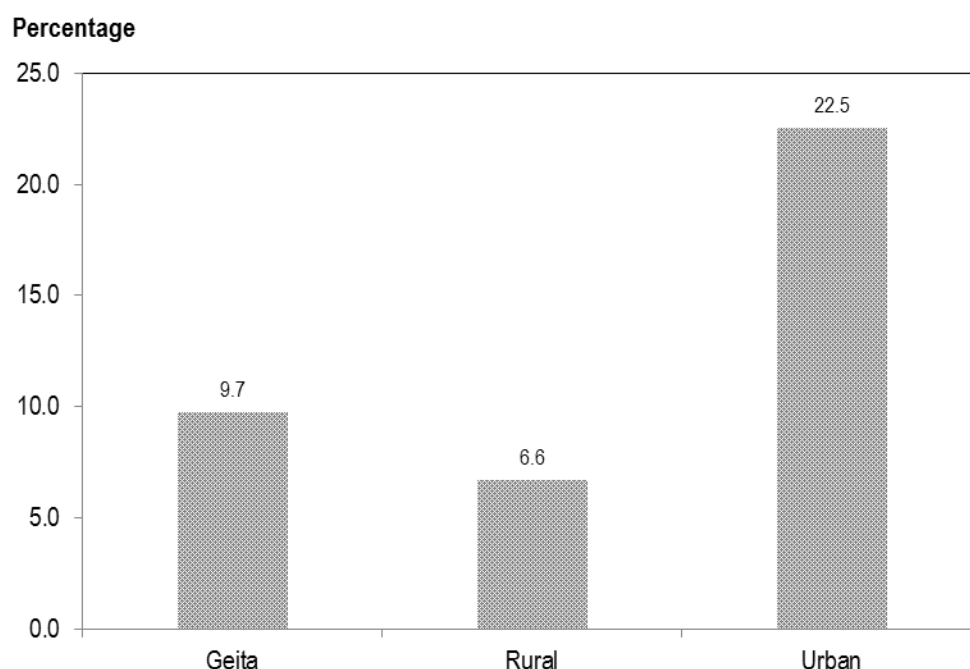


Figure 12.3 indicates that about 10 percent of households in Geita Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (22.5 percent) compared with rural households seven (6.6) percent.

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence . The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility used by households in Geita Region was Pit Latrine without Slab/open pit (38 percent), followed by Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil (29.4 percent). About 11 percent of households in Geita Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Nyang'hwale (30.6 percent), followed by Mbogwe district (17.6 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Non - Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
Geita Region	283,584	0.4	0.9	4.9	2.3	3.9	7.4	0.3	20.1	1.5	29.4	38.0	0.0	11.1	80.0
Male headed household	203,200	0.4	0.9	4.8	2.3	3.8	7.4	0.3	19.9	1.4	29.7	38.4	0.0	10.5	80.0
Female headed household	80,384	0.4	0.9	5.0	2.4	4.1	7.4	0.3	20.5	1.6	28.6	36.8	0.0	12.4	79.4
Rural	228,714	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.9	2.6	5.9	0.4	11.8	0.6	32.6	41.8	0.0	13.3	88.3
Urban	54,870	1.6	3.1	18.7	8.1	9.2	13.9	0.1	54.7	5.1	16.3	22.1	0.0	1.7	45.2
Geita	134,608	0.5	1.3	6.4	3.2	4.4	7.2	0.2	23.2	2.0	27.2	38.9	0.0	8.8	76.9
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	3.2	5.7	0.1	10.6	0.6	28.2	30.0	0.1	30.6	89.5
Mbogwe	29,799	0.3	0.5	2.5	1.5	3.0	7.5	0.3	15.6	1.0	28.4	37.3	0.1	17.6	84.4
Bukombe	37,660	0.6	0.8	6.8	2.3	4.5	8.6	0.5	24.1	1.5	32.0	33.6	0.1	8.7	75.9
Chato	59,891	0.2	0.4	2.8	1.4	3.0	7.8	0.5	16.1	1.0	33.7	41.9	0.0	7.4	84.0

