

# **The United Republic of Tanzania**



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

**2014**

### **Key Findings**

**2012 Population and  
Housing Census**

## Overview

The United Republic of Tanzania carried out a Population and Housing Census (PHC) on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2012. The 2012 PHC 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 fundamental objective of the 2012 PHC was to provide information on the size, distribution, composition and other socio-economic characteristics of the population, as well as information on housing conditions. The 2012 PHC also used a Community Questionnaire to collect information on the availability of socio-economic services such as schools and hospitals. The information provided is useful for monitoring and evaluating the country's development programmes.

The 2012 Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provide short descriptive analyses and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2012 PHC. Topics covered in the report include population size and growth, age and sex distributions; household composition, marital status, disability, citizenship, birth registration and diaspora. Other topics are fertility and mortality, survival of parents, literacy and education, economic activities, housing conditions, ownership of assets, household amenities, agriculture and livestock; and social security funds.

This booklet gives a summary of the 2012 Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles of Tanzania (Volume IIIA), Tanzania Mainland (Volume IIIB), Tanzania Zanzibar (Volume IIIC) and a Detailed Statistical Tables for National Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile (Volume IIID). In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by rural and urban areas. Where possible, comparisons have been made with the 2002 Census to observe the trend over time.

## Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Population Size, Growth and Distribution</b>						
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>44,928,923</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,625,354</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,303,569</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	21,869,990	48.7	21,239,313	48.7	630,677	48.4
Female	23,058,933	51.3	22,386,041	51.3	672,892	51.6
Rural	31,623,919	70.4	30,924,116	70.9	699,803	53.7
Urban	13,305,004	29.6	12,701,238	29.1	603,766	46.3
<b>Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)</b>	-	<b>2.7</b>	-	<b>2.7</b>	-	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Age and Sex Profile</b>						
<b>Children (0–4 years)</b>	<b>7,273,832</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>7,069,895</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>203,937</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Male	3,637,982	16.6	3,535,673	16.6	102,309	16.2
Female	3,635,850	15.8	3,534,222	15.8	101,628	15.1
<b>Young Population (0–14 years)</b>	<b>19,725,456</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>19,171,107</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>554,349</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Male	9,864,400	45.1	9,586,897	45.1	277,503	44.0
Female	9,861,056	42.8	9,584,210	42.8	276,846	41.1
<b>Young Population (0–17 years)</b>	<b>22,504,526</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>21,866,258</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>638,268</b>	<b>49.0</b>
Male	11,240,635	51.4	10,922,412	51.4	318,223	50.5
Female	11,263,891	48.8	10,943,846	48.9	320,045	47.6
<b>Elderly Population (60+ years)</b>	<b>2,507,568</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2,449,257</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>58,311</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Male	1,200,210	5.5	1,170,323	5.5	29,887	4.7
Female	1,307,358	5.7	1,278,934	5.7	28,424	4.2
<b>Elderly Population (65+ years)</b>	<b>1,736,851</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1,700,125</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>36,726</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Male	819,987	3.7	801,509	3.8	18,478	2.9
Female	916,864	4.0	898,616	4.0	18,248	2.7
<b>Household Composition</b>						
<b>Total Number of Private Households</b>	<b>9,276,997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,026,785</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	6,192,303	66.7	6,054,641	67.1	137,662	55.0
Urban	3,084,694	33.2	2,972,144	32.9	112,550	45.0
Male Headed Households	6,178,205	66.6	6,005,826	66.5	172,379	68.9
Female Headed Households	3,098,792	33.4	3,020,959	33.5	77,833	31.1
Average Household Size <sup>1</sup>	-	4.7	-	4.7	-	5.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male <sup>1</sup>	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Female <sup>1</sup>	-	7.4	-	7.3	-	8.6

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

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Marital Status (15 years and Above)</b>						
Married	12,570,491	51.1	12,155,757	50.9	414,734	56.5
Never Married	8,730,828	35.5	8,465,009	35.5	265,819	36.2
Living Together	1,578,568	6.4	1,573,992	6.6	4,576	0.6
Separated	232,415	0.9	230,755	1.0	1,600	0.2
Divorced	715,447	2.9	683,617	2.9	31,830	4.3
Widowed	765,284	3.1	749,736	3.1	15,548	2.1
<b>Citizenship and Birth Registration</b>						
<b>Citizenship:</b>						
Tanzanians	44,266,096	98.5	42,969,131	98.5	1,296,965	99.5
Non-Tanzanians	662,827	1.5	656,223	1.5	6,604	0.5
<b>Birth Registration</b>						
Population with Birth Certificates	6,612,433	15.0	5,699,672	13.3	912,761	71.0
Population with Birth Notification	2,424,284	5.5	2,352,344	5.5	71,940	5.6
<b>Orphanhood (one or both parents died)</b>						
<b>Child Orphans (0-17 years)</b>						
Male	1,696,349	7.7	1,659,704	7.7	36,645	5.8
Female	841,550	7.6	823,460	7.7	18,090	5.7
Female	854,799	7.7	836,244	7.8	18,555	5.9
<b>Diaspora</b>						
<b>Total</b>						
Male	421,456	0.9	405,417	0.9	16,039	1.2
Female	234,650	1.2	225,390	1.2	9,260	1.5
Female	186,806	0.8	180,027	0.9	6,779	1.0
<b>Literacy and Education</b>						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	26,466,078	71.8	25,600,038	71.5	866,040	80.0
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	19,207,268	78.1	18,588,783	77.9	618,485	84.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	7,143,106	85.9	6,897,466	85.7	245,640	94.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	12,696,358	83.8	12,274,548	83.6	421,810	91.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	6,506,020	76.8	6,298,896	76.6	207,124	85.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	8,007,539	94.6	7,753,395	94.2	254,144	105.3
<b>Highest Level of Educational Attained</b>						
<b>Total Number of Graduate</b>						
Primary School	14,495,447	100.0	14,172,350	100.0	323,097	100.0
Training after Primary	11,848,323	81.7	11,799,695	83.3	48,628	15.1
Secondary School	107,173	0.7	105,625	0.7	1,548	0.5
Training after Secondary	2,085,854	14.4	1,829,927	12.9	255,927	79.2
University and Others	116,216	0.8	112,212	0.8	4,004	1.2
University and Others	337,881	2.3	324,891	2.3	12,990	4.0

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Economic Activity</b>						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	252,863	1.4	245,673	1.4	7,188	1.9
Professionals	290,205	1.6	277,481	1.5	12,723	3.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	754,279	4.1	731,348	4.1	22,930	6.0
Clerks	179,975	1.0	171,287	1.0	8,689	2.3
Small Business Managers	176,892	1.0	171,001	1.0	5,892	1.6
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	1,059,429	5.8	995,515	5.6	63,908	16.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	561,545	3.1	546,436	3.0	15,109	4.0
Crafts and Related Workers	846,456	4.6	807,767	4.5	38,689	10.2
Farmers	11,359,090	62.1	11,245,117	62.8	113,973	30.1
Livestock Keepers	431,436	2.4	427,869	2.4	3,567	0.9
Fishermen	181,382	1.0	155,619	0.9	25,763	6.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	203,875	1.1	195,985	1.1	7,890	2.1
Elementary Occupations	1,151,251	6.3	1,107,548	6.2	43,703	11.5
Others	846,617	4.6	837,507	4.7	9,110	2.4
<b>Disability</b>						
<b>Type of Disability</b>						
Albinism	16,477	0.04	16,127	0.04	350	0.03
Seeing	848,530	1.93	821,213	1.92	27,317	2.13
Hearing	425,322	0.97	410,182	0.96	15,140	1.18
Walking	525,019	1.19	513,558	1.20	11,461	0.89
Remembering	401,931	0.91	391,281	0.91	10,650	0.83
Self-Care	324,725	0.74	317,224	0.74	7,501	0.58
Other Disability	99,798	0.23	97,503	0.23	2,295	0.18
<b>Housing Conditions</b>						
<b>Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)</b>						
Owned by Household	6,905,332	74.4	6,709,672	74.3	195,660	78.2
Living without Paying any Rent	405,926	4.4	380,378	4.2	25,548	10.2
Rented Privately	1,700,374	18.3	1,678,601	18.6	21,773	8.7
Rented by Employer	73,646	0.8	71,893	0.8	1,753	0.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	77,623	0.8	74,787	0.8	2,836	1.1
Owned by Employer (Free)	90,604	1.0	88,588	1.0	2,016	0.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	23,491	0.3	22,866	0.3	625	0.2

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Main Materials Used for Walls</b>						
Stones	96,930	1.0	55,557	0.6	41,373	16.5
Cement Bricks	1,881,994	20.3	1,743,695	19.3	138,299	55.3
Sundried Bricks	2,440,081	26.3	2,434,368	27.0	5,713	2.3
Baked Bricks	2,442,815	26.3	2,441,336	27.0	1,479	0.6
Timber	54,650	0.6	54,604	0.6	46	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	24,158	0.3	23,955	0.3	203	0.1
Poles and Mud	2,178,977	23.5	2,117,593	23.5	61,384	24.5
Grass	148,910	1.6	147,227	1.6	1,683	0.7
Tent	8,483	0.1	8,451	0.1	32	0.0
<b>Main Materials Used for Flooring</b>						
Earth/Sand	5,569,460	60.0	5,498,025	60.9	71,436	28.6
Non Earth	3,707,537	40.0	3,528,760	39.1	178,776	71.5
<b>Main Materials Used for Roofing</b>						
Iron Sheets	6,069,525	65.4	5,782,877	65.1	196,648	78.6
Grass/Leaves	2,359,906	25.4	2,315,153	25.6	44,753	17.9
Mud and Leaves	729,337	7.9	728,000	8.1	1,337	0.5
Others	118,229	1.3	110,755	1.2	7,473	3.0
<b>Household Amenities</b>						
<b>Main Source of Energy for Lighting</b>						
Kerosene	5,400,077	58.2	5,270,271	58.4	129,806	51.9
Electricity	1,974,503	21.3	1,866,966	20.7	107,457	42.9
Others	1,902,417	20.5	1,889,548	20.9	12,949	5.2
<b>Main Source of Energy for Cooking</b>						
Firewood	6,353,229	68.5	6,192,436	68.6	160,793	64.3
Charcoal	2,381,837	25.7	2,311,471	25.6	70,366	28.1
Kerosene	225,270	2.4	219,751	2.4	5,518	2.2
Electricity	158,987	1.7	149,109	1.7	9,875	3.9
Others	157,674	1.7	154,016	1.7	3,659	1.5
<b>Main Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Piped Water	3,414,896	36.8	3,232,043	35.8	182,853	73.1
Other Protected Sources	1,902,244	20.5	1,873,232	20.8	29,012	11.6
Unprotected Sources	3,959,857	42.7	3,921,510	43.4	38,347	15.3
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Flush Toilet	1,309,702	14.1	1,222,833	13.5	86,869	34.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine( VIP)	137,434	1.5	129,959	1.4	7,475	3.0
Pit Latrine	7,083,506	76.4	6,976,084	77.3	107,422	42.9
Others	19,428	0.2	18,202	0.2	226	0.1
No Facility	726,928	7.8	678,707	7.5	48,221	19.3

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Type of Refuse Disposal</b>						
Collected by Company or Authority	784,645	8.5	751,850	8.3	32,795	13.1
Burnt	2,092,780	22.6	2,049,915	22.7	42,865	17.1
Roadside Dumping	113,694	1.2	112,406	1.2	1,288	0.5
Burying/Pit	3,356,309	36.2	3,340,402	37.0	15,907	6.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	2,929,567	31.6	2,772,211	30.7	157,356	62.9
<b>Ownership of Household Assets</b>						
Radio	5,714,351	61.6	5,539,545	61.4	174,806	69.9
Mobile Phone	5,926,801	63.9	5,725,937	63.4	200,864	80.3
Hand Hoe	6,896,351	74.3	6,760,257	74.9	136,094	54.4
Television	1,448,489	15.6	1,362,241	15.1	86,248	34.5
Land or Farm	6,529,907	70.4	6,423,155	71.2	106,752	42.7
House	6,940,569	74.8	6,752,418	74.8	188,151	75.2
Bicycle	3,702,602	39.9	3,590,797	39.8	111,805	44.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	463,596	5.0	438,459	4.9	25,137	10.0
Power Tiller	67,326	0.7	66,325	0.7	996	0.4
<b>Households Membership to Social Security Schemes</b>						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	509,068	5.5	507,717	5.6	1,351	0.5
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	165,468	1.8	163,746	1.8	1,722	0.7
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	38,397	0.4	4,248	0.1	34,149	13.6
Parastatal Pensions Fund ( PPF)	74,410	0.8	73,617	0.8	793	0.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	226,355	2.4	223,305	2.5	3,050	1.2
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	38,951	0.4	38,827	0.4	124	0.1

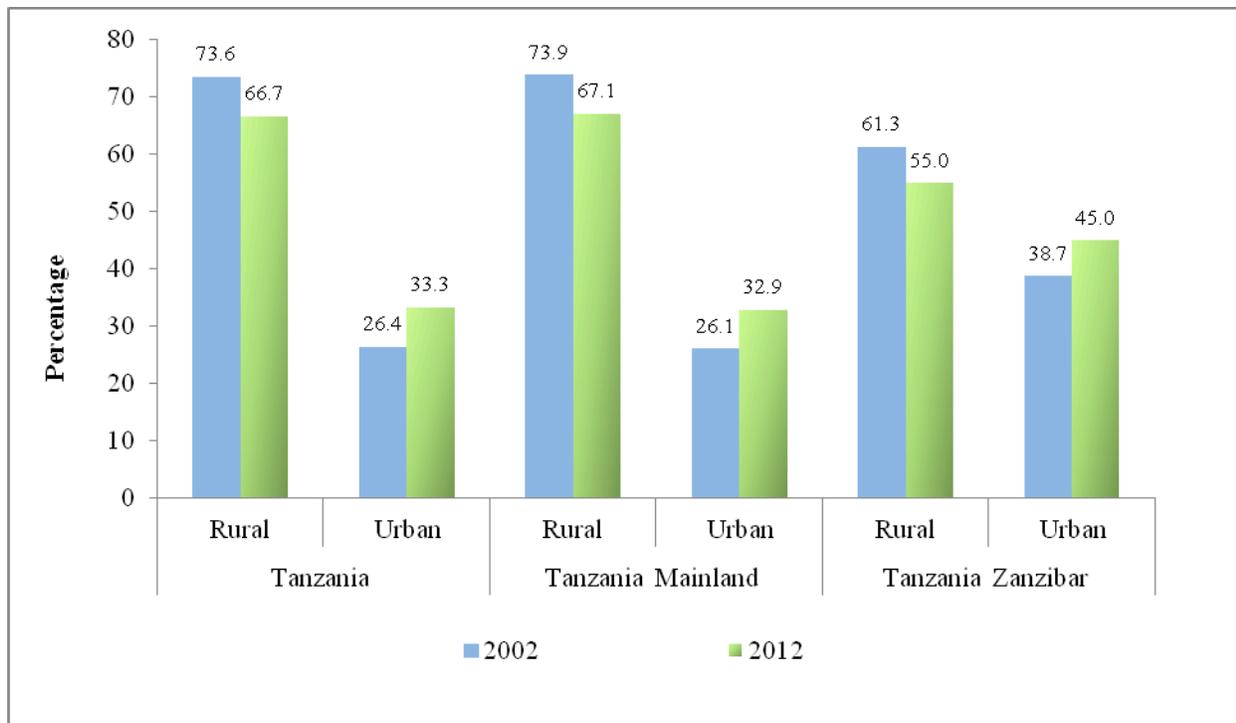
## Summary of Key Indicators by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Population (Number)	Female Headed Households (Percentage)	People with Albinism (Number)	Percentage of Orphans	Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	Primary Schools Net Enrolment Ratio	Farmers (Percentage)	Households with Electricity (Percentage)	Households with Piped Water (Percentage)	Household with No Toilet Facility (Percentage)
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>44,928,923</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>43,625,354</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>16,127</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Dodoma	2,083,588	32.2	1,034	7.0	67.5	67.7	72.8	12.3	43.3	8.8
Arusha	1,694,310	36.7	732	7.0	80.3	80.1	39.0	29.0	71.2	20.6
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	36.6	734	7.7	92.2	94.1	62.9	30.5	78.1	2.6
Tanga	2,045,205	33.3	703	7.2	79.8	81.5	76.9	16.4	38.2	9.1
Morogoro	2,218,492	30.5	947	7.3	76.9	75.5	73.2	15.8	40.4	3.4
Pwani	1,098,668	30.6	457	8.2	73.6	77.8	61.8	17.2	32.0	7.9
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	34.8	1,637	8.9	96.1	91.6	3.8	64.4	51.8	0.2
Lindi	864,652	34.1	356	7.4	68.0	73.5	79.6	13.7	19.2	6.2
Mtwara	1,270,854	34.4	438	6.9	70.8	81.2	80.3	7.5	28.1	3.0
Ruvuma	1,376,891	29.0	532	7.0	84.4	83.5	80.0	11.1	39.2	0.6
Iringa	941,238	36.5	374	14.4	81.9	90.7	71.5	17.7	39.0	1.0
Mbeya	2,707,410	36.3	747	10.8	80.8	84.6	63.5	14.7	42.5	3.1
Singida	1,370,637	31.9	572	6.2	73.6	72.2	66.3	11.7	20.1	10.0
Tabora	2,291,623	29.9	797	6.1	59.0	55.9	63.1	12.6	8.4	18.4
Rukwa	1,004,539	27.9	268	6.5	69.9	64.6	71.6	7.0	20.7	6.1
Kigoma	2,127,930	35.5	694	5.8	76.0	74.7	78.0	8.6	32.7	2.7
Shinyanga	1,534,808	31.0	637	7.0	68.4	67.9	61.0	14.5	23.5	15.0
Kagera	2,458,023	31.9	536	8.1	76.8	76.2	75.4	9.0	17.4	3.8
Mwanza	2,772,509	33.2	1,063	7.1	79.9	80.7	65.0	24.1	32.4	8.8
Mara	1,743,830	37.9	749	9.9	80.7	83.4	70.9	12.8	14.4	21.3
Manyara	1,425,131	33.8	463	5.9	72.6	71.9	57.2	12.2	37.1	19.6
Njombe	702,097	38.0	257	13.8	81.9	89.7	81.8	14.9	50.5	0.3
Katavi	564,604	27.2	214	6.8	65.7	57.3	61.9	11.9	11.5	13.5
Simiyu	1,584,157	37.9	549	7.1	66.7	66.6	75.1	9.0	13.8	16.8
Geita	1,739,530	28.3	637	6.3	67.9	62.2	66.8	8.4	7.8	12.3
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>1,303,569</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	187,455	33.6	34	5.0	79.7	86.2	48.8	14.5	77.8	24.2
Kusini Unguja	115,588	27.5	33	6.5	88.5	92.5	50.1	25.0	62.6	10.7
Mjini Magharibi	593,678	30.7	181	6.4	93.1	91.9	8.1	71.6	73.5	0.8
Kaskazini Pemba	211,732	32.4	47	5.2	67.6	75.8	52.4	17.5	70.4	52.6
Kusini Pemba	195,116	31.2	55	5.1	73.3	78.0	33.6	23.0	77.5	42.1

## Urban Households on the Increase

Urban households at national level increased from 26 percent in 2002 to 33 percent in 2012; whilst those in rural areas decreased from 74 percent in 2002 to 67 percent in 2012. A similar pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland. However, urban households in Tanzania Zanzibar increased from 39 percent to 45 percent during the same period while, rural households decreased from 61 percent in 2002 to 55 percent in 2012. Increased households in urban areas may be attributed to among other things, rural – urban migration and re-classification of some rural to urban areas in recent years.

