

The United Republic of Tanzania



Mbeya Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

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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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For more information, comments and suggestions please contact:

Director General,
National Bureau of Statistics,
18 Kivukoni Road,
P.O. Box 796,
11992 Dar es Salaam.
Tel: +255 22 2122722/3
Fax: +255 22 2130852
Email: dg@nbs.go.tz
Website: www.nbs.go.tz

Chief Government Statistician,
Office of Chief Government Statistician,
P.O. Box 2321,
Zanzibar.
Tel: +255 24 2231869
Fax: +255 24 2231742
Email: zanstat@zanlink.go.tz
Website: www.ocgs.go.tz



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National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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

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MBEYA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS



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.

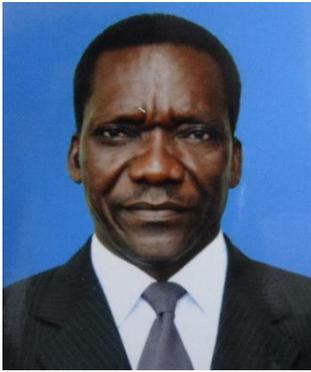
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of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

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

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

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

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



A handwritten signature in black ink on a white background, reading "Amina Mrisho Said".



A handwritten signature in black ink on a yellow background, reading "Mwalim Haji Ameir".

Executive Summary

The Mbeya 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 topics are survival of parents; education and literacy; economic activity; housing conditions; household assets and amenities; agriculture and livestock; fertility and mortality. In many cases, characteristics have been disaggregated by location (rural and urban) and by districts and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time.

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

Mbeya Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile publication is comprised of thirteen chapters.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. The Chapter highlights the brief history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Mbeya had a population of 2.7 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 92. Population of Mbeya is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent annually, representing an increase of about 31 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Mbeya region will double in the next 26 years. Mbeya population is predominantly rural with 67 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Mbeya was 2.7 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.0 percent and 7.6 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Mbeya decreased from 3.8 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Mbeya region. It is highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including

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

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 43 percent of the population in Mbeya region is aged below 15 years, and four (4) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Mbeya region urban (pyramid shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Mbeya region had a total of 630,593 private households, out of which 417,3 (66 percent) were in rural areas and 213,283 (34 percent) were in urban areas. Thirty six (36 percent) of households in Mbeya region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 18.1 percent in 2002 Census to 33.8 percent in 2012. Average household size was 4.2 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.3 persons per household were bigger than urban households (4.1 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 6.1 compared to 3.2 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status Mbeya region. Fifty Three (53 percent) of the population were married and four percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–74 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74 and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 24.6 years for males and 22.1 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 24.8 years in 2002 to 24.6 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased at 20.6 years in 2002 to 21.1 years in 2012.

Chapter Six 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 Malawi and Zambia. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from India and DRC.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, only 11 percent of Mbeya 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 65 percent of all persons in Mbeya region and 89 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that two (2) percent of population below 18 years 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, 11 percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (12 percent) than rural (10 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state whether there was any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance. The results reveal that about two (1.5) percent of total private households in Mbeya region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Mbeya region has 35,146 diaspora among 421,456 Tanzania Diasporas in 2012 most of them were living in Zambia (44.1 percent) followed by Malawi (26.5 percent). On remittances, results show that 14 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives Census results on literacy and education. The general literacy rate for Mbeya region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 76 percent. Literacy rate was highest among the urban population (88 percent) than the rural population (70 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 81 percent and was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (75 percent). Adult literacy for males (87 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (76 percent). Adult literacy rates vary among districts, 94.5 percent in Mbeya City Council to 62.2 percent in Momba district.

Generally, literacy increased from 65 percent in 2002 to 76 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 70 percent in 2002 to 81 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 77 percent in 2002 to 85 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (82 percent). Female NER (86 percent) was higher than that of males (84 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Mbeya City Council (93.8) to 64.6 percent in Momba District

Council. More than 100 percent (104.2 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). Gross enrolment ratio was higher in urban areas (111.7 percent) compared to rural areas (101 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment ratios 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 64 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that three percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity, results show that 61 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 67 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Mbeya region was farming (63 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 two (2) percent of Mbeya region population. Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 77 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses. However, in urban areas, the percentage of households living in their own houses was 55 percent compared to rural areas (89 percent). Forty five(45) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built and 40 percent of land ownership was customary.

The 2012 PHC. results also show that, the majority of households (75 percent) had used iron sheets as the main roofing material followed by Grass or Leaves (23 percent). Usage of iron sheets was very comparatively high in urban areas (94 percent) compared to rural areas (60 percent). On the hand, the most commonly used flooring material in Mbeya region reveal that, Majority (56 percent) of households in Mbeya region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (41 percent). Majority (55 percent) of all private households in Mbeya region had their houses' wall built of Baked Bricks, followed by Sundried Bricks (35 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 68 percent of the households in Mbeya region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 41 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (16 percent had water piped into their houses, 10 percent piped into yard and 15 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 67 compared to 28 percent in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Mbeya region is uncommon, one (1.4) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 73 percent firewood and 24 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 16 percent of all households used electricity for lighting, 64 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from six (6) percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Mbeya Region were Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (36.7 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (29.5 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid (10.3 percent). Majority of households (62percent) reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where four (4) 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 hoe (81 percent), followed by house (78.4 percent), land or farm (74.5 percent), radio (62.7 percent) and mobile phone (59 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, bicycles, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 70 percent of all private households in Mbeya region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (78 percent) while in urban areas (22 percent), 43 percent of all private households in Mbeya were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common less than one percent (0.8 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Mbeya		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,707,410	100.0	1,809,298	100.0	898,112	100.0
Male	1,297,738	47.9	869,874	48.1	427,864	47.6
Female	1,409,672	52.1	939,424	51.9	470,248	52.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	2.1	-	1.0	-	7.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	421,482	15.6	294,297	16.3	127,185	14.2
Male	209,359	16.1	145,916	16.8	63,443	14.8
Female	212,123	15.0	148,381	15.8	63,742	13.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,165,216	43.0	814,823	45.0	350,393	39.0
Male	577,571	44.5	405,958	46.7	171,613	40.1
Female	587,645	41.7	408,865	43.5	178,780	38.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,339,336	49.5	925,618	51.2	413,718	46.1
Male	662,743	51.1	462,662	53.2	200,081	46.8
Female	676,593	48.0	462,956	49.3	213,637	45.4
Elderly Population (60+ years)	153,677	5.7	119,387	6.6	34,290	3.8
Male	71,079	5.5	54,832	6.3	16,247	3.8
Female	82,598	5.9	64,555	6.9	18,043	3.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	108,219	4.0	85,561	4.7	22,658	2.5
Male	49,431	3.8	39,016	4.5	10,415	2.4
Female	58,788	4.2	46,545	5.0	12,243	2.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	630,593	100.0	417,310	66.2	213,283	33.8
Male Headed Households	401,587	63.7	265,628	63.7	135,959	63.7
Female Headed Households	229,006	36.3	151,682	36.3	77,324	36.3
Average Household Size ¹	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	4.1
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.2	-	3.2	-	3.1
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	6.1	-	6.1	-	6.0
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	800,982	52.9	550,483	56.0	250,499	47.1
Never Married	499,368	33.0	297,516	30.3	201,852	38.0
Living Together	111,341	7.4	63,199	6.4	48,142	9.1
Separated	17,817	1.2	11,364	1.2	6,453	1.2
Divorced	34,188	2.3	22,103	2.2	12,085	2.3
Widowed	50,836	3.4	38,033	3.9	12,803	2.4
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	2,703,943	99.9	1,807,510	99.9	896,433	99.8

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

Indicator	Mbeya		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	3,467	0.1	1,788	0.1	1,679	0.2
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	300,593	11.3	88,711	4.9	211,882	24.1
Population with Birth Notification	65,314	2.4	39,533	2.2	25,781	2.9
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	142,197	10.7	93,220	10.1	48,976	12.0
Male	69,563	10.6	46,759	10.2	22,804	11.5
Female	72,634	10.8	46,461	10.1	26,172	12.4
Diaspora						
Total	35,146	1.3	21,908	1.2	13,238	1.5
Male	19,273	1.5	11,826	1.4	7,447	1.8
Female	15,873	1.1	10,082	1.1	5,791	1.3
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	1,701,822	75.5	1,042,673	69.5	659,149	87.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,223,296	80.8	736,588	75.0	486,708	91.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	471,243	89.7	276,801	85.7	194,442	96.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	831,104	87.8	483,077	83.2	348,027	95.3
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	432,671	84.6	293,144	81.7	139,527	91.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	532,622	104.2	362,514	101.0	170,108	111.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	903,049	100.0	550,927	100.0	352,122	100.0
Primary School	765,709	84.8	500,269	90.8	265,440	75.4
Training after Primary	7,006	0.8	3,821	0.7	3,185	0.9
Secondary School	108,651	12.0	40,536	7.4	68,115	19.3
Training after Secondary	7,592	0.8	3,021	0.5	4,571	1.3
University and Others	14,091	1.6	3,280	0.6	10,811	3.1
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers						
Professionals	16,365	1.5	10,332	1.3	6,033	1.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	16,938	1.5	6,267	0.8	10,671	3.1
Clerks	48,942	4.3	25,546	3.3	23,396	6.8
Small Business Managers	11,164	1.0	5,353	0.7	5,811	1.7
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	8,744	0.8	2,543	0.3	6,202	1.8
Street Vendors and Related Workers	55,343	4.9	13,294	1.7	42,049	12.3
Crafts and Related Workers	42,844	3.8	9,139	1.2	33,705	9.9
Farmers	50,052	4.4	18,240	2.3	31,811	9.3
Livestock Keepers	711,125	63.1	595,000	75.8	116,125	33.9
Fishermen	15,892	1.4	11,416	1.5	4,476	1.3
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	4,058	0.4	3,546	0.5	512	0.1
Elementary Occupations	8,878	0.8	1,366	0.2	7,512	2.2
Others	80,201	7.1	48,459	6.2	31,742	9.3
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	747	0.0	477	0.0	270	0.0
Seeing	52,511	2.0	38,209	2.1	14,302	1.6

Indicator	Mbeya		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hearing	26,884	1.0	20,863	1.2	6,021	0.7
Walking	37,734	1.4	28,796	1.6	8,938	1.0
Remembering	30,036	1.1	22,982	1.3	7,054	0.8
Self-Care	20,675	0.8	15,638	0.9	5,037	0.6
Other Disability	303	0.0	226	0.0	77	0.0
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	487,402	77.3	369,412	88.5	117,990	55.3
Living without Paying any Rent	23,244	3.7	15,322	3.7	7,922	3.7
Rented Privately	107,134	17.0	26,474	6.3	80,660	37.8
Rented by Employer	3,760	0.6	1,298	0.3	2,462	1.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	3,803	0.6	1,335	0.3	2,468	1.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	4,183	0.7	2,908	0.7	1,274	0.6
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,066	0.2	559	0.1	507	0.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	728	0.1	326	0.1	402	0.2
Cement Bricks	14,514	2.3	4,248	1.0	10,266	4.8
Sundried Bricks	223,178	35.4	128,455	30.8	94,723	44.4
Baked Bricks	347,977	55.2	244,968	58.7	103,009	48.3
Timber	461	0.1	352	0.1	109	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	580	0.1	509	0.1	71	0.0
Poles and Mud	37,264	5.9	33080	7.9	4,184	2.0
Grass	5,371	0.9	4881	1.2	490	0.2
Tent	520	0.1	491	0.1	28	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	355,379	56.4	302,659	72.5	52,720	24.7
Non Earth	275,215	43.6	114,652	27.5	160,563	75.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	470,963	74.7	270,932	64.9	200,032	93.8
Grass/Leaves	143,633	22.8	134,000	32.1	9,633	4.5
Mud and Leaves	12,590	2.0	10720	2.6	1870	0.9
Others	3,407	0.5	1,659	0.4	1747	0.8
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	401,098	63.6	294,893	70.7	106,205	49.8
Electricity	99,972	15.9	21,254	5.1	78,719	36.9
Others	129,523	20.5	101,163	24.2	28,360	13.3
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	459,260	72.8	384,998	92.3	74,262	34.8
Charcoal	150,292	23.8	25930	6.2	124361	58.3
Kerosene	8,571	1.4	3732	0.9	4,839	2.3
Electricity	9,674	1.5	1355	0.3	8319	3.9
Others	2796	0.4	1295	0.3	1501	0.7

Indicator	Mbeya		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	258,305	41.0	116032	27.8	142273	66.7
Other Protected Sources	94,124	14.9	53,182	12.7	40,942	19.2
Unprotected Sources	278,164	44.1	248,096	59.5	30,069	14.1
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	78,447	12.4	11,098	2.7	67,349	31.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	8,558	1.4	2653	0.6	5,905	2.8
Pit Latrine	526,134	83.4	387,923	93.0	138,210	64.8
Others	920	0.2	675	0.2	245	0.1
No Facility	16,534	2.6	14,962	3.6	1572	0.7
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	33,175	5.3	330	0.1	32,845	15.4
Burnt	89,597	14.2	55,863	13.4	33,734	15.8
Roadside Dumping	4572	0.7	2261	0.5	2311	1.1
Burying/Pit	392,830	62.3	277,794	66.6	115,036	53.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	110,419	17.5	81,062	19.4	29,357	13.8
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	395,541	62.7	241,548	57.9	153,993	72.2
Mobile Phone	371,817	59.0	198,881	47.7	172,936	81.1
Hand Hoe	508,834	80.7	378,584	90.7	130,250	61.1
Television	75,159	11.9	13265	3.2	61,894	29.0
Land or Farm	469,846	74.5	371148	88.9	98,698	46.3
House	494,584	78.4	375,608	90.0	118,976	55.8
Bicycle	239,475	38.0	163517	39.2	75,958	35.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	26,475	4.2	15,639	3.8	10,837	5.1
Power Tiller	5,783	0.9	3638	0.9	2144	1.0
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	37,244	5.9	21,047	5.0	16,197	7.6
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	9,903	1.6	4,319	1.0	5,584	2.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	406	0.1	254	0.1	152	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	2,753	0.4	744	0.2	2,009	0.9
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	9,022	1.4	2,592	0.6	6,430	3.0
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	2,434	0.4	908	0.2	1,526	0.7

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

Geographical Information System (GIS) is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, 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 attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census.

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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.

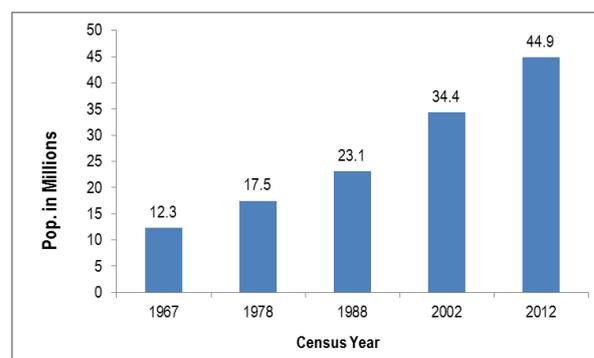
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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 eight 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 by through 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

environmental or natural features (e.g. water tanks, forest or vegetation cover). All the 2012 PHC instruments were paper-based.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

Unlike the previous population count undertaking, the 2012 PHC cartographic work fully took advantage of available Geographical Information System (GIS) technology. In particular, the 2012 Census cartographic work used satellite imagery and aerial photography. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using a Global Positioning Systems (GPS). In addition, coordinates of

prominent features existing in each particular EA were also identified and recorded. Overall, 108,000 EAs were delineated countrywide.

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

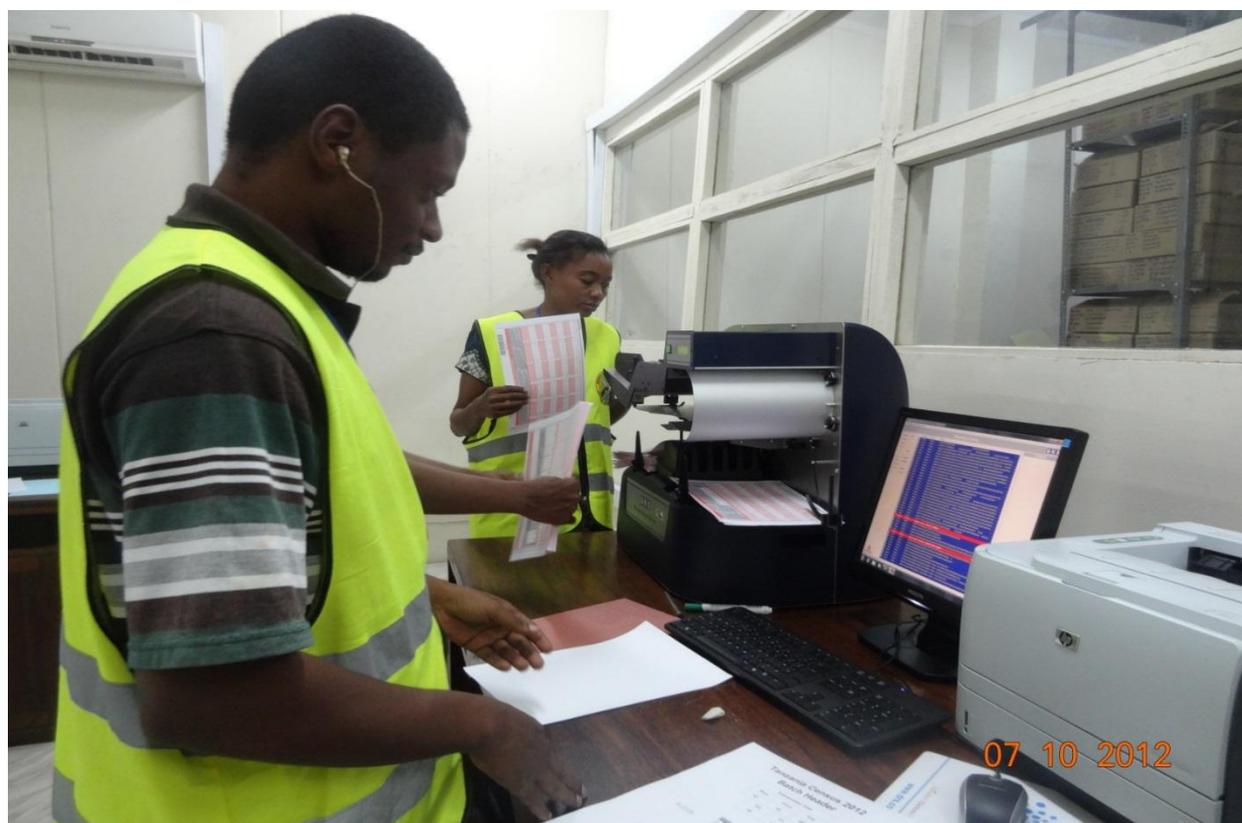
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Refugee Camps (8 people) the same in urban areas with 42 people.

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mbeya Region	2,707,410	100.00	1,809,298	100.00	898,112	100.00
Private Households	2,671,117	98.66	1,792,489	99.07	878,628	97.83
Special Institutions	1,653	0.06	662	0.04	991	0.11
Inmates Institutions	1,834	0.07	185	0.01	1,649	0.18
Hotel and Tourist Camps	4,910	0.18	1,203	0.07	3,707	0.41
Refugee Camps	50	0.00	8	0.00	42	0.00
Homeless People	80	0.00	34	0.00	46	0.01
Travellers/In transit	1,385	0.05	385	0.02	1,000	0.11
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,217	0.08	983	0.05	1,234	0.14
Education/AI Institutions	5,412	0.20	2,098	0.12	3,314	0.37
Orphan/Age Centres	263	0.01	108	0.01	155	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	18,489	0.68	11,143	0.62	7,346	0.82

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 2,707,410 persons in Mbeya Region, 2,671,117 (99 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, in private households, female population was larger (1,394,313 persons) than male population (1,276,804 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (1,409,672 persons) compared to male population (1,297,738 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mbeya Region	2,707,410	100.00	1,297,738	100.00	1,409,672	100.00
Private Households	2,671,117	98.66	1,276,804	98.39	1,394,313	98.91
Special Institutions	1,653	0.06	1,288	0.10	365	0.03
Inmates Institutions	1,834	0.07	1,745	0.13	89	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	4,910	0.18	3,513	0.27	1,397	0.10
Refugee Camps	50	0.00	36	0.00	14	0.00
Homeless People	80	0.00	65	0.01	15	0.00
Travellers/In transit	1,385	0.05	1,162	0.09	223	0.02
Health Institutions/Facilities	2,217	0.08	730	0.06	1,487	0.11
Education/AI Institutions	5,412	0.20	2,950	0.23	2,462	0.17
Orphan/Age Centres	263	0.01	121	0.01	142	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	18,489	0.68	9,324	0.72	9,165	0.65

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Mbeya Region in 2012 was 2.7 million. Out of that, 66.8 percent (1.8 million) were residing in rural areas and 33.2 percent (0.9 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Mbeya Region was 2.7 percent while the population growth rate of Mbeya rural was 1.0 percent and that of Mbeya urban was 7.6 percent. The average annual growth rate of Mbeya Region increased from 2.4 percent during the 1988-2002 to 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Mbeya Region	1,476,278	2,063,328	2,707,410	39.8	31.2	2.4	2.7	25.5
Rural	1,210,362	1,642,183	1,809,298	35.7	10.2	2.2	1.0	71.5
Urban	265,916	421,145	898,112	58.4	113.3	3.3	7.6	9.2

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts ranging from 1.0 percent recorded in Rungwe District to 6.3 percent recorded in Tunduma Town Council.

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

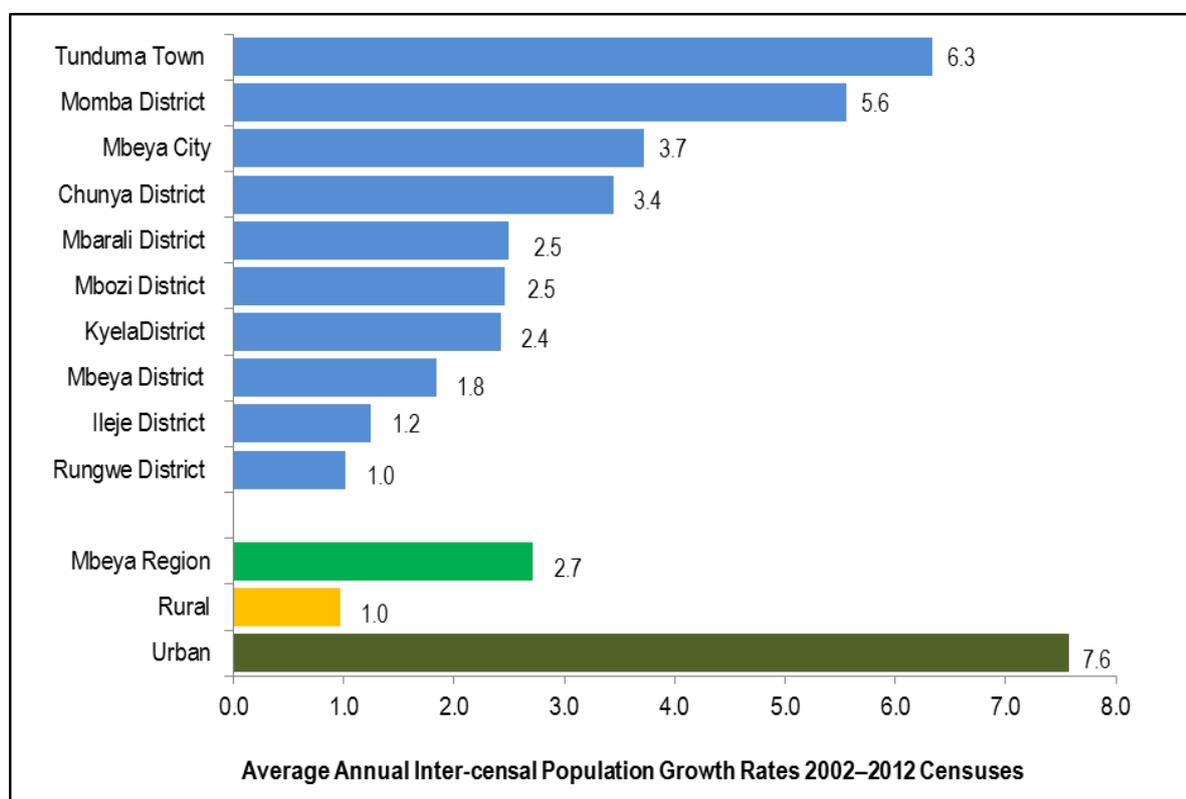
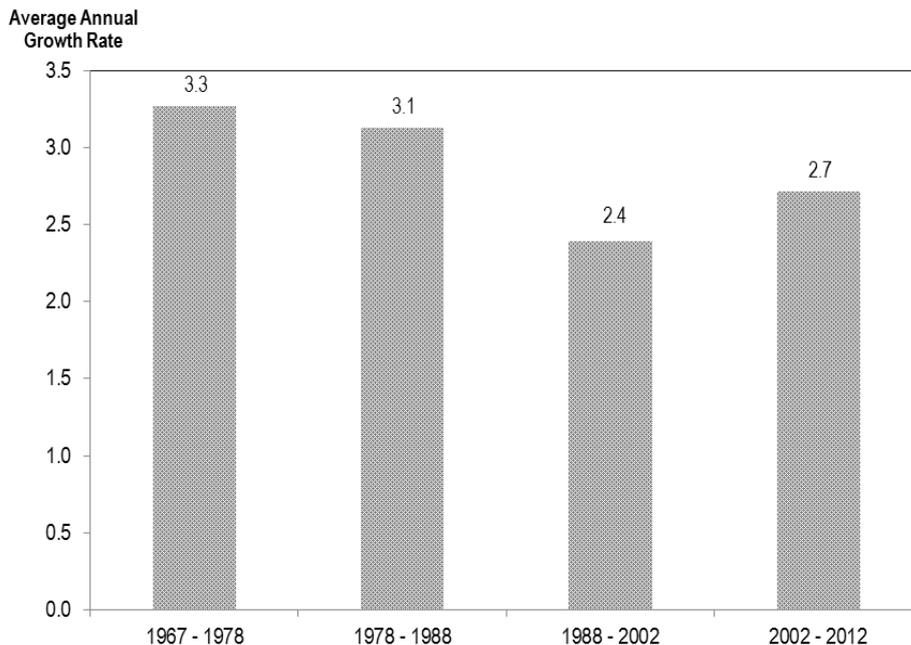


Figure 2.2 show that the Mbeya Region population growth rate has decreased from 3.3 percent in 1967/78, declined to 2.4 percent in 1988/2002 but increased to 2.7 in 2002/2012.

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



The total population of Mbeya Region has increased by 31 percent from 2002 Census to 2012. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Mbeya Region has increased by 40 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts during the 2002/2012 inter-censal period. The largest population change was recorded in Tunduma Town Council (88 percent) while the smallest change was recorded in Rungwe District (11 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Mbeya Region	1,476,278	2,063,328	2,707,410	39.8	31.2	2.4	2.7	29.0	25.5
Rural	1,210,362	1,642,183	1,809,298	35.7	10.2	2.2	1.0	31.8	71.5
Urban	265,916	421,145	898,112	58.4	113.3	3.3	7.6	21.1	9.2
Chunya	164,554	205,915	290,478	25.1	41.1	1.6	3.4	43.3	20.1
Mbeya	332,430	254,069	305,319	- 23.6	20.2	- 1.9	1.8	-36.1	37.7
Kyela	135,645	173,830	221,490	28.2	27.4	1.8	2.4	39.1	28.6
Rungwe	272,008	306,380	339,157	12.6	10.7	0.8	1.0	81.6	68.2
Ileje	88,436	109,847	124,451	24.2	13.3	1.5	1.2	44.8	55.5
Mbozi	330,282	348,844	446,339	N/A	27.9	N/A	2.5	N/A	28.1
Mbarali	N/A	234,101	300,517	N/A	28.4	N/A	2.5	N/A	27.8
Mbeya City	152,844	265,586	385,279	N/A	45.1	N/A	3.7	N/A	18.6
Momba	N/A	112,964	196,818	N/A	74.2	N/A	5.6	N/A	12.5
Tunduma Town	N/A	51,792	97,562	N/A	88.4	N/A	6.3	N/A	10.9

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) New districts

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations of the district population. Mbozi District, with the population of 446,339 (17 percent), has the highest proportion of the Mbeya population while Tunduma Town Council with a population of 97,562 has the smallest proportion of about four (3.6) percent.