12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal in Geita Region. The results shows that 46.4 percent of the private households reported other dumping as their main method of refuse disposal, followed by burying/pit (31.3 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 2.5 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Geita Region	283,584	0.6	1.1	18.6	2.0	31.3	46.4
Male headed household	203,200	0.5	1.0	18.4	2.0	32.0	46.1
Female headed household	80,384	0.7	1.3	19.1	2.2	29.5	47.2
Rural	228,714	0.1	0.5	15.3	1.8	29.1	53.1
Urban	54,870	2.5	3.5	32.0	2.9	40.4	18.6
Geita	134,608	1.1	1.7	21.8	2.2	31.5	41.8
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.1	0.1	11.0	1.1	16.8	71.0
Mbogwe	29,799	0.2	1.1	15.7	1.8	21.9	59.2
Bukombe	37,660	0.3	1.2	16.6	2.5	32.2	47.2
Chato	59,891	0.0	0.1	16.8	1.8	40.4	41.0

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that a hand hoe was the most commonly owned households asset (79.5 percent), followed by a house (75.4 percent), mobile phone (65.8 percent), land or farm (63.0 percent), bicycles (61.5 percent) and radio (59.2 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (69.1 percent) than female headed households (57.6 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 64 percent of male headed households compared with 47.3 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 61.5 percent of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (48.0 percent) compared with male headed households (66.8 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Geita Region	283,584	59.2	0.9	65.8	61.5	1.1	3.9
Male headed household	203,200	64.0	0.9	69.1	66.8	1.2	4.4
Female headed household	80,384	47.3	0.8	57.6	48.0	0.8	2.6
Rural	228,714	57.7	0.9	62.0	64.7	0.6	3.5
Urban	54,870	65.8	1.0	81.8	48.1	2.9	5.6
Geita	134,608	59.7	0.9	67.9	58.5	1.3	3.9
Nyang'hwale	21,626	60.4	0.6	56.5	74.2	0.4	4.7
Mbogwe	29,799	59.9	1.1	65.3	71.3	0.9	4.9
Bukombe	37,660	63.5	0.8	67.4	65.9	1.3	4.9
Chato	59,891	54.8	0.9	63.8	56.0	0.7	2.7

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Geita Region	283,584	0.2	0.2	7.2	2.3	17.6	0.5
Male headed household	203,200	0.2	0.2	7.6	2.3	18.5	0.5
Female headed household	80,384	0.1	0.1	6.2	2.3	15.3	0.4
Rural	228,714	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.6	15.2	0.2
Urban	54,870	0.2	0.3	23.1	9.5	27.4	1.7
Geita	134,608	0.2	0.2	10.2	3.8	18.8	0.8
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.5	17.5	0.1
Mbogwe	29,799	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.3	17.4	0.2
Bukombe	37,660	0.1	0.2	6.0	1.1	19.4	0.4
Chato	59,891	0.1	0.1	4.5	1.3	13.8	0.3

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Geita Region	283,584	1.5	0.9	6.1	8.7
Male headed household	203,200	1.5	0.9	6.4	9.5
Female headed household	80,384	1.6	0.8	5.3	6.7
Rural	228,714	0.4	0.4	6.5	10.5
Urban	54,870	6.1	3.0	4.5	1.4
Geita	134,608	2.6	1.3	6.5	5.4
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.2	0.3	5.5	27.8
Mbogwe	29,799	0.3	0.4	7.5	19.0
Bukombe	37,660	0.7	0.8	3.4	8.3
Chato	59,891	0.7	0.6	6.3	4.3

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

District	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Geita Region	283,584	0.7	79.5	3.4	9.3	1.3	75.4	63.0
Male headed household	203,200	0.7	80.3	3.7	10.2	1.4	76.2	64.6
Female headed household	80,384	0.7	77.2	2.7	7.1	1.0	73.5	59.0
Rural	228,714	0.7	84.6	2.8	11.2	1.3	82.0	69.6
Urban	54,870	0.7	58.0	5.8	1.7	1.2	47.8	35.6
Geita	134,608	0.6	77.5	2.6	6.1	0.9	71.7	57.3
Nyang'hwale	21,626	0.8	88.2	4.6	27.4	1.5	88.0	80.9
Mbogwe	29,799	0.9	83.3	6.0	19.1	2.3	79.7	71.2
Bukombe	37,660	1.1	76.6	5.3	9.6	2.7	72.8	63.9
Chato	59,891	0.6	80.6	2.3	5.0	0.8	78.8	64.9

12.13 Social Security Schemes

A social security fund provides household members with long and short terms 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 secure than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, four (4.3) percent of all private households in Geita 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 about two (2)

percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in those two schemes. Districts with the highest proportion of households registered in social security schemes were Geita District (5.1 percent) and Nyang'hwale Districts (4.6 percent), followed by Chato District (3.7 percent).