**Percentage of Private Households by Rural and Urban – Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

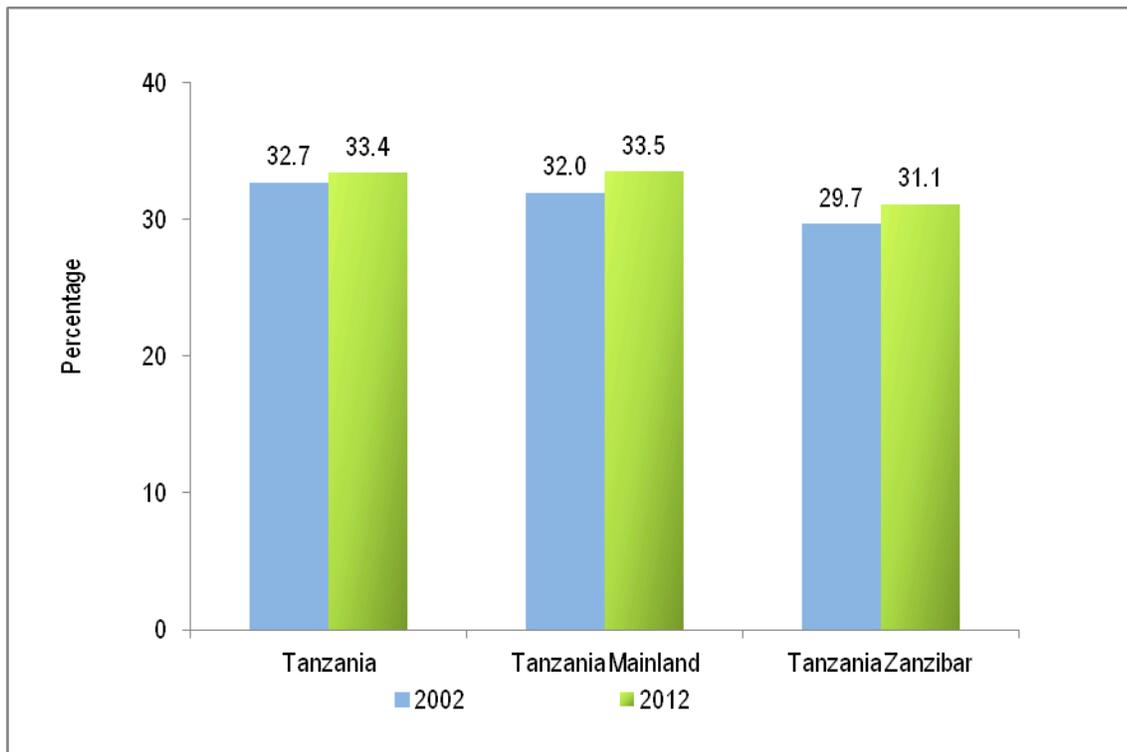


## One-third of Households in Tanzania are Headed by Females

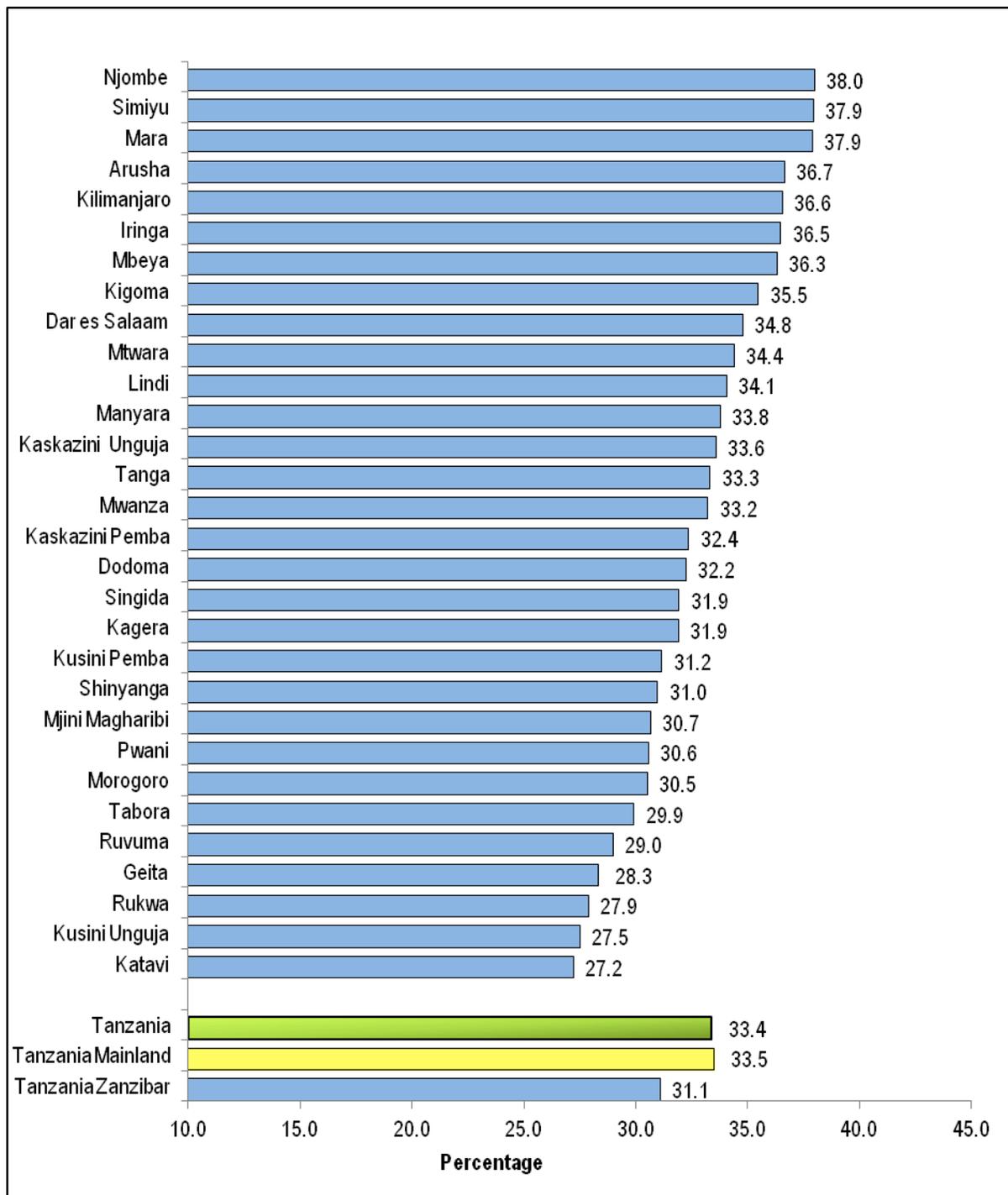
Thirty three percent (33.4 percent) of households in Tanzania are headed by females. This has remained almost the same over the decade. It was further revealed that the average household size of female headed households was twice (7.3 persons) that of male headed households (3.5 persons). Large households sizes are associated with poverty.



Percentage of Female Headed Households - Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

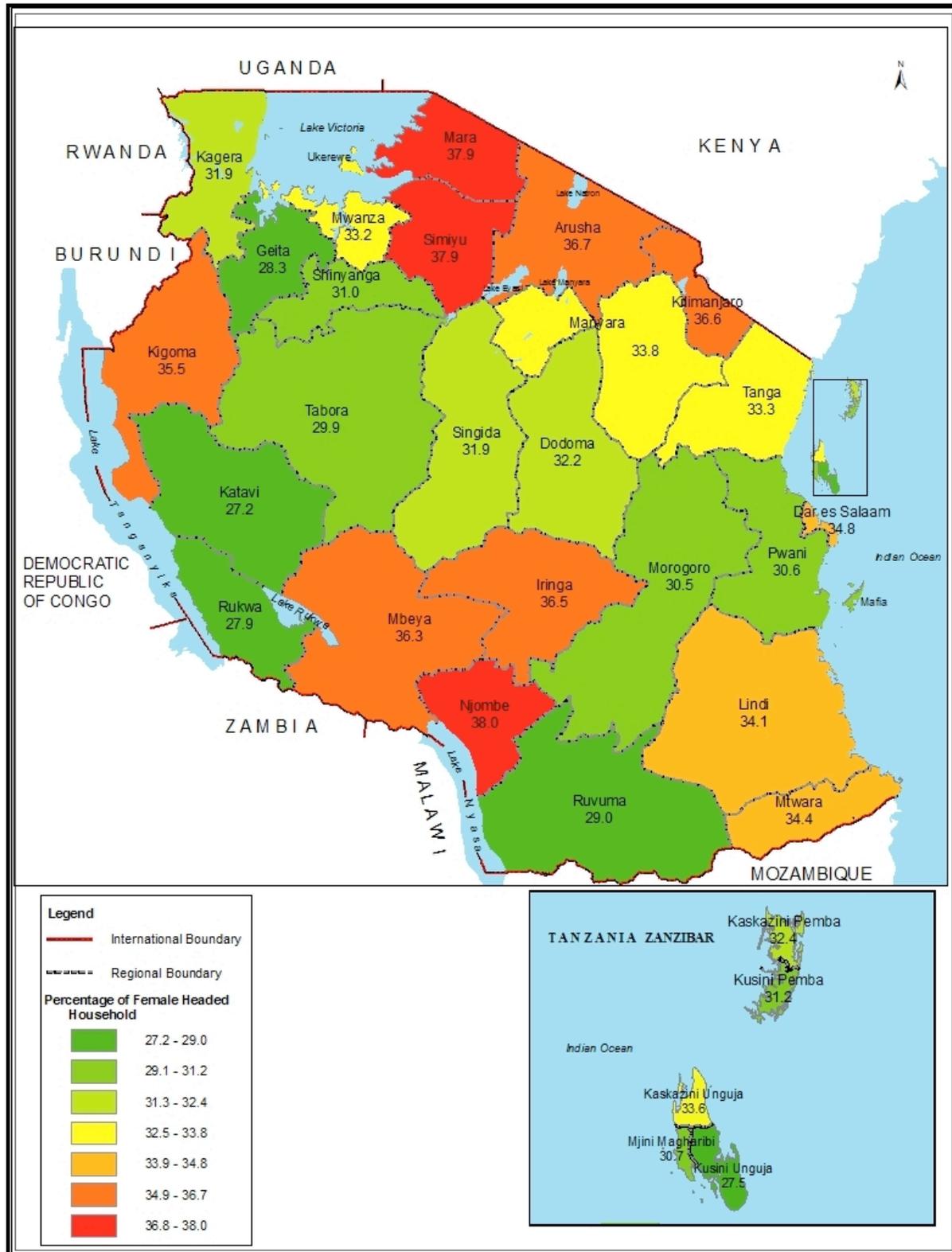


Percentage of Female Headed Households by Region - Tanzania, 2012 Census



Njombe, Simiyu and Mara regions had the highest percentages of female headed households (38 percent) while Katavi region had the lowest (27 percent)

## Percentage of Female Headed Households by Region - Tanzania, 2012 Census



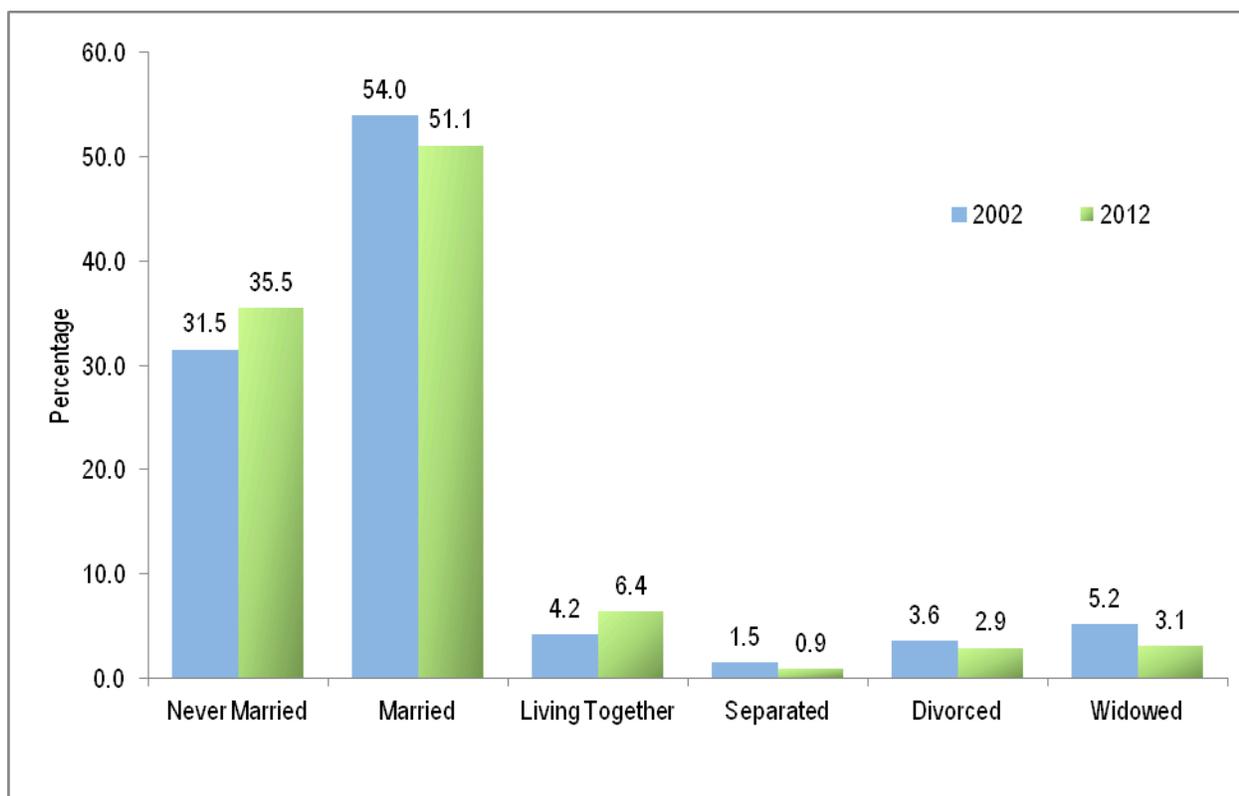
## ***Fifty Eight percent of the Population 15 Years and above are Married or Living together***

Fifty eight percent of Tanzania population 15 years and above are either married or living together. Percentage of females who are married or living together was higher (58 percent) compared with males (57 percent). However, the proportion of persons who were married decreased from 54 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2012. This can be attributed to effects of HIV/AIDS and economic hardship among individuals. The results also show that percentage of population that were separated or divorced decreased from five (5) percent in 2002 to four (4) percent in 2012 indicating stability of marriage over time. Incidence of widowhood at national level has decreased from 5 percent in 2002 to 3 percent in 2012.