In rural areas, Mbozi District has the highest proportion of population of 23 percent (368,483 persons) and Ileje District Council has the smallest proportion of seven (7) percent (114,497 persons). In urban areas, Mbeya City has the highest proportion of population of 96 percent (385,279 persons) and Ileje district has the lowest proportion of population of three (2.5) percent (9,954 person).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Mbeya Region	2,707,410	100.0	1,626,656	100.0	401,095	100.0
Chunya	290,478	10.7	228,836	14.1	61,642	15.4
Mbeya	305,319	11.3	243,616	15.0	61,703	15.4
Kyela	221,490	8.2	166,500	10.2	54,990	13.7
Rungwe	339,157	12.5	288,936	17.8	50,221	12.5
Ileje	124,451	4.6	114,497	7.0	9,954	2.5
Mbozi	446,339	16.5	368,483	22.7	77,856	19.4
Mbarali	300,517	11.1	215,788	13.3	84,729	21.1
Mbeya City	385,279	14.2	N/A	N/A	385,279	96.1
Momba	196,818	7.3	182,642	11.2	14,176	3.5
Tunduma Town	97,562	3.6	N/A	N/A	97,562	24.3

Note:

- (i) *N/A=Not Applicable*
- (ii) *Mbeya city and Tunduma Town councils has no rural component*

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Mbeya Region from 2002 to 2012 population censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 1.8 million, an increase of 10 percent from the 2002 rural population. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.4 million in 2002 to 0.9 million in 2012, an increase of 113 percent. The districts that recorded the largest rural population change were Momba District (61.7 percent) and Chunya District (21.9 percent) Mbeya City and Tunduma Town Councils (100 percent each), whereas Ileje district recorded the smallest rural population change of seven (7) percent. In urban areas, the 2012 population change of Mbozi District was very high (303 percent), whereas Mbeya District recorded the smallest urban population change of 62.7 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Mbeya Region	1,642,183	1,809,298	10.2	421,145	898,112	113.3
Chunya	187,671	228,836	21.9	18,244	61,642	237.9
Mbeya	216,136	243,616	12.7	37,933	61,703	62.7
Kyela	153,790	166,500	8.3	20,040	54,990	174.4
Rungwe	283,798	288,936	1.8	22,582	50,221	122.4
Ileje	106,808	114,497	7.2	3,039	9,954	227.5
Mbozi	329,546	368,483	11.8	19,298	77,856	303.4
Mbarali	197,145	215,788	9.5	36,956	84,729	129.3
Mbeya City	35,268	N/A	N/A	230,318	385,279	67.3
Momba	112,964	182,642	61.7	N/A	14,176	N/A
Tunduma Town	19,057	N/A	N/A	32,735	97,562	198.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mbeya City and Tunduma Town councils have no rural component
- (iii) Momba District Council has no urban 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 and socio-economic development processes. They are vital for making key decisions in public administration such as determining the segments of the population which qualify for school enrolment, voting, labour force participation, pensions, provision of health services, food and shelter, and for population forecasting. The age and sex data are also used to calculate levels of fertility and mortality which are vital components of population dynamics and subsequently for population growth forecasting.

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

Sex ratio by age 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 Mbeya Region was 92 males for every 100 females, while for Mbeya rural it was 93 and for Mbeya urban it was 91 which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, in Mbeya Region, the sex ratio for the population aged 50 to 54 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females. As for Mbeya rural, the sex ratio was above 100 for age group 10-14. On the other hand, Mbeya urban sex ratio is more than 100 for population aged 35 to 44 years and 50 to 64 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	2,707,410	100.0	1,297,738	100.0	1,409,672	100.0	92.1
0-4	421,482	15.6	209,359	16.1	212,123	15.0	98.7
5-9	392,062	14.5	194,556	15.0	197,506	14.0	98.5
10-14	351,672	13.0	173,656	13.4	178,016	12.6	97.6
15-19	290,636	10.7	138,833	10.7	151,803	10.8	91.5
20-24	246,454	9.1	111,652	8.6	134,802	9.6	82.8
25-29	210,022	7.8	96,213	7.4	113,809	8.1	84.5
30-34	176,874	6.5	82,435	6.4	94,439	6.7	87.3
35-39	146,774	5.4	70,940	5.5	75,834	5.4	93.5
40-44	109,219	4.0	52,764	4.1	56,455	4.0	93.5
45-49	96,036	3.5	40,065	3.1	55,971	4.0	71.6
50-54	66,799	2.5	33,531	2.6	33,268	2.4	100.8
55-59	45,703	1.7	22,655	1.7	23,048	1.6	98.3
60-64	45,458	1.7	21,648	1.7	23,810	1.7	90.9
65-69	31,644	1.2	14,576	1.1	17,068	1.2	85.4
70-74	29,898	1.1	13,771	1.1	16,127	1.1	85.4
75-79	19,452	0.7	9,254	0.7	10,198	0.7	90.7
80+	27,225	1.0	11,830	0.9	15,395	1.1	76.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	1,809,298	100.0	869,874	100.0	939,424	100.0	92.6
0-4	294,297	16.3	145,916	16.8	148,381	15.8	98.3
5-9	277,007	15.3	137,960	15.9	139,047	14.8	99.2
10-14	243,519	13.5	122,082	14.0	121,437	12.9	100.5
15-19	182,844	10.1	90,462	10.4	92,382	9.8	97.9
20-24	145,166	8.0	66,658	7.7	78,508	8.4	84.9
25-29	125,014	6.9	57,008	6.6	68,006	7.2	83.8
30-34	108,512	6.0	49,369	5.7	59,143	6.3	83.5
35-39	94,531	5.2	44,456	5.1	50,075	5.3	88.8
40-44	73,342	4.1	34,685	4.0	38,657	4.1	89.7
45-49	65,466	3.6	27,121	3.1	38,345	4.1	70.7
50-54	47,356	2.6	23,386	2.7	23,970	2.6	97.6
55-59	32,857	1.8	15,939	1.8	16,918	1.8	94.2
60-64	33,826	1.9	15,816	1.8	18,010	1.9	87.8
65-69	24,426	1.4	11,066	1.3	13,360	1.4	82.8
70-74	23,528	1.3	10,834	1.2	12,694	1.4	85.3
75-79	15,543	0.9	7,386	0.8	8,157	0.9	90.5
80+	22,064	1.2	9,730	1.1	12,334	1.3	78.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	898,112	100.0	427,864	100.0	470,248	100.0	91.0
0-4	127,185	14.2	63,443	14.8	63,742	13.6	99.5
5-9	115,055	12.8	56,596	13.2	58,459	12.4	96.8
10-14	108,153	12.0	51,574	12.1	56,579	12.0	91.2
15-19	107,792	12.0	48,371	11.3	59,421	12.6	81.4
20-24	101,288	11.3	44,994	10.5	56,294	12.0	79.9
25-29	85,008	9.5	39,205	9.2	45,803	9.7	85.6
30-34	68,362	7.6	33,066	7.7	35,296	7.5	93.7
35-39	52,243	5.8	26,484	6.2	25,759	5.5	102.8
40-44	35,877	4.0	18,079	4.2	17,798	3.8	101.6
45-49	30,570	3.4	12,944	3.0	17,626	3.7	73.4
50-54	19,443	2.2	10,145	2.4	9,298	2.0	109.1
55-59	12,846	1.4	6,716	1.6	6,130	1.3	109.6
60-64	11,632	1.3	5,832	1.4	5,800	1.2	100.6
65-69	7,218	0.8	3,510	0.8	3,708	0.8	94.7
70-74	6,370	0.7	2,937	0.7	3,433	0.7	85.6
75-79	3,909	0.4	1,868	0.4	2,041	0.4	91.5
80+	5,161	0.6	2,100	0.5	3,061	0.7	68.6

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 Mbeya 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 Mbeya urban population (Figure 3.3) shows a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas. The bulge in Mbeya urban pyramid is more evident among the female population than the male population.

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

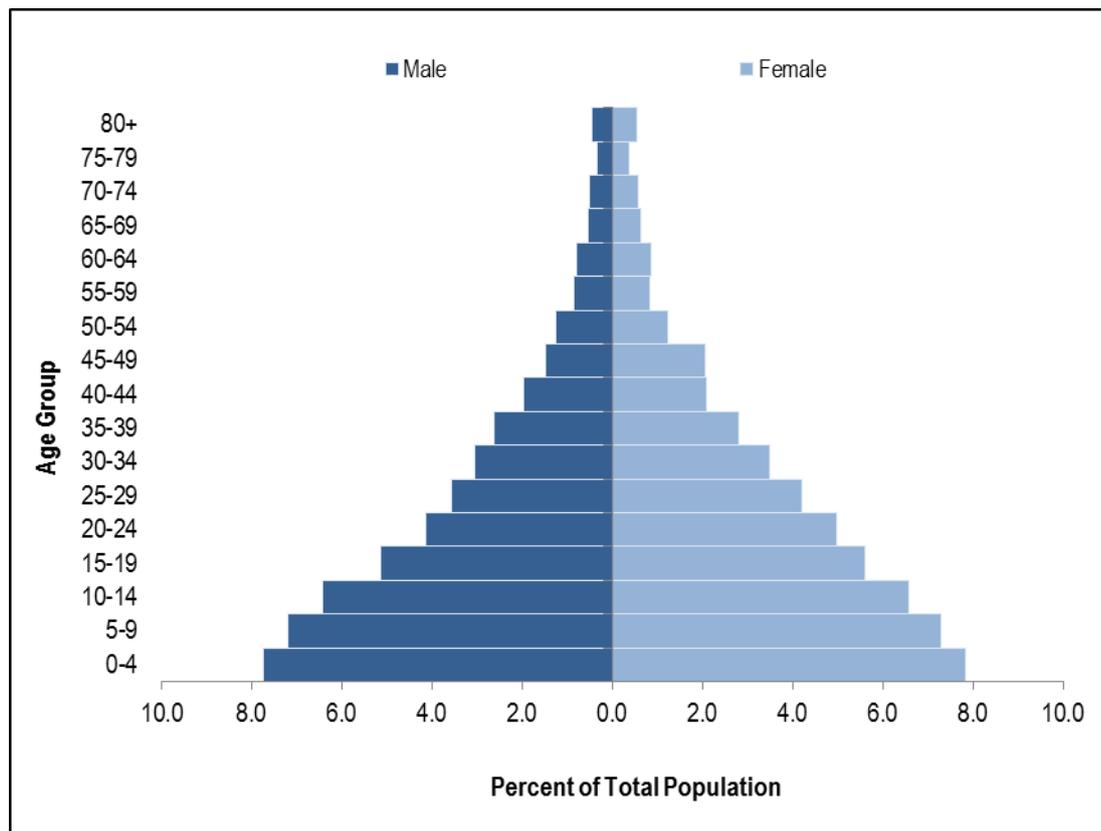


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mbeya Rural, 2012 Census

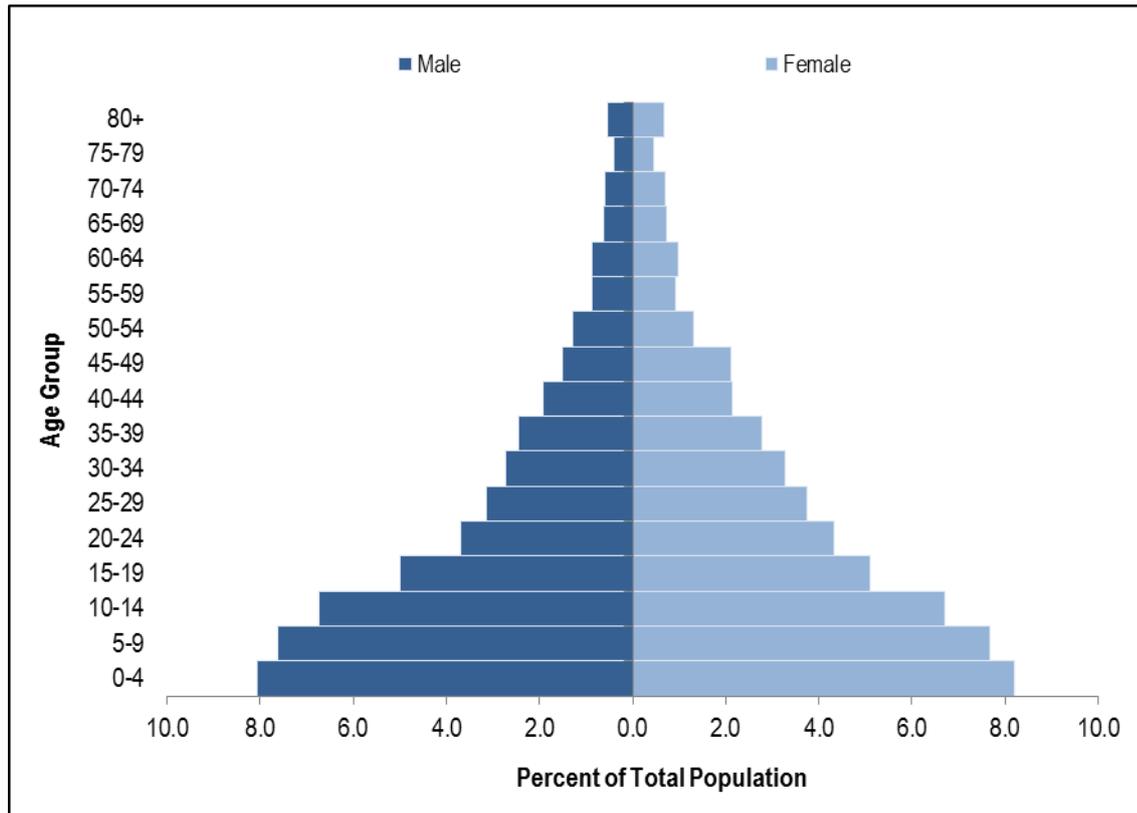
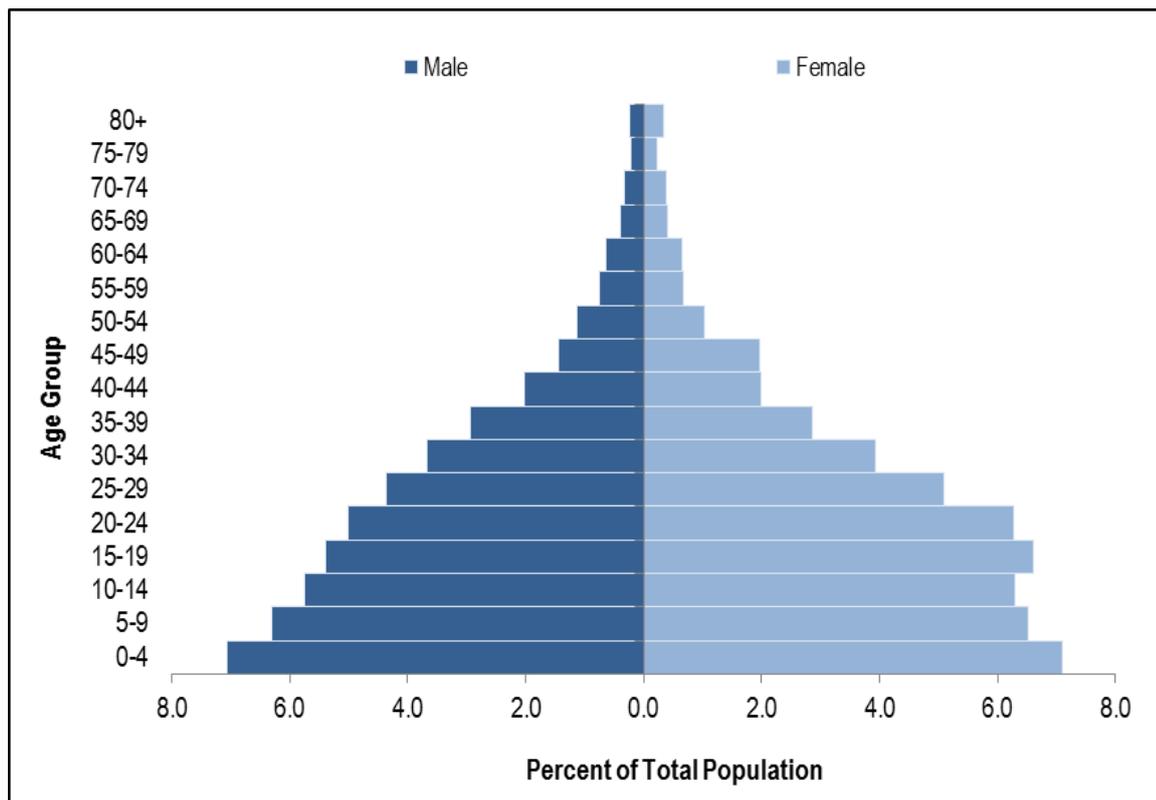


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mbeya Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population who constituted 43 percent of Mbeya total population and only four (4) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

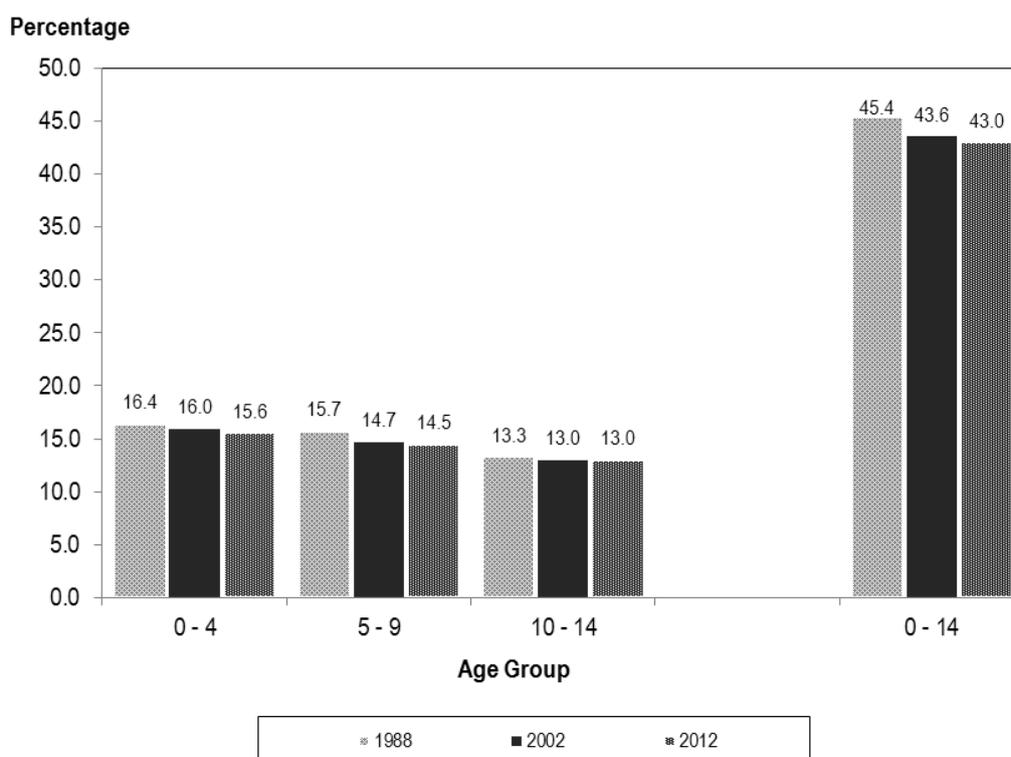
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Mbeya		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	2,707,410	100.0	1,809,298	100.0	898,112	100.0
Male	1,297,738	47.9	869,874	48.1	427,864	47.6
Female	1,409,672	52.1	939,424	51.9	470,248	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	84,313	3.1	57,228	3.2	27,085	3.0
Male	41,717	3.2	28,193	3.2	13,524	3.2
Female	42,596	3.0	29,035	3.1	13,561	2.9
Children (0–4 years)	421,482	15.6	294,297	16.3	127,185	14.2
Male	209,359	16.1	145,916	16.8	63,443	14.8
Female	212,123	15.0	148,381	15.8	63,742	13.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,165,216	43.0	814,823	45.0	350,393	39.0
Male	577,571	44.5	405,958	46.7	171,613	40.1
Female	587,645	41.7	408,865	43.5	178,780	38.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,339,336	49.5	925,618	51.2	413,718	46.1
Male	662,743	51.1	462,662	53.2	200,081	46.8
Female	676,593	48.0	462,956	49.3	213,637	45.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	537,090	19.8	328,010	18.1	209,080	23.3
Male	250,485	19.3	157,120	18.1	93,365	21.8
Female	286,605	20.3	170,890	18.2	115,715	24.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	966,569	35.7	589,160	32.6	377,409	42.0
Male	449,872	34.7	276,507	31.8	173,365	40.5
Female	516,697	36.7	312,653	33.3	204,044	43.4
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	514,966	19.0	361,001	20.0	153,965	17.1
Male	255,001	19.6	180,353	20.7	74,648	17.4
Female	259,965	18.4	180,648	19.2	79,317	16.9
Secondary School (14–17 years)	238,773	8.8	154,447	8.5	84,326	9.4
Male	116,699	9.0	78,671	9.0	38,028	8.9
Female	122,074	8.7	75,776	8.1	46,298	9.8
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,433,975	53.0	908,914	50.2	525,061	58.5
Male	670,736	51.7	424,900	48.8	245,836	57.5
Female	763,239	54.1	484,014	51.5	279,225	59.4
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	683,113	48.5	425,116	45.3	257,997	54.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	153,677	5.7	119,387	6.6	34,290	3.8
Male	71,079	5.5	54,832	6.3	16,247	3.8
Female	82,598	5.9	64,555	6.9	18,043	3.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	108,219	4.0	85,561	4.7	22,658	2.5
Male	49,431	3.8	39,016	4.5	10,415	2.4
Female	58,788	4.2	46,545	5.0	12,243	2.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		89		99		71

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 45 percent in 1988 Census to 44 percent in 2002 Census and to 43 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

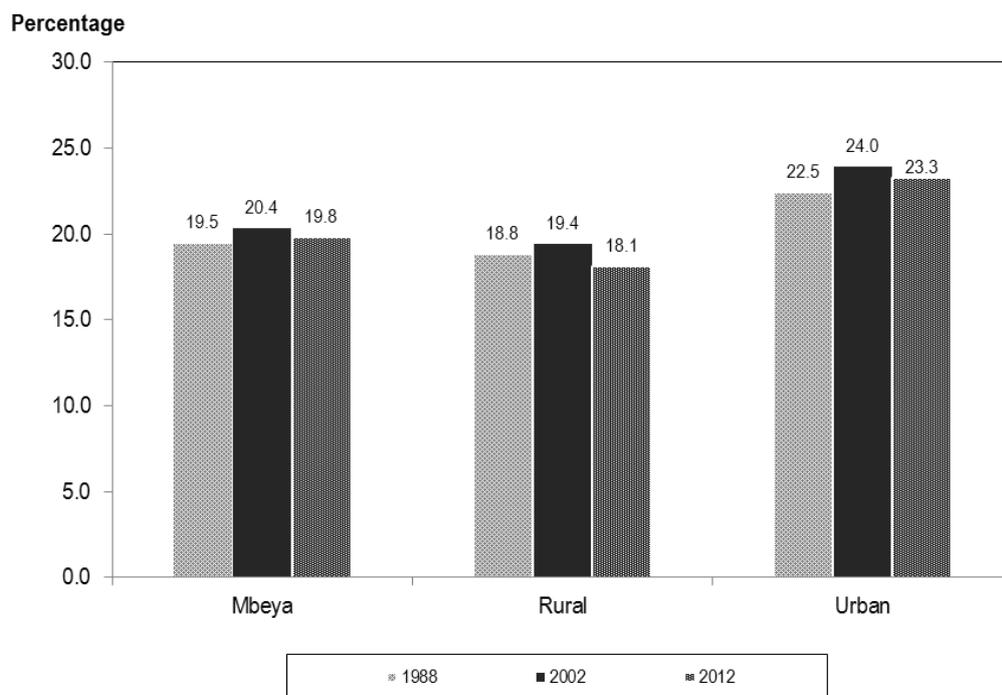
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Mbeya Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

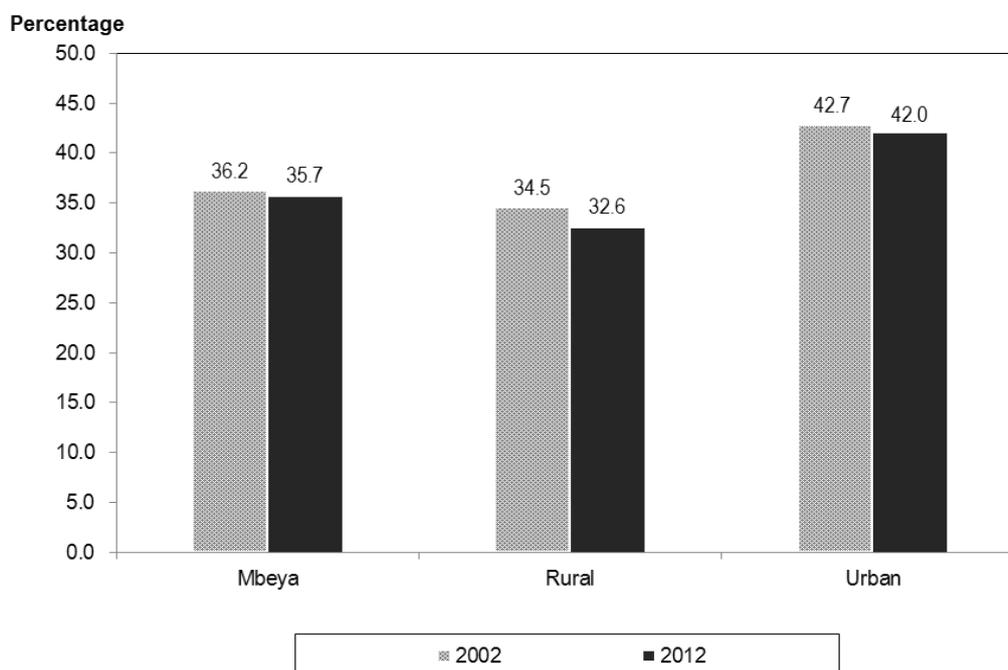
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Mbeya Region, Mbeya rural and Mbeya urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Mbeya Region has remained the same at 20 percent from 1988 to 2012 census. The youth proportion in rural areas has decreased from 19 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 2012 and that of urban areas increased from 23 percent in 1988 to 24 percent in 2002 and then decreased to 23 percent in the 2012 PHC.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years remained the same at 36 percent from 2002 to 2012 for Mbeya Region and slightly decreased from 35 to 33 percent in Mbeya rural and also decreased for Mbeya urban from 43 to 42 percent between 2002 and 2012 Censuses (Figure 3.6).