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Geita Region	4.3	1.0	0.03	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.6
Rural	2.9	0.3	0.02	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6
Urban	9.9	4.0	0.05	0.9	2.8	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.5
Geita	5.1	1.8	0.03	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.7
Nyang'hwale	4.6	0.3	0.01	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	1.4
Mbogwe	3.1	0.1	0.01	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.4
Bukombe	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.1
Chato	3.7	0.4	0.04	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.4

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Information collected primarily aimed at determining 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 224,402 out of 283,584 households in the region (equivalent to 79 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Geita District Council (98,891 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby about 12 percent of households (27,179 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

It was further revealed that proportion of households involved in agriculture district ranged from 73.5 percent in Geita District to 91.4 percent in Nyang'hwale District Councils.

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

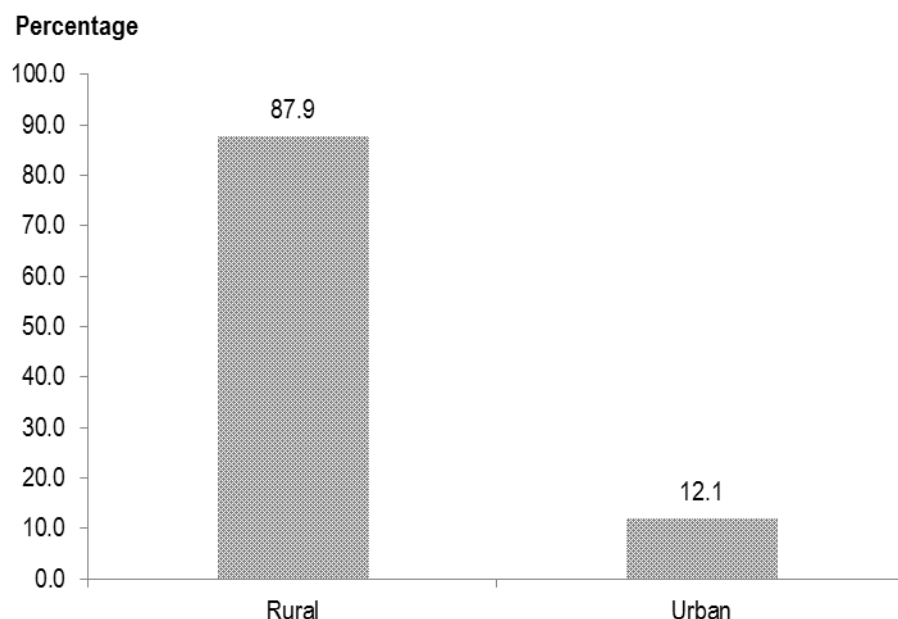
District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Geita Region	283,584	224,402	79.1	87.9	12.1
Geita	134,608	98,891	73.5	86.0	14.0
Nyang'hwale	21,626	19,767	91.4	100.0	N/A
Mbogwe	29,799	25,791	86.5	93.9	6.1
Bukombe	37,660	29,224	77.6	83.1	16.9
Chato	59,891	50,729	84.7	86.6	13.4

Note:

(iii) N/A=Not Applicable

(iv) Nyang'hwale District Council has no urban component.

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Geita Region. This is partly confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (218,688 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 Characteristics and Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Geita Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Geita Households	283,584	228,714	54,870
Engaged in Agriculture	224,402	197,223	27,179
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	218,688	193,317	25,371
Household Grows Paddy	133,769	120,554	13,215
Household Grows Cassava	154,794	142,354	12,440
Household Grows Banana	26,812	24,939	1,873
Household Grows Other Crops	168,721	151,562	17,159

Note:

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

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector, including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Geita 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 of Geita Region as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 283,584 households in Geita Region, 44.2 percent (125,233 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 197,223 households (91.9 percent) were in rural areas and 27,179 households (8.1 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Nyang'hwale District (61 percent) while the with the smallest proportion of households involved in livestock keeping was Bukombe district Council (39.7 percent).