### **Percentage of Population of Age 15 Years and Above by Marital Status - Tanzania, 2012 Censuses**



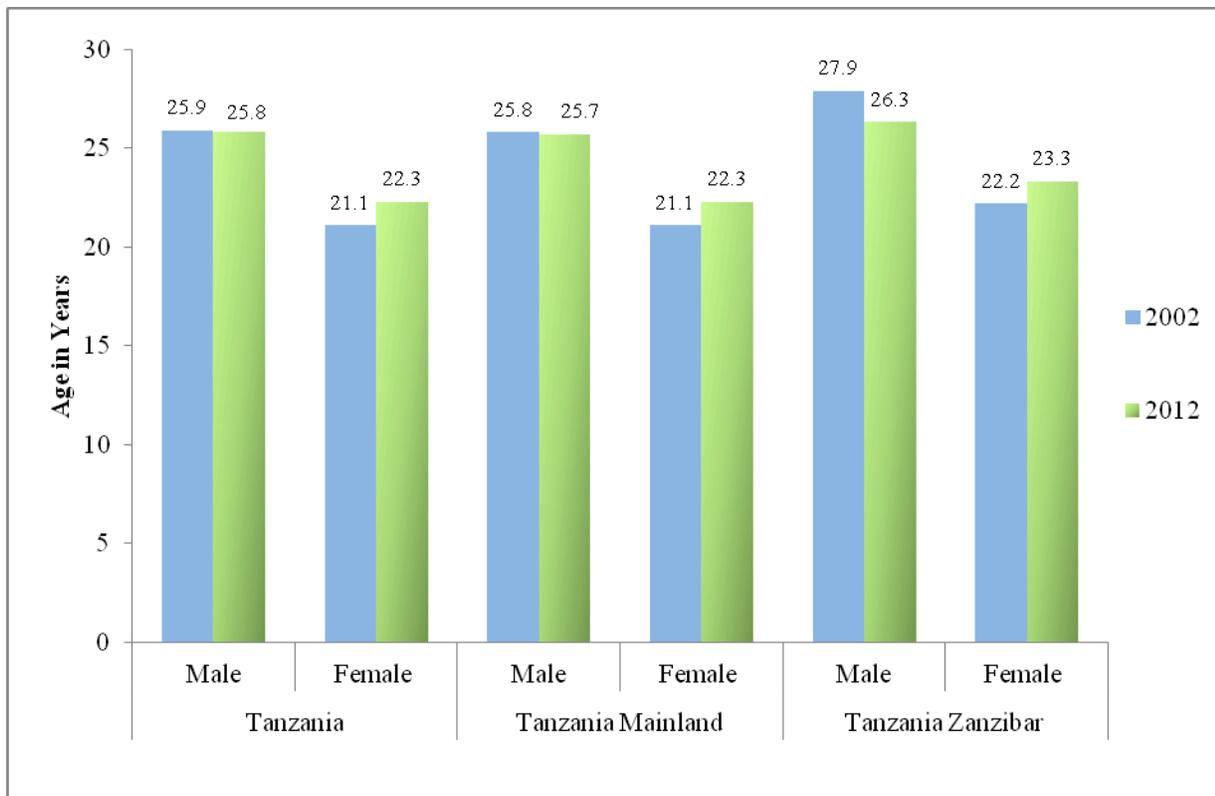
### Percentage of Population of Age 15 Years and Above by Marital Status - Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



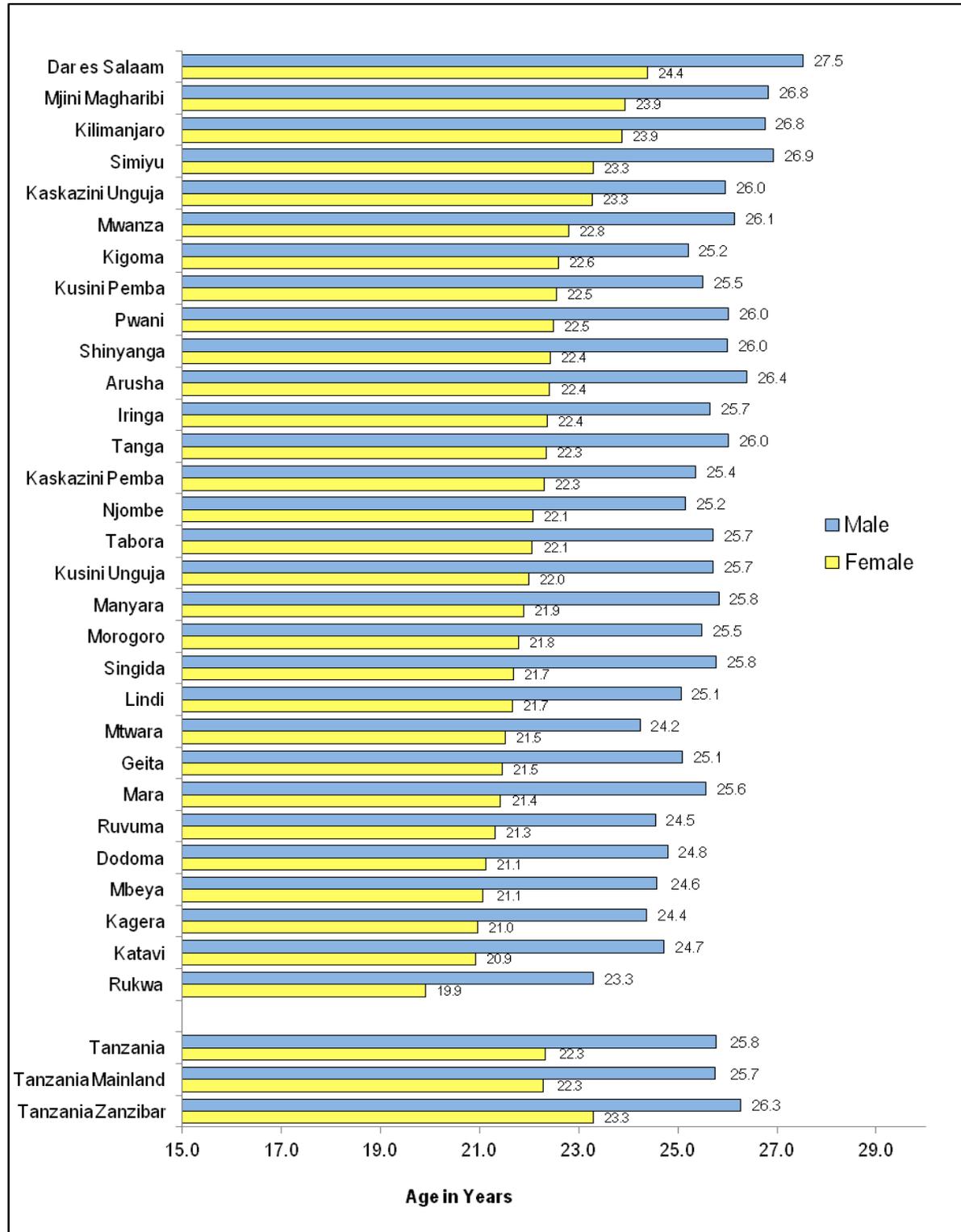
## ***Females in Tanzania are Married at a Younger Age than Males***

In 2012, the mean age at first marriage for females was 22 years and 26 years for males. The mean age at first marriage for females increased from 21 years in 2002 to 22 years in 2012, while mean age at first marriage for males was almost the same (26 years) in both 2002 and 2012. In 2012, the mean age at first marriage was slightly higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than Tanzania Mainland for both males and females. In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to increased level of education among the male and female population.

### **Mean Age at Marriage by Sex - Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



## Mean Age at Marriage by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census

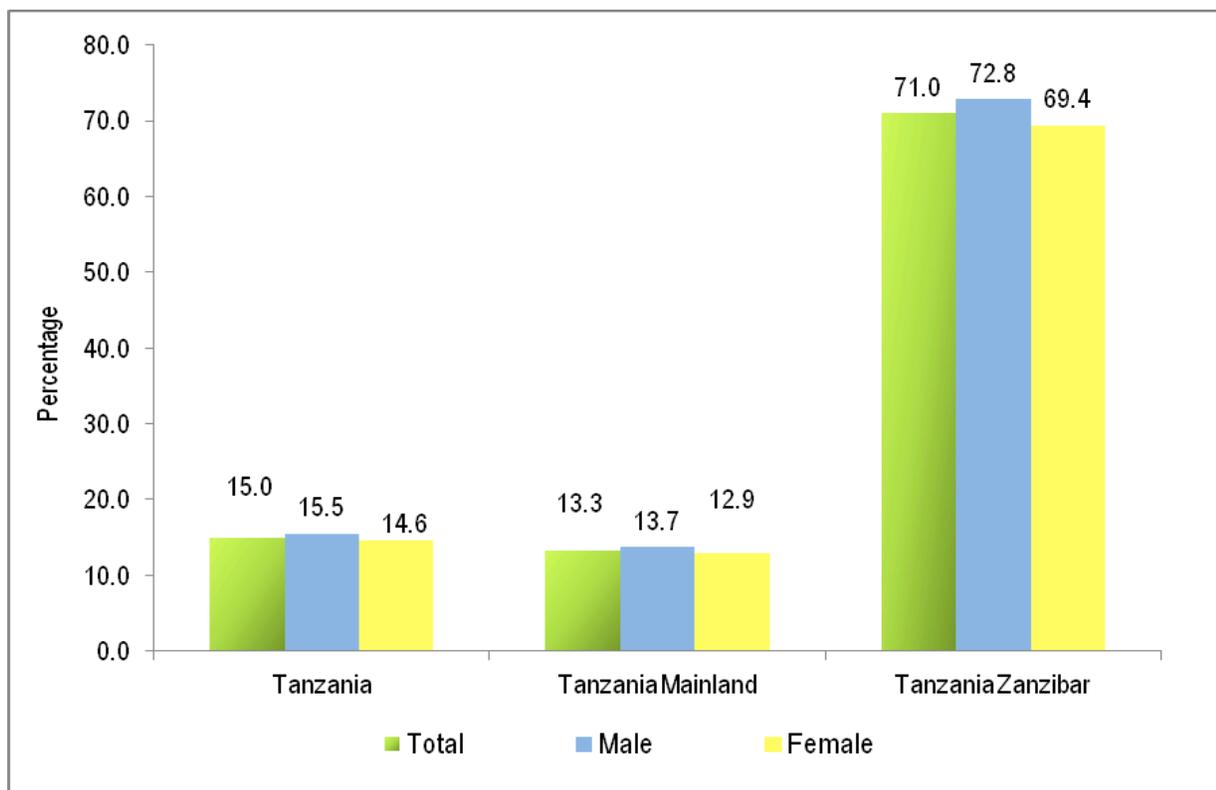


**Dar es Salaam Region had the highest mean age at marriage for both males (28 years) and females (24 years). The lowest mean age at marriage was in Rukwa (23 years for males and 20 years for females)**

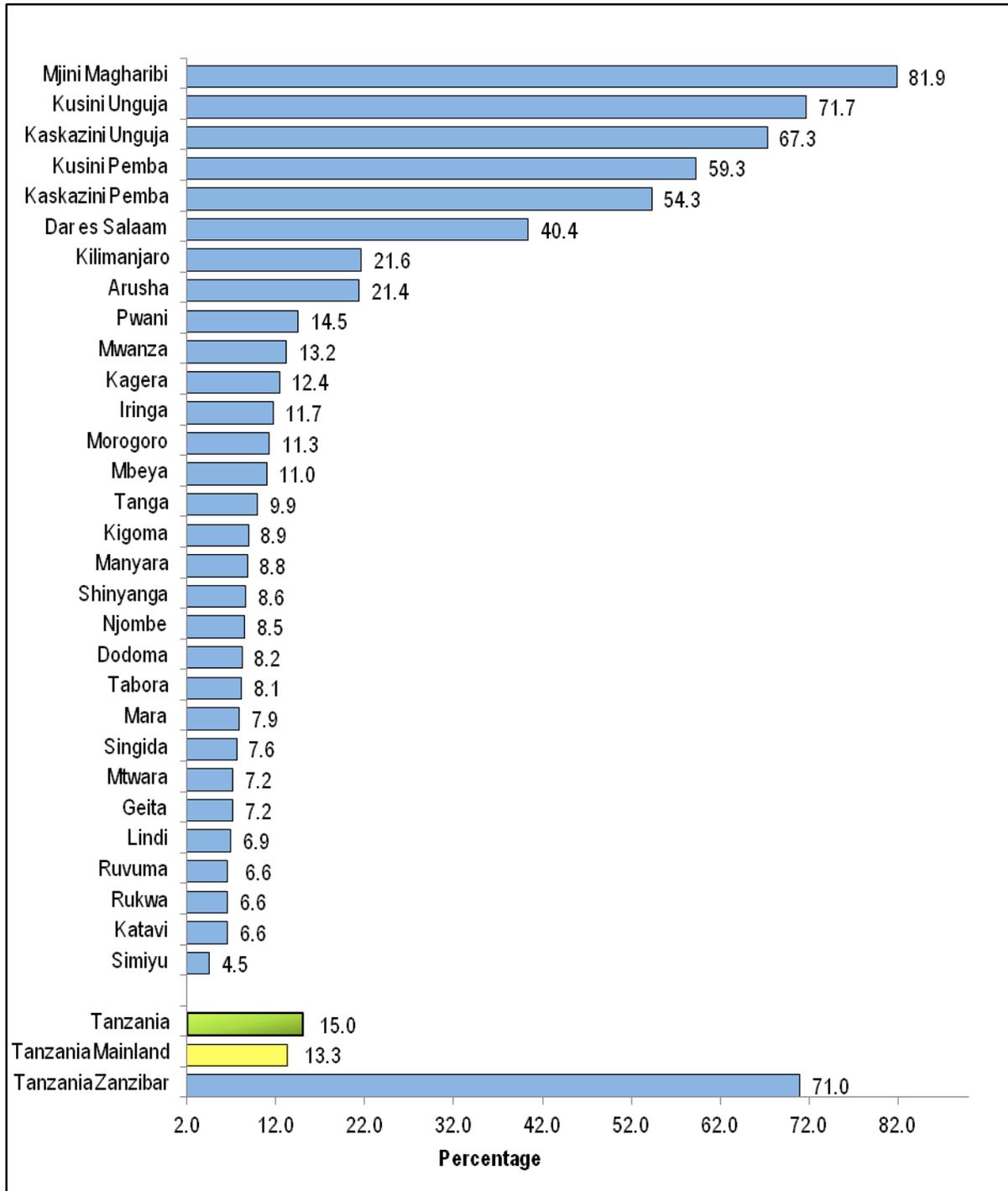
## Only Fifteen Percent of Tanzania Population has Birth Certificates

A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. Fifteen percent of Tanzania population had birth certificates in 2012. The percentage of males with birth certificates was higher (16 percent) than that of females (15 percent). The same situation was observed in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Percentage of population with birth certificates was much higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (71 percent) than in Tanzania Mainland (13 percent). The higher percentage of population with birth certificates in Zanzibar is attributed to the long term implementation of civil registration and vital statistics program. In Tanzania Mainland, the effective implementation of the program started in 2002 and is facing a number of challenges including: lack of resources (financial and human), long distance to registration centers and long registration processes, and lack of awareness among the community about the importance of birth registration.

**Percentage of Population with Birth Certificates by Sex– Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census**



Percentage of Population with Birth Certificates by Region - Tanzania, 2012 Census



Percentage of population with birth certificates is much higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than in Tanzania Mainland

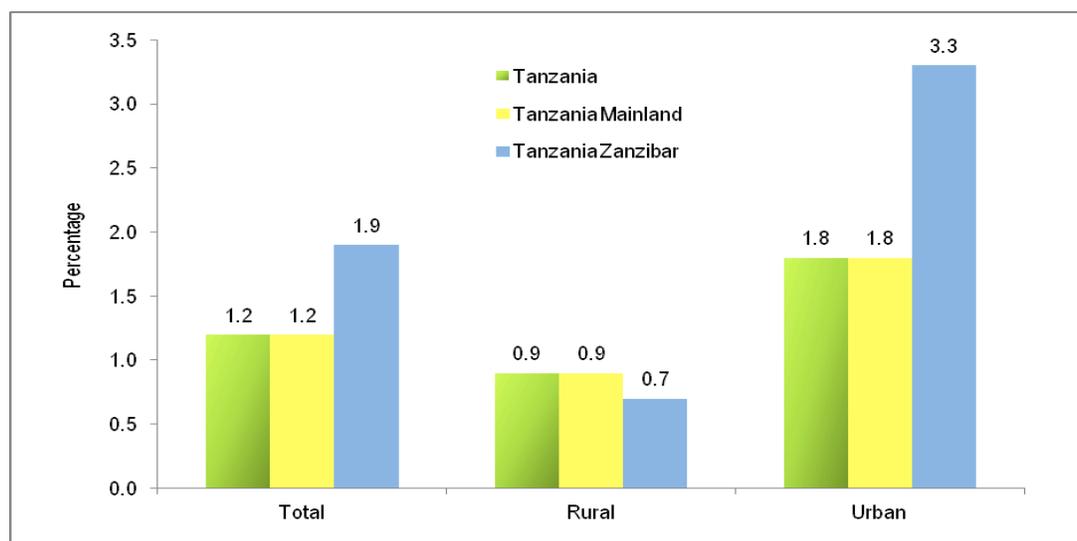
## One Percent of Tanzanians Live Abroad as Reported at Household Level

The 2012 PHC results show that about one (1.2) percent of total private households in Tanzania (111,670) reported to have at least one former member of the household living abroad (diaspora). The total number of diaspora was 421,456<sup>2</sup>. The percentage of households with a former member living abroad was twice as much in Tanzania Zanzibar (2 percent) as in Tanzania Mainland (1 percent).