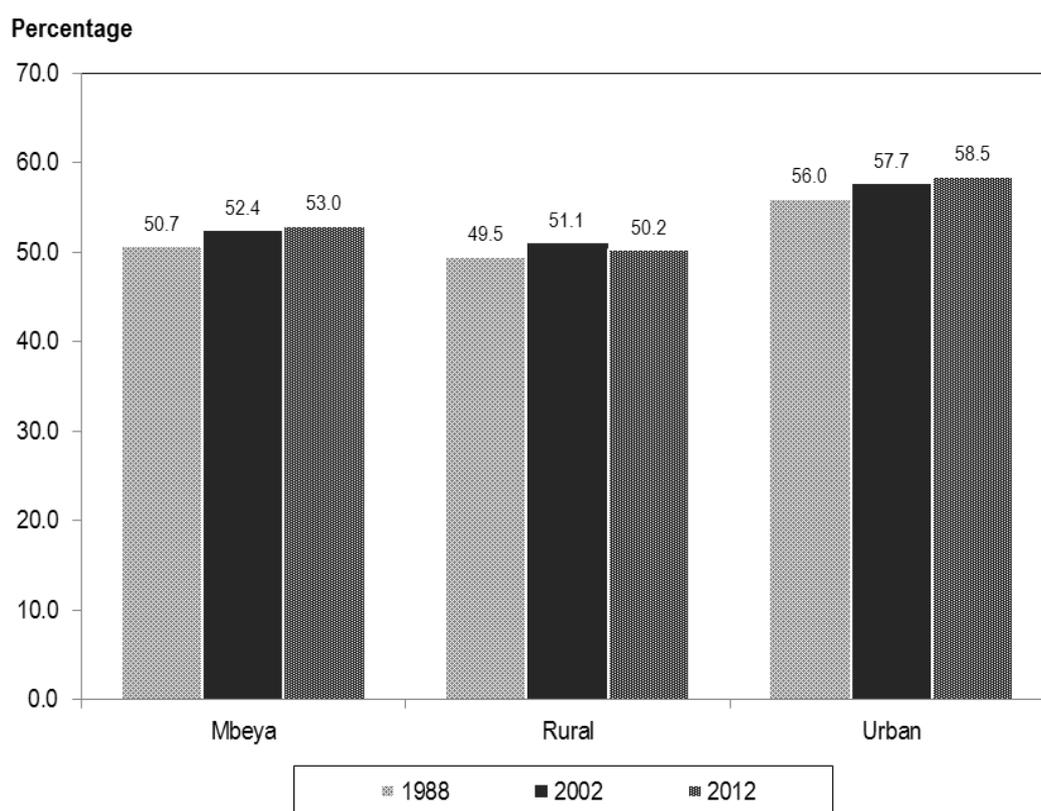
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Mbeya Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Mbeya's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 51 percent in 1988 Census to 53 percent in 2012. For Mbeya rural, the proportion of the working population increased from 49.5 percent in 1988 to 51.1 percent in 2002 but declined slightly to 50.2 percent in 2012 Census. As for Mbeya urban, the proportion of the working population increased 56 percent in 1988 to 57.7 in 2002 and again showed an increasing trend in 2012 to 58.5 percent as shown in Figure 3.7.

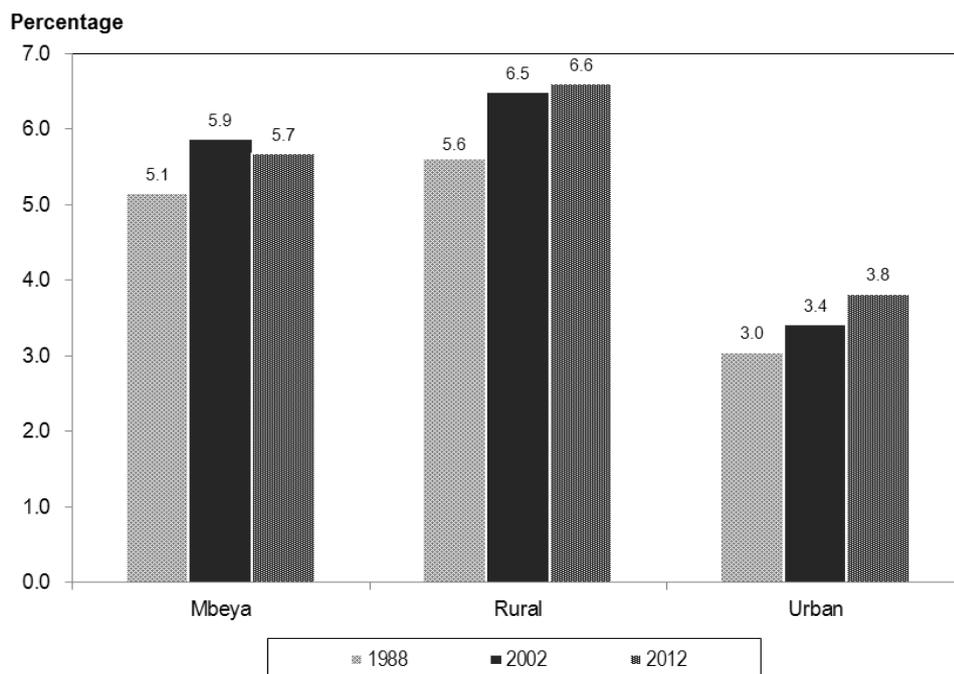
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Mbeya Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mbeya Region increased from five (5.1) percent in 1988 to about six (5.7) percent in 2012 Census and that of Mbeya rural increased from six (5.6) to about seven (6.6) percent over the same period. It also increased for Mbeya urban from three (3) percent to about four (3.8) percent over the same period (Figure 3.8).

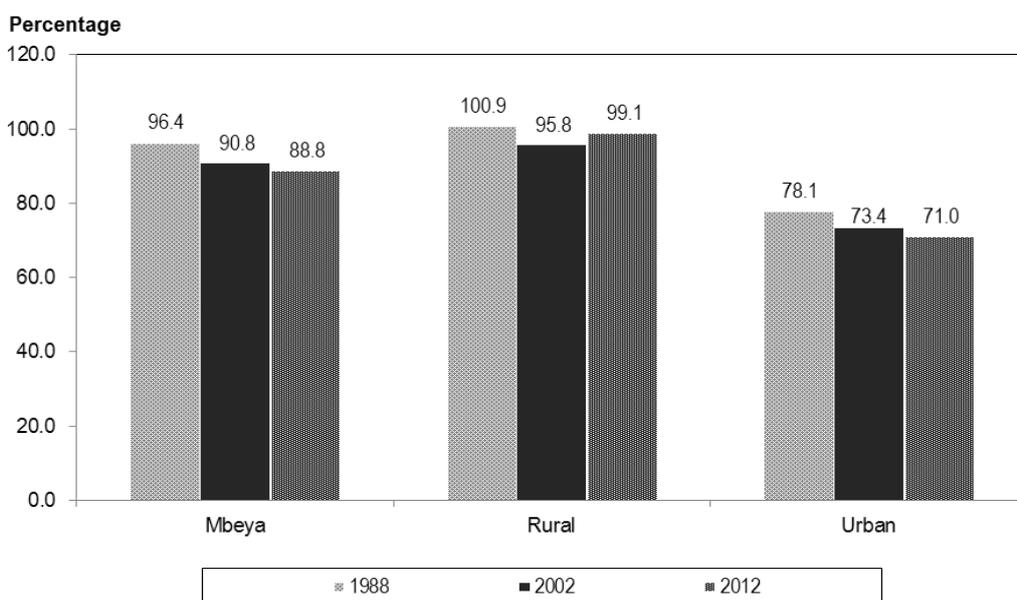
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Mbeya Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Mbeya Region age dependency ratio was 96 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 96 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio in Mbeya rural and Mbeya urban from 1988 to the 2012 PHC.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Mbeya 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.

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. However, 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 99.3 percent of all households (635,047) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Mbeya Region had a total of 630,593 private households. Sixty six (66.2) percent of the private households (417,310 households) were in rural areas and 34 percent (213,283 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About sixty four (63.4) percent and 36.3 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Residence and Sex of Head of Household; Mbeya 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	630,593	401,587	63.7	229,006	36.3	417,310	66.2	265,628	66.1	151,682	66.2	213,283	33.8	135,95	33.9	77,324	33.8
< 10	237	158	66.7	79	33.3	174	73.4	112	70.9	62	78.5	63	26.6	46	29.1	17	21.5
10-14	1,587	772	48.6	815	51.4	955	60.2	483	62.6	472	57.9	632	39.8	289	37.4	343	42.1
15-19	12,588	6,304	50.1	6,284	49.9	7,507	59.6	3,770	59.8	3,737	59.5	5,081	40.4	2,534	40.2	2,547	40.5
20-24	52,077	33,583	64.5	18,494	35.5	31,350	60.2	21,138	62.9	10,212	55.2	20,727	39.8	12,445	37.1	8,282	44.8
25-29	84,026	59,014	70.2	25,012	29.8	49,307	58.7	35,549	60.2	13,758	55.0	34,719	41.3	23,465	39.8	11,254	45.0
30-34	87,684	60,621	69.1	27,063	30.9	52,844	60.3	36,817	60.7	16,027	59.2	34,840	39.7	23,804	39.3	11,036	40.8
35-39	80,885	55,729	68.9	25,156	31.1	51,031	63.1	35,281	63.3	15,750	62.6	29,854	36.9	20,448	36.7	9,406	37.4
40-44	64,368	42,530	66.1	21,838	33.9	42,630	66.2	28,126	66.1	14,504	66.4	21,738	33.8	14,404	33.9	7,334	33.6
45-49	58,928	33,552	56.9	25,376	43.1	39,723	67.4	22,788	67.9	16,935	66.7	19,205	32.6	10,764	32.1	8,441	33.3
50-54	43,918	28,255	64.3	15,663	35.7	30,838	70.2	19,863	70.3	10,975	70.1	13,080	29.8	8,392	29.7	4,688	29.9
55-59	31,239	19,394	62.1	11,845	37.9	22,195	71.0	13,626	70.3	8,569	72.3	9,044	29.0	5,768	29.7	3,276	27.7
60-64	32,393	18,677	57.7	13,716	42.3	24,010	74.1	13,716	73.4	10,294	75.1	8,383	25.9	4,961	26.6	3,422	24.9
65-69	22,986	12,719	55.3	10,267	44.7	17,793	77.4	9,734	76.5	8,059	78.5	5,193	22.6	2,985	23.5	2,208	21.5
70-74	22,652	12,024	53.1	10,628	46.9	18,052	79.7	9,557	79.5	8,495	79.9	4,600	20.3	2,467	20.5	2,133	20.1
75-79	14,989	8,144	54.3	6,845	45.7	12,263	81.8	6,610	81.2	5,653	82.6	2,726	18.2	1,534	18.8	1,192	17.4
80+	20,036	10,111	50.5	9,925	49.5	16,638	83.0	8,458	83.7	8,180	82.4	3,398	17.0	1,653	16.3	1,745	17.6

Results in Table 4.2 reveal that Mbozi District being the district with the largest population had 16 percent of the total number of private households of Mbeya Region while Tunduma Town had the smallest proportion (4 percent). The district with the largest number of private households in rural areas was Momba District (92 percent) while Mbeya City and Tunduma Town had the largest proportion of households based in urban areas (100 percent each).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mbeya Region	630,593	100.0	417,310	66.2	213,283	33.8
Chunya	58,860	9.3	45,038	76.5	13,822	23.5
Mbeya	75,015	11.9	60,421	80.5	14,594	19.5
Kyela	53,447	8.5	39,711	74.3	13,736	25.7
Rungwe	82,963	13.2	70,898	85.5	12,065	14.5
Ileje	30,826	4.9	28,197	91.5	2,629	8.5
Mbozi	103,649	16.4	84,946	82.0	18,703	18.0
Mbarali	69,333	11.0	48,738	70.3	20,595	29.7
Mbeya City	90,066	14.3	N/A	N/A	90,066	100.0
Momba	42,774	6.8	39,361	92.0	3,413	8.0
Tunduma Town	23,660	3.8	N/A	N/A	23,660	100.0

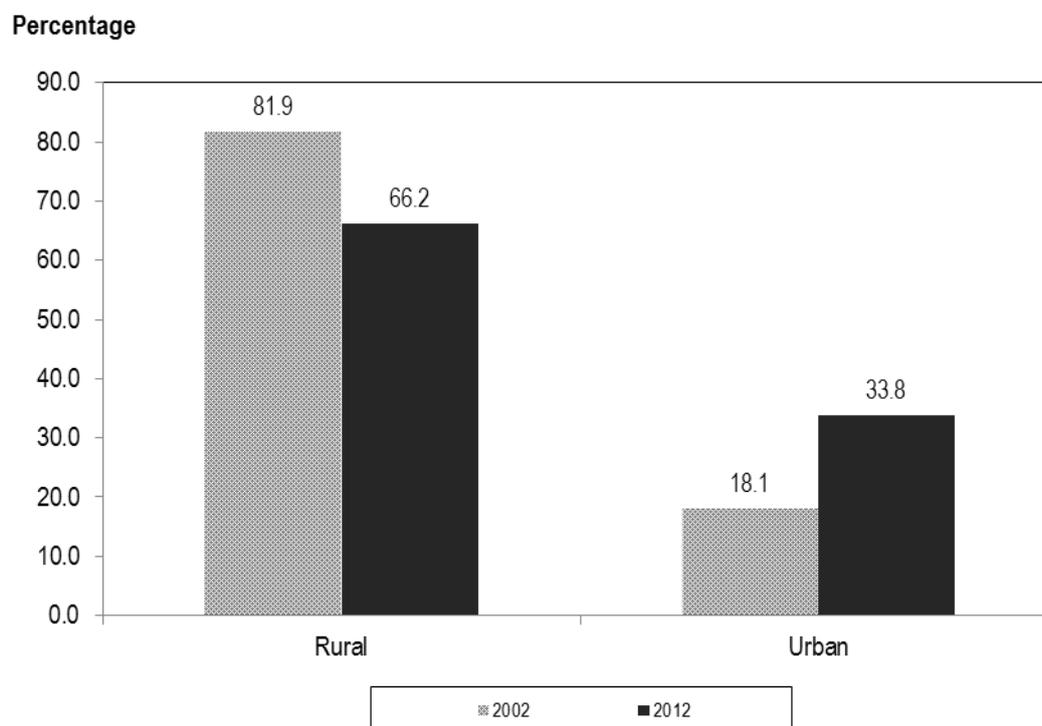
Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Mbeya City and Tunduma Town councils do not have a rural component

Figure 4.1 shows an increase of households in urban areas of Mbeya Region from 18.1 percent in 2002 to 33.8 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a decrease rural based households from 81.9 percent to 66.2 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; Mbeya Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households to the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Mbeya Region in the 2012 PHC was 4.2 persons, which had remained the same as that of 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.3 persons per household are relatively larger than the urban ones (4.1 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 4.0 persons in Ileje District to 4.9 persons in Chunya District.

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

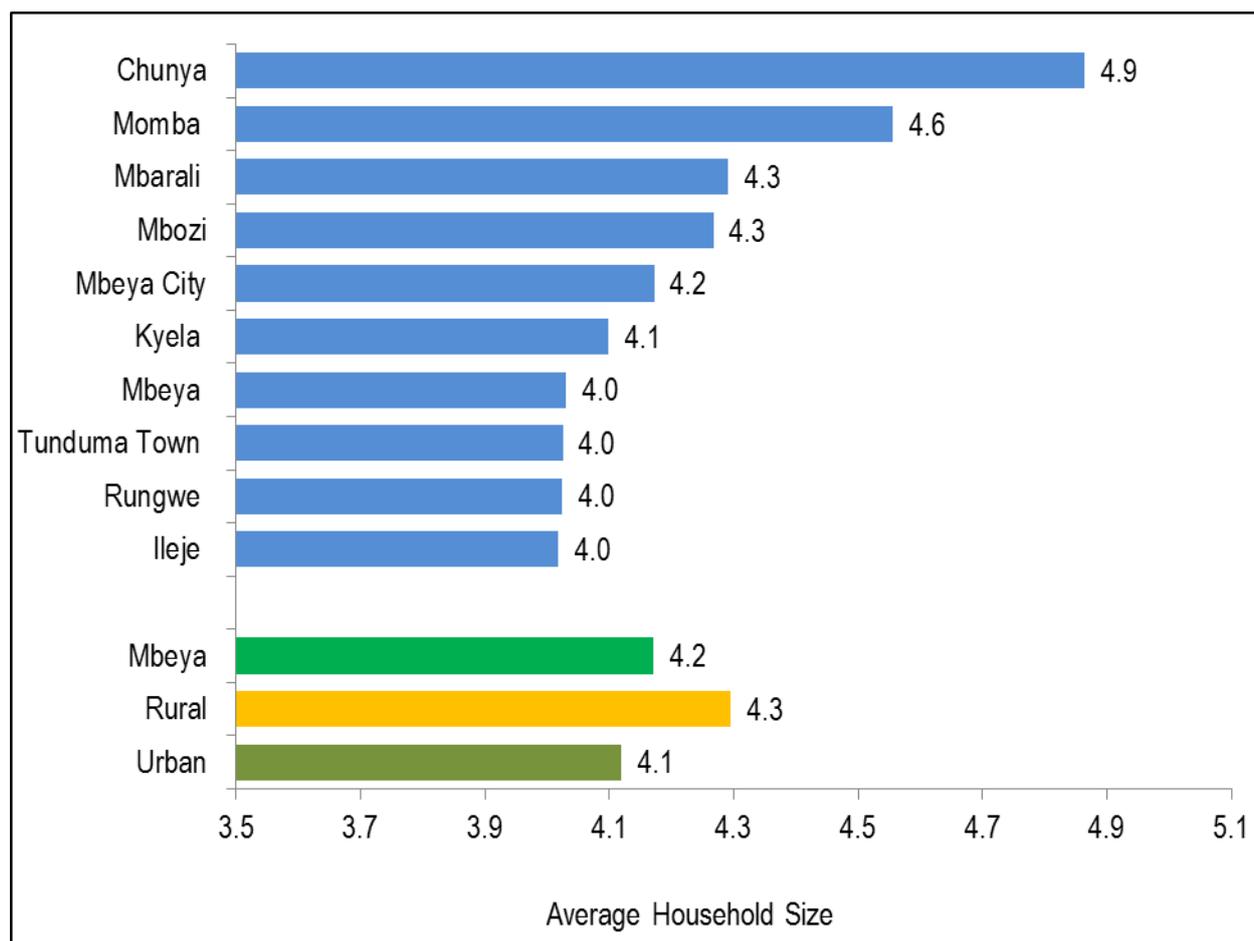


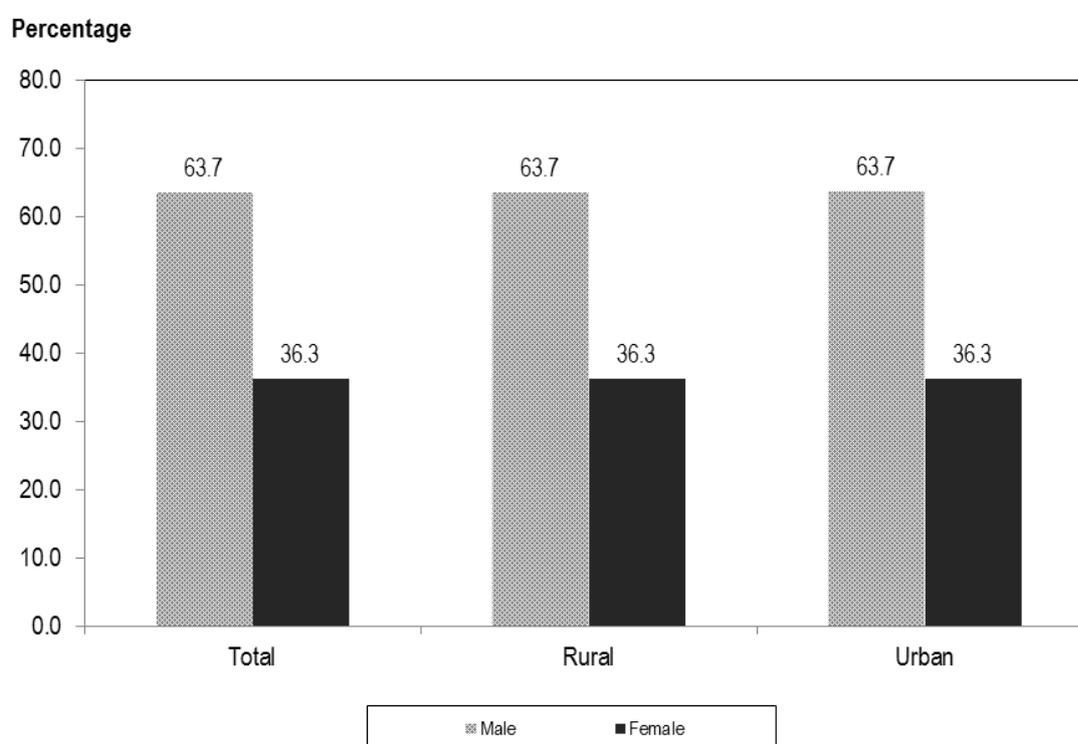
Table 4.3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Mbeya Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mbeya Region	1,455,267	2,671,117	348,787	630,593	4.2	4.2
Rural	1,205,164	1,792,489	285,509	417,310	4.2	4.3
Urban	250,102	878,628	63,278	213,283	4.0	4.1

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that sixty four (63.7) percent of the total private households in Mbeya Region were headed by males and thirty six (36.3) percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The proportion of male headed households has increased from 57.8 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 63.7 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has decreased slightly from 42.2 percent in 2002 Census to 36.3 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4. It is observed that the proportion of female headed households in both rural and urban areas is the same (36.3 percent) and the same pattern is observed in male headed households too which is approximately 64 percent in both rural and urban areas.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mbeya Region	57.8	42.2	63.7	36.3
Rural	57.5	42.5	63.7	36.3
Urban	58.7	41.3	63.7	36.3

The average household size for female headed households is almost twice that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 6.1 compared with 3.2 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mbeya Region	630,593	401,587	229,006	4.2	3.2	6.1
Rural	417,310	265,628	151,682	4.3	3.2	6.1
Urban	213,283	135,959	77,324	4.1	3.1	6.0
Chunya	58,860	39,892	18,968	4.9	3.6	7.6
Mbeya	75,015	45,489	29,526	4.0	3.1	5.4
Kyela	53,447	34,264	19,183	4.1	3.1	6.0
Rungwe	82,963	51,480	31,483	4.0	3.1	5.6
Ileje	30,826	19,586	11,240	4.0	3.0	5.8
Mbozi	103,649	66,025	37,624	4.3	3.2	6.1
Mbarali	69,333	44,292	25,041	4.3	3.3	6.1
Mbeya City	90,066	56,997	33,069	4.2	3.1	6.0
Momba	42,774	27,543	15,231	4.6	3.4	6.7
Tunduma Town	23,660	16,019	7,641	4.0	2.8	6.5

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 adopted to classify marital status of persons were: never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

5.2 Marital Status

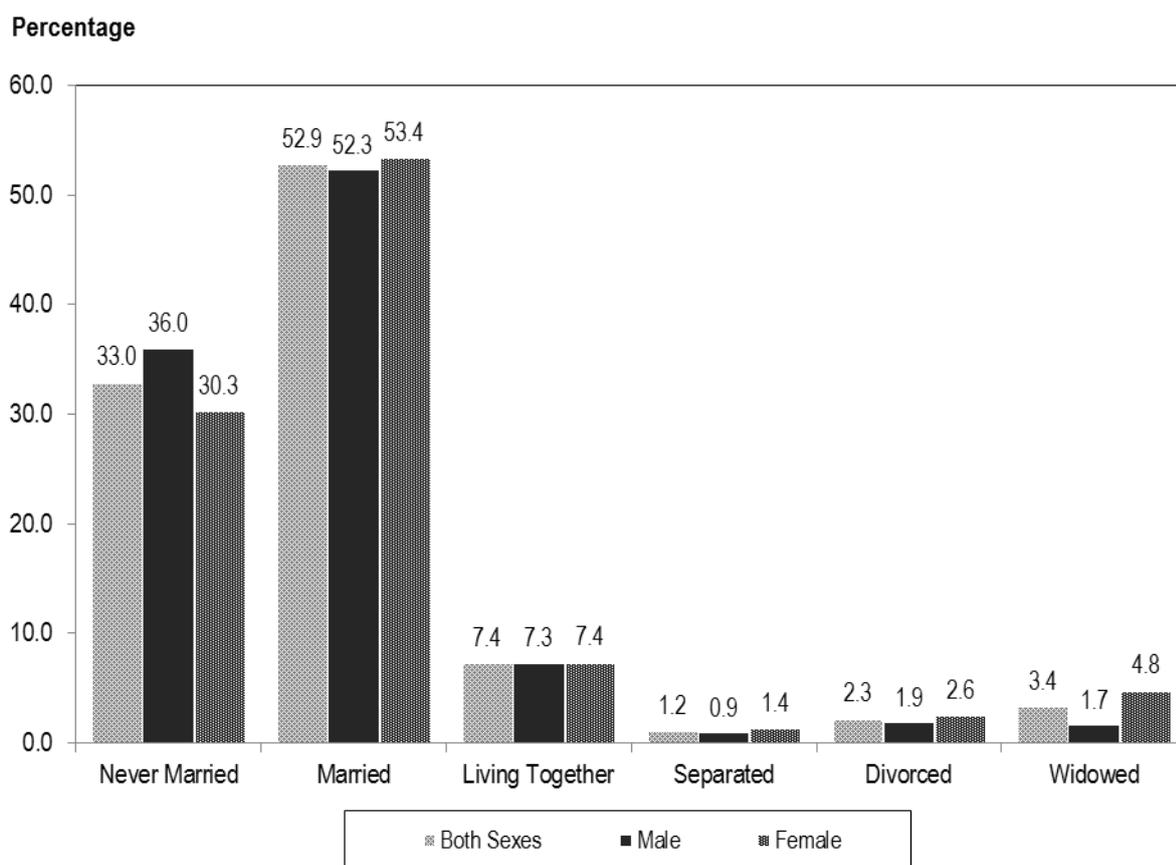
Data on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

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 and districts in Mbeya Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 33 percent of the people in Mbeya Region aged 15 years and above had never married and 85.2 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 52.9 percent of the people were married and three (3.4) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, in Mbeya region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 49.8 percent for persons aged 20–24 to 13.5 percent for those of age 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,514,532	33.0	52.9	7.4	2.3	1.2	3.4
15-19	286,188	85.2	13.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	238,999	49.8	41.3	6.3	2.2	0.3	0.1
25-29	205,516	24.1	63.1	10.9	1.0	0.9	0.0
30-34	173,562	14.2	70.0	10.3	3.8	1.5	0.1
35-39	144,404	11.0	73.1	9.8	4.0	1.9	0.2
40-44	107,443	10.2	74.3	9.2	2.4	2.2	1.7
45-49	94,912	8.2	73.1	7.9	2.6	2.2	6.0
50-54	65,932	9.4	71.9	7.6	2.6	2.3	6.1
55-59	45,189	10.3	64.5	9.7	5.3	2.3	7.8
60-64	45,021	12.1	63.6	8.2	4.3	2.2	9.6
65-69	31,369	7.8	62.0	10.0	4.2	2.0	14.0
70-74	29,654	11.6	54.5	7.6	4.4	1.5	20.3
75-79	19,307	10.2	42.2	4.5	1.6	1.4	40.0
80+	27,036	13.5	33.3	4.0	1.3	1.2	46.6