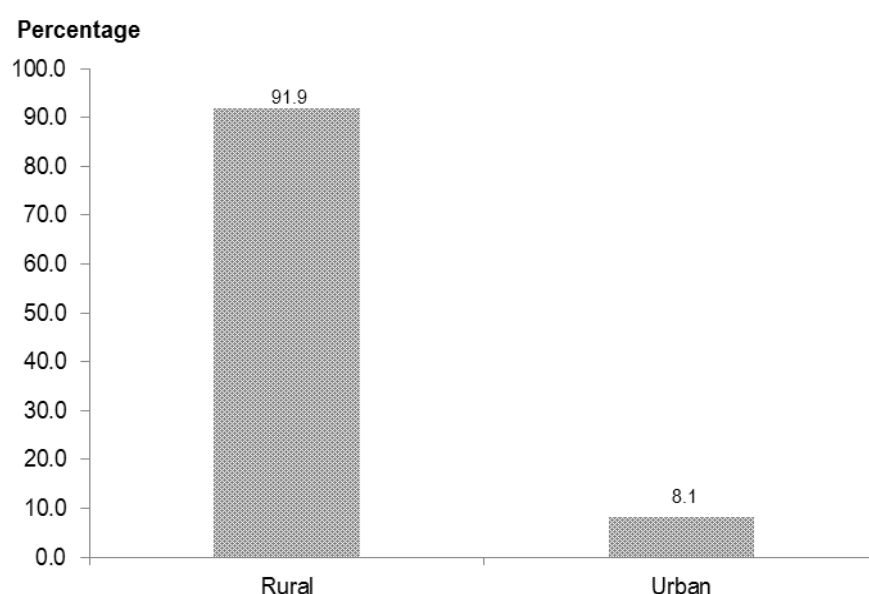
Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households Keeping Livestock	Percentage of Households Keeping Livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Geita Region	283,584	125,233	44.2	91.9	8.1
Geita	134,608	54,903	40.8	89.8	10.2
Nyang'hwale	21,626	13,199	61.0	100.0	N/A
Mbogwe	29,799	15,494	52.0	97.1	2.9
Bukombe	37,660	14,943	39.7	88.5	11.5
Chato	59,891	26,694	44.6	91.0	9.0

Note:

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

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



The number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry in Geita Region by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year is presented in Table 13.4. The numbers of households that were rearing poultry (109,399 households) were relatively larger compared with households that were rearing other livestock. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas of the region.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Geita Households	283,584	228,714	54,870
Engaged in Raising Livestock	125,233	115,087	10,146
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	46,891	45,044	1,847
Goats	68,288	64,182	4,106
Sheep	10,559	10,092	467
Poultry	109,399	101,571	7,828

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 region

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households as of 26th August 2012. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households. Geita Region had a total of 817,195 cattle, out of which 643,573 cattle (79 percent) were kept in male headed households and 173,622 (21 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed for 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; Geita Region, 2012 Census

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Geita Region	817,195	427,622	47,692	1,183,162	643,573	329,175	36,822	913,715	173,622	98,447	10,870	269,447
Geita	307,926	167,885	12,730	459,325	232,636	133,313	9,686	353,156	75,290	34,572	3,044	106,169
Nyang'hwale	101,563	57,445	11,322	143,319	81,156	40,740	8,938	109,538	20,407	16,705	2,384	33,781
Mbogwe	135,427	53,492	6,441	191,221	111,606	41,857	4,775	144,513	23,821	11,635	1,666	46,708
Bukombe	120,018	55,585	5,497	165,463	96,748	43,511	4,145	128,441	23,270	12,074	1,352	37,022
Chato	152,261	93,215	11,702	223,834	121,427	69,754	9,278	178,067	30,834	23,461	2,424	45,767

Observation on the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas of Geita Region as of the Census night (Table 13.6) reveals that more than 90 percent of the cattle (765,447 cattle) kept in Geita region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed for goats, sheep and poultry.