### Number of Households and Diaspora as Reported at Household Level by Area of Origin - Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Total Households with Diaspora	Number of Persons Living Abroad	Total Households with Diaspora	Number of Persons Living Abroad	Total Households with Diaspora	Number of Persons Living Abroad
<b>Total</b>	111,670	421,456	107,021	405,417	4,649	16,039
<b>Rural</b>	54,652	199,034	53,740	196,419	912	2,615
<b>Urban</b>	57,018	222,422	53,281	208,998	3,737	13,424

### Percentage of Households with Diaspora as Reported at Household Level by Area of Origin -Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census



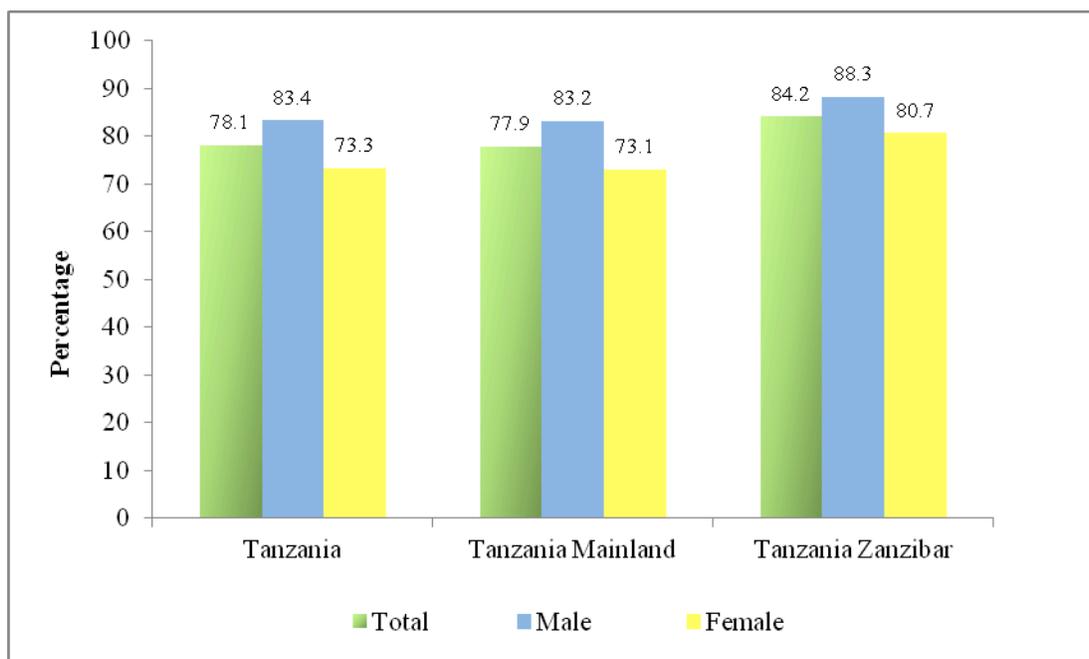
**Most of the households that reported to have diaspora are found in urban areas.**

<sup>2</sup> Total number of Tanzanians living abroad should be interpreted with caution. The information collected during the census targeted former household members who were in abroad at the census night. It should also be noted that the 2012 Tanzania Census was de facto.

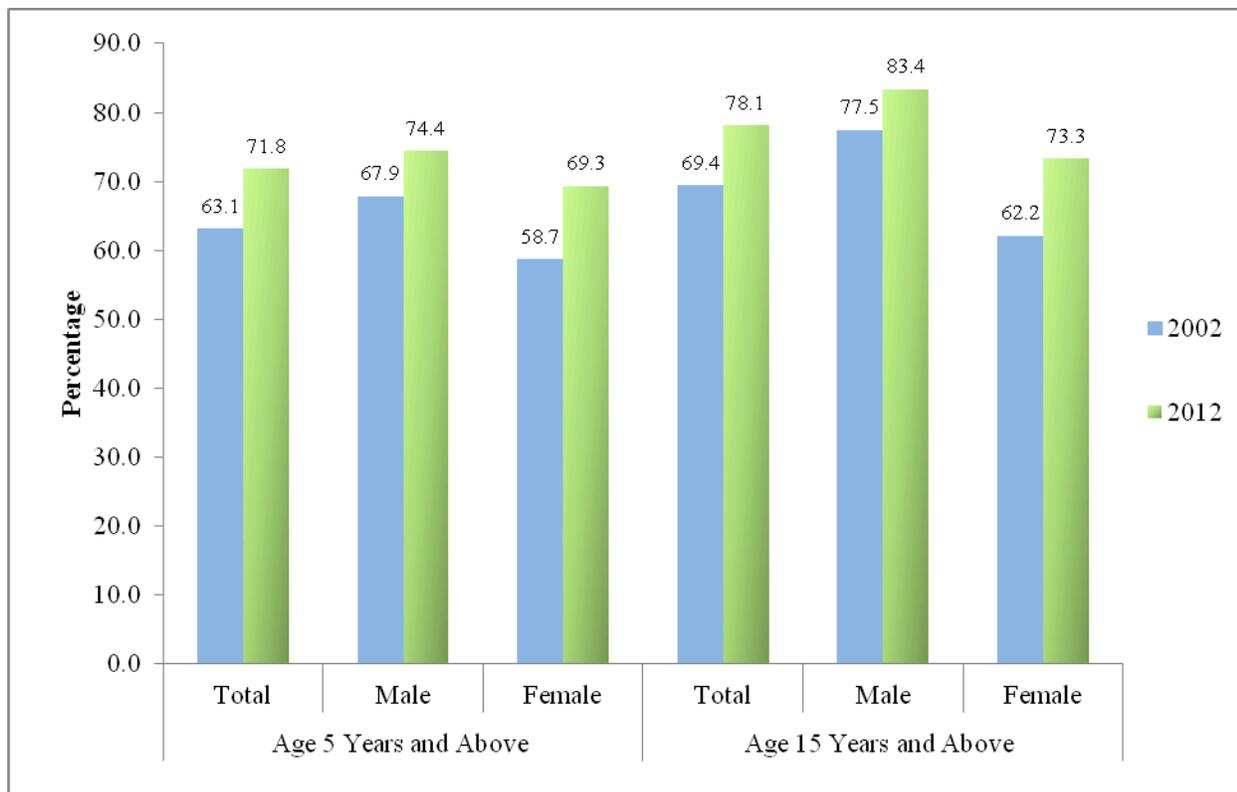
## Literacy Rate is High

Adult literacy (persons of age 15 years and above) in Tanzania stands at 78 percent; males were more literate (83 percent) than females (73 percent). The situation is similar in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Adult literacy rate in Tanzania increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 78 percent in 2012 Census.

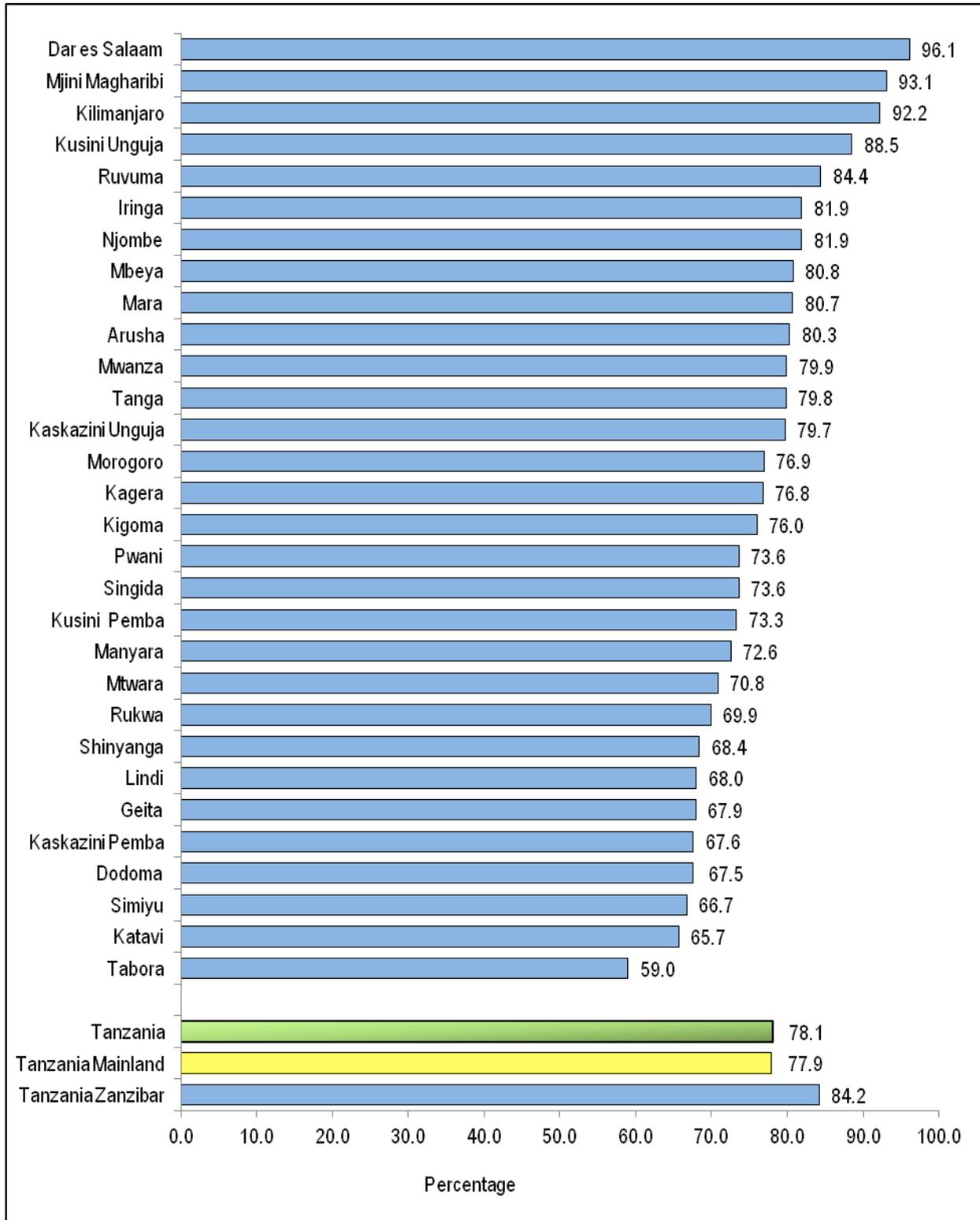
### Literacy Rates for Persons of Age 15 Years and Above by Sex – Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census



## Literacy Rates by Sex– Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

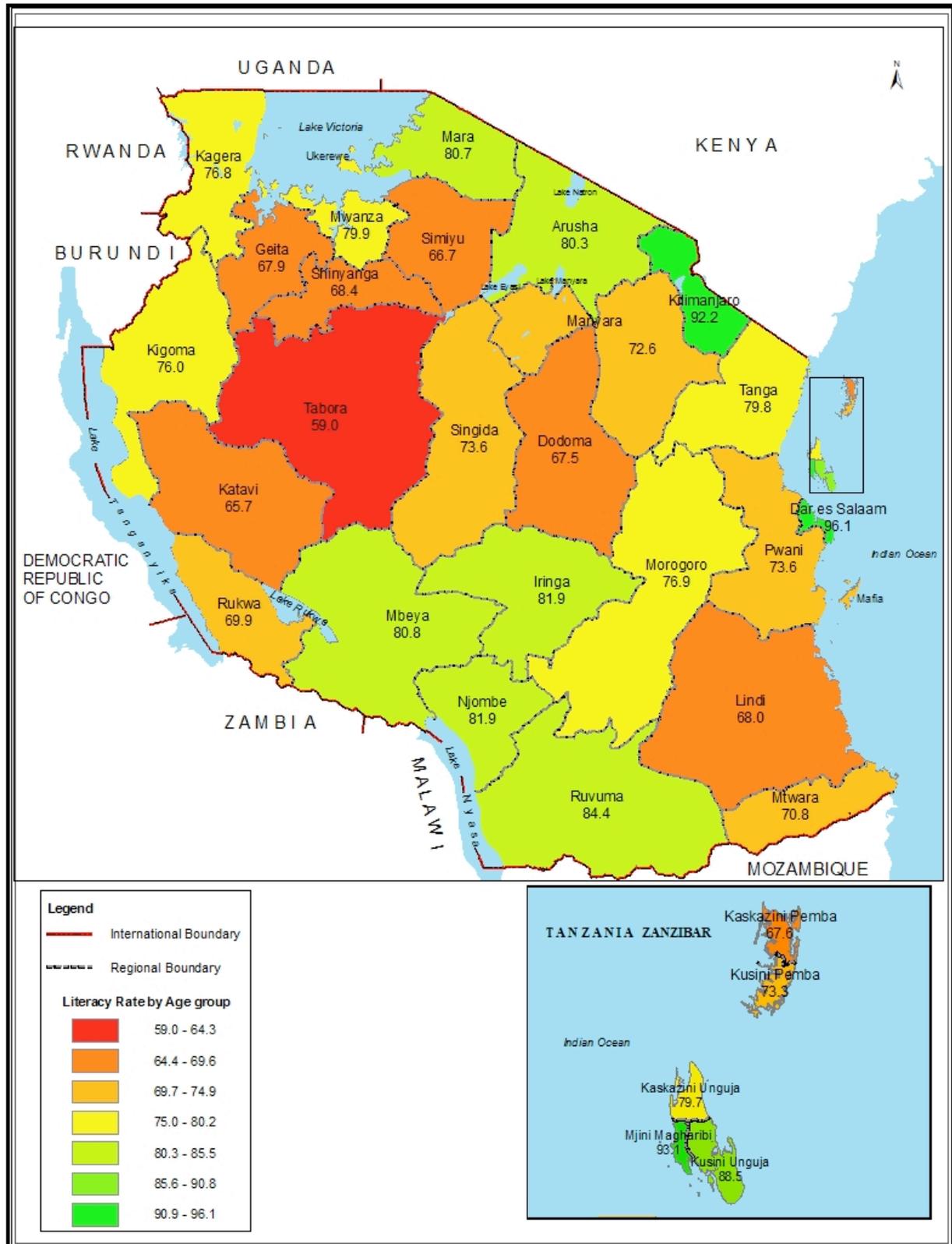


Literacy Rates for Persons of Age 15 Years and Above by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census



Adult literacy rates vary across regions from 96 percent in Dar es Salaam region to 59 percent in Tabora region

## Literacy Rates for Persons of Age 15 Years and Above by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census

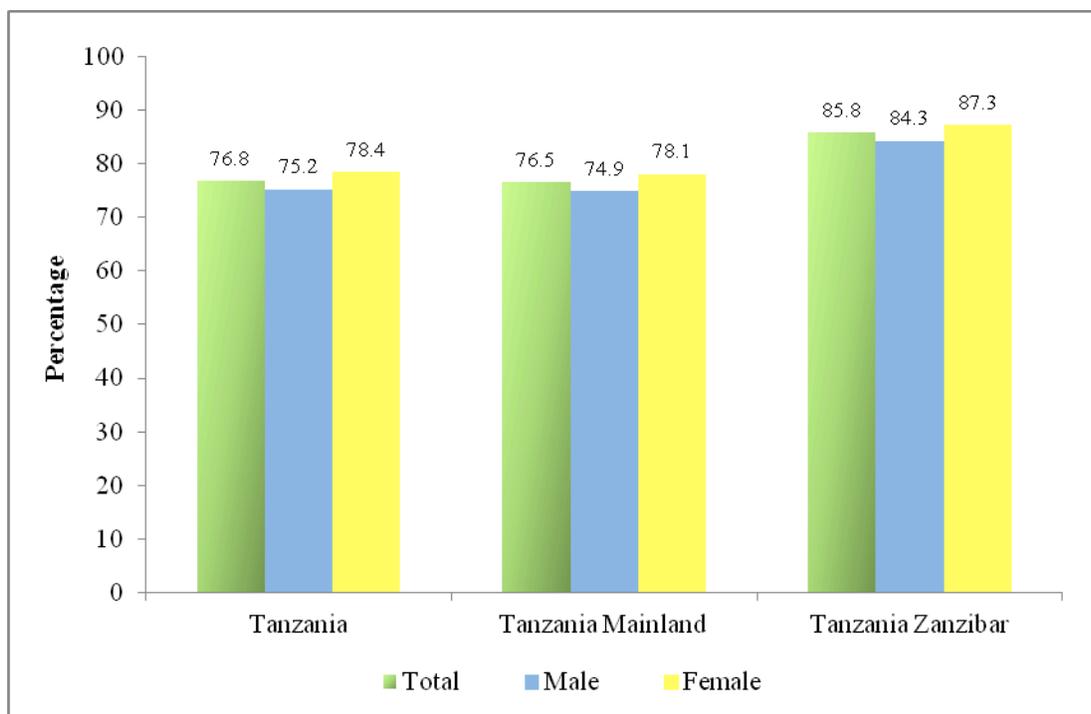


## Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools on the Increase

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in primary schools at 77 percent; was slightly higher for females (78 percent) than males (75 percent). It was further observed that, NER was higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (86 percent) than in Tanzania Mainland (77 percent).