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban areas and five year age group. Results show that the proportion of never married males (36 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (30.3 percent).while, the proportion of the widowed females (4.8 percent) was more than twice that of males (1.7 percent). The tables indicate that 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	703,493	36.0	52.3	7.3	1.9	0.9	1.7
15-19	136,579	91.6	8.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	107,302	62.4	31.0	3.9	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	93,278	29.2	58.9	10.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
30-34	80,286	15.0	69.6	11.1	3.1	1.1	0.1
35-39	69,338	10.3	74.4	10.6	3.2	1.4	0.2
40-44	51,577	8.5	76.4	10.4	1.8	1.6	1.3
45-49	39,356	5.8	77.2	9.9	1.9	1.6	3.5
50-54	33,004	6.6	77.1	8.9	2.1	1.9	3.4
55-59	22,352	6.9	73.1	10.1	3.9	2.0	4.0
60-64	21,390	6.9	74.0	9.3	3.2	1.9	4.7
65-69	14,439	4.9	73.7	10.0	3.0	1.9	6.5
70-74	13,649	6.0	71.5	8.9	3.2	1.5	8.9
75-79	9,186	5.0	66.4	7.2	1.9	1.5	18.0
80+	11,757	8.2	60.1	7.1	1.6	1.5	21.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	811,039	30.3	53.4	7.4	2.6	1.4	4.8
15-19	149,609	79.2	18.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	131,697	39.6	49.7	8.2	2.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	112,238	19.9	66.6	11.1	1.3	1.2	0.0
30-34	93,276	13.6	70.4	9.7	4.4	1.9	0.1
35-39	75,066	11.5	72.0	9.2	4.8	2.3	0.2
40-44	55,866	11.7	72.3	8.1	3.1	2.7	2.1
45-49	55,556	9.9	70.2	6.5	3.0	2.6	7.8
50-54	32,928	12.3	66.7	6.3	3.1	2.8	8.8
55-59	22,837	13.7	56.1	9.4	6.7	2.6	11.5
60-64	23,631	16.7	54.2	7.2	5.3	2.4	14.1
65-69	16,930	10.2	52.0	9.9	5.2	2.2	20.5
70-74	16,005	16.5	40.0	6.5	5.5	1.5	30.1
75-79	10,121	15.0	20.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	59.9
80+	15,279	17.6	12.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	66.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	982,698	30.3	56.0	6.4	2.2	1.2	3.9
15-19	180,845	83.4	15.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	142,051	45.6	46.5	5.5	2.1	0.3	0.1
25-29	123,323	21.4	67.8	8.9	0.9	0.9	0.0
30-34	107,264	12.7	73.6	8.4	3.7	1.4	0.1
35-39	93,582	10.1	75.7	8.3	4.0	1.8	0.2
40-44	72,578	9.5	76.3	8.1	2.4	2.0	1.7
45-49	64,904	7.8	74.6	7.2	2.5	2.0	5.9
50-54	46,957	9.0	73.2	7.0	2.6	2.3	5.9
55-59	32,585	10.1	65.3	9.3	5.2	2.2	7.8
60-64	33,584	11.8	64.5	7.9	4.2	2.1	9.5
65-69	24,246	7.7	62.8	9.5	4.3	1.9	13.8
70-74	23,379	11.4	55.5	7.2	4.3	1.5	20.1
75-79	15,454	9.9	43.7	4.3	1.6	1.5	39.0
80+	21,946	13.0	35.2	4.0	1.2	1.2	45.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	457,136	33.9	55.0	6.3	1.9	1.0	1.9
15-19	89,462	91.3	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	64,756	58.0	35.7	3.7	2.4	0.2	0.1
25-29	55,936	26.2	63.5	8.7	0.7	0.8	0.0
30-34	48,648	13.6	73.3	8.7	3.3	1.2	0.1
35-39	43,885	9.9	76.7	8.6	3.2	1.5	0.2
40-44	34,237	8.3	78.2	8.8	1.9	1.6	1.2
45-49	26,780	5.7	78.5	8.6	2.0	1.6	3.5
50-54	23,166	6.5	77.8	8.1	2.3	1.9	3.4
55-59	15,799	7.1	73.2	9.5	4.1	2.0	4.2
60-64	15,682	6.8	74.6	8.9	3.3	1.9	4.6
65-69	10,980	4.9	74.3	9.5	3.2	1.8	6.4
70-74	10,767	5.8	72.5	8.2	3.1	1.6	8.7
75-79	7,348	4.7	68.3	6.7	2.0	1.6	16.8
80+	9,690	7.6	62.7	6.9	1.6	1.4	19.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	525,562	27.1	56.9	6.6	2.5	1.3	5.6
15-19	91,383	75.7	21.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	77,295	35.2	55.5	7.0	1.9	0.4	0.1
25-29	67,387	17.4	71.4	9.0	1.1	1.0	0.0
30-34	58,616	12.1	73.9	8.2	4.1	1.7	0.1
35-39	49,697	10.3	74.8	8.1	4.6	2.0	0.2
40-44	38,341	10.6	74.6	7.6	2.8	2.4	2.1
45-49	38,124	9.3	71.8	6.3	2.8	2.2	7.6
50-54	23,791	11.4	68.6	6.0	2.9	2.6	8.4
55-59	16,786	13.0	58.0	9.1	6.3	2.4	11.3
60-64	17,902	16.3	55.6	7.0	5.0	2.2	13.9
65-69	13,266	9.9	53.3	9.6	5.1	2.0	20.0
70-74	12,612	16.3	40.9	6.3	5.3	1.5	29.7
75-79	8,106	14.6	21.5	2.1	1.3	1.4	59.1
80+	12,256	17.3	13.4	1.6	0.9	1.0	65.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	531,834	38.0	47.1	9.1	2.3	1.2	2.4
15-19	105,343	88.2	10.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	96,948	56.0	33.7	7.5	2.3	0.3	0.1
25-29	82,193	28.1	56.0	13.8	1.1	1.0	0.0
30-34	66,298	16.6	64.3	13.5	3.9	1.7	0.1
35-39	50,822	12.6	68.4	12.7	4.2	2.0	0.2
40-44	34,865	11.5	70.1	11.5	2.6	2.5	1.8
45-49	30,008	9.1	69.9	9.3	2.8	2.6	6.3
50-54	18,975	10.5	68.9	9.0	2.6	2.5	6.6
55-59	12,604	10.8	62.3	10.9	5.5	2.6	7.8
60-64	11,437	12.7	61.1	9.2	4.6	2.5	10.0
65-69	7,123	8.2	59.1	11.4	4.1	2.4	14.8
70-74	6,275	12.4	50.8	9.1	4.9	1.5	21.2
75-79	3,853	11.5	36.3	5.6	1.5	1.3	43.8
80+	5,090	15.9	25.3	4.2	1.6	1.5	51.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	246,357	39.9	47.1	9.2	1.8	0.8	1.3
15-19	47,117	92.4	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	42,546	69.1	24.0	4.2	2.6	0.1	0.1
25-29	37,342	33.6	52.0	13.3	0.6	0.5	0.0
30-34	31,638	17.2	64.1	14.8	3.0	1.0	0.1
35-39	25,453	11.1	70.4	14.1	3.1	1.2	0.1
40-44	17,340	8.9	73.0	13.6	1.5	1.7	1.3
45-49	12,576	6.0	74.6	12.6	1.8	1.6	3.4
50-54	9,838	6.7	75.5	10.7	1.7	1.8	3.6
55-59	6,553	6.5	72.8	11.6	3.4	2.0	3.7
60-64	5,708	7.2	72.4	10.6	2.8	1.8	5.2
65-69	3,459	4.8	71.7	11.9	2.5	2.1	6.9
70-74	2,882	6.9	67.7	11.3	3.3	1.4	9.5
75-79	1,838	6.2	58.7	9.0	1.6	1.5	23.0
80+	2,067	11.2	48.1	7.9	2.0	2.1	28.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	285,477	36.3	47.1	9.0	2.7	1.6	3.4
15-19	58,226	84.7	13.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	54,402	45.8	41.4	10.1	2.2	0.5	0.1
25-29	44,851	23.5	59.4	14.2	1.6	1.4	0.0
30-34	34,660	16.1	64.4	12.3	4.7	2.3	0.1
35-39	25,369	14.0	66.5	11.3	5.3	2.8	0.2
40-44	17,525	14.2	67.2	9.4	3.6	3.3	2.3
45-49	17,432	11.3	66.6	7.0	3.5	3.3	8.3
50-54	9,137	14.4	61.7	7.3	3.5	3.3	9.8
55-59	6,051	15.5	51.0	10.1	7.8	3.3	12.2
60-64	5,729	18.2	49.7	7.8	6.3	3.3	14.7
65-69	3,664	11.4	47.2	11.0	5.5	2.7	22.2
70-74	3,393	17.2	36.4	7.3	6.2	1.7	31.2
75-79	2,015	16.3	15.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	62.8
80+	3,023	19.0	9.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	67.1

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 23.3 percent in Momba District Council to 41.7 percent in Mbeya City Council. For the married category, the range was from 43.7 percent in Mbeya City Council to 64.7 percent in Momba District Council. The proportion for the separated was about one (1) percent for most of the districts apart from Kyela and Mbarali district councils which had about two percent (1.6 and 1.5 percent respectively). The widowed category ranged from one (1.3) percent in Tunduma Town Council to about six (5.5) percent in Rungwe District Council. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together is much higher in Tunduma Town Council (14 percent) compared to other districts.

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Mbeya Region	1,514,532	33.0	52.9	7.4	1.2	2.3	3.4
Rural	982,698	30.3	56.0	6.4	1.2	2.2	3.9
Urban	531,834	38.0	47.1	9.1	1.2	2.3	2.4
Chunya	153,896	32.4	53.7	8.0	1.2	2.0	2.7
Mbeya	171,846	31.1	54.0	8.2	1.1	2.2	3.5
Kyela	128,172	35.0	52.0	4.3	1.6	2.9	4.2
Rungwe	195,461	33.7	52.6	4.3	1.3	2.5	5.5
Ileje	70,926	28.8	58.5	5.8	0.8	2.3	3.8
Mbozi	241,377	30.1	57.8	6.0	0.9	2.1	3.0
Mbarali	165,946	32.4	50.1	10.1	1.5	2.5	3.4
Mbeya City	236,278	41.7	43.7	9.1	1.1	2.1	2.3
Momba	95,900	23.3	64.7	6.5	1.0	1.8	2.7
Tunduma Town	54,730	32.6	48.8	14.1	1.1	2.1	1.3

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 figures show that in Mbeya region females get married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.6 years in 2002 to 21.1 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 24.8

years in 2002 Census to 24.6 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly decreased from 22.5 to 21.9 years and that of males decreased from 26.4 to 25.3 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 19.9 to 20.5 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 24.3 to 24.1 years.

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

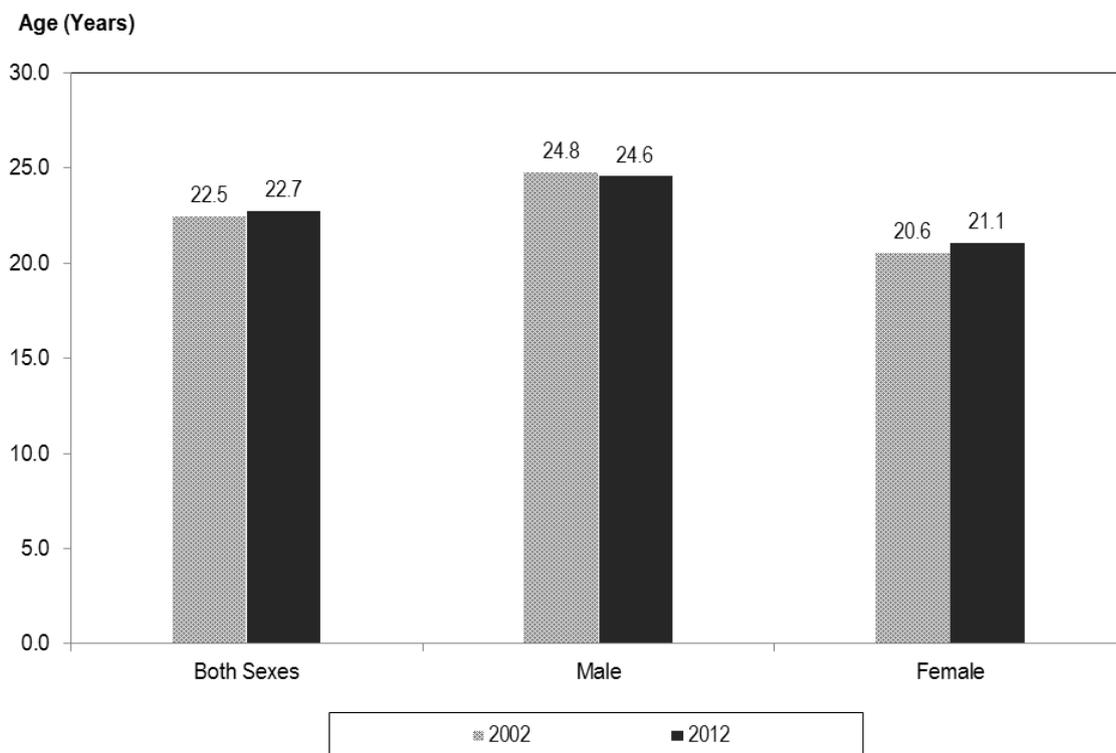
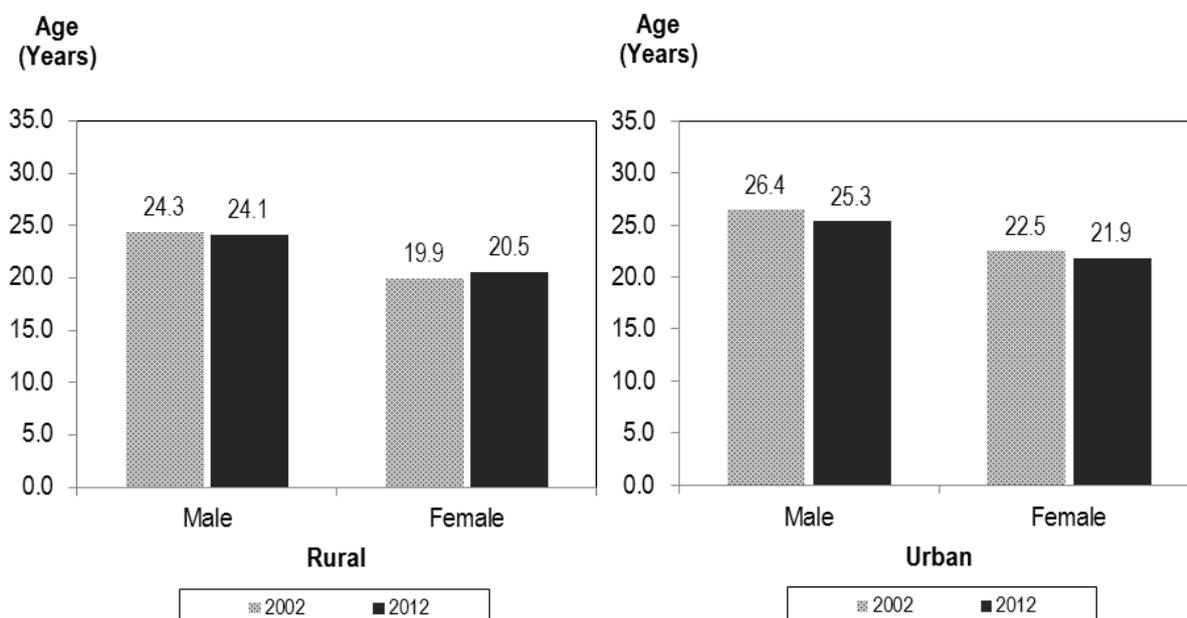


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

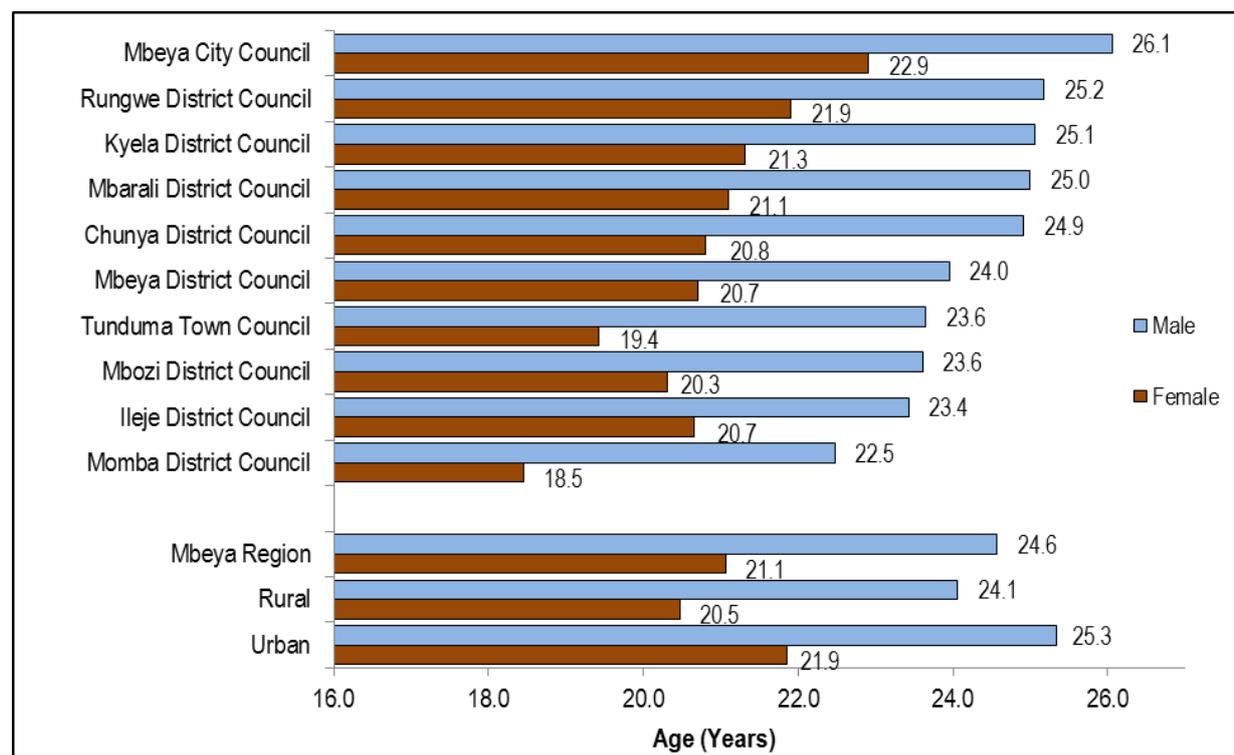


District variations in are presented in Figure 5.4. Mbeya City Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (26.1 years and 22.9 years respectively) followed by Rungwe District Council (25.2 for males and 21.9 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Momba District Council (22.5 years for males and 18.5 for females).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mbeya Region	22.5	22.7	24.8	24.6	20.6	21.1
Rural	21.9	22.2	24.3	24.1	19.9	20.5
Urban	24.2	23.5	26.4	25.3	22.5	21.9
Chunya	21.7	22.8	24.7	24.9	19.2	20.8
Mbeya	22.1	22.2	24.2	24.0	20.4	20.7
Kyela	22.7	23.1	25.2	25.1	20.7	21.3
Rungwe	23.1	23.5	25.2	25.2	21.2	21.9
Ileje	21.4	22.0	23.2	23.4	20.0	20.7
Mbozi	21.3	21.9	23.5	23.6	19.5	20.3
Mbarali	22.8	23.0	25.6	25.0	20.5	21.1
Mbeya City	24.7	24.4	26.8	26.1	22.9	22.9
Momba	20.2	20.3	22.6	22.5	18.4	18.5
Tunduma Town	21.8	21.4	23.9	23.6	20.1	19.4

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Mbeya 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 99.9 percent of the enumerated population in Mbeya region were was Tanzanian (Table 6.1).The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from Malawi and Zambia. Other countries with a significant number of foreigners in the region were India and DRC.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	2,707,410	1,297,738	1,409,672	100.00	1,809,298	869,874	939,424	100.00	898,112	427,864	470,248	100.00
Tanzania	2,703,943	1,296,001	1,407,942	99.87	1,807,510	869,086	938,424	99.90	896,433	426,915	469,518	99.81
Angola	15	3	12	0.001	1	0	1	0.000	14	3	11	0.002
Botswana	2	1	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Burundi	16	9	7	0.001	9	4	5	0.000	7	5	2	0.001
Comoro	5	2	3	0.000	5	2	3	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	95	64	31	0.004	21	14	7	0.001	74	50	24	0.008
Lesotho	25	7	18	0.001	12	5	7	0.001	13	2	11	0.001
Malawi	1,220	545	675	0.045	888	385	503	0.049	332	160	172	0.037
Mauritius	4	3	1	0.000	2	2	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.000
Mozambique	21	11	10	0.001	17	7	10	0.001	4	4	0	0.000
Namibia	2	1	1	0.000	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	5	4	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	4	3	1	0.000
Seychelles	1	1	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	32	19	13	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	32	19	13	0.004
Swaziland	13	5	8	0.000	5	1	4	0.000	8	4	4	0.001
South Africa	72	65	7	0.003	59	56	3	0.003	13	9	4	0.001
Uganda	28	14	14	0.001	3	1	2	0.000	25	13	12	0.003
DRC	125	74	51	0.005	25	11	14	0.001	100	63	37	0.011
Zimbabwe	27	12	15	0.001	19	9	10	0.001	8	3	5	0.001
Zambia	1,053	398	655	0.039	516	157	359	0.029	537	241	296	0.060
Other African Countries	190	184	6	0.007	2	2	0	0.000	188	182	6	0.021
China	74	70	4	0.003	63	61	2	0.003	11	9	2	0.001
India	130	79	51	0.005	8	7	1	0.000	122	72	50	0.014
Pakistan	18	15	3	0.001	1	1	0	0.000	17	14	3	0.002
Other Asian Countries	10	7	3	0.000	1	1	0	0.000	9	6	3	0.001
Italy	5	2	3	0.000	4	1	3	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	14	5	9	0.001	7	2	5	0.000	7	3	4	0.001
Great Britain	26	13	13	0.001	18	10	8	0.001	8	3	5	0.001

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Germany	45	17	28	0.002	19	5	14	0.001	26	12	14	0.003
Other European Countries	36	20	16	0.001	12	5	7	0.001	24	15	9	0.003
Canada	5	4	1	0.000	4	3	1	0.000	1	1	0	0.000
USA	53	27	26	0.002	20	12	8	0.001	33	15	18	0.004
Dual Citizenship	100	56	44	0.004	42	21	21	0.002	58	35	23	0.006

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 eleven (11.3) percent of Mbeya Region population had birth certificates while two (2.4) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (85.1 percent) did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mbeya 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	11.3	11.8	10.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	84.5	83.9	85.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
0 - 4	11.0	11.1	10.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	81.7	81.6	81.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
5 - 9	11.7	11.9	11.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	83.3	83.2	83.3	1.5	1.4	1.6
10 - 14	12.1	11.9	12.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	83.8	84.1	83.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
15 - 19	15.2	14.5	15.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	81.2	82.0	80.5	1.7	1.6	1.8
20 - 24	17.1	18.7	15.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	79.7	77.7	81.4	1.8	2.1	1.6
25 - 29	13.0	15.0	11.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	83.9	81.4	85.9	1.9	2.4	1.6
30 - 34	9.8	11.3	8.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	87.2	85.3	88.8	1.9	2.3	1.6
35 - 39	8.4	9.3	7.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	88.7	87.3	90.0	2.0	2.3	1.7
40 - 44	7.6	8.6	6.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	89.5	88.3	90.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
45 - 49	6.8	8.3	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	90.3	88.7	91.5	2.0	2.2	1.9
50 - 54	6.6	7.6	5.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	90.3	89.2	91.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
55 - 59	5.9	7.4	4.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	91.1	89.7	92.4	2.1	2.0	2.3
60 - 64	4.2	5.2	3.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	92.4	91.7	93.1	2.5	2.2	2.7
65 - 69	3.5	4.5	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	92.9	92.4	93.3	2.9	2.3	3.4
70 - 74	2.8	3.3	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	93.1	93.3	93.0	3.4	2.7	4.0
75 - 79	2.7	3.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	93.1	93.3	92.9	3.6	2.9	4.4
80+	2.3	2.7	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	92.0	92.6	91.5	4.9	3.9	5.6

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Mbeya Urban Areas (24.1 percent) was almost five times that of Mbeya Rural Areas (4.9 percent).

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

Age Group	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4.9	5.3	4.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	91.1	90.8	91.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
0 - 4	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	88.2	88.2	88.2	1.6	1.5	1.6
5 - 9	5.5	5.6	5.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	89.7	89.7	89.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
10 - 14	5.0	4.9	5.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	91.1	91.2	90.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
15 - 19	5.9	5.5	6.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	90.8	91.2	90.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
20 - 24	7.6	8.4	6.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	89.5	88.5	90.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
25 - 29	6.1	7.6	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	91.2	89.5	92.7	1.6	1.8	1.5
30 - 34	4.3	5.2	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	93.2	92.0	94.2	1.7	1.9	1.5
35 - 39	3.5	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	94.0	93.1	94.8	1.7	1.9	1.4
40 - 44	3.3	3.9	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	94.2	93.5	94.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
45 - 49	2.8	3.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.6	93.9	95.2	1.8	1.9	1.8
50 - 54	3.0	3.5	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.2	93.7	94.7	2.0	2.0	2.1
55 - 59	2.7	3.5	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.6	94.1	95.0	2.0	1.7	2.4
60 - 64	2.2	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	94.4	94.3	94.6	2.6	2.2	3.0
65 - 69	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	94.5	94.6	94.3	3.1	2.4	3.7
70 - 74	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.1	94.5	93.8	3.6	2.9	4.2
75 - 79	1.6	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	94.1	94.4	93.8	3.8	3.0	4.6
80+	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	92.7	93.4	92.1	5.1	4.1	5.8

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mbeya 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	24.1	25.3	23.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	71.0	69.6	72.2	2.0	2.2	1.8
0 - 4	23.8	24.1	23.6	8.2	8.1	8.3	66.6	66.5	66.7	1.3	1.3	1.4
5 - 9	26.8	27.3	26.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	67.7	67.4	68.1	1.5	1.4	1.6
10 - 14	28.2	28.4	28.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	67.3	67.2	67.4	1.7	1.6	1.9
15 - 19	31.2	31.4	31.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	64.7	64.6	64.9	2.1	2.0	2.2
20 - 24	30.9	34.3	28.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	65.4	61.4	68.6	2.1	2.7	1.7
25 - 29	23.4	26.2	21.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	72.9	69.3	75.8	2.4	3.2	1.8
30 - 34	18.8	20.6	17.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	77.6	75.0	79.8	2.3	3.0	1.6
35 - 39	17.3	18.3	16.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	78.9	77.4	80.4	2.5	2.9	2.1
40 - 44	16.6	17.9	15.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	79.7	77.9	81.5	2.4	2.9	2.0
45 - 49	15.4	18.3	13.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	81.0	77.6	83.4	2.4	2.8	2.1
50 - 54	15.7	17.4	13.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	80.7	78.6	83.0	2.4	2.8	2.0
55 - 59	14.3	17.0	11.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	82.0	78.9	85.2	2.4	2.6	2.0
60 - 64	10.3	12.2	8.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	86.6	84.5	88.7	2.1	2.3	2.0
65 - 69	9.2	11.4	7.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	87.6	85.4	89.7	2.2	2.0	2.3
70 - 74	6.9	8.2	5.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	89.4	88.7	90.1	2.7	2.2	3.2
75 - 79	7.0	8.2	6.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	89.2	89.0	89.3	3.0	2.4	3.6
80+	5.8	7.5	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	88.9	88.6	89.0	4.0	2.6	5.0

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference among districts in Mbeya Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Mbeya City (33.4 percent) and the lowest was Momba District Council (4.1 percent).