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

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Geita Region	817,195	427,622	47,692	1,183,162	765,447	403,332	45,645	1,105,383	51,748	24,290	2,047	77,779
Geita	307,926	167,885	12,730	459,325	288,159	155,237	11,690	412,989	19,767	12,648	1,040	46,336
Nyang'hwale	101,563	57,445	11,322	143,319	101,563	57,445	11,322	143,319	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mbogwe	135,427	53,492	6,441	191,221	133,773	52,506	6,376	187,646	1,654	986	65	3,575
Bukombe	120,018	55,585	5,497	165,463	105,936	50,709	5,105	150,850	14,082	4,876	392	14,613
Chato	152,261	93,215	11,702	223,834	136,016	87,435	11,152	210,579	16,245	5,780	550	13,255

Note:

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

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night in Geita Region. The results show that out of 283,584 households, only 1,160 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 88.2 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 11.8 percent were in urban areas.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Geita Region	283,584	1,160	0.4	88.2	11.8
Geita	134,608	519	0.4	87.3	12.7
Nyang'hwale	21,626	114	0.5	100.0	N/A
Mbogwe	29,799	138	0.5	89.9	10.1
Bukombe	37,660	162	0.4	80.9	19.1
Chato	59,891	227	0.4	88.5	11.5

Note:



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

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- United Nations, 2008. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, New York, USA

Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL		PHCF 2		
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region		District		Ward/Shehia		Village/Street		EA HOUSEHOLD NO.		
<div></div> <div></div>		<div></div> <div></div>		<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		<div></div> <div></div>		<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		
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		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
2		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> <div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS												
PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY												
(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?												
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div> Yes = 1 No = 2 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <div>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E</div> </div>												
IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px;"></div>												
Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female?	How old was the deceased at the time of death?	What was the cause of death?	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS								
	Male =1 Female =2	WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Martenal Death = 6 Other = 7	Did the death occur during pregnancy?	Did the death occur during childbirth?	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended?						
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)						
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-left: 10px;"></div>												

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
	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 WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	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 WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	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? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)? 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	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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)									
<div>RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING</div>										Piped water into dwelling =01										Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO) =01										Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO) =01									
										Piped water in the yard/plot =02										Solar =02										Solar =02									
										Public tap/standpipe =03										Generator/private sources =03										Generator (private source) =03									
										Tubewell/borehole =04										Cooking Gas =04										Gas (Industrial) =04									
										Protected dug well =05										Gas (Biogas) =05										Gas (Biogas) =05									
										Unprotected dug well =06										Electricity (Wind) =06										Electricity (Wind) =06									
										Protected spring =07										Paraffin =07										Acetylene lamp =07									
										Unprotected spring =08										Coal =08										Kerosene (lantern/chimney) =08									
										Rainwater collection =09										Charcoal =09										Kerosene (Wick lamps) =09									
										Bottled water =10										Firewood =10										Candles =10									
										Cart with small tank/drum =11										Wood/ residuals =11										Firewood =11									
										Tanker truck =12										Animal residuals =12										Torch/Rechargeable lamps =12									
										Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels) =13										Not Applicable =13																			
										Improved cooking fuel										Have electricity																			
										Non improved cooking fuel										Have no electricity																			
<div>Improved source</div> <div>Non improved source</div>																																							

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																								
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																														
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000" 			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																						
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																				
					<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																			Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2
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					Banana	1	2																																	
Other Crops	1	2																																						

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA										K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD													
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																							
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>										M	F	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										
M	F																						
<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																						
60) In which country are they living? <table style="float: right; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td><input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>										M	F	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										
M	F																						
<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>																						
CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																							
1 st HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										6 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
2 nd HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										7 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
3 rd HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										8 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
4 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										9 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
5 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										10 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																							
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2										NAME OF SUPERVISOR <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>													
1 st HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										6 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
2 nd HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										7 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
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5 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>										10 th HH Member <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>													
J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																							
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																							
										Fund													
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)										=1													
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)										=2													
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)										=3													
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)										=4													
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)										=5													
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)										=6													
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)										=7													
Other Fund										=8													