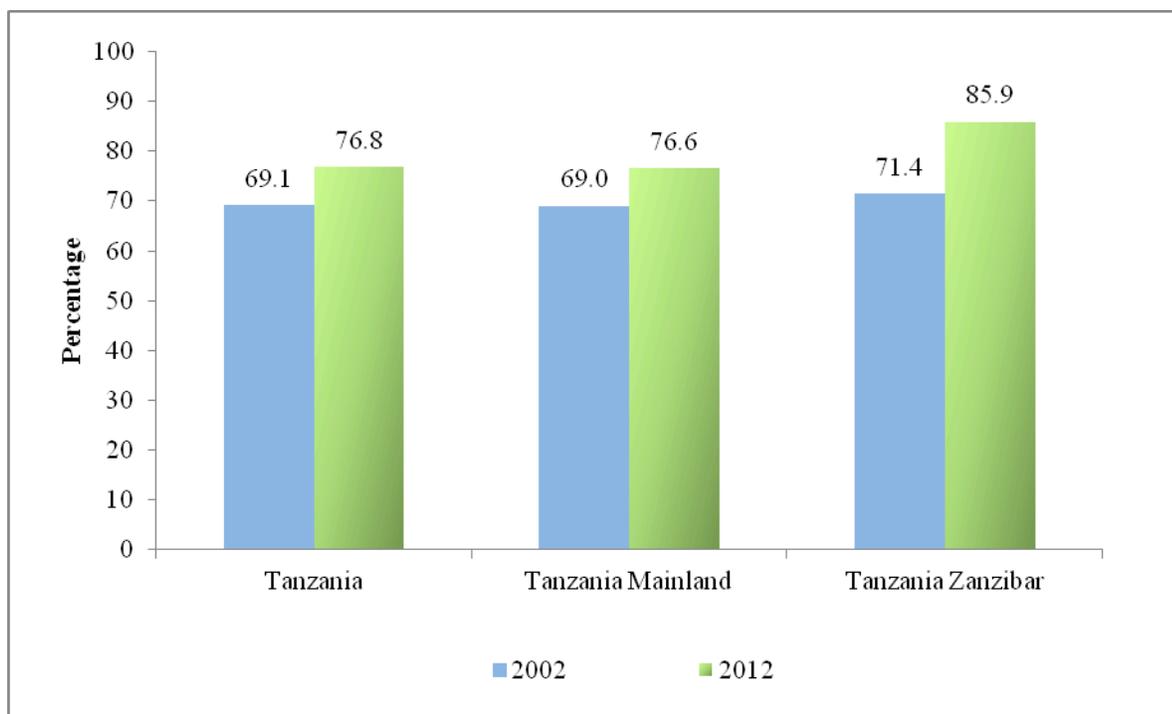


Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (Age 7-13) by Sex –Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2012 Census

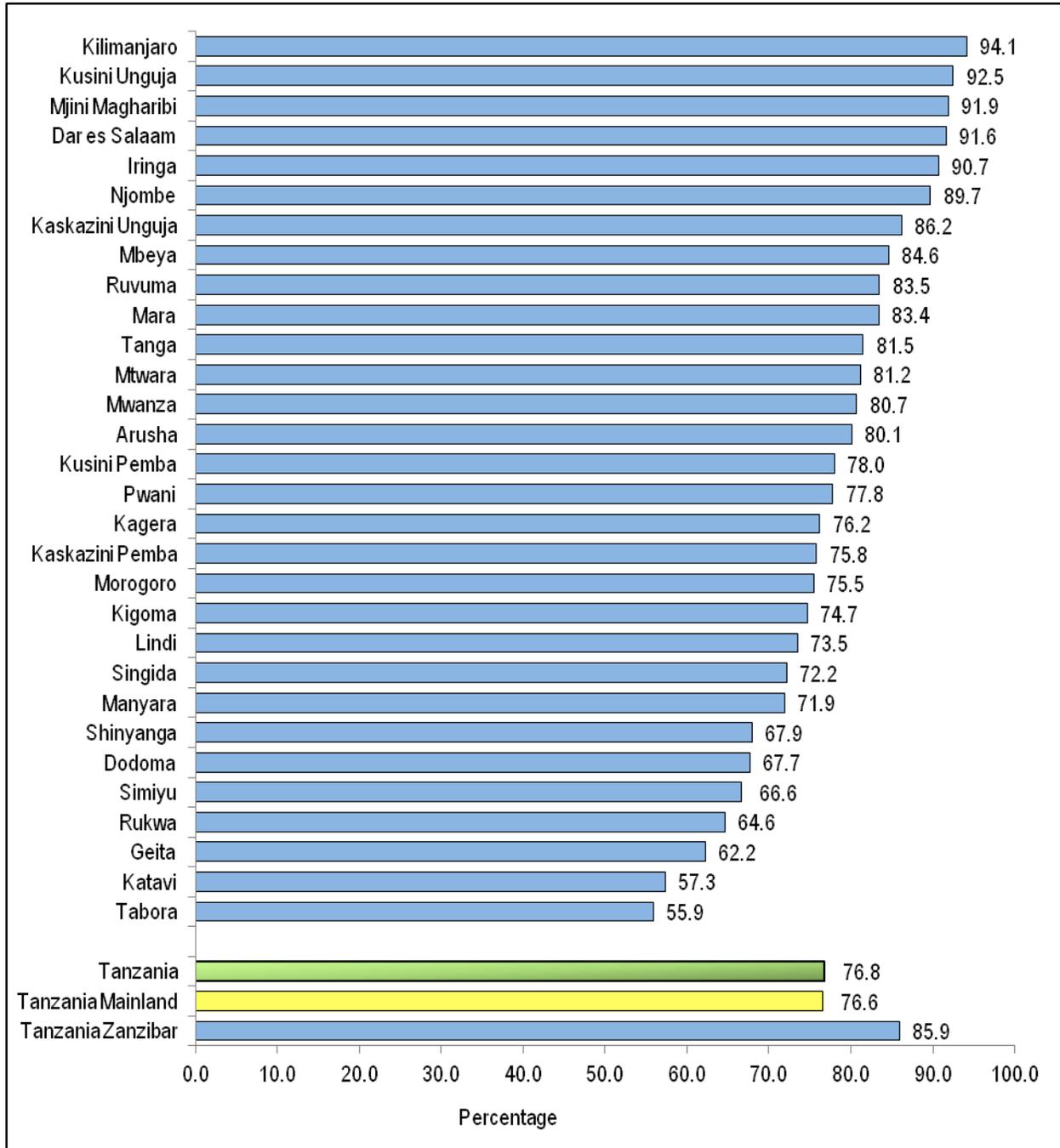


The NER for both Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland increased from 69 percent in 2002 to 77 percent in 2012 Census due to the Government's initiative to ensure that all school age children are enrolled through the Primary Education Development Program (PEDEP). The increase in Tanzania Zanzibar was from 71 to 86 percent in the same period.

**Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (Age 7-13) – Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

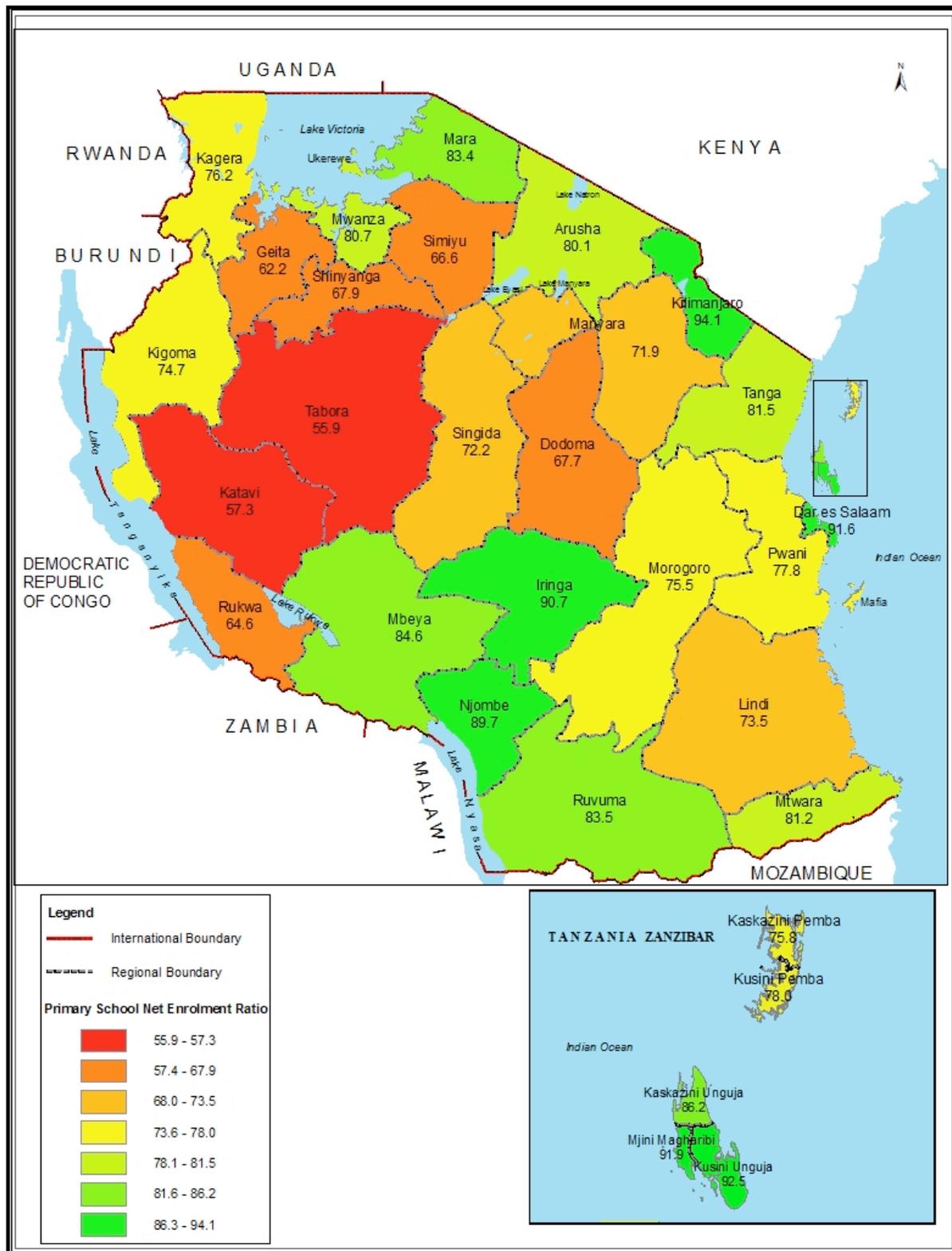


**Net Enrolment Ratio of Children of Age 7 - 13 Years by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census**



**Net Enrolment Ratio was highest in Kilimanjaro region (94 percent) and lowest in Tabora and Katavi with rates of 56 and 57 percent respectively**

## Net Enrolment Ratio of Children of Age 7 - 13 Years by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census

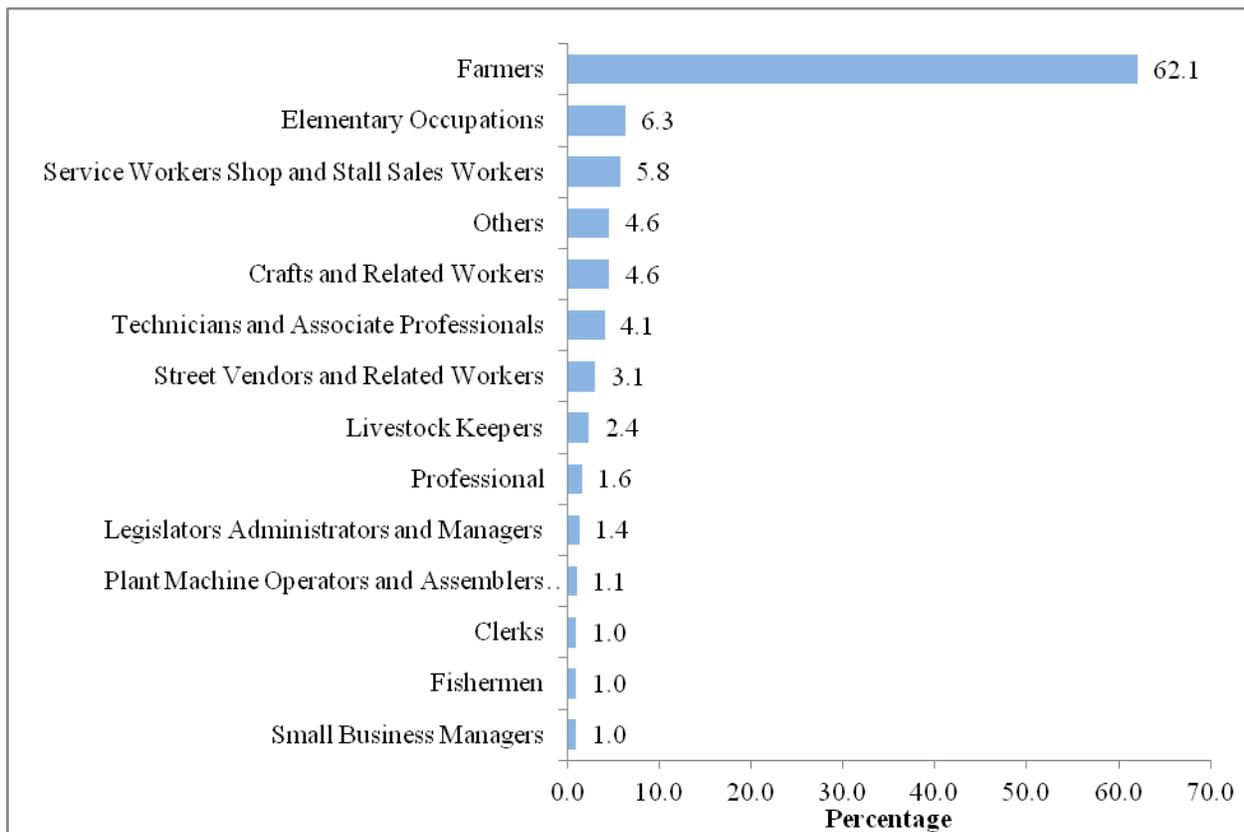


## *Farming was the Main Occupation of Tanzania Population*

The main occupation among the working population was farming (62 percent), followed by elementary occupations which employed 6 percent of the employed population.



**Percentage of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and Above by Main Occupation – Tanzania, 2012 Census**