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	11.3	11.8	10.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	84.5	83.9	85.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Chunya	5.8	6.0	5.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	89.8	89.6	90.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Mbeya	8.0	8.5	7.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	88.3	87.7	88.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Kyela	10.9	11.6	10.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	83.4	82.5	84.2	2.4	2.5	2.3
Rungwe	8.3	8.9	7.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	88.0	87.3	88.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Ileje	6.2	6.6	5.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	88.7	88.1	89.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Mbozi	6.9	7.3	6.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	90.2	89.8	90.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Mbarali	6.3	6.7	6.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	90.0	89.6	90.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
Mbeya City	33.4	35.0	31.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	60.8	59.0	62.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
Momba	4.1	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	91.6	91.3	91.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Tunduma Town	18.4	19.0	18.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	75.9	75.0	76.7	2.1	2.4	1.8

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 65.4 percent of all persons in Mbeya Region and about 89 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,671,001	1,746,098	65.4	124,327	4.7	399,587	15.0	400,990	15.0
< 1	83,577	81,839	97.9	445	0.5	1,041	1.2	252	0.3
1-4	334,794	321,021	95.9	3,209	1.0	8,695	2.6	1,869	0.6
5-9	389,422	357,193	91.7	7,122	1.8	20,340	5.2	4,767	1.2
10-14	348,792	294,202	84.3	11,770	3.4	32,232	9.2	10,587	3.0
15-19	286,188	213,616	74.6	14,985	5.2	40,173	14.0	17,414	6.1
20-24	238,999	154,405	64.6	16,713	7.0	44,461	18.6	23,420	9.8
25-29	205,516	111,808	54.4	17,336	8.4	48,475	23.6	27,897	13.6
30-34	173,562	80,343	46.3	15,569	9.0	47,941	27.6	29,708	17.1
35-39	144,404	56,197	38.9	13,028	9.0	46,061	31.9	29,118	20.2
40-44	107,443	32,318	30.1	9,185	8.5	36,290	33.8	29,651	27.6
45-49	94,912	20,036	21.1	6,516	6.9	28,467	30.0	39,893	42.0
50-54	65,932	10,063	15.3	3,611	5.5	19,916	30.2	32,342	49.1
55-59	45,189	4,946	10.9	2,171	4.8	11,368	25.2	26,704	59.1
60-64	44,998	3,021	6.7	1,318	2.9	7,384	16.4	33,276	73.9
65+	107,273	5,088	4.7	1,347	1.3	6,745	6.3	94,094	87.7
Total (Age 0-17)	1,328,576	1,186,380	89.3	30,752	2.3	84,850	6.4	26,595	2.0

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,276,778	852,583	66.8	58,230	4.6	189,297	14.8	176,668	13.8
<1	41,365	40,555	98.0	194	0.5	504	1.2	112	0.3
1-4	166,465	159,888	96.0	1,496	0.9	4,121	2.5	960	0.6
5-9	193,246	177,375	91.8	3,599	1.9	9,967	5.2	2,305	1.2
10-14	172,235	145,141	84.3	5,836	3.4	15,988	9.3	5,269	3.1
15-19	136,579	102,667	75.2	6,940	5.1	18,831	13.8	8,140	6.0
20-24	107,302	70,878	66.1	7,108	6.6	19,552	18.2	9,764	9.1
25-29	93,278	51,738	55.5	7,505	8.0	21,806	23.4	12,229	13.1
30-34	80,286	38,165	47.5	7,171	8.9	21,688	27.0	13,262	16.5
35-39	69,338	27,842	40.2	6,194	8.9	21,904	31.6	13,399	19.3
40-44	51,577	16,364	31.7	4,552	8.8	17,679	34.3	12,982	25.2
45-49	39,356	9,825	25.0	2,998	7.6	13,322	33.8	13,211	33.6
50-54	33,004	5,572	16.9	1,937	5.9	10,490	31.8	15,006	45.5
55-59	22,352	2,548	11.4	1,203	5.4	6,085	27.2	12,516	56.0
60-64	21,390	1,575	7.4	743	3.5	3,829	17.9	15,244	71.3
65+	49,005	2,450	5.0	753	1.5	3,531	7.2	42,270	86.3
Total (Age 0-17)	657,374	587,811	89.4	15,169	2.3	41,325	6.3	13,069	2.0

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

Age Group	Female Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,394,223	893,515	64.1	66,097	4.7	210,289	15.1	224,322	16.1
<1	42,212	41,284	97.8	251	0.6	537	1.3	140	0.3
1-4	168,329	161,133	95.7	1,713	1.0	4,574	2.7	909	0.5
5-9	196,176	179,818	91.7	3,523	1.8	10,373	5.3	2,462	1.3
10-14	176,557	149,061	84.4	5,934	3.4	16,244	9.2	5,318	3.0
15-19	149,609	110,949	74.2	8,045	5.4	21,341	14.3	9,274	6.2
20-24	131,697	83,527	63.4	9,605	7.3	24,909	18.9	13,656	10.4
25-29	112,238	60,070	53.5	9,831	8.8	26,668	23.8	15,668	14.0
30-34	93,276	42,178	45.2	8,398	9.0	26,254	28.1	16,446	17.6
35-39	75,066	28,355	37.8	6,835	9.1	24,157	32.2	15,719	20.9
40-44	55,866	15,954	28.6	4,632	8.3	18,611	33.3	16,669	29.8
45-49	55,556	10,211	18.4	3,519	6.3	15,145	27.3	26,682	48.0
50-54	32,928	4,492	13.6	1,674	5.1	9,426	28.6	17,336	52.6
55-59	22,837	2,398	10.5	968	4.2	5,282	23.1	14,188	62.1
60-64	23,608	1,446	6.1	575	2.4	3,555	15.1	18,032	76.4
65+	58,268	2,638	4.5	594	1.0	3,213	5.5	51,823	88.9
Total (Age 0-17)	671,202	598,568	89.2	15,582	2.3	43,526	6.5	13,526	2.0

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show the distribution of population in Mbeya 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 higher in rural areas (65.6 percent) than in urban areas (64.9 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported the survival of both parents was observed in Momba (73.2 percent), Tunduma Town (70.4 percent) and Chunya District (70.3 percent). The least proportion was observed in Ileje District (67.9 percent) followed by Mbozi District (67.8 percent), Mbarali District (64.5 percent), Mbeya City (64.0 percent) and Mbeya District Council (63.9 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost three times (15.0 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.7 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Rungwe District (19.7 percent) followed by Kyela District (18.8 percent) and the lowest was in Tunduma Town (10.2 percent) followed by Momba District (11.3 percent).

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	2,671,001	1,746,098	65.4	124,327	4.7	399,587	15.0	400,990	15.0
Rural	1,792,489	1,175,515	65.6	78,216	4.4	260,058	14.5	278,700	15.5
Urban	878,512	570,583	64.9	46,110	5.2	139,529	15.9	122,290	13.9
Chunya	286,336	201,259	70.3	13,241	4.6	35,285	12.3	36,551	12.8
Mbeya	302,319	193,106	63.9	13,978	4.6	46,397	15.3	48,838	16.2
Kyela	219,041	129,607	59.2	10,987	5.0	37,237	17.0	41,210	18.8
Rungwe	333,824	195,987	58.7	14,724	4.4	57,428	17.2	65,685	19.7
Ileje	123,859	84,104	67.9	4,529	3.7	17,503	14.1	17,722	14.3
Mbozi	442,331	300,008	67.8	18,548	4.2	64,530	14.6	59,245	13.4
Mbarali	297,498	191,970	64.5	15,839	5.3	42,261	14.2	47,428	15.9
Mbeya City	375,779	240,503	64.0	19,747	5.3	62,890	16.7	52,639	14.0
Momba	194,866	142,570	73.2	7,675	3.9	22,611	11.6	22,010	11.3
Tunduma Town	95,148	66,984	70.4	5,059	5.3	13,444	14.1	9,661	10.2

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	1,276,778	852,583	66.8	58,230	4.6	189,297	14.8	176,668	13.8
Rural	860,579	577,832	67.1	36,645	4.3	124,051	14.4	122,051	14.2
Urban	416,199	274,751	66.0	21,584	5.2	65,247	15.7	54,617	13.1
Chunya	142,742	100,590	70.5	6,654	4.7	17,570	12.3	17,929	12.6
Mbeya	142,123	93,600	65.9	6,330	4.5	21,413	15.1	20,779	14.6
Kyela	104,738	63,770	60.9	5,250	5.0	17,636	16.8	18,082	17.3
Rungwe	158,218	95,651	60.5	6,811	4.3	27,878	17.6	27,878	17.6
Ileje	58,167	40,524	69.7	2,032	3.5	8,140	14.0	7,470	12.8
Mbozi	211,107	147,527	69.9	8,290	3.9	30,106	14.3	25,183	11.9
Mbarali	144,238	94,672	65.6	7,694	5.3	20,191	14.0	21,681	15.0
Mbeya City	177,181	115,342	65.1	9,243	5.2	29,213	16.5	23,383	13.2
Momba	93,083	69,027	74.2	3,573	3.8	10,703	11.5	9,779	10.5
Tunduma Town	45,181	31,881	70.6	2,352	5.2	6,447	14.3	4,502	10.0

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	1,394,223	893,515	64.1	66,097	4.7	210,289	15.1	224,322	16.1
Rural	931,910	597,683	64.1	41,571	4.5	136,007	14.6	156,649	16.8
Urban	462,313	295,832	64.0	24,526	5.3	74,282	16.1	67,673	14.6
Chunya	143,594	100,669	70.1	6,587	4.6	17,716	12.3	18,622	13.0
Mbeya	160,196	99,506	62.1	7,648	4.8	24,984	15.6	28,059	17.5
Kyela	114,303	65,837	57.6	5,737	5.0	19,601	17.1	23,128	20.2
Rungwe	175,606	100,336	57.1	7,913	4.5	29,550	16.8	37,807	21.5
Ileje	65,692	43,580	66.3	2,497	3.8	9,363	14.3	10,252	15.6
Mbozi	231,224	152,481	65.9	10,258	4.4	34,424	14.9	34,062	14.7
Mbarali	153,260	97,298	63.5	8,145	5.3	22,070	14.4	25,747	16.8
Mbeya City	198,598	125,161	63.0	10,504	5.3	33,677	17.0	29,256	14.7
Momba	101,783	73,543	72.3	4,102	4.0	11,908	11.7	12,231	12.0
Tunduma Town	49,967	35,103	70.3	2,707	5.4	6,997	14.0	5,159	10.3

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	1,792,489	1,175,515	65.6	78,216	4.4	260,058	14.5	278,700	15.5
Male	860,579	577,832	67.1	36,645	4.3	124,051	14.4	122,051	14.2
Female	931,910	597,683	64.1	41,571	4.5	136,007	14.6	156,649	16.8
Chunya	225,445	159,695	70.8	9,999	4.4	27,357	12.1	28,394	12.6
Mbeya	241,973	153,597	63.5	10,927	4.5	36,642	15.1	40,808	16.9
Kyela	165,083	95,875	58.1	7,954	4.8	28,279	17.1	32,975	20.0
Rungwe	285,189	167,195	58.6	12,266	4.3	49,053	17.2	56,675	19.9
Ileje	114,036	77,561	68.0	4,075	3.6	15,970	14.0	16,430	14.4
Mbozi	365,535	249,070	68.1	14,992	4.1	52,504	14.4	48,969	13.4
Mbarali	214,243	139,660	65.2	10,969	5.1	29,560	13.8	34,055	15.9
Mbeya City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Momba	180,985	132,863	73.4	7,033	3.9	20,693	11.4	20,396	11.3
Tunduma Town	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mbeya City and Tunduma Town councils have no rural component

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	878,512	570,583	64.9	46,110	5.2	139,529	15.9	122,290	13.9
Male	416,199	274,751	66.0	21,584	5.2	65,247	15.7	54,617	13.1
Female	462,313	295,832	64.0	24,526	5.3	74,282	16.1	67,673	14.6
Chunya	60,891	41,564	68.3	3,241	5.3	7,928	13.0	8,157	13.4
Mbeya	60,346	39,509	65.5	3,050	5.1	9,756	16.2	8,031	13.3
Kyela	53,958	33,732	62.5	3,033	5.6	8,958	16.6	8,235	15.3
Rungwe	48,635	28,792	59.2	2,459	5.1	8,375	17.2	9,010	18.5
Ileje	9,823	6,544	66.6	454	4.6	1,533	15.6	1,292	13.2
Mbozi	76,796	50,938	66.3	3,556	4.6	12,026	15.7	10,276	13.4
Mbarali	83,255	52,310	62.8	4,870	5.8	12,701	15.3	13,374	16.1
Mbeya City	375,779	240,503	64.0	19,747	5.3	62,890	16.7	52,639	14.0
Momba	13,881	9,707	69.9	642	4.6	1,918	13.8	1,615	11.6
Tunduma Town	95,148	66,984	70.4	5,059	5.3	13,444	14.1	9,661	10.2

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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	2,671,001	1,746,098	65.4	124,327	4.7	399,587	15.0	400,990	15.0
< 1	83,577	81,839	97.9	445	0.5	1,041	1.2	252	0.3
1-4	334,794	321,021	95.9	3,209	1.0	8,695	2.6	1,869	0.6
5-9	389,422	357,193	91.7	7,122	1.8	20,340	5.2	4,767	1.2
10-14	348,792	294,202	84.3	11,770	3.4	32,232	9.2	10,587	3.0
15-19	286,188	213,616	74.6	14,985	5.2	40,173	14.0	17,414	6.1
20-24	238,999	154,405	64.6	16,713	7.0	44,461	18.6	23,420	9.8
25+	989,229	323,821	32.7	70,082	7.1	252,645	25.5	342,682	34.6

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mbeya 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	1,276,778	852,583	66.8	58,230	4.6	189,297	14.8	176,668	13.8
< 1	41,365	40,555	98.0	194	0.5	504	1.2	112	0.3
1-4	166,465	159,888	96.0	1,496	0.9	4,121	2.5	960	0.6
5-9	193,246	177,375	91.8	3,599	1.9	9,967	5.2	2,305	1.2
10-14	172,235	145,141	84.3	5,836	3.4	15,988	9.3	5,269	3.1
15-19	136,579	102,667	75.2	6,940	5.1	18,831	13.8	8,140	6.0
20-24	107,302	70,878	66.1	7,108	6.6	19,552	18.2	9,764	9.1
25+	459,586	156,079	34.0	33,055	7.2	120,334	26.2	150,118	32.7

Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mbeya 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	1,394,223	893,515	64.1	66,097	4.7	210,289	15.1	224,322	16.1
< 1	42,212	41,284	97.8	251	0.6	537	1.3	140	0.3
1-4	168,329	161,133	95.7	1,713	1.0	4,574	2.7	909	0.5
5-9	196,176	179,818	91.7	3,523	1.8	10,373	5.3	2,462	1.3
10-14	176,557	149,061	84.4	5,934	3.4	16,244	9.2	5,318	3.0
15-19	149,609	110,949	74.2	8,045	5.4	21,341	14.3	9,274	6.2
20-24	131,697	83,527	63.4	9,605	7.3	24,909	18.9	13,656	10.4
25+	529,643	167,742	31.7	37,027	7.0	132,311	25.0	192,563	36.4

Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mbeya 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	1,792,489	1,175,515	65.6	78,216	4.4	260,058	14.5	278,700	15.5
< 1	56,830	55,753	98.1	260	0.5	652	1.1	165	0.3
1-4	235,615	226,224	96.0	2,196	0.9	5,869	2.5	1,326	0.6
5-9	275,358	253,239	92.0	4,897	1.8	14,082	5.1	3,141	1.1
10-14	241,988	205,443	84.9	7,929	3.3	21,998	9.1	6,618	2.7
15-19	180,845	137,288	75.9	9,339	5.2	24,177	13.4	10,041	5.6
20-24	142,051	93,575	65.9	9,514	6.7	26,097	18.4	12,865	9.1
25+	659,802	203,994	30.9	44,081	6.7	167,182	25.3	244,546	37.1

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mbeya 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	878,512	570,583	64.9	46,110	5.2	139,529	15.9	122,290	13.9
< 1	26,747	26,087	97.5	185	0.7	388	1.5	87	0.3
1-4	99,179	94,797	95.6	1,013	1.0	2,826	2.8	543	0.5
5-9	114,064	103,955	91.1	2,225	2.0	6,258	5.5	1,626	1.4
10-14	106,804	88,759	83.1	3,841	3.6	10,234	9.6	3,969	3.7
15-19	105,343	76,328	72.5	5,646	5.4	15,996	15.2	7,373	7.0
20-24	96,948	60,830	62.7	7,199	7.4	18,364	18.9	10,554	10.9
25+	329,427	119,827	36.4	26,001	7.9	85,463	25.9	98,136	29.8

7.3 Orphans in Mbeya 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 two percent (2.00 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about eleven (11) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (10.82 percent) compared with male children (10.58 percent).

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

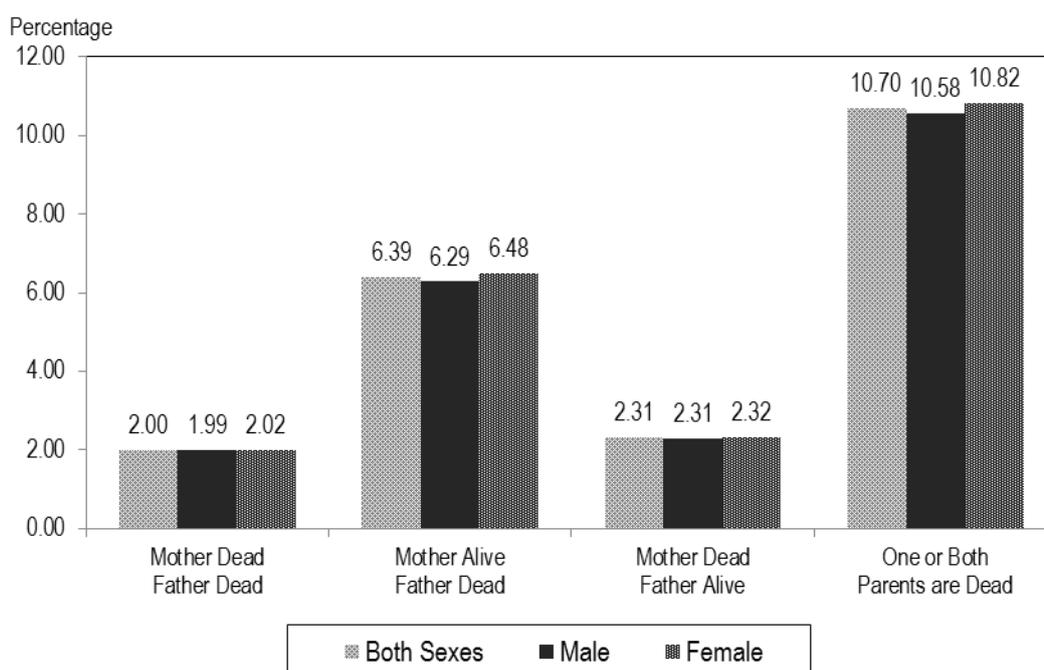


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children age 0-17 years by sex and survival of parents. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were highest in Kyela District (14.1 percent), Rungwe District (13.9 percent) and Mbeya District (13.1 percent).

The district with the lowest incidences of orphan hood was Momba District (6.2 percent). Generally, in Mbeya Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (12.0 percent) than in rural areas (10.1 percent).

Table 7.14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Administrative Area and Survival of Parents: Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	1,328,576	657,374	671,202	2.3	2.3	2.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	10.7	10.6	10.8
Rural	919,652	459,639	460,013	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	10.1	10.2	10.1
Urban	408,924	197,735	211,189	2.5	2.5	2.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	12.0	11.5	12.4
Chunya	149,051	74,172	74,879	1.9	1.9	2.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	8.1	8.1	8.0
Mbeya	150,102	74,241	75,861	2.5	2.5	2.4	6.9	6.7	7.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	11.4	11.2	11.7
Kyela	106,151	53,043	53,108	3.0	3.0	3.1	8.4	8.3	8.5	2.7	2.5	2.8	14.1	13.8	14.4
Rungwe	160,193	79,946	80,247	2.8	2.8	2.8	8.3	8.4	8.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	13.9	14.1	13.7
Ileje	61,239	30,267	30,972	1.5	1.3	1.6	5.2	4.8	5.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	7.8	7.3	8.2
Mbozi	229,523	114,729	114,794	1.9	2.0	1.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.7	9.6	9.8
Mbarali	149,347	74,386	74,961	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	10.8	10.9	10.7
Mbeya City	167,531	80,449	87,082	2.8	2.8	2.7	7.7	7.4	8.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	13.1	12.7	13.5
Momba	108,823	53,984	54,839	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	6.2	6.3	6.2
Tunduma Town	46,616	22,157	24,459	1.5	1.3	1.7	5.1	4.7	5.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	8.3	7.5	9.0

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. About two (1.5) percent of total private households in Mbeya 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 slightly higher in urban areas (1.6 percent) than in rural (1.4 percent). The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Ileje district council (4.2 percent).

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	630,593	9,298	1.5	417,310	5,783	1.4	213,283	3,515	1.6
Chunya	58,860	194	0.3	45,038	116	0.3	13,822	78	0.6
Mbeya	75,015	492	0.7	60,421	356	0.6	14,594	136	0.9
Kyela	53,447	1,364	2.6	39,711	972	2.4	13,736	392	2.9
Rungwe	82,963	1,318	1.6	70,898	1,014	1.4	12,065	304	2.5
Ileje	30,826	1,296	4.2	28,197	1,212	4.3	2,629	84	3.2
Mbozi	103,649	1,191	1.1	84,946	948	1.1	18,703	243	1.3
Mbarali	69,333	431	0.6	48,738	329	0.7	20,595	102	0.5
Mbeya City	90,066	1,319	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	90,066	1,319	1.5
Momba	42,774	937	2.2	39,361	836	2.1	3,413	101	3.0
Tunduma Town	23,660	756	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	23,660	756	3.2

Note:

i) *N/A – Not Applicable*

ii) *Mbeya City and Tunduma Town Councils have no rural component*

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in the Table 8.2.. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (69.9 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (26.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mbeya Region	9,298	6,495	69.9	2,499	26.9	280	3.0	24	0.3
Chunya	194	154	79.4	35	18.0	5	2.6	0	0.0
Mbeya	492	372	75.6	104	21.1	16	3.3	0	0.0
Kyela	1,364	897	65.8	393	28.8	66	4.8	8	0.6
Rungwe	1,318	924	70.1	362	27.5	31	2.4	1	0.1
Ileje	1,296	849	65.5	415	32.0	28	2.2	4	0.3
Mbozi	1,191	854	71.7	305	25.6	30	2.5	2	0.2
Mbarali	431	311	72.2	104	24.1	15	3.5	1	0.2
Mbeya City	1,319	1,005	76.2	283	21.5	28	2.1	3	0.2
Momba	937	583	62.2	312	33.3	39	4.2	3	0.3
Tunduma Town	756	546	72.2	186	24.6	22	2.9	2	0.3

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban from Mbeya Region. Results show that 62.3 percent of the diaspora were from rural areas and 37.7 percent were from urban areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	35,146	100.0	21,908	62.3	13,238	37.7
Angola	28	0.1	12	0.1	16	0.1
Botswana	157	0.4	80	0.4	77	0.6
Burundi	89	0.3	58	0.3	31	0.2
Comoro	106	0.3	67	0.3	39	0.3
Kenya	712	2.0	287	1.3	425	3.2
Lesotho	887	2.5	637	2.9	250	1.9
Malawi	9,330	26.5	6,734	30.7	2,596	19.6
Mauritius	75	0.2	57	0.3	18	0.1
Mozambique	653	1.9	274	1.3	379	2.9
Namibia	36	0.1	15	0.1	21	0.2
Rwanda	50	0.1	29	0.1	21	0.2
Seychelles	42	0.1	20	0.1	22	0.2
Somalia	38	0.1	22	0.1	16	0.1
Swaziland	79	0.2	63	0.3	16	0.1
South Africa	533	1.5	178	0.8	355	2.7
Uganda	207	0.6	79	0.4	128	1.0
Republic of Congo	1,221	3.5	783	3.6	438	3.3
Zimbabwe	492	1.4	310	1.4	182	1.4
Zambia	15,514	44.1	9,812	44.8	5,702	43.1
Other African Countries	181	0.5	66	0.3	115	0.9
China	83	0.2	18	0.1	65	0.5
India	95	0.3	43	0.2	52	0.4
Pakistan	72	0.2	7	0.0	65	0.5
Other Asian Countries	129	0.4	54	0.2	75	0.6
Italy	92	0.3	43	0.2	49	0.4
Nordic Countries	268	0.8	51	0.2	217	1.6
Great Britain	572	1.6	136	0.6	436	3.3
Germany	1,219	3.5	821	3.7	398	3.0
Other European Countries	197	0.6	79	0.4	118	0.9
Canada	97	0.3	29	0.1	68	0.5
USA	734	2.1	231	1.1	503	3.8
Not Reported	1,158	3.3	813	3.7	345	2.6

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Mbeya Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 35,146 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Zambia (44.1 percent) followed by Malawi (26.5 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	35,146	100.0	19,273	54.8	15,873	45.2
Angola	28	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1
Botswana	157	0.4	95	0.5	62	0.4
Burundi	89	0.3	40	0.2	49	0.3
Comoro	106	0.3	42	0.2	64	0.4
Kenya	712	2.0	358	1.9	354	2.2
Lesotho	887	2.5	426	2.2	461	2.9
Malawi	9,330	26.5	4,743	24.6	4,587	28.9
Mauritius	75	0.2	36	0.2	39	0.2
Mozambique	653	1.9	435	2.3	218	1.4
Namibia	36	0.1	16	0.1	20	0.1
Rwanda	50	0.1	22	0.1	28	0.2
Seychelles	42	0.1	25	0.1	17	0.1
Somalia	38	0.1	15	0.1	23	0.1
Swaziland	79	0.2	40	0.2	39	0.2
South Africa	533	1.5	323	1.7	210	1.3
Uganda	207	0.6	113	0.6	94	0.6
DRC	1,221	3.5	703	3.6	518	3.3
Zimbabwe	492	1.4	269	1.4	223	1.4
Zambia	15,514	44.1	8,943	46.4	6,571	41.4
Other African Countries	181	0.5	92	0.5	89	0.6
China	83	0.2	42	0.2	41	0.3
India	95	0.3	55	0.3	40	0.3
Pakistan	72	0.2	58	0.3	14	0.1
Other Asian Countries	129	0.4	71	0.4	58	0.4
Italy	92	0.3	43	0.2	49	0.3
Nordic Countries	268	0.8	128	0.7	140	0.9
Great Britain	572	1.6	322	1.7	250	1.6
Germany	1,219	3.5	652	3.4	567	3.6
Other European Countries	197	0.6	105	0.5	92	0.6
Canada	97	0.3	49	0.3	48	0.3
USA	734	2.1	409	2.1	325	2.0
Not Reported	1,158	3.3	590	3.1	568	3.6

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. . t Table reveals that 14.3 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	35,146	5,023	14.3
Angola	28	6	21.4
Botswana	157	47	29.9
Burundi	89	8	9.0
Comoro	106	3	2.8
Kenya	712	106	14.9
Lesotho	887	22	2.5
Malawi	9,330	1,309	14.0
Mauritius	75	2	2.7
Mozambique	653	178	27.3
Namibia	36	9	25.0
Rwanda	50	5	10.0
Seychelles	42	1	2.4
Somalia	38	0	0.0
Swaziland	79	5	6.3
South Africa	533	114	21.4
Uganda	207	29	14.0
Republic of Congo	1,221	52	4.3
Zimbabwe	492	80	16.3
Zambia	15,514	2,457	15.8
Other African Countries	181	50	27.6
China	83	16	19.3
India	95	16	16.8
Pakistan	72	2	2.8
Other Asian Countries	129	15	11.6
Italy	92	11	12.0
Nordic Countries	268	58	21.6
Great Britain	572	119	20.8
Germany	1,219	52	4.3
Other European Countries	197	26	13.2
Canada	97	22	22.7
USA	734	191	26.0
Not Reported	1,158	12	1.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Mbeya Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Mbeya Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 2,252,746 persons age 5 years and above, 1,701,822 (75.5 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (78.5 percent) than females (72.8 percent). among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 85.3 to 74.6 percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas of Mbeya at 87.6 percent was significantly higher than that found in rural areas (69.5 percent). 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,252,746	1,068,974	1,183,772	1,701,822	839,568	862,254	75.5	78.5	72.8
5-9	389,422	193,246	196,176	180,897	86,483	94,414	46.5	44.8	48.1
10-14	348,792	172,235	176,557	297,629	143,937	153,692	85.3	83.6	87.0
15-19	286,188	136,579	149,609	258,964	123,096	135,868	90.5	90.1	90.8
20-24	238,999	107,302	131,697	212,279	97,384	114,895	88.8	90.8	87.2
25-29	205,516	93,278	112,238	176,039	82,648	93,391	85.7	88.6	83.2
30-34	173,562	80,286	93,276	148,680	71,393	77,287	85.7	88.9	82.9
35-39	144,404	69,338	75,066	122,821	61,823	60,998	85.1	89.2	81.3
40-44	107,443	51,577	55,866	89,481	45,889	43,592	83.3	89.0	78.0
45-49	94,912	39,356	55,556	70,827	35,203	35,624	74.6	89.4	64.1
50-54	65,932	33,004	32,928	45,920	28,129	17,791	69.6	85.2	54.0
55-59	45,189	22,352	22,837	28,902	18,087	10,815	64.0	80.9	47.4
60-64	45,021	21,390	23,631	24,973	15,985	8,988	55.5	74.7	38.0
65-69	31,369	14,439	16,930	15,436	10,312	5,124	49.2	71.4	30.3
70-74	29,654	13,649	16,005	12,446	8,340	4,106	42.0	61.1	25.7
75-79	19,307	9,186	10,121	7,787	5,330	2,457	40.3	58.0	24.3
80+	27,036	11,757	15,279	8,741	5,529	3,212	32.3	47.0	21.0