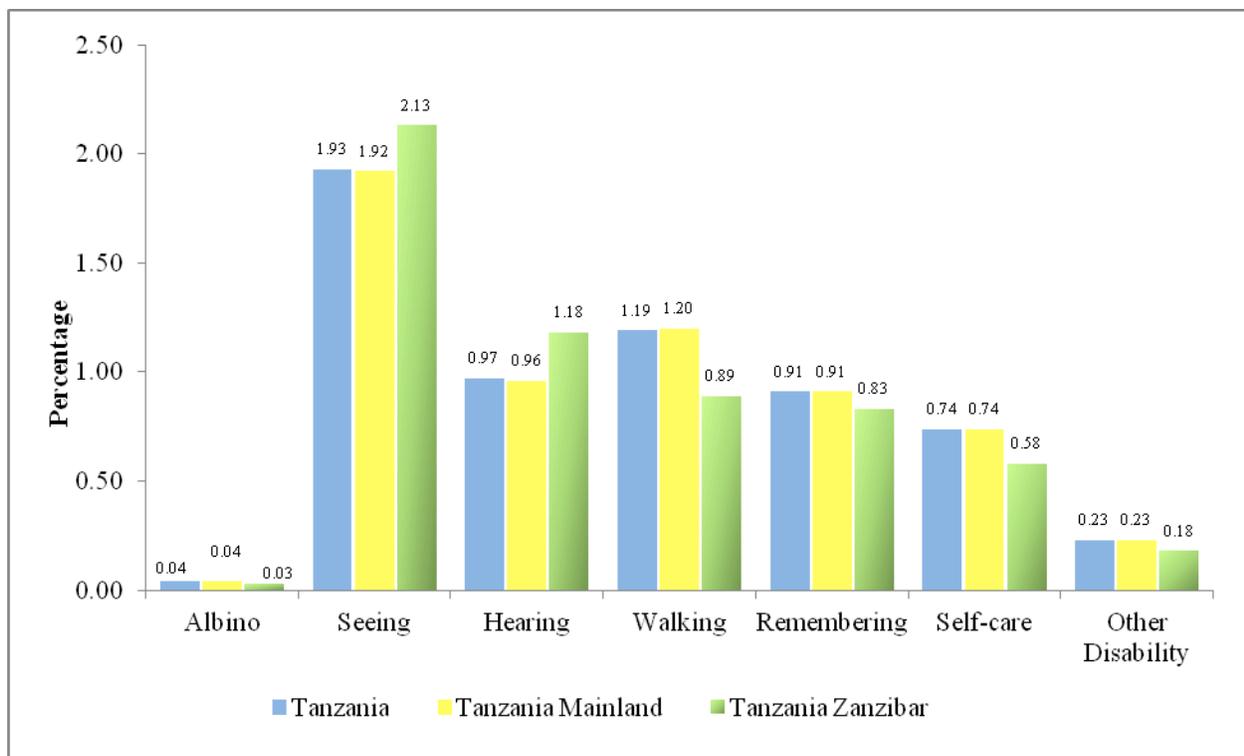


## Difficulty in Seeing was the Most Reported Type of Disability

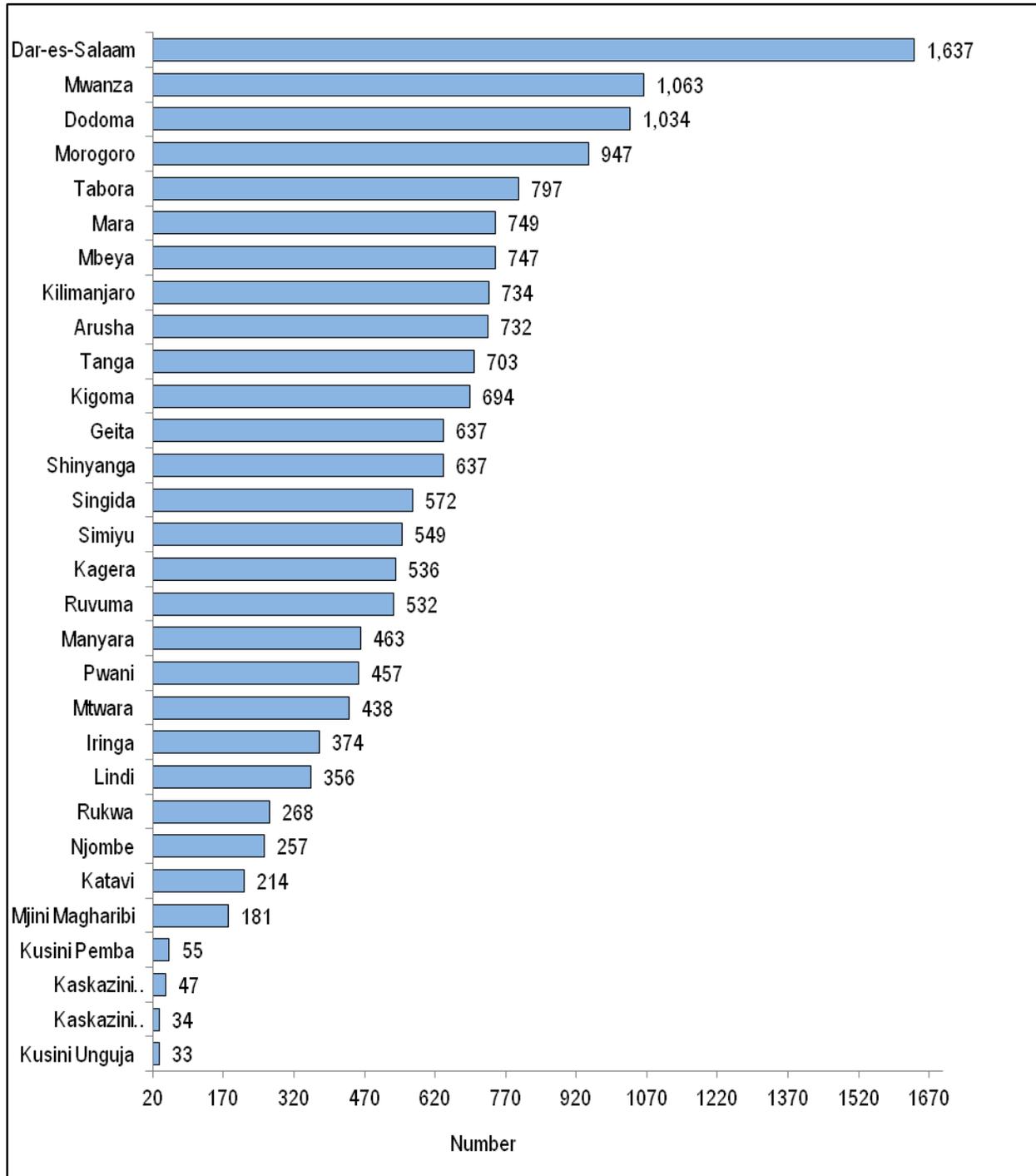
The results on the type of disability in Tanzania revealed that, difficulty in seeing was the most reported type of disability (1.9 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.2 percent) and difficulty in hearing (1.0 percent). Less than one percent (0.04 percent) of Tanzanians were Albinos. There was no significant difference in the level of disability between Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.



Percentage of Persons with Disability by Type – Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census



## Number of Persons with Albinism by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census



**Dar es Salaam region had the largest number of persons with albinism (1,637) while Kusini Unguja had the smallest number (33)**

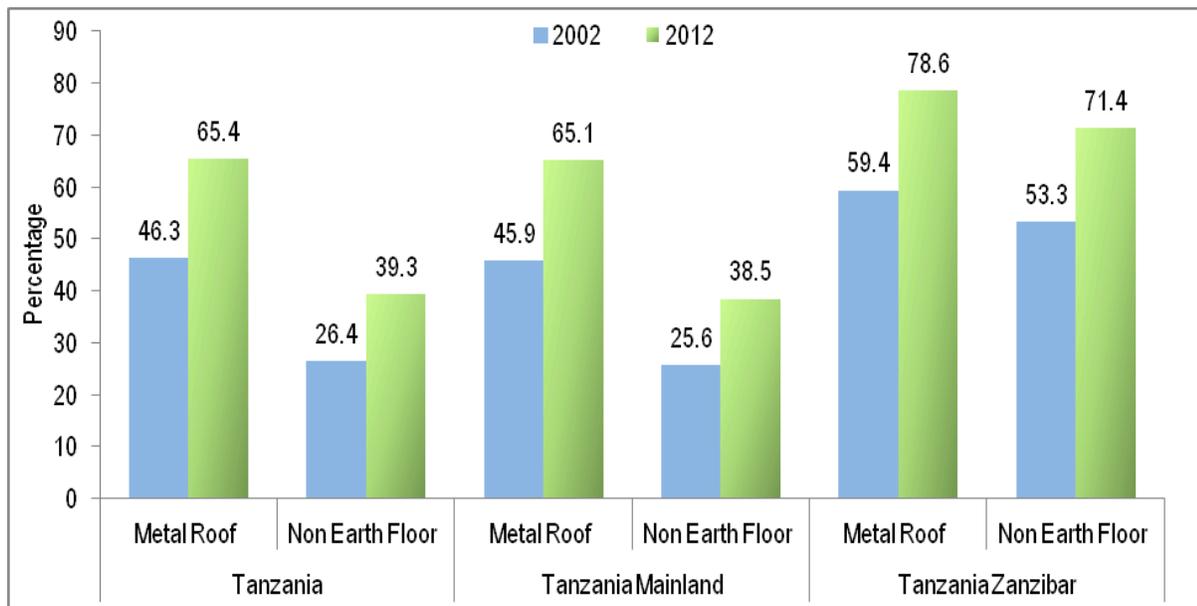
## Housing Conditions Improved

There was significant improvement in the households using modern construction materials in 2012 compared with the 2002 Census. Results show that 65 percent of all private households had used iron sheets as the main roofing material compared with 46 percent in 2002. Likewise, percentage of households with dwellings floored with non-earth materials (cement, ceramic tiles, polish wood and terrazzo) increased from 26 to 39 percent over the same period.



Use of modern construction materials increased in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Improvement in housing conditions is due to, increased economic growth and reduced income poverty (Basic needs)

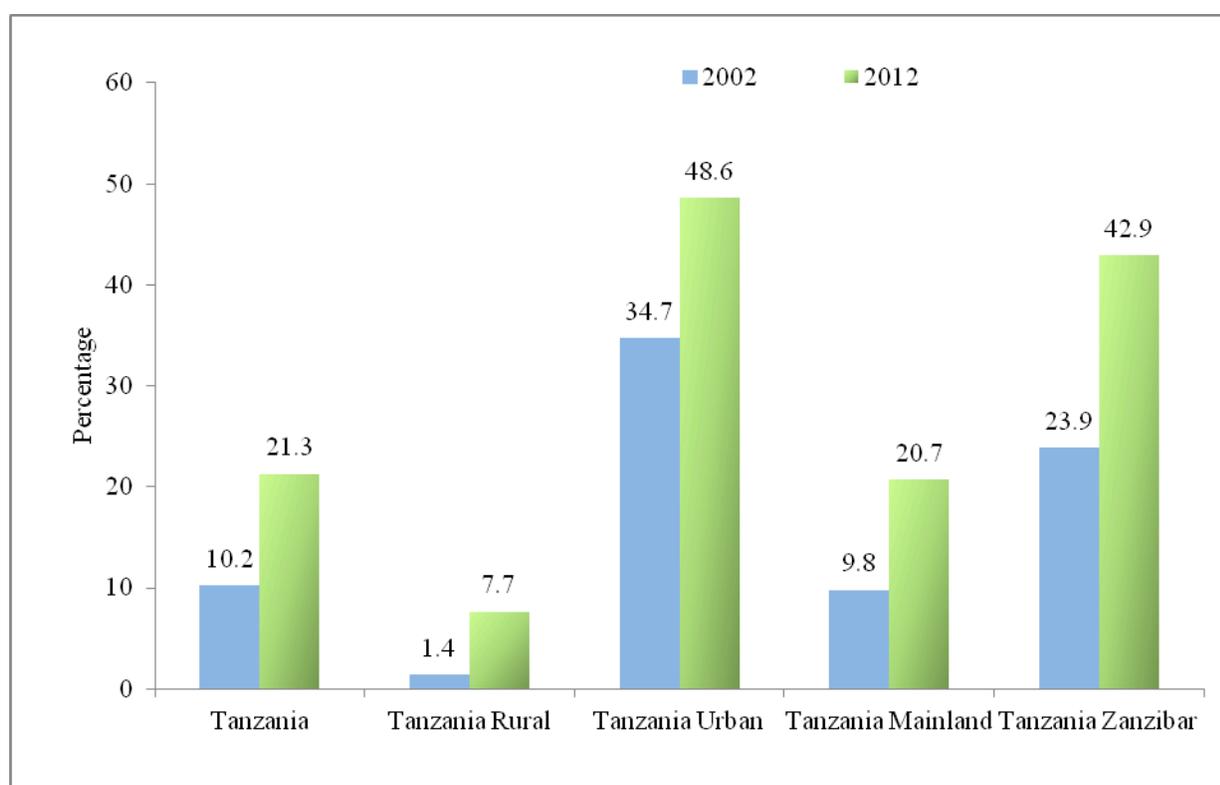
**Percentage of Households that Use Modern Construction Materials - Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar; 2002 and 2012 Censuses**



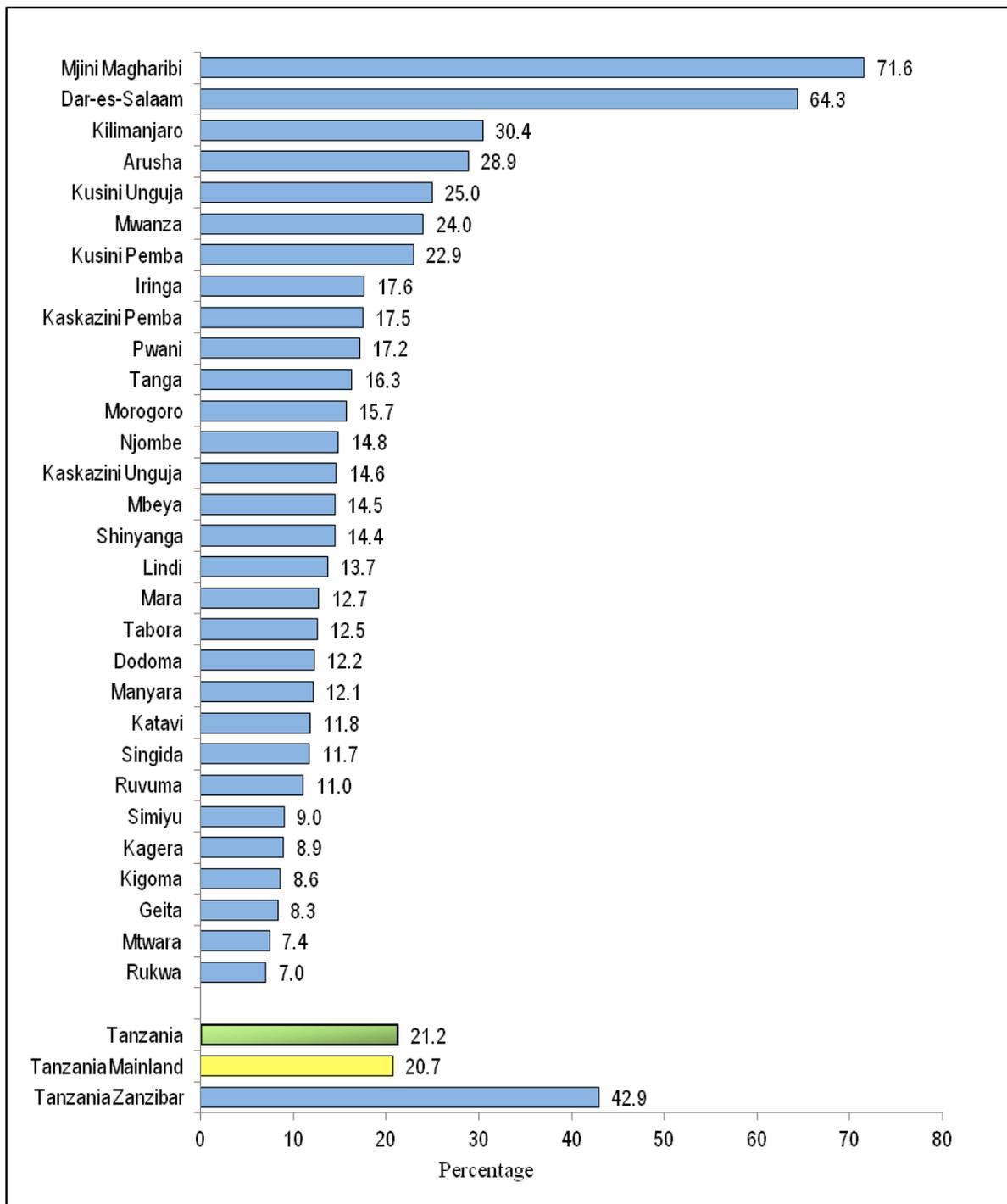
## Households Using Electricity for Lighting have Doubled

According to the 2012 PHC, 21 percent of households in Tanzania were using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. Almost 49 percent of households in urban areas reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting compared with eight (8) percent of rural households. In 2012, the use of electricity as the main source of lighting was higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (43 percent) than in Tanzania Mainland (21 percent). The percentage of households using electricity for lighting has more than doubled over the decade from 10 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2012.

**Percentage of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting - Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2002 and 2012 Censuses**

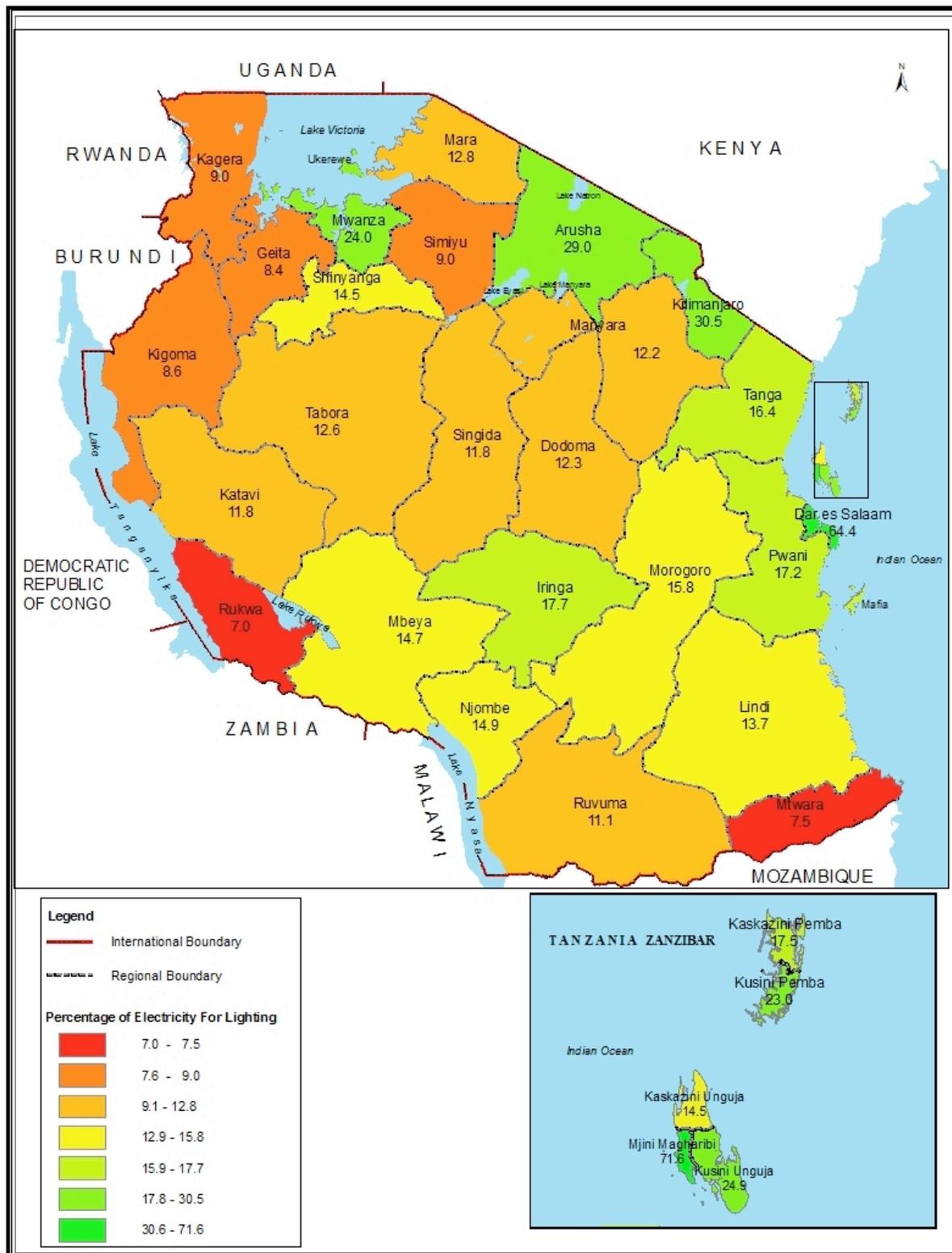


**Percentage of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census**



Mjini Magharibi region had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (72 percent), followed by Dar es Salaam (64 percent). regions with less than 10 percent of households using electricity for lighting were Rukwa (7.0 percent), Mtwara (7.4 percent), Geita (8.3 percent), Kigoma (8.6 percent), Simiyu (8.9 percent) and Kagera (9.0 percent)

Percentage of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census

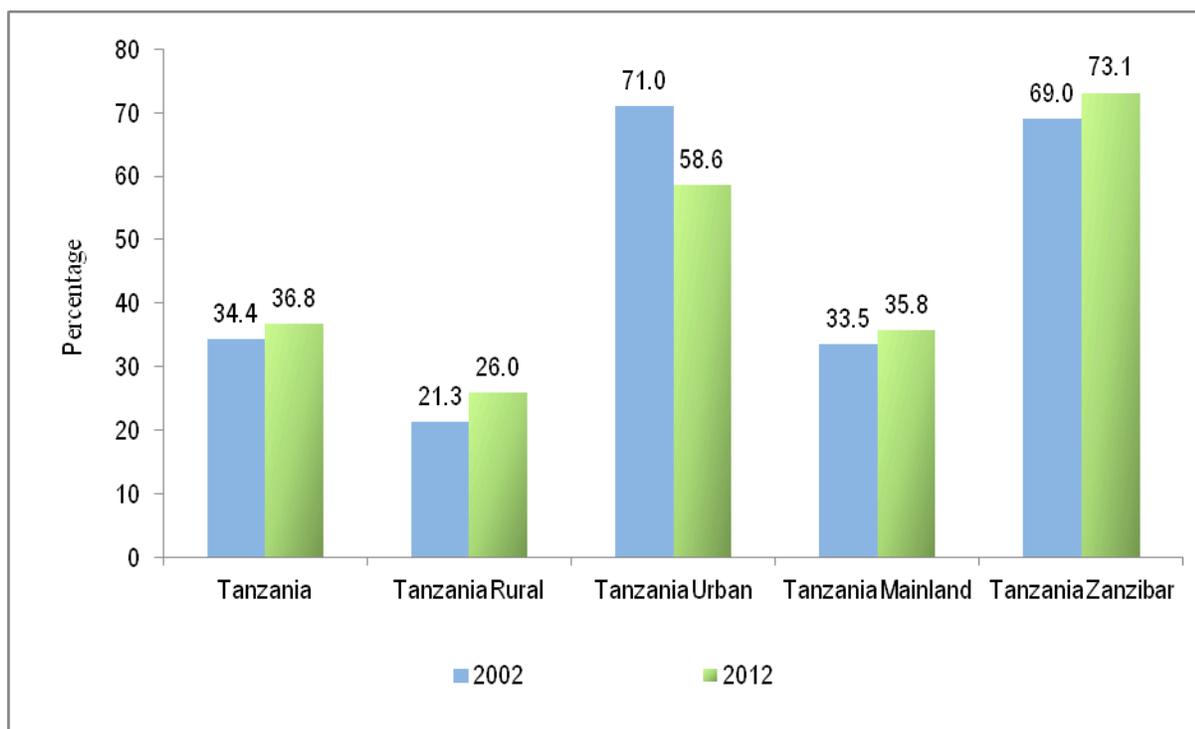


## Thirty Seven Percent of Tanzania Households Use Piped Water

The 2012 PHC shows that, 37 percent of private households in Tanzania had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water. The percentage of urban households using piped water (59 percent) was more than twice that of rural areas (26 percent). The percentage of private households using piped water in Tanzania Zanzibar (73 percent) was more than twice that of Tanzania Mainland (36 percent).



Percentage of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water by Area – Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

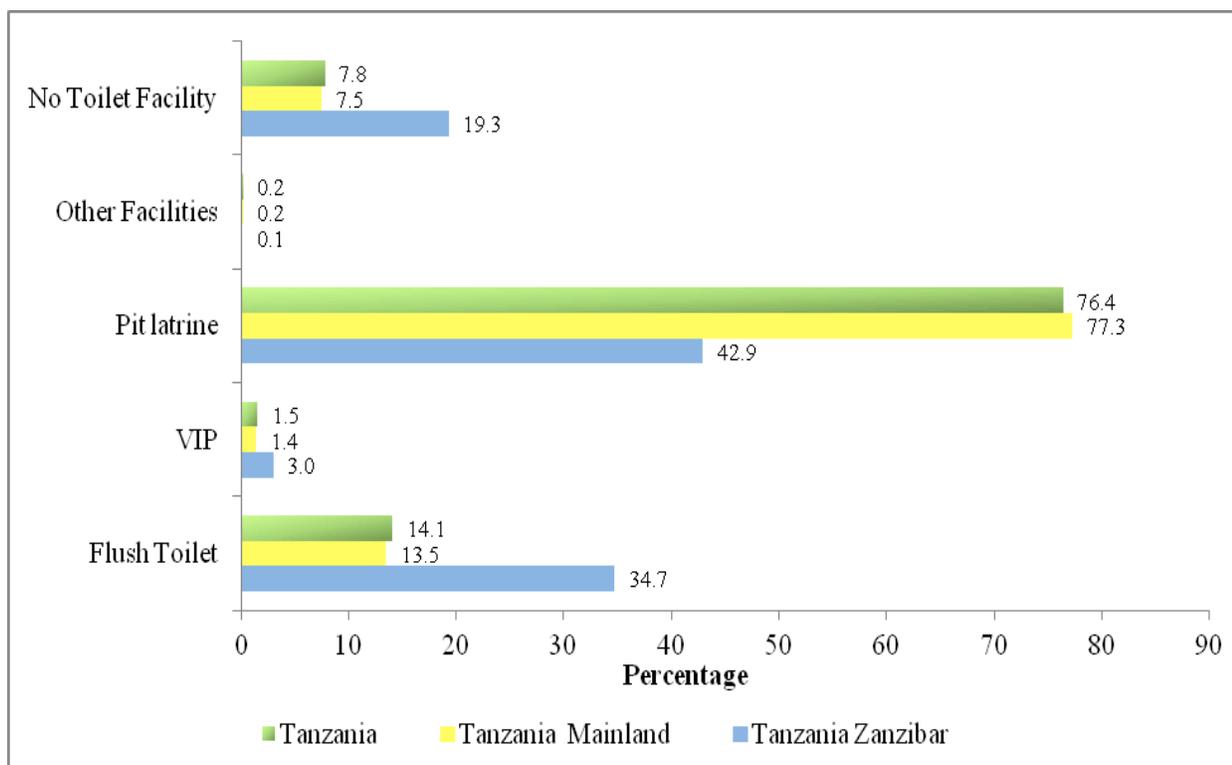


Households accessing piped water in urban areas decreased from 71 percent in 2002 to 59 percent in 2012

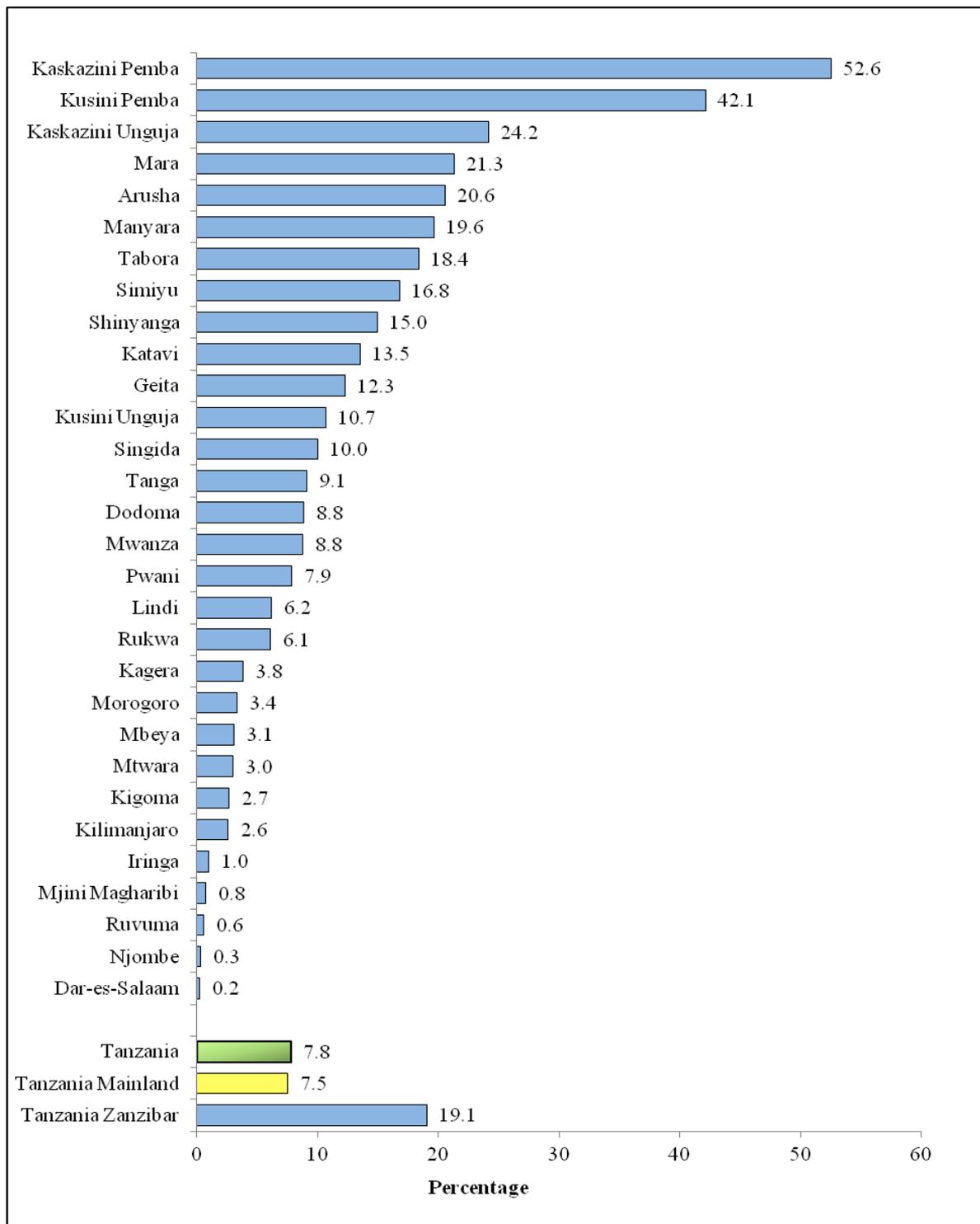
## Majority of Tanzania Households have Toilet Facilities

The 2012 Census results show that 76 percent of private households in Tanzania used pit latrine type of toilet facilities. Seventy seven percent of household in Tanzania Mainland and 43 percent of households in Tanzania Zanzibar used pit latrine type of toilet facilities. However, eight (8) percent of households in Tanzania did not have toilet facilities (19 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar and 8 percent in Tanzania Mainland).

### Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facility– Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census



Percentage of Households with No Toilet Facility by Region – Tanzania, 2012 Census

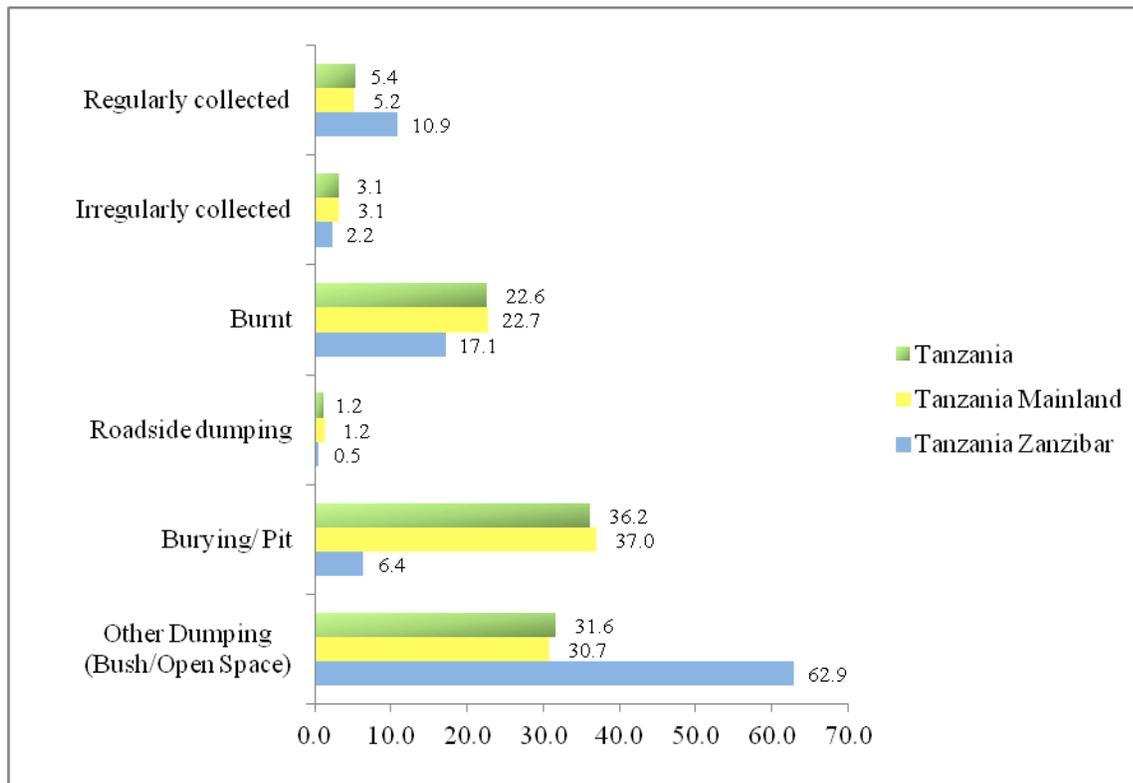


**Kaskazini Pemba region had the highest percentage of households with no toilet facilities (53 percent) followed by Kusini Pemba region (42 percent)**

## Three Quarters of Urban Households Use Unsafe Methods of Refuse Disposal

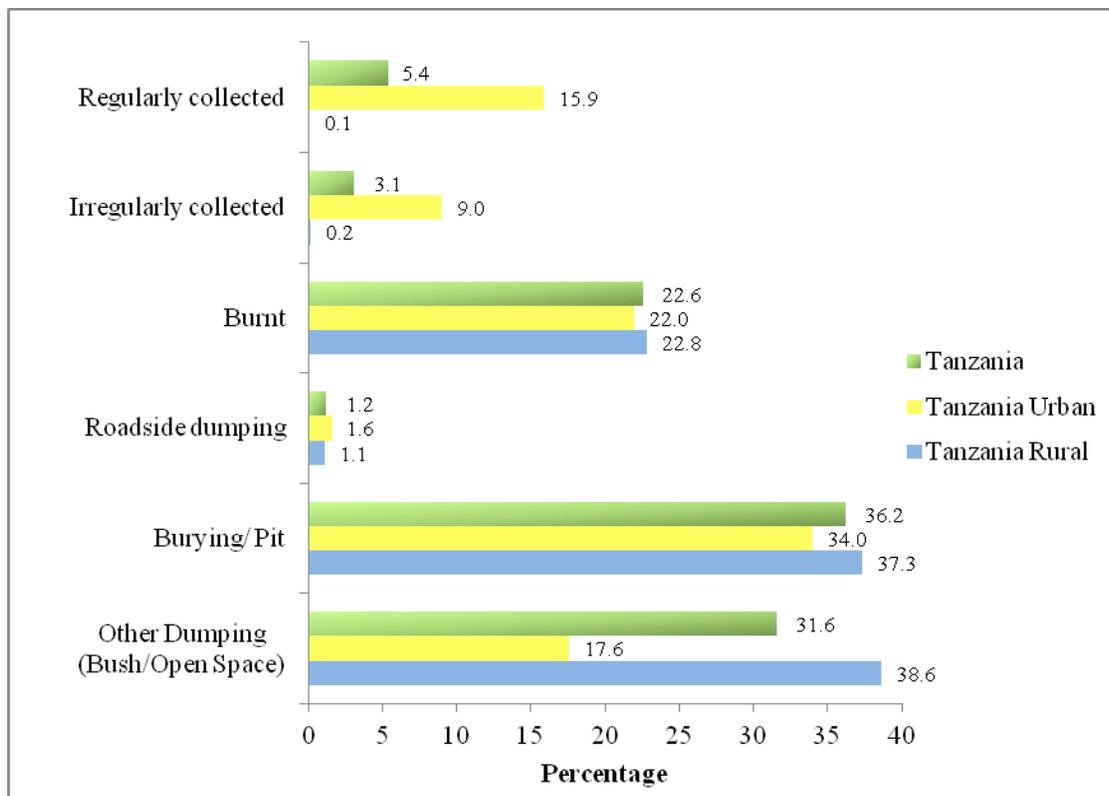
The 2012 Census results show that the most commonly used method of refuse disposal by households in Tanzania was burying or pit (36 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, other dumping (bush and open spaces) (63 percent) was the most commonly used method.