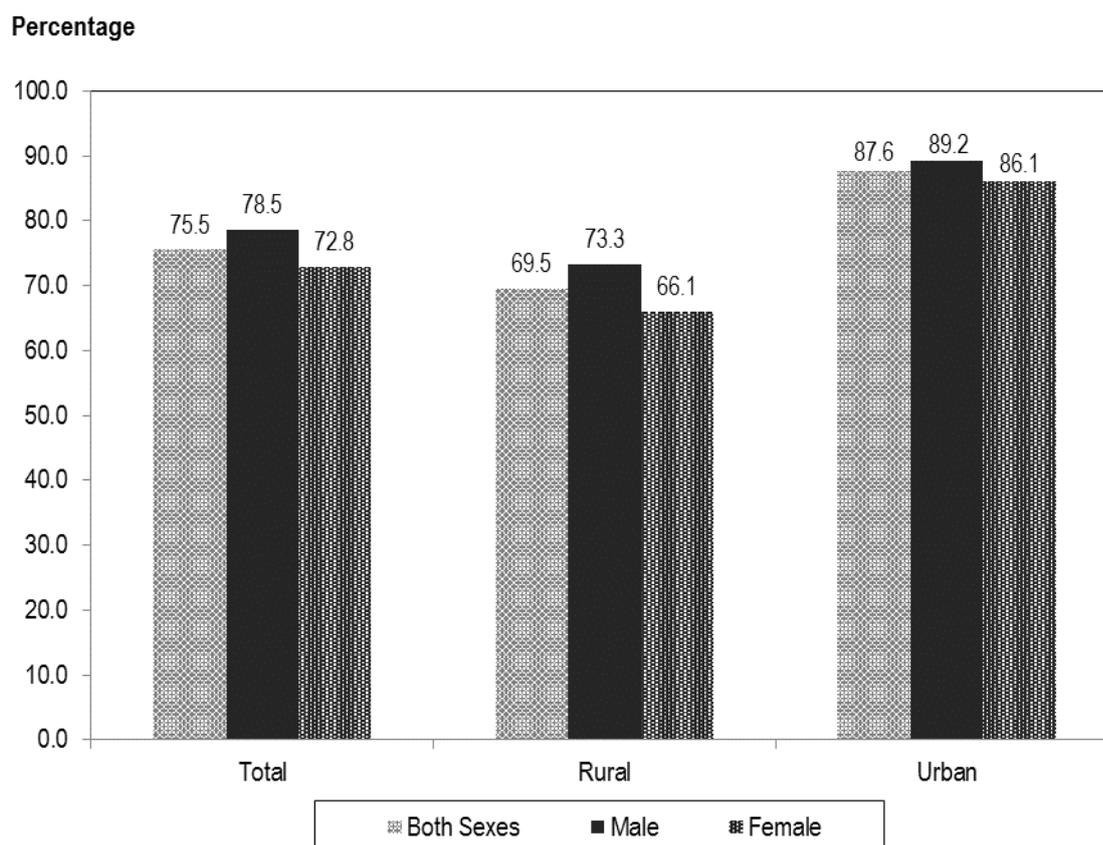
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Mbeya Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,500,044	715,579	784,465	1,042,673	524,346	518,327	69.5	73.3	66.1
5-9	275,358	137,134	138,224	108,770	51,880	56,890	39.5	37.8	41.2
10-14	241,988	121,309	120,679	197,315	96,410	100,905	81.5	79.5	83.6
15-19	180,845	89,462	91,383	157,425	77,821	79,604	87.0	87.0	87.1
20-24	142,051	64,756	77,295	119,376	56,248	63,128	84.0	86.9	81.7
25-29	123,323	55,936	67,387	98,541	46,948	51,593	79.9	83.9	76.6
30-34	107,264	48,648	58,616	86,157	41,118	45,039	80.3	84.5	76.8
35-39	93,582	43,885	49,697	75,158	37,417	37,741	80.3	85.3	75.9
40-44	72,578	34,237	38,341	57,234	29,320	27,914	78.9	85.6	72.8
45-49	64,904	26,780	38,124	45,260	23,200	22,060	69.7	86.6	57.9
50-54	46,957	23,166	23,791	30,028	19,009	11,019	63.9	82.1	46.3
55-59	32,585	15,799	16,786	18,782	12,151	6,631	57.6	76.9	39.5
60-64	33,584	15,682	17,902	16,716	11,040	5,676	49.8	70.4	31.7
65-69	24,246	10,980	13,266	10,743	7,375	3,368	44.3	67.2	25.4
70-74	23,379	10,767	12,612	8,921	6,167	2,754	38.2	57.3	21.8
75-79	15,454	7,348	8,106	5,680	3,974	1,706	36.8	54.1	21.0
80+	21,946	9,690	12,256	6,567	4,268	2,299	29.9	44.0	18.8

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	752,702	353,395	399,307	659,149	315,222	343,927	87.6	89.2	86.1
5-9	114,064	56,112	57,952	72,127	34,603	37,524	63.2	61.7	64.8
10-14	106,804	50,926	55,878	100,314	47,527	52,787	93.9	93.3	94.5
15-19	105,343	47,117	58,226	101,539	45,275	56,264	96.4	96.1	96.6
20-24	96,948	42,546	54,402	92,903	41,136	51,767	95.8	96.7	95.2
25-29	82,193	37,342	44,851	77,498	35,700	41,798	94.3	95.6	93.2
30-34	66,298	31,638	34,660	62,523	30,275	32,248	94.3	95.7	93.0
35-39	50,822	25,453	25,369	47,663	24,406	23,257	93.8	95.9	91.7
40-44	34,865	17,340	17,525	32,247	16,569	15,678	92.5	95.6	89.5
45-49	30,008	12,576	17,432	25,567	12,003	13,564	85.2	95.4	77.8
50-54	18,975	9,838	9,137	15,892	9,120	6,772	83.8	92.7	74.1
55-59	12,604	6,553	6,051	10,120	5,936	4,184	80.3	90.6	69.1
60-64	11,437	5,708	5,729	8,257	4,945	3,312	72.2	86.6	57.8
65-69	7,123	3,459	3,664	4,693	2,937	1,756	65.9	84.9	47.9
70-74	6,275	2,882	3,393	3,525	2,173	1,352	56.2	75.4	39.8
75-79	3,853	1,838	2,015	2,107	1,356	751	54.7	73.8	37.3
80+	5,090	2,067	3,023	2,174	1,261	913	42.7	61.0	30.2

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

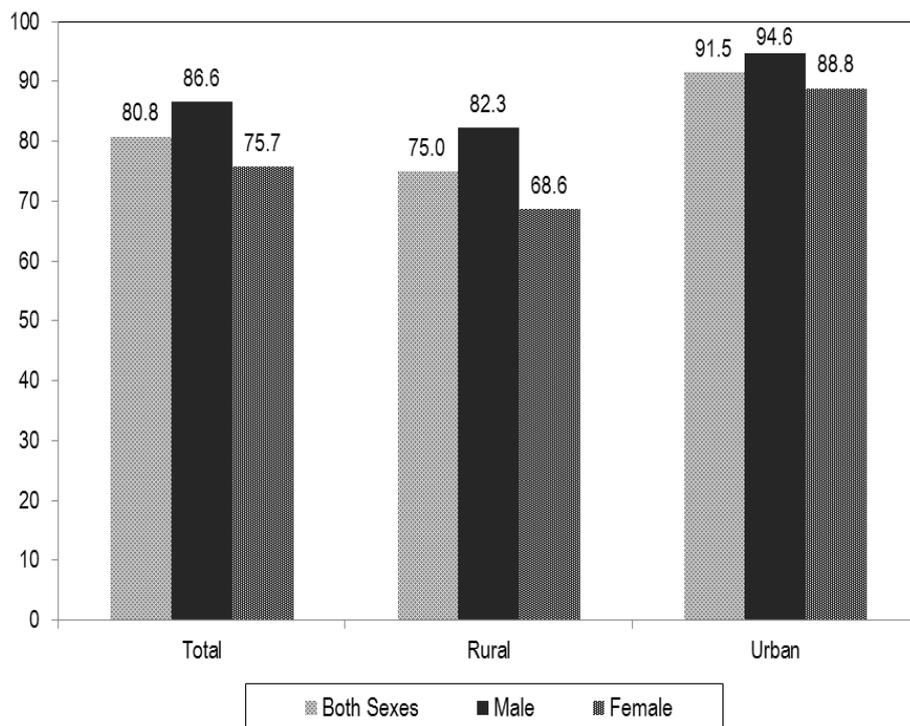
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Mbeya Region stands at 80.8 percent and was higher in urban areas (91.5 percent) than in rural areas (75.0 percent). Males were more literate than females in both 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	80.8	86.6	75.7	75.0	82.3	68.6	91.5	94.6	88.8
15–19	90.5	90.1	90.8	87.0	87.0	87.1	96.4	96.1	96.6
20–24	88.8	90.8	87.2	84.0	86.9	81.7	95.8	96.7	95.2
25–29	85.7	88.6	83.2	79.9	83.9	76.6	94.3	95.6	93.2
30–34	85.7	88.9	82.9	80.3	84.5	76.8	94.3	95.7	93.0
35–39	85.1	89.2	81.3	80.3	85.3	75.9	93.8	95.9	91.7
40–44	83.3	89.0	78.0	78.9	85.6	72.8	92.5	95.6	89.5
45–49	74.6	89.4	64.1	69.7	86.6	57.9	85.2	95.4	77.8
50–54	69.6	85.2	54.0	63.9	82.1	46.3	83.8	92.7	74.1
55–59	64.0	80.9	47.4	57.6	76.9	39.5	80.3	90.6	69.1
60–64	55.5	74.7	38.0	49.8	70.4	31.7	72.2	86.6	57.8
65–69	49.2	71.4	30.3	44.3	67.2	25.4	65.9	84.9	47.9
70–74	42.0	61.1	25.7	38.2	57.3	21.8	56.2	75.4	39.8
75–79	40.3	58.0	24.3	36.8	54.1	21.0	54.7	73.8	37.3
80+	32.3	47.0	21.0	29.9	44.0	18.8	42.7	61.0	30.2

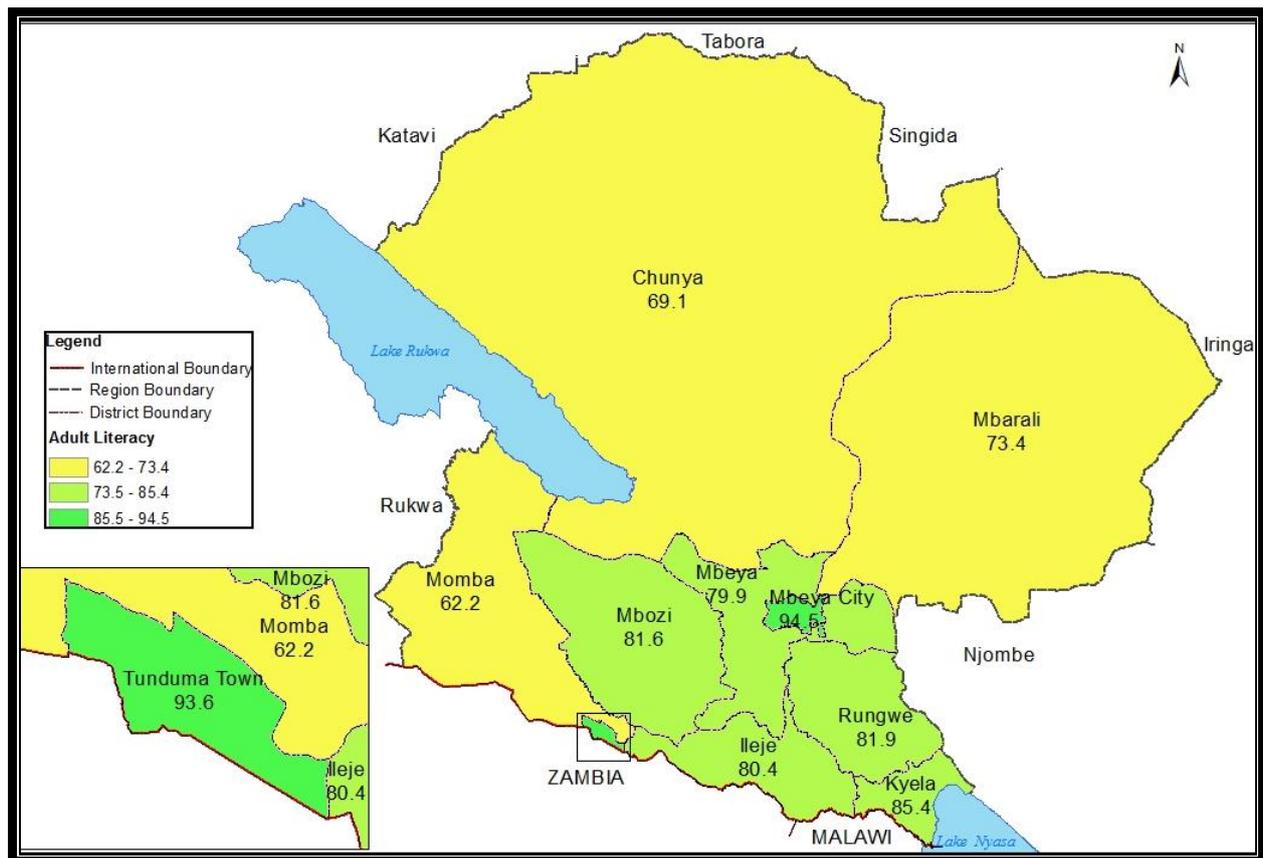
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 94.5 percent in Mbeya City Council to 62.2 percent in Momba district (Map 9.1). Districts with literacy rate above 70 percent were Tunduma Town Council (93.6 percent), Kyela District (85.4 percent), Rungwe District (81.9 percent), Mbozi District (81.6 percent), Ileje District (80.4 percent), Mbeya District (79.9 percent) and Mbarali District (73.4 percent), Chunya district had the lowest literacy rate of 69.1 percent.

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



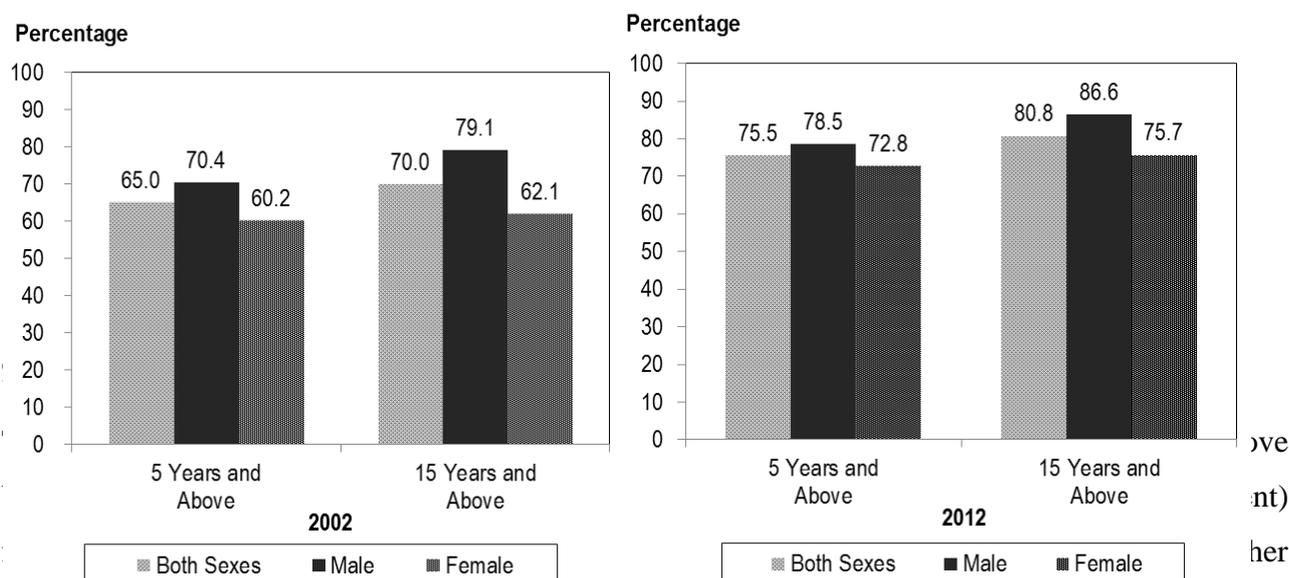
(Table 9.5 shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Mbeya City from 89.5 percent in 2002 to 94.5 percent in 2012 and Mbarali District from 63.8 percent in 2002 to 73.4 percent in 2012. Other districts show an increase of literacy rate from 2002 to 2012 census; whereby the percentage change in these districts ranges between 1.9 percent in Tunduma Town and 15.2 percent in Momba District.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 65.0 percent to 75.5 percent for persons of age 5 years and above, and from 70.0 percent to 80.8 percent for persons of age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 70.4 percent to 78.5 percent for males and from 60.2 percent to 72.8 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Mbeya Region	70.0	79.1	62.1	80.8	86.6	75.7	15.5	9.5	22.0
Rural	65.1	75.4	56.3	75.0	82.3	68.6	15.1	9.2	21.9
Urban	89.2	93.9	85.1	91.5	94.6	88.8	2.6	0.8	4.4
Chunya	58.6	68.1	49.0	69.1	75.5	62.7	17.9	10.9	27.8
Mbeya	68.9	80.5	59.7	79.9	86.9	74.1	15.9	7.9	24.1
Kyela	74.0	83.9	65.7	85.4	91.7	80.0	15.4	9.3	21.7
Rungwe	68.9	78.3	61.0	81.9	87.9	76.8	18.8	12.3	26.0
Ileje	70.8	80.4	62.9	80.4	87.3	74.8	13.6	8.7	18.8
Mbozi	72.8	83.1	64.1	81.6	88.0	76.1	12.2	6.0	18.9
Mbarali	63.8	71.6	56.4	73.4	79.1	68.2	15.1	10.5	20.9
Mbeya City	89.5	94.4	85.2	94.5	96.9	92.5	5.7	2.7	8.5
Momba	47.0	59.1	36.7	62.2	73.5	52.7	32.5	24.3	43.5
Tunduma Town	91.7	66.7	66.7	93.6	96.5	91.1	2.1	44.8	36.6

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



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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	60.4	1.0	14.1	0.1	75.5	24.5	2,252,746	
5-9	44.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	46.5	53.5	389,422	

10-14	76.2	0.6	8.5	0.1	85.3	14.7	348,792
15-19	56.4	2.3	31.7	0.1	90.5	9.5	286,188
20-24	56.4	2.1	30.3	0.1	88.8	11.2	238,999
25-29	67.6	1.1	16.8	0.1	85.7	14.3	205,516
30-34	72.2	0.8	12.6	0.1	85.7	14.3	173,562
35-39	72.4	0.7	11.8	0.1	85.1	14.9	144,404
40-44	71.3	0.7	11.3	0.1	83.3	16.7	107,443
45-49	63.2	0.6	10.7	0.2	74.6	25.4	94,912
50-54	56.6	0.7	12.2	0.2	69.6	30.4	65,932
55-59	50.5	0.8	12.4	0.2	64.0	36.0	45,189
60-64	45.4	0.6	9.3	0.2	55.5	44.5	45,021
65-69	40.5	0.6	7.8	0.3	49.2	50.8	31,369
70-74	35.6	0.4	5.6	0.3	42.0	58.0	29,654
75-79	34.6	0.3	4.9	0.5	40.3	59.7	19,307
80+	28.2	0.3	3.3	0.5	32.3	67.7	27,036

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

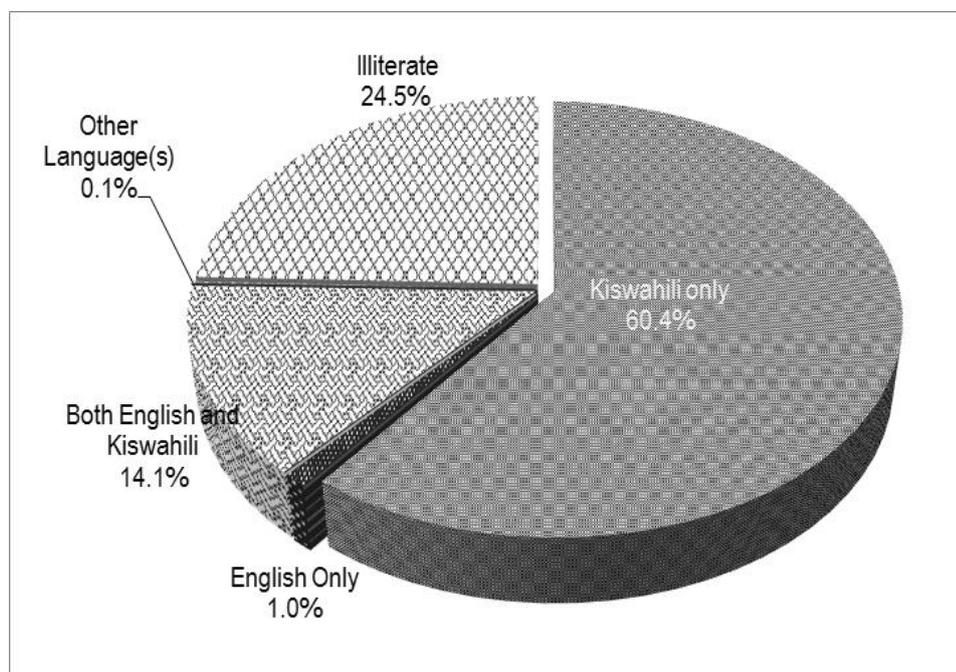


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (87.6 percent) compared to rural areas (69.5 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (78.5 percent) compared with females (72.8 percent).

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

	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mbeya Region	60.4	1.0	14.1	0.1	75.5	24.5	2,252,746
Male	61.1	1.1	16.3	0.1	78.5	21.5	1,068,974
Female	59.7	0.8	12.1	0.1	72.8	27.2	1,183,772
Mbeya Rural	59.7	0.7	9.0	0.1	69.5	30.5	1,500,044
Male	61.7	0.8	10.7	0.1	73.3	26.7	715,579
Female	57.9	0.6	7.4	0.2	66.1	33.9	784,465
Mbeya Urban	61.6	1.5	24.4	0.1	87.6	12.4	752,702
Male	59.8	1.6	27.7	0.1	89.2	10.8	353,395
Female	63.2	1.3	21.5	0.1	86.1	13.9	399,307

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

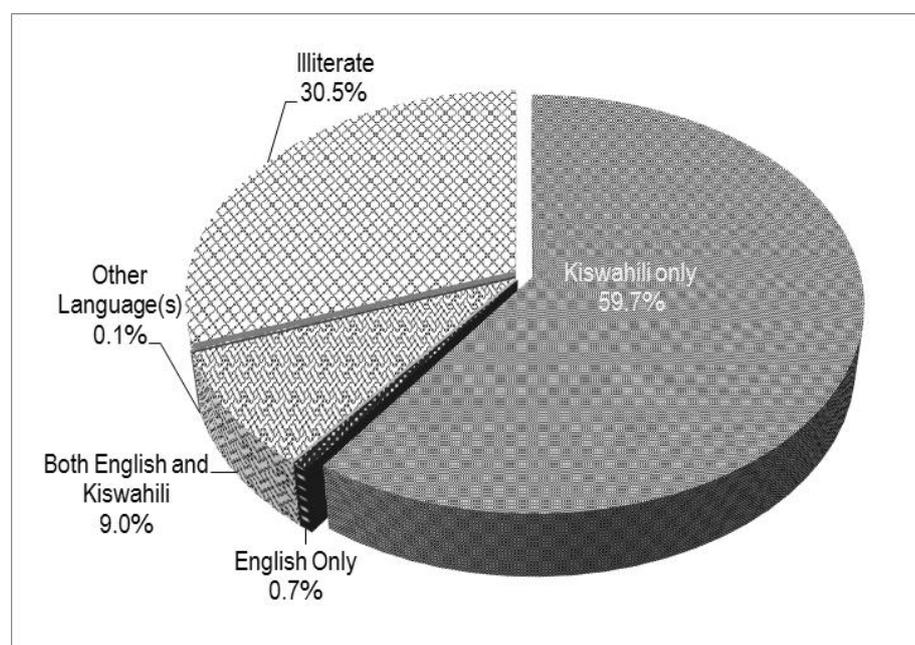
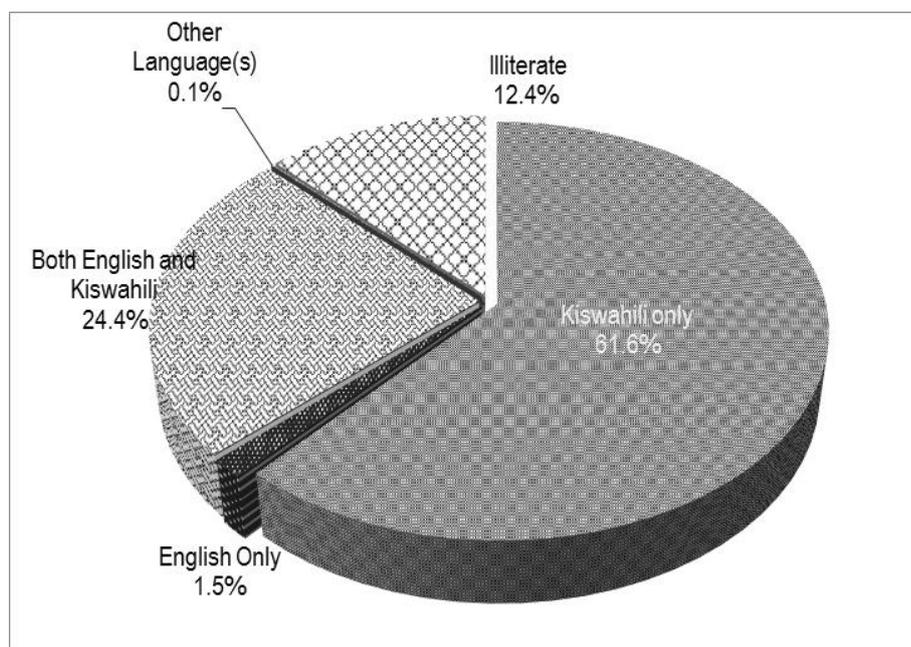


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Mbeya Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Mbeya Region and its districts are presented in Table 9.8. It is evident that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Mbeya Region. The district council with the highest illiteracy rate was Momba District Council (46.2 percent) followed by Chunya District (37.6 percent) and Mbarali District (31.9 percent). The district council with the lowest illiteracy rate was Tunduma Town Council (12.7 percent) and Mbeya City (8.4 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mbeya Region	60.4	1.0	14.1	0.1	75.5	24.5	2,252,746
Chunya	53.1	0.7	8.5	0.1	62.4	37.6	233,536
Mbeya	62.9	0.8	12.1	0.2	76.0	24.0	256,035
Kyela	61.5	1.0	17.7	0.2	80.4	19.6	188,794
Rungwe	63.7	0.8	13.8	0.1	78.4	21.6	289,145
Ileje	64.9	0.8	10.8	0.1	76.6	23.4	106,261
Mbozi	64.2	0.8	10.8	0.1	75.9	24.1	372,036
Mbarali	59.0	0.7	8.3	0.1	68.1	31.9	247,656
Mbeya City	59.1	1.9	30.6	0.1	91.6	8.4	326,321
Momba	48.1	0.6	5.0	0.1	53.8	46.2	154,156
Tunduma Town	67.7	1.5	17.8	0.2	87.3	12.7	78,806

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 lifestyles, incomes and fertility for both individuals and societies.

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

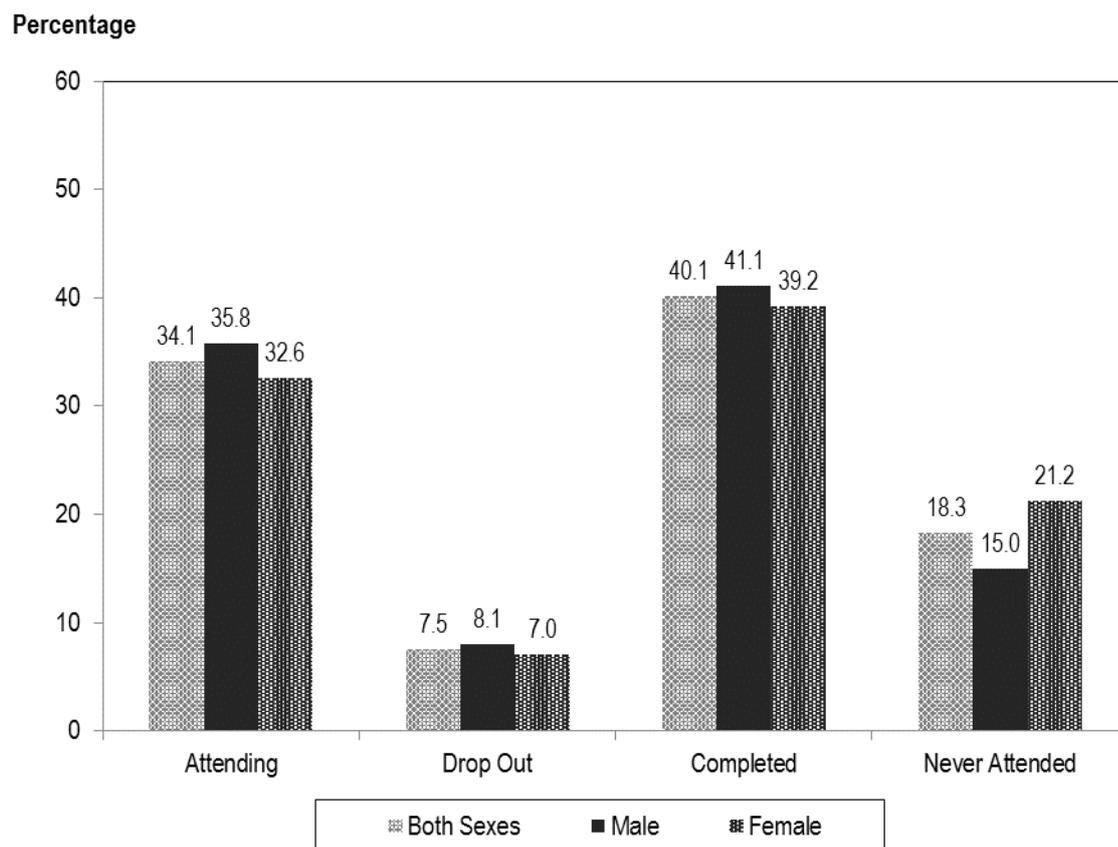
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 presents the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Eighteen (18.3) percent of 2.2 million people in Mbeya Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (21.2 percent) having never been to school compared with males (15.0 percent). About 40 percent of the population aged 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 34.1 percent were attending and 7.5 percent had dropped out.

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	2,252,746	34.1	7.5	40.1	18.3	1,068,974	35.8	8.1	41.1	15.0	1,183,772	32.6	7.0	39.2	21.2
5	81,439	43.2	0.2	0.5	56.1	40,929	42.5	0.2	0.5	56.8	40,510	44.0	0.2	0.5	55.3
6	81,569	58.9	0.3	0.5	40.3	40,187	57.5	0.3	0.5	41.8	41,382	60.4	0.2	0.5	38.9
5-6	163,008	51.1	0.2	0.5	48.2	81,116	49.9	0.3	0.5	49.4	81,892	52.3	0.2	0.5	47.0
7	79,549	76.3	0.4	0.6	22.7	39,853	75.2	0.3	0.5	24.0	39,696	77.4	0.5	0.6	21.5
8	76,291	83.7	0.6	0.6	15.2	37,598	82.9	0.7	0.5	15.9	38,693	84.4	0.5	0.6	14.5
9	70,574	87.8	0.8	0.6	10.8	34,679	87.0	0.9	0.6	11.5	35,895	88.6	0.7	0.6	10.1
10	76,030	86.7	1.5	0.8	11.0	37,761	85.7	1.9	0.9	11.5	38,269	87.7	1.1	0.8	10.5
11	59,664	88.8	2.1	1.1	8.1	29,109	87.8	2.6	1.1	8.6	30,555	89.7	1.6	1.0	7.7
12	86,437	86.5	3.1	2.0	8.4	43,248	85.2	3.9	2.0	8.8	43,189	87.8	2.2	2.0	8.0
13	62,613	83.8	3.9	4.9	7.4	30,902	82.3	5.3	4.5	7.9	31,711	85.2	2.6	5.2	7.0
7-13	511,158	84.6	1.7	1.4	12.2	253,150	83.6	2.2	1.4	12.9	258,008	85.7	1.3	1.5	11.5
14	64,048	75.6	4.8	12.4	7.2	31,215	74.2	6.5	11.5	7.8	32,833	76.8	3.2	13.3	6.7
15	59,715	63.8	5.8	22.6	7.8	29,696	62.1	7.6	22.1	8.3	30,019	65.4	4.0	23.2	7.4
16	57,310	58.0	6.3	28.6	7.0	27,618	58.3	7.7	26.9	7.1	29,692	57.8	5.0	30.2	7.0
17	54,966	51.6	7.3	34.5	6.6	26,749	53.0	8.2	32.2	6.5	28,217	50.3	6.5	36.6	6.6
14 - 17	236,039	62.7	6.0	24.1	7.2	115,278	62.4	7.5	22.7	7.4	120,761	63.1	4.6	25.3	6.9
18	64,623	41.8	8.9	40.8	8.4	30,292	47.4	9.1	35.9	7.6	34,331	36.9	8.8	45.3	9.1
19	49,574	36.2	9.9	46.9	7.0	22,224	44.6	9.7	39.6	6.1	27,350	29.3	10.1	52.8	7.8
18 - 19	114,197	39.4	9.4	43.5	7.8	52,516	46.2	9.4	37.4	7.0	61,681	33.5	9.3	48.6	8.5
20	65,628	24.1	10.9	54.1	11.0	28,637	32.8	11.0	47.2	8.9	36,991	17.3	10.8	59.4	12.5
21	39,549	22.6	11.1	58.6	7.7	18,338	29.3	11.1	52.9	6.7	21,211	16.8	11.1	63.5	8.5
22	54,229	16.1	11.7	62.8	9.4	24,410	22.2	12.0	58.5	7.4	29,819	11.0	11.6	66.4	11.0
23	38,209	13.4	11.7	65.9	9.0	17,210	18.2	12.3	62.3	7.2	20,999	9.4	11.3	68.8	10.4
24	41,384	10.2	11.6	68.2	10.1	18,707	14.0	12.4	65.6	8.0	22,677	7.0	10.9	70.3	11.8
20 - 24	238,999	17.9	11.4	61.1	9.6	107,302	24.2	11.7	56.4	7.8	131,697	12.8	11.1	65.0	11.1
25+	989,345	1.7	10.9	65.0	22.4	459,612	1.9	11.8	71.7	14.6	529,733	1.4	10.2	59.2	29.2

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status for the population aged five (5) years and above for rural and urban areas of Mbeya Region. The results indicate that 23.0 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 8.8 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural areas (8.1 percent) than in urban areas (6.4 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (46.8 percent) than in the rural areas (36.7 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending whereby 38.0 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 32.2 percent of the rural population.

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

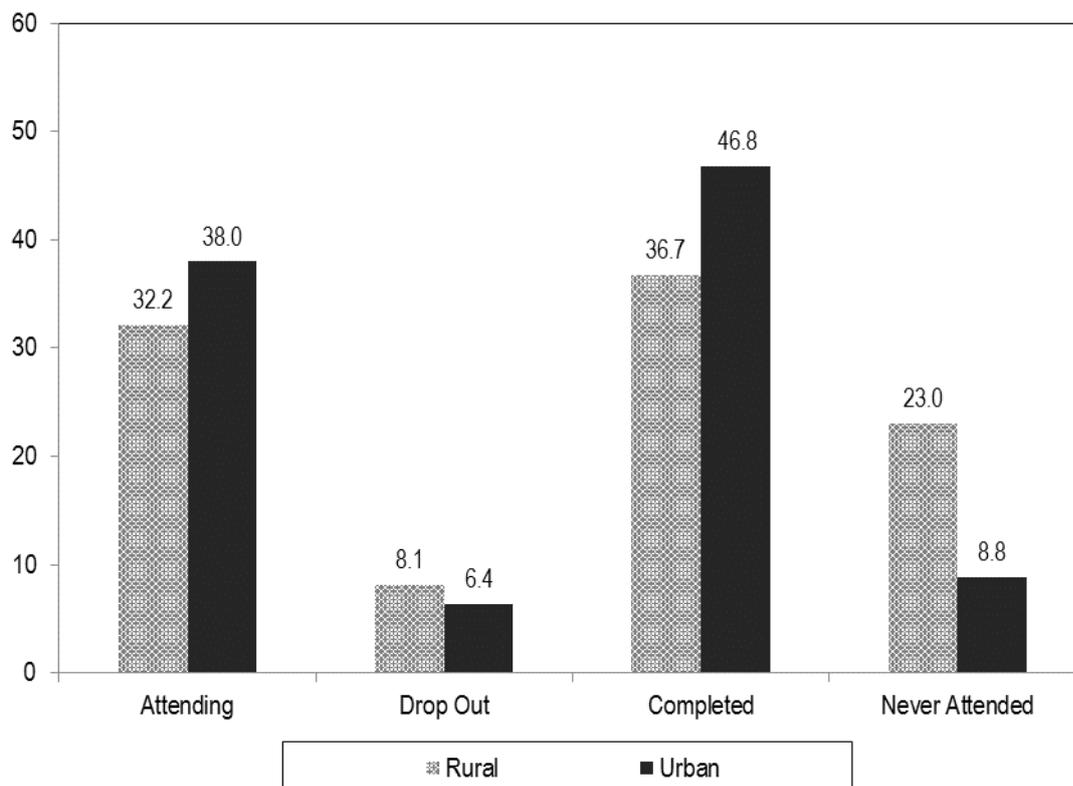
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,500,044	32.2	8.1	36.7	23.0	715,579	33.8	9.0	38.2	19.0	784,465	30.7	7.3	35.4	26.7
5	57,566	36.1	0.3	0.4	63.2	28,902	35.4	0.2	0.4	64.0	28,664	36.9	0.3	0.5	62.4
6	57,609	51.9	0.3	0.4	47.4	28,453	50.5	0.3	0.4	48.7	29,156	53.2	0.2	0.4	46.1
5-6	115,175	44.0	0.3	0.4	55.3	57,355	42.9	0.3	0.4	56.4	57,820	45.1	0.3	0.4	54.2
7	56,365	71.5	0.4	0.5	27.6	28,291	70.2	0.4	0.4	29.0	28,074	72.9	0.5	0.5	26.1
8	54,513	80.3	0.6	0.5	18.6	26,964	79.4	0.7	0.5	19.3	27,549	81.2	0.5	0.5	17.8
9	49,305	85.2	0.9	0.5	13.4	24,524	84.3	1.1	0.5	14.1	24,781	86.2	0.7	0.5	12.6
10	53,624	83.9	1.8	0.7	13.6	26,919	82.7	2.3	0.8	14.2	26,705	85.0	1.2	0.7	13.1
11	41,521	86.6	2.3	0.9	10.1	20,409	85.2	3.0	1.0	10.8	21,112	88.0	1.7	0.9	9.4
12	60,450	84.2	3.5	1.8	10.5	30,645	82.6	4.6	1.9	11.0	29,805	86.0	2.4	1.7	10.0
13	43,041	81.6	4.6	4.4	9.4	21,535	79.2	6.3	4.5	9.9	21,506	84.0	2.8	4.4	8.8
7-13	358,819	81.7	2.0	1.3	15.1	179,287	80.3	2.6	1.3	15.9	179,532	83.1	1.4	1.2	14.3
14	43,352	72.7	5.6	12.4	9.3	21,801	70.3	7.7	12.2	9.8	21,551	75.1	3.5	12.7	8.8
15	39,500	59.3	6.6	24.0	10.1	20,562	56.4	8.9	24.4	10.3	18,938	62.4	4.2	23.5	9.9
16	36,360	52.1	7.5	31.0	9.4	18,354	51.5	9.1	30.2	9.1	18,006	52.7	5.8	31.8	9.7
17	34,001	44.5	8.4	37.9	9.2	17,280	45.2	9.9	36.2	8.7	16,721	43.8	7.0	39.5	9.7
14 - 17	153,213	58.1	6.9	25.5	9.5	77,997	56.6	8.8	25.0	9.6	75,216	59.6	5.0	26.0	9.5
18	40,865	35.1	10.0	43.2	11.6	19,501	40.2	10.7	38.7	10.3	21,364	30.5	9.4	47.3	12.9
19	30,119	30.5	11.1	48.5	9.8	13,765	38.5	11.5	41.8	8.2	16,354	23.8	10.8	54.2	11.2
18 - 19	70,984	33.2	10.5	45.5	10.9	33,266	39.5	11.0	40.0	9.4	37,718	27.6	10.0	50.3	12.1
20	40,796	18.9	12.3	53.5	15.3	17,961	27.0	13.1	47.7	12.2	22,835	12.6	11.7	58.1	17.7
21	23,249	17.0	12.9	59.2	11.0	10,970	22.7	13.5	54.3	9.5	12,279	11.8	12.3	63.5	12.3
22	32,133	11.3	13.2	62.1	13.3	14,704	16.5	14.3	58.9	10.3	17,429	6.9	12.4	64.9	15.9
23	21,941	8.8	13.7	64.4	13.1	10,061	12.7	15.0	61.7	10.6	11,880	5.5	12.5	66.8	15.3
24	23,932	6.5	13.0	66.2	14.3	11,060	9.2	14.8	64.8	11.2	12,872	4.2	11.6	67.4	16.9
20 - 24	142,051	13.2	12.9	60.2	13.6	64,756	18.6	14.0	56.5	10.9	77,295	8.7	12.0	63.4	15.9
25+	659,802	1.1	11.8	59.0	28.1	302,918	1.3	13.2	66.6	18.9	356,884	1.0	10.6	52.6	35.9

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Mbeya 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	752,702	38.0	6.4	46.8	8.8	353,395	39.9	6.1	47.0	7.0	399,307	36.3	6.6	46.7	10.5
5	23,873	60.4	0.2	0.6	38.8	12,027	59.5	0.2	0.7	39.6	11,846	61.3	0.1	0.5	38.0
6	23,960	75.9	0.2	0.7	23.2	11,734	74.2	0.3	0.6	24.9	12,226	77.5	0.2	0.7	21.6
5-6	47,833	68.2	0.2	0.6	31.0	23,761	66.8	0.2	0.7	32.3	24,072	69.6	0.1	0.6	29.7
7	23,184	87.9	0.3	0.8	11.0	11,562	87.4	0.2	0.8	11.6	11,622	88.4	0.4	0.8	10.4
8	21,778	92.1	0.4	0.7	6.8	10,634	91.9	0.5	0.6	7.1	11,144	92.3	0.4	0.8	6.5
9	21,269	93.8	0.5	0.9	4.7	10,155	93.6	0.4	0.8	5.2	11,114	94.1	0.5	1.0	4.3
10	22,406	93.4	0.9	1.0	4.6	10,842	93.1	1.0	1.1	4.8	11,564	93.8	0.8	0.9	4.4
11	18,143	93.7	1.5	1.3	3.5	8,700	93.9	1.6	1.3	3.2	9,443	93.6	1.3	1.3	3.7
12	25,987	91.8	2.1	2.6	3.5	12,603	91.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	13,384	91.9	1.8	2.6	3.6
13	19,572	88.5	2.6	5.7	3.2	9,367	89.4	2.8	4.6	3.1	10,205	87.7	2.3	6.8	3.2
7-13	152,339	91.6	1.2	1.8	5.4	73,863	91.5	1.3	1.7	5.6	78,476	91.7	1.1	2.0	5.2
14	20,696	81.6	3.2	12.3	2.9	9,414	83.5	3.7	9.8	3.0	11,282	80.1	2.8	14.3	2.7
15	20,215	72.5	4.1	20.0	3.4	9,134	74.8	4.7	16.9	3.6	11,081	70.7	3.5	22.6	3.1
16	20,950	68.4	4.3	24.4	2.9	9,264	71.8	5.0	20.3	2.9	11,686	65.6	3.8	27.7	2.8
17	20,965	63.2	5.5	28.9	2.3	9,469	67.3	5.2	24.9	2.6	11,496	59.8	5.7	32.3	2.1
14 - 17	82,826	71.4	4.3	21.5	2.9	37,281	74.3	4.7	18.0	3.0	45,545	69.0	4.0	24.3	2.7
18	23,758	53.2	7.1	36.8	2.9	10,791	60.2	6.2	30.7	2.9	12,967	47.4	7.8	41.9	3.0
19	19,455	44.9	8.1	44.3	2.7	8,459	54.5	6.9	35.9	2.6	10,996	37.5	9.0	50.7	2.7
18 - 19	43,213	49.5	7.5	40.2	2.8	19,250	57.7	6.5	33.0	2.7	23,963	42.9	8.3	45.9	2.9
20	24,832	32.5	8.7	55.0	3.9	10,676	42.7	7.6	46.4	3.3	14,156	24.9	9.5	61.4	4.2
21	16,300	30.7	8.5	57.8	3.0	7,368	39.1	7.5	50.8	2.6	8,932	23.7	9.4	63.5	3.3
22	22,096	22.9	9.6	63.9	3.6	9,706	30.8	8.4	57.9	2.9	12,390	16.8	10.4	68.7	4.1
23	16,268	19.6	9.2	67.9	3.4	7,149	25.9	8.4	63.2	2.5	9,119	14.6	9.7	71.5	4.1
24	17,452	15.2	9.6	70.8	4.3	7,647	20.9	9.1	66.8	3.2	9,805	10.7	10.1	74.0	5.2
20 - 24	96,948	24.7	9.1	62.5	3.7	42,546	32.6	8.2	56.3	3.0	54,402	18.6	9.8	67.4	4.2
25+	329,543	2.8	9.3	76.9	11.0	156,694	3.1	9.1	81.5	6.3	172,849	2.5	9.4	72.8	15.3

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

Percentage



Attendance status by District Councils for Mbeya Region is presented in Table 9.12. It is revealing that attendance status differs among districts in Mbeya Region. The district council with the highest attendance rate was Mbeya City (40.2 percent) followed by Kyela District Council (40.1 percent) and Rungwe District Council (37.7 percent). The district council with the lowest attendance rate was Momba District (24.8 percent) and Chunya District (23.9 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Sex and School Attendance Status: Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	2,252,746	34.1	7.5	40.1	18.3	1,068,974	35.8	8.1	41.1	15.0	1,183,772	32.6	7.0	39.2	21.2
Chunya	233,536	23.9	9.2	34.5	32.4	116,636	24.0	10.1	37.3	28.6	116,900	23.8	8.3	31.7	36.1
Mbeya	256,035	35.3	7.1	40.1	17.5	119,103	37.2	8.3	41.2	13.4	136,932	33.7	6.1	39.1	21.1
Kyela	188,794	40.1	7.5	40.0	12.3	89,480	43.9	7.1	40.2	8.8	99,314	36.6	8.0	39.9	15.5
Rungwe	289,145	37.7	7.8	39.5	15.0	135,967	40.4	8.4	40.0	11.2	153,178	35.4	7.3	39.0	18.3
Ileje	106,261	35.5	6.4	42.0	16.2	49,546	37.4	7.3	43.1	12.3	56,715	33.9	5.6	41.0	19.5
Mbozi	372,036	35.6	8.3	39.5	16.7	176,453	37.4	9.4	40.0	13.2	195,583	34.0	7.3	38.9	19.8
Mbarali	247,656	29.1	7.4	38.0	25.5	119,604	30.0	8.0	39.7	22.3	128,052	28.3	6.9	36.4	28.4
Mbeya City	326,321	40.2	5.0	48.6	6.2	152,390	42.5	4.6	48.3	4.6	173,931	38.2	5.3	48.9	7.5
Momba	154,156	24.8	9.1	30.2	35.9	72,821	26.5	9.7	33.5	30.3	81,335	23.3	8.6	27.1	41.0
Tunduma Town	78,806	32.4	8.6	50.8	8.2	36,974	33.3	8.1	52.0	6.6	41,832	31.7	9.0	49.7	9.6

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' net enrolment rate 2002 and 2012 censuses by sex, rural and urban areas. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 77.0 percent in the 2002 Census to 84.6 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 78.4 to 85.7 percent) compared with males (from 75.6 to 83.6 percent). The urban NER increased from 91.0 percent in 2002 to 91.6 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 73.6 to 81.7 percent.

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

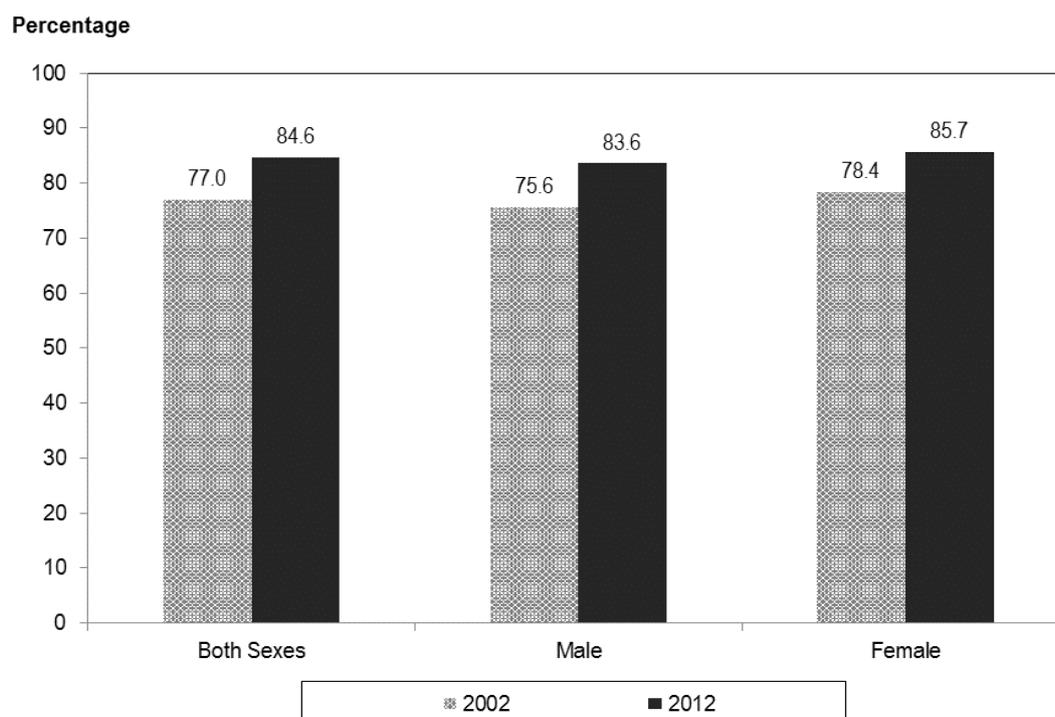
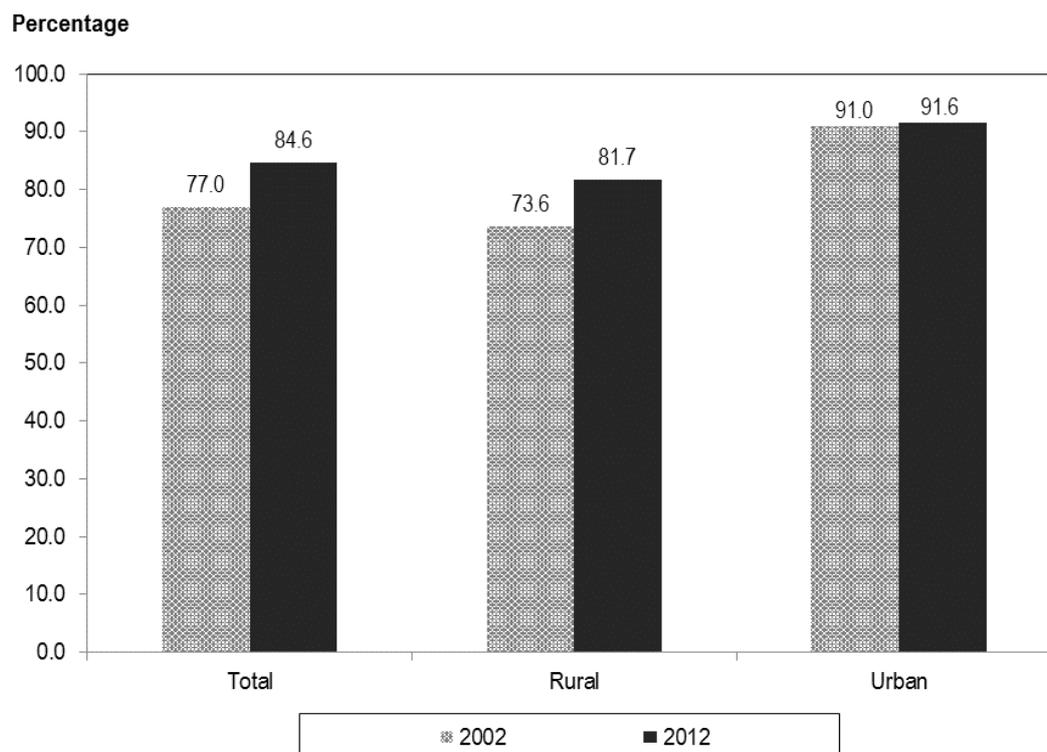


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Mbeya Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. At least one hundred (104.7 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 (111.7 percent) than in rural areas (101 percent). The differences in GER between the sexes in both rural and urban areas were negligibly small.

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

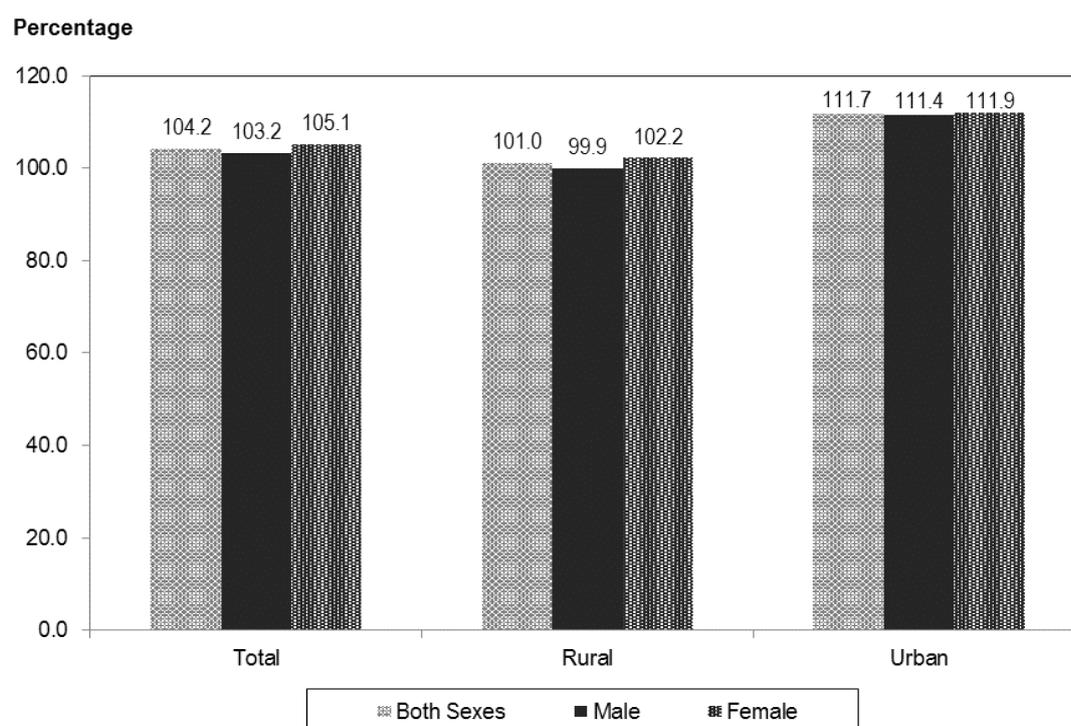


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district in Mbeya Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 93.8 percent in Mbeya City Council to 64.6 percent in Momba District Council. Districts with NER of 80 percent and above are Kyela District, Rungwe District, Ileje District, Tunduma Town, Mbeya District and Mbozi District.