Percentage of Households by Type of Refuse Disposal– Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census



Regular collection of refuse was not common even in urban areas where only 16 percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal. Three quarters of urban households (74 percent) use unsafe methods of refuse disposal mainly burying or pit (34 percent), burning (22 percent) and other dumping methods (18 percent).

### Percentage of Households by Type of Refuse Disposal and Rural - Urban – Tanzania, 2012 Census



## About Seventy Percent of Households in Tanzania Own Land or Farm

Ownership of specified assets is a good indicator of household socio-economic status. The 2012 Census results show that, 70 percent of households in Tanzania owned land or farm. The results also show that 75 percent owned a house, 64 percent owned a mobile phone and 62 percent owned a radio. Ownership of mobile phones was higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (80 percent of households) than in Tanzania Mainland (63 percent). However, a house was the most owned asset in Tanzania with 75 percent of all private households having at least one.

### Percentage of Households by Ownership of Assets and Area– Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

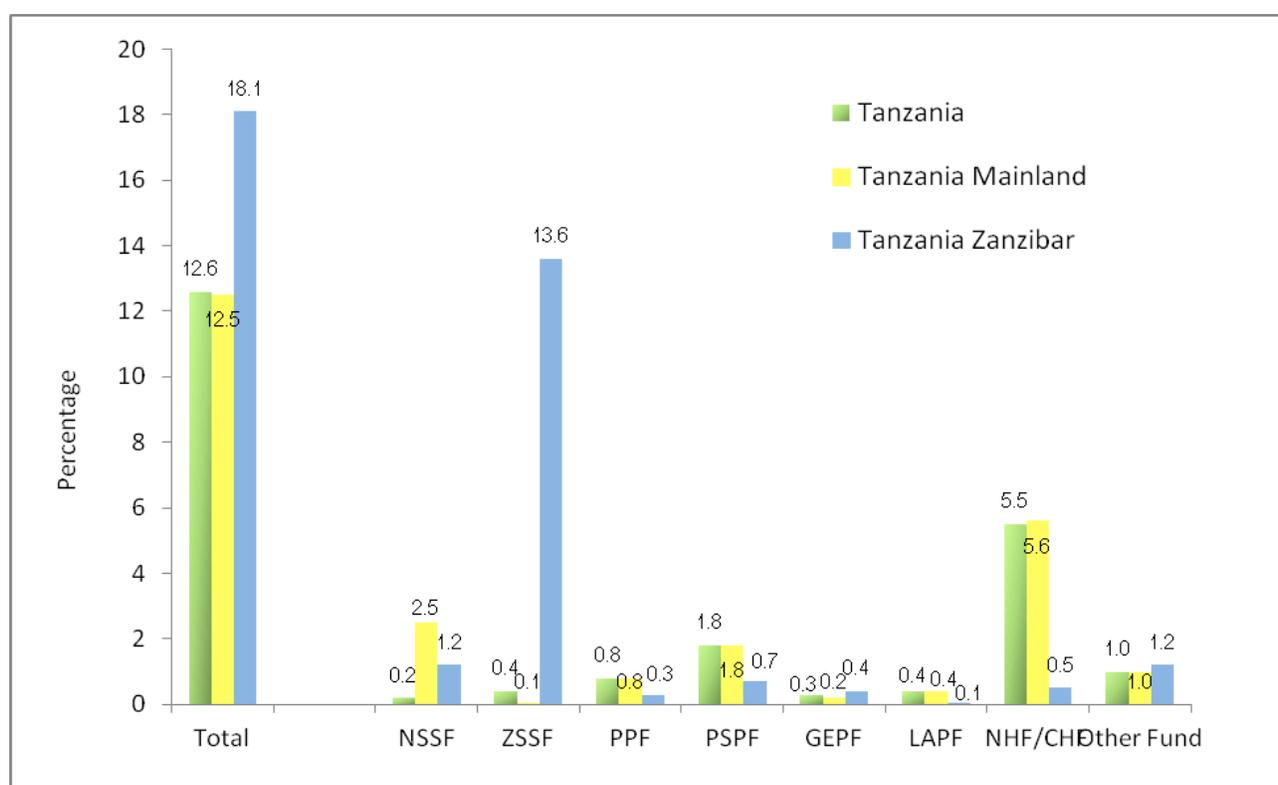
Asset	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland	Tanzania Zanzibar
	Total	Tanzania Rural	Tanzania Urban		
Radio	61.6	58.1	68.6	61.4	69.9
Telephone (Land Line)	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.1	2.4
Mobile Phone	63.9	54.2	82.9	63.4	80.3
Bicycle	39.9	45.7	29.9	39.8	44.7
Motor vehicle	2.6	0.9	5.8	2.5	4.7
Motorcycle/Vespa	5.0	4.2	6.8	4.9	10.0
Tricycle (Guta)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
Television	15.6	4.0	37.4	15.1	34.5
Electric Iron	10.0	1.8	26.4	9.5	26.7
Charcoal Iron	20.2	17.4	25.8	20.4	10.7
Refrigerator/Freezer	3.3	0.7	8.1	3.1	9.9
Cooker (Electric or Gas)	6.8	1.0	17.1	6.4	23.2
Computer /Laptop	2.7	0.5	6.9	2.7	5.4
Internet Facility	4.7	3.4	7.3	4.7	5.1
Plough	9.0	12.8	1.6	9.2	0.2
Power tiller	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Hand hoe	74.3	88.4	49.2	74.9	54.4
Wheelbarrow	4.6	4.4	5.2	4.7	1.6
Oxen	9.2	13.1	1.7	9.5	0.4
Donkey/Camel	3.1	4.3	0.7	3.2	0.6
House	74.8	88.8	48.1	74.8	75.2
Land/Farm	70.4	85.9	41.2	71.2	42.7

**Sixty four (64) percent of households in Tanzania had at least one household member with a mobile phone**

## More than Ten Percent of Households had At least One Member in Social Security Schemes

According to the 2012 PHC, 13 percent of all households in Tanzania had at least one member of a social security scheme. National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) were the most popular social security schemes with six (6) percent of households reporting to have at least one of their members. The low percentage of households with at least one member in a social security scheme can be attributed to lack of awareness of the existence of such schemes.

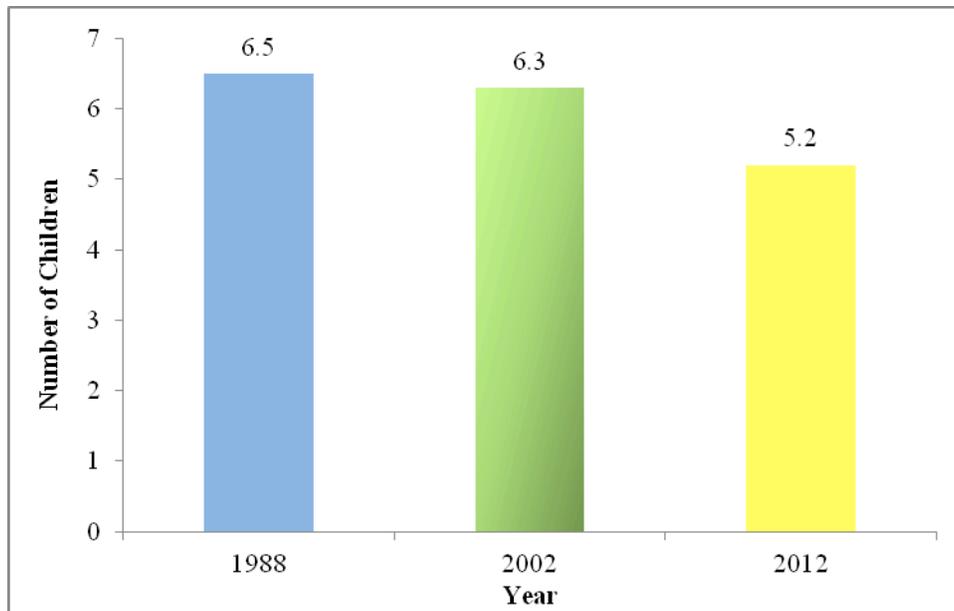
### Percentage of Households by Membership of Social Security Scheme - Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census



## ***Fertility Level Decline in Tanzania***

The 2012 Census preliminary results suggest a decline in the level of fertility from 6.5 in 1988 to 5.2 in 2012. This can be attributed to, among other things, the rising age at first marriage for females coupled with an increase in the use of modern contraceptives as well as increase in female education.

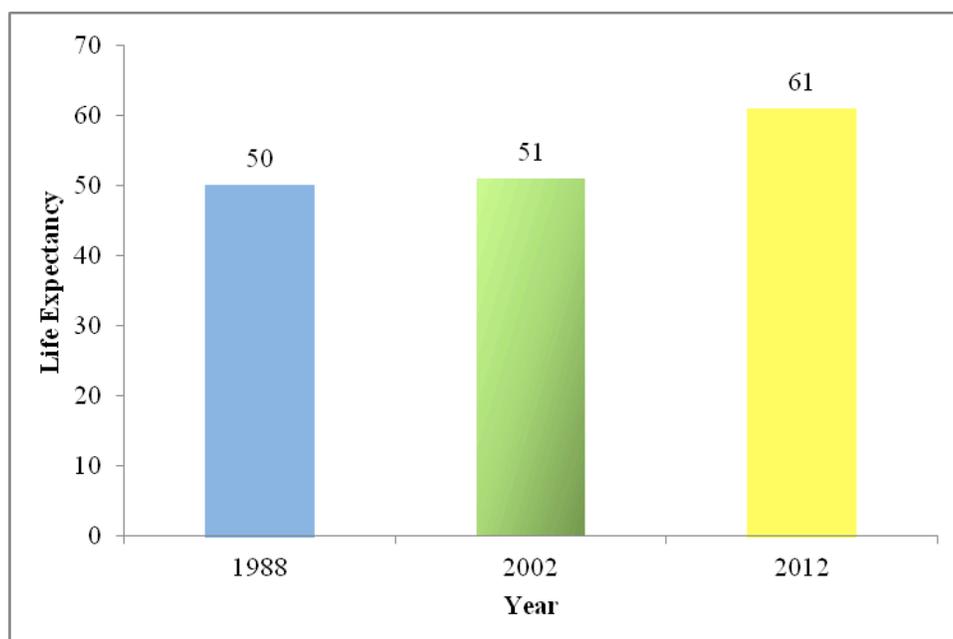
**Total Fertility Rate – Tanzania, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Census**



## ***Life Expectancy at Birth in Tanzania has Increased***

The 2012 Census preliminary results show that the life expectancy at birth for Tanzanians has increased from 50 years in 1988 to 61 years in 2012. The results further show that female life expectancy at birth is higher (63 years) than that of males (60 years). The increase in life expectancy over a decade is attributed to increased economic growth and reduced income poverty (basic needs).

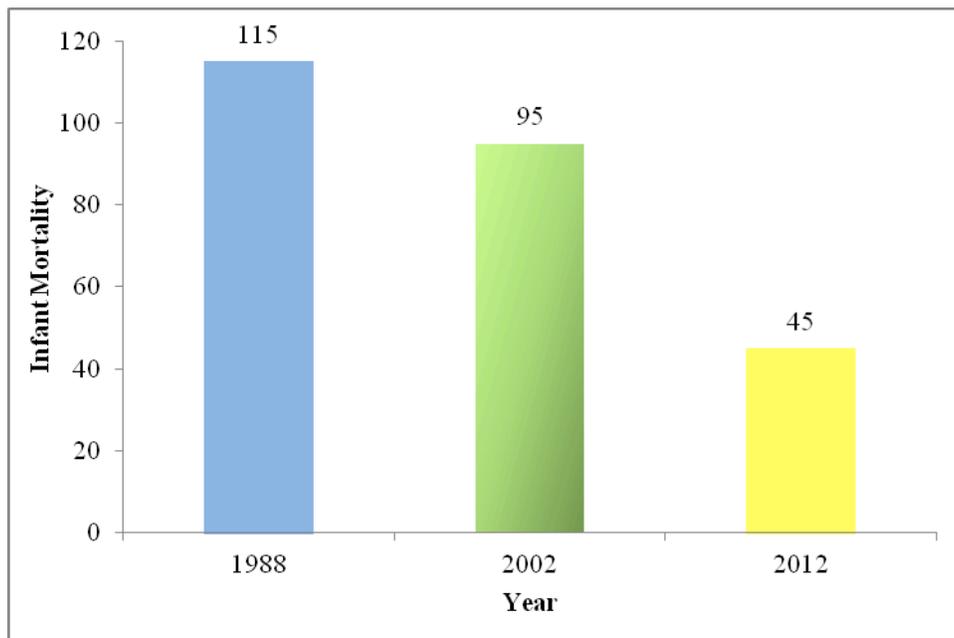
**Life Expectancy at Birth – Tanzania, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Census**



## ***Infant Mortality Rate has Declined over a Decade in Tanzania***

The 2012 Census preliminary results on infant mortality revealed an infant mortality rate of 45 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate was higher among male than female infants. Likewise, the observed infant mortality rate for males was 51 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 42 deaths per 1,000 live births for females. The result further revealed that infant mortality rate in Tanzania has declined from 115 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1988 to 45 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012.

**Infant Mortality – Tanzania, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Census**

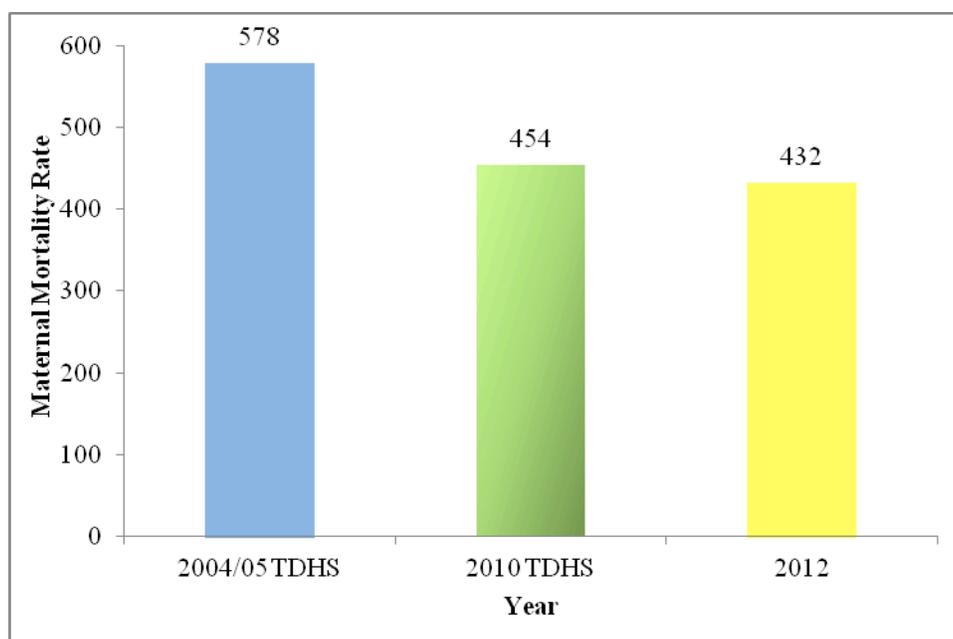


## ***Maternal Mortality Rate in Tanzania has Declined***

The 2012 Census preliminary results on maternal mortality rate in Tanzania is estimated at 432 deaths per 100,000 live births. In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Tanzania in 2012, about four women died of pregnancy-related causes.

It should be noted that, data on maternal mortality for the first time was collected in 2012 Population and Housing Census. Therefore, comparison is done using 2004/05 and 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS). Using these two sources of the data, maternal mortality rate has declined from 578 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2004/05 to 432 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012. In other words, for every 1,000 live births four (4) women have died of pregnancy related causes.

**Maternal Mortality – Tanzania, 2004/05, 2010 TDHS and 2012 Census**





The United Republic of Tanzania

### **NBS Vision**

“To become a one-stop centre for official statistics and statistical services in Tanzania”

### **NBS Mission**

“To produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence-based planning and decision making”

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