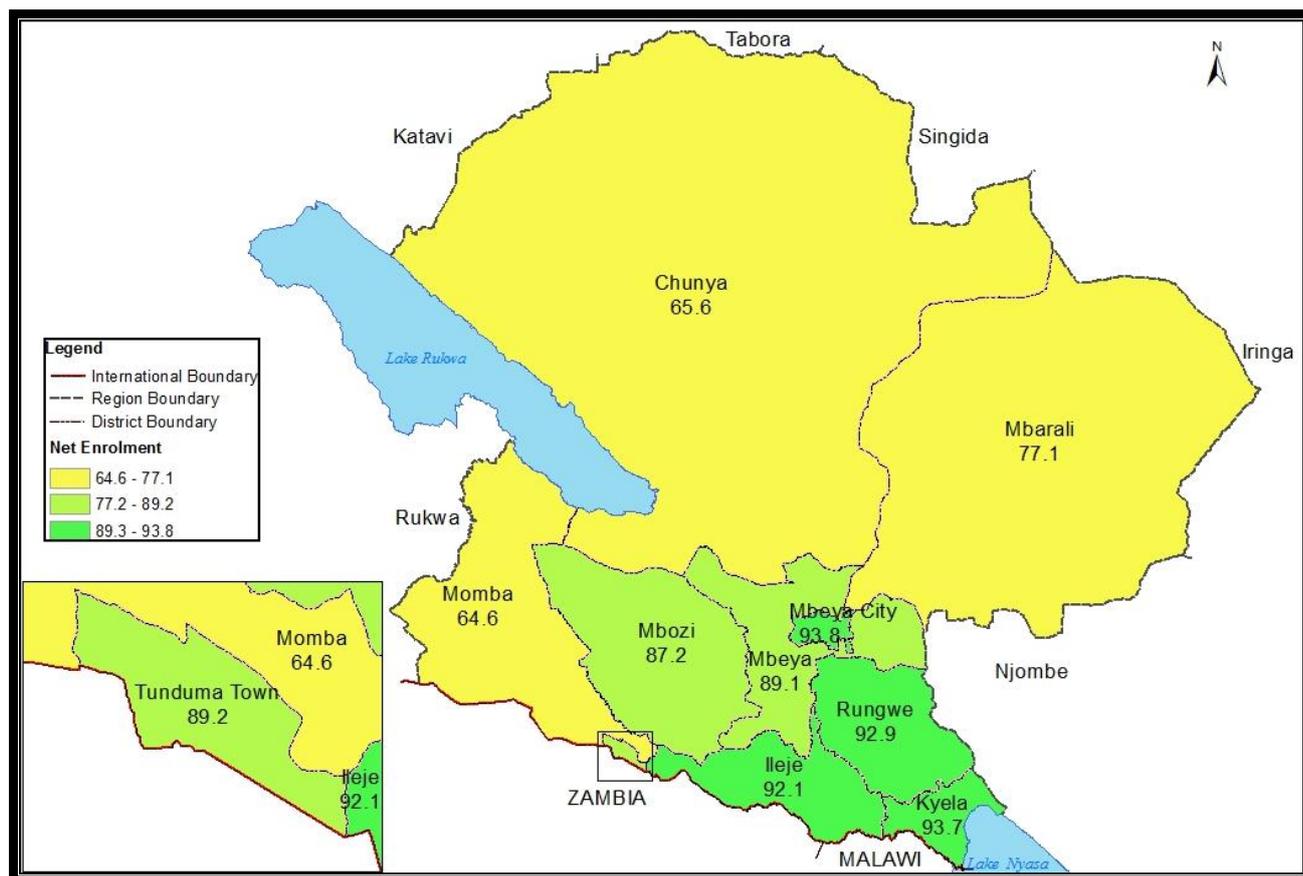
Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, Region, Rural and Urban; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mbeya Region	84.6	83.6	85.7	81.7	80.3	83.1	91.6	91.5	91.7
Chunya	65.6	64.3	66.9	62.7	61.3	64.2	76.9	76.5	77.4
Mbeya	89.1	87.5	90.7	87.8	85.8	89.6	94.9	94.7	95.1
Kyela	93.7	93.4	94.1	93.1	92.5	93.6	96.0	96.4	95.6
Rungwe	92.9	91.8	93.9	92.2	91.1	93.4	97.0	96.8	97.2
Ileje	92.1	90.7	93.5	91.8	90.3	93.2	96.6	96.1	97.1
Mbozi	87.2	85.4	89.1	86.0	84.0	88.1	93.6	93.1	94.2
Mbarali	77.1	75.9	78.4	74.0	72.6	75.4	85.6	84.9	86.4
Mbeya City	93.8	93.8	93.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.8	93.8	93.8
Momba	64.6	64.2	65.1	63.0	62.6	63.5	87.0	87.1	86.8
Tunduma Town	89.2	89.7	88.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.2	89.7	88.7

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mbeya City Council and Tunduma Town Council have urban component.

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

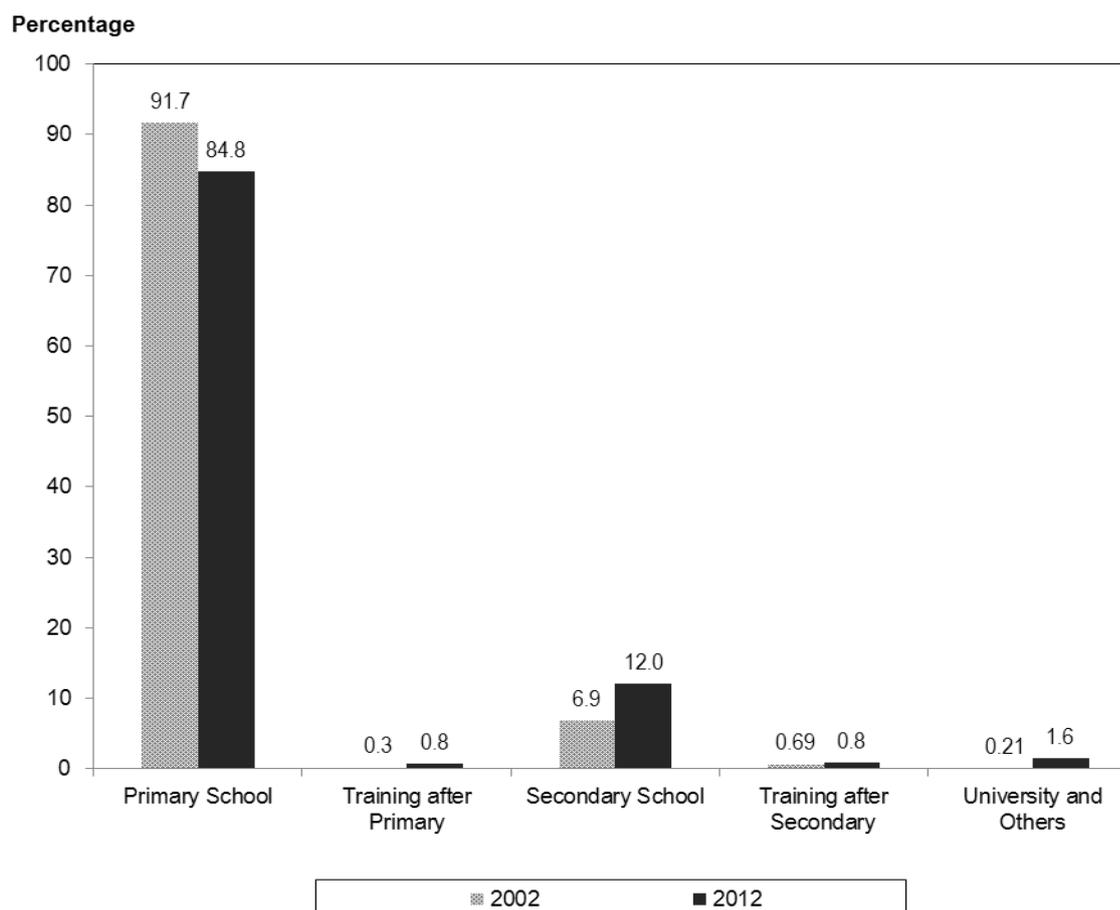
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Mbeya Region according to the 2012 PHC. The results shows that, out of 903,049 persons who attained any level of education, 439,398 (48.7 percent) were males and 463,651 (51.3 percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (84.8percent), followed by secondary education (12.0percent), university and others (1.6 percent). The results also show that more females had attained primary education (86.9 percent) compared with males (82.5 percent). However, at secondary level and above, the reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 12 percent and 1.6 percent for University or equivalent level .

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	903,049	439,398	463,651	100	100	100
Primary School	765,709	362,705	403,004	84.8	82.5	86.9
Training after Primary	7,006	3,317	3,689	0.8	0.8	0.8
Secondary School	108,651	59,700	48,951	12.0	13.6	10.6
Training after Secondary	7,592	4,221	3,371	0.8	1.0	0.7
University and Others	14,091	9,455	4,636	1.6	2.2	1.0

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 6.9 percent to 12 percent and from 0.21 percent to 1.6 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Mbeya Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Ten

Economic Activity

10.1 Introduction

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

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

In the 2012 PHC, six categories were 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 Mbeya Region in 2012. The results show that a total of 63.9 percent (1,190,315 persons) of all persons aged 10 years and above (1,084,630 persons) in Mbeya Region were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore,

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

a total of 672,893 people (36 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 46,218 persons (2.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 24.3 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted about seven (6.5) and three (2.9) 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	1,863,208	63.9	2.5	6.5	24.3	2.9
10-14	348,792	14.2	0.4	7.3	76.4	1.8
15-19	286,188	39.4	1.5	8.7	48.9	1.5
20-24	238,999	67.3	3.5	9.0	19.6	0.6
25-29	205,516	85.2	7.2	6.9	-	0.7
30-34	173,562	90.3	3.5	5.5	-	0.7
35-39	144,404	92.0	2.7	4.6	-	0.7
40-44	107,443	93.1	2.1	3.9	-	0.9
45-49	94,912	90.6	2.1	4.5	-	2.8
50-54	65,932	91.4	1.9	4.3	-	2.4
55-59	45,189	91.3	1.4	3.8	-	3.5
60-64	44,998	87.1	1.3	4.0	-	7.5
65-69	31,369	83.7	1.2	4.2	-	10.9
70-74	29,602	74.5	0.9	4.1	-	20.4
75-79	19,266	70.4	0.7	3.5	-	25.4
80 +	27,036	51.7	-	0.1	-	48.2

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above in Mbeya region who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (68.8 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (54.5 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (4.2 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (1.6 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,224,686	68.8	1.6	4.9	21.8	2.9
10–14	241,988	17.6	0.4	8.2	71.8	1.9
15–19	180,845	49.4	1.1	6.8	41.4	1.3
20–24	142,051	78.9	2.1	5.2	13.1	0.6
25–29	123,323	91.0	4.3	4.0	-	0.6
30–34	107,264	93.8	2.2	3.3	-	0.7
35–39	93,582	94.8	1.8	2.8	-	0.7
40–44	72,578	95.4	1.5	2.3	-	0.8
45–49	64,904	93.3	1.5	2.8	-	2.5
50–54	46,957	93.4	1.5	2.9	-	2.3
55–59	32,585	93.2	1.0	3.0	-	2.9
60–64	33,584	89.6	1.1	3.0	-	6.3
65–69	24,246	86.5	1.1	3.0	-	9.3
70–74	23,379	78.5	0.7	3.2	-	17.6
75–79	15,454	73.7	0.8	2.7	-	22.9
80 +	21,946	55.2	-	0.1	-	44.7

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	638,522	54.5	4.2	9.5	29.2	2.7
10–14	106,804	6.3	0.3	5.1	86.9	1.4
15–19	105,343	22.2	2.2	11.8	62.0	1.8
20–24	96,948	50.3	5.4	14.6	29.0	0.7
25–29	82,193	76.6	11.4	11.3	-	0.7
30–34	66,298	84.6	5.7	8.9	-	0.8
35–39	50,822	87.0	4.4	7.9	-	0.7
40–44	34,865	88.2	3.4	7.2	-	1.2
45–49	30,008	85.0	3.3	8.1	-	3.6
50–54	18,975	86.5	3.0	7.7	-	2.9
55–59	12,604	86.4	2.4	6.0	-	5.1
60–64	11,414	79.8	2.1	7.1	-	11.0
65–69	7,123	74.1	1.7	8.1	-	16.1
70–74	6,223	59.4	1.8	7.7	-	31.1
75–79	3,812	57.2	0.5	7.0	-	35.3
80 +	5,090	36.6	-	0.1	-	63.3

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Mbeya Region. The results indicate that the proportion of employed males (65.7 percent) was slightly higher than that of employed females (62.3 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	875,702	65.7	2.9	3.2	26.1	2.2
10–14	172,235	15.4	0.4	6.8	75.5	1.8
15–19	136,579	39.7	1.7	5.1	51.7	1.7
20–24	107,302	66.0	3.9	3.1	26.2	0.7
25–29	93,278	88.3	9.4	1.7	-	0.6
30–34	80,286	94.2	4.0	1.2	-	0.6
35–39	69,338	95.5	2.9	0.9	-	0.7
40–44	51,577	95.8	2.4	0.9	-	0.9
45–49	39,356	95.9	2.2	0.9	-	1.0
50–54	33,004	95.0	2.2	1.2	-	1.6
55–59	22,352	95.5	1.5	1.1	-	1.9
60–64	21,390	93.0	1.5	1.1	-	4.4
65–69	14,439	90.1	1.5	1.2	-	7.2
70–74	13,635	83.7	1.2	1.8	-	13.3
75–79	9,174	81.2	0.8	1.7	-	16.3
80 +	11,757	64.2	-	0.1	-	35.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	987,506	62.3	2.1	9.4	22.7	3.4
10–14	176,557	12.9	0.3	7.7	77.3	1.7
15–19	149,609	39.1	1.3	11.9	46.4	1.3
20–24	131,697	68.3	3.1	13.8	14.2	0.6
25–29	112,238	82.7	5.3	11.3	-	0.7
30–34	93,276	86.9	3.1	9.2	-	0.8
35–39	75,066	88.8	2.6	7.9	-	0.6
40–44	55,866	90.5	1.9	6.7	-	0.9
45–49	55,556	87.0	1.9	7.0	-	4.1
50–54	32,928	87.8	1.6	7.4	-	3.3
55–59	22,837	87.2	1.3	6.4	-	5.1
60–64	23,608	81.8	1.2	6.7	-	10.3
65–69	16,930	78.3	1.0	6.7	-	14.0
70–74	15,967	66.6	0.8	6.1	-	26.5
75–79	10,092	60.6	0.7	5.2	-	33.6
80 +	15,279	42.1	-	0.1	-	57.8

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Mbeya Region. The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Mbeya Region. Results revealed that Chunya District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (72.4 percent) while Mbeya City Council had the lowest proportion (49.0 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from 1.3 percent of the population in Chunya and Mbozi District Council (each) to about five (5.4) percent in Mbeya City Council, while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (1.9) percent of the population in Mbozi District Council to about four (3.6) percent in Momba District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mbeya Region	1,863,208	63.9	2.5	6.5	24.3	2.9
Rural	1,224,686	68.8	1.6	4.9	21.8	2.9
Urban	638,522	54.5	4.2	9.5	29.2	2.7
Male	875,702	65.7	2.9	3.2	26.1	2.2
Female	987,506	62.3	2.1	9.4	22.7	3.4
Chunya	189,456	72.4	1.3	8.2	15.0	3.2
Mbeya	212,555	67.2	1.6	2.8	26.0	2.4
Kyela	157,046	56.7	3.4	6.1	30.5	3.4
Rungwe	241,192	64.6	1.8	5.1	25.1	3.4
Ileje	88,347	62.7	2.5	4.9	27.1	2.9
Mbozi	303,722	68.5	1.3	3.8	24.4	1.9
Mbarali	203,779	70.0	1.4	6.5	19.1	2.9
Mbeya City	281,501	49.0	5.4	10.0	32.7	2.9
Momba	120,514	70.0	2.7	9.8	13.9	3.6
Tunduma Town	65,096	56.6	4.6	12.3	23.8	2.7

10.3 Current Economic Activity

Current economic activity is defined as the activities performed by the respondent in the production of goods and services 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 Mbeya region. Among 1,863,208 persons aged 10 years and above, 1,127,072

(60.5 percent) were employed while the remaining 39.5 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 21.6 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Mbeya Region were full-time students, 11.3 percent were home maintenance workers and 3.2 percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about three (3.4) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,863,208	60.5	3.4	11.3	21.6	3.2
10–14	348,792	13.9	0.7	15.3	67.8	2.3
15–19	286,188	37.6	2.1	14.9	43.4	1.9
20–24	238,999	63.7	4.7	13.6	17.3	0.8
25–29	205,516	80.4	8.1	10.6	-	0.8
30–34	173,562	85.2	4.7	9.2	-	0.9
35–39	144,404	86.8	4.3	8.0	-	0.8
40–44	107,443	88.1	3.5	7.3	-	1.1
45–49	94,912	85.6	3.5	7.9	-	3.0
50–54	65,932	85.7	3.3	8.3	-	2.8
55–59	45,189	85.8	2.8	7.4	-	4.0
60–64	44,998	81.5	2.8	7.7	-	8.0
65–69	31,369	79.5	2.2	7.2	-	11.1
70–74	29,602	70.8	1.4	6.8	-	20.9
75–79	19,266	67.7	1.5	5.5	-	25.4
80 +	27,036	49.7	-	0.0	-	50.3

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas of Mbeya Region. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (64.1 percent) than in urban areas (53.6 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (4.6 percent) than that in rural (about 2.8 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	1,224,686	64.1	2.8	11.0	18.7	3.4
10–14	241,988	17.0	0.8	17.6	61.9	2.7
15–19	180,845	46.4	2.0	14.4	35.1	2.0
20–24	142,051	72.7	3.9	11.4	11.1	0.8
25–29	123,323	83.9	5.9	9.3	-	0.8
30–34	107,264	86.8	3.7	8.5	-	0.9
35–39	93,582	87.9	3.8	7.4	-	0.9
40–44	72,578	89.1	3.1	6.7	-	1.1
45–49	64,904	87.0	3.2	7.1	-	2.7
50–54	46,957	86.3	3.3	7.7	-	2.7
55–59	32,585	87.1	2.5	7.0	-	3.4
60–64	33,584	83.1	2.9	7.2	-	6.8
65–69	24,246	81.3	2.2	6.5	-	9.9
70–74	23,379	74.6	1.3	6.2	-	18.0
75–79	15,454	70.8	1.4	5.0	-	22.8
80 +	21,946	53.0	-	-	-	47.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	638,522	53.6	4.6	12.0	27.1	2.7
10–14	106,804	6.8	0.4	10.0	81.3	1.5
15–19	105,343	22.6	2.3	15.7	57.6	1.8
20–24	96,948	50.4	5.8	16.7	26.4	0.7
25–29	82,193	75.1	11.5	12.6	-	0.7
30–34	66,298	82.6	6.4	10.2	-	0.8
35–39	50,822	84.7	5.4	9.1	-	0.8
40–44	34,865	86.0	4.4	8.4	-	1.2
45–49	30,008	82.7	4.2	9.6	-	3.6
50–54	18,975	84.0	3.5	9.5	-	3.0
55–59	12,604	82.6	3.7	8.4	-	5.4
60–64	11,414	76.6	2.8	9.0	-	11.6
65–69	7,123	73.2	2.1	9.4	-	15.3
70–74	6,223	56.8	2.0	9.4	-	31.7
75–79	3,812	54.9	2.0	7.4	-	35.8
80 +	5,090	35.6	-	0.1	-	64.3

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (63 percent) compared with females, of (58.2 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (4.2 percent) than that of female population (2.8 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	875,702	63.0	4.2	7.0	23.1	2.6
10–14	172,235	15.2	0.8	14.7	66.9	2.4
15–19	136,579	38.7	2.6	10.8	45.8	2.2
20–24	107,302	63.7	5.8	6.5	23.2	0.8
25–29	93,278	84.6	10.8	3.9	-	0.8
30–34	80,286	90.3	5.8	3.0	-	0.9
35–39	69,338	91.2	5.0	2.8	-	1.0
40–44	51,577	91.8	4.4	2.7	-	1.1
45–49	39,356	91.5	4.4	2.8	-	1.4
50–54	33,004	90.7	3.9	3.2	-	2.2
55–59	22,352	90.7	3.8	3.0	-	2.5
60–64	21,390	88.1	3.7	3.1	-	5.1
65–69	14,439	86.1	3.1	3.3	-	7.6
70–74	13,635	79.8	2.2	3.7	-	14.3
75–79	9,174	78.5	2.0	3.1	-	16.4
80 +	11,757	61.8	-	0.1	-	38.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	987,506	58.2	2.7	15.1	20.2	3.7
10–14	176,557	12.6	0.6	15.9	68.7	2.2
15–19	149,609	36.7	1.8	18.7	41.2	1.7
20–24	131,697	63.7	3.8	19.3	12.5	0.7
25–29	112,238	77.0	6.0	16.3	-	0.8
30–34	93,276	80.8	3.8	14.4	-	0.9
35–39	75,066	82.8	3.7	12.8	-	0.7
40–44	55,866	84.8	2.7	11.4	-	1.1
45–49	55,556	81.5	2.9	11.5	-	4.2
50–54	32,928	80.6	2.7	13.3	-	3.4
55–59	22,837	81.1	1.9	11.7	-	5.4
60–64	23,608	75.5	2.1	11.8	-	10.7
65–69	16,930	73.8	1.5	10.5	-	14.2
70–74	15,967	63.2	0.8	9.5	-	26.5
75–79	10,092	57.8	1.1	7.6	-	33.5
80 +	15,279	40.4	-	-	-	59.6

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Mbeya Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.12. Results revealed that Mbeya District Council had the highest proportion of employed persons (about 66.7 percent) while Mbeya City Council had the lowest proportion (49 percent).

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. ranging from two percent of the population in Rungwe to approximately seven (6.8) percent in Momba District Council while the proportion of persons who were unable to work ranged from two (2.2) percent of the population in Mbozi District Council to five (5.4) percent in Momba District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mbeya Region	1,863,208	60.5	3.4	11.3	21.6	3.2
Rural	1,224,686	64.1	2.8	11.0	18.7	3.4
Urban	638,522	53.6	4.6	12.0	27.1	2.7
Male	875,702	63.0	4.2	7.0	23.1	2.6
Female	987,506	58.2	2.7	15.1	20.2	3.7
Chunya	189,456	65.0	3.2	15.7	12.5	3.6
Mbeya	212,555	66.7	2.1	5.3	23.4	2.5
Kyela	157,046	54.4	4.1	11.5	26.4	3.6
Rungwe	241,192	64.3	2.0	10.7	19.5	3.5
Ileje	88,347	60.9	3.0	6.7	26.4	3.1
Mbozi	303,722	65.5	2.3	7.1	22.9	2.2
Mbarali	203,779	63.6	2.7	14.5	15.6	3.6
Mbeya City	281,501	49.0	5.5	11.5	31.1	2.8
Momba	120,514	53.5	6.8	23.2	11.1	5.4
Tunduma Town	65,096	56.6	5.1	12.7	22.7	3.0

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own agriculture (67.1 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (18 percent) and employee (8.1 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	1,127,071	0.3	8.1	18.0	67.1	5.9	0.2	0.3
10–14	48,472	0.1	3.3	4.4	27.9	62.1	0.5	1.7
15–19	107,664	0.2	6.4	13.3	69.7	9.2	0.6	0.6
20–24	152,178	0.3	8.6	21.1	64.8	4.4	0.4	0.3
25–29	165,272	0.3	10.9	24.1	61.4	2.8	0.1	0.3
30–34	147,921	0.3	9.8	23.4	63.6	2.4	0.1	0.2
35–39	125,329	0.3	8.4	21.2	67.9	2.0	0.1	0.2
40–44	94,682	0.4	8.1	18.6	70.4	2.3	0.1	0.2
45–49	81,261	0.3	8.3	15.8	73.1	2.2	0.1	0.3
50–54	56,479	0.4	10.0	13.7	73.7	1.9	0.0	0.2
55–59	38,790	0.3	10.0	12.0	75.4	2.1	0.0	0.2
60–64	36,653	0.5	4.4	11.6	80.7	2.4	0.0	0.3
65–69	24,925	0.3	2.7	9.8	84.7	2.2	0.0	0.3
70–74	20,974	0.4	2.4	9.3	84.8	2.7	0.1	0.3
75–79	13,035	0.4	1.0	7.8	87.4	2.9	0.1	0.3
80 +	13,438	0.4	1.6	8.1	86.7	3.0	0.0	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Mbeya Region	1,127,071	0.3	8.1	18.0	67.1	5.9	0.2	0.3
Rural	785,017	0.3	3.6	8.4	80.5	6.9	0.1	0.2
Urban	342,054	0.4	18.6	40.2	36.4	3.5	0.4	0.6
Male	552,024	0.3	10.6	18.9	64.1	5.5	0.2	0.4
Female	575,047	0.3	5.8	17.2	70.0	6.2	0.2	0.3
Chunya	123,188	0.2	4.2	25.6	60.3	9.4	0.1	0.1
Mbeya	141,782	0.3	4.1	9.8	81.7	3.4	0.3	0.4
Kyela	85,433	0.4	8.1	18.7	68.7	3.6	0.2	0.4
Rungwe	155,007	0.2	5.9	6.7	81.0	5.8	0.1	0.3
Ileje	53,765	0.3	4.4	5.9	85.9	3.2	0.1	0.2
Mbozi	199,058	0.3	5.1	9.8	79.3	5.2	0.1	0.2
Mbarali	129,563	0.2	5.7	12.3	73.2	7.8	0.2	0.4
Mbeya City	137,922	0.4	25.5	44.0	26.0	2.9	0.5	0.8
Momba	64,530	0.3	5.0	12.8	65.4	16.1	0.2	0.3
Tunduma Town	36,822	0.7	17.3	64.9	13.7	2.6	0.5	0.3

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population Mbeya Region (63.1 percent) while Fishermen categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.4 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	1,127,071	1.5	1.5	4.3	1.0	0.8	4.9	3.8	4.4	63.1	1.4	0.4	0.8	7.1	4.5	0.5
10–14	48,472	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	2.3	1.9	59.6	4.4	0.2	0.1	9.4	17.3	2.0
15–19	107,664	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	4.8	2.5	3.3	65.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	7.6	11.0	0.8
20–24	152,178	1.4	1.1	4.9	0.9	0.8	6.3	4.6	5.4	59.9	1.3	0.3	0.9	7.8	3.9	0.5
25–29	165,272	1.4	2.3	5.6	1.1	1.0	6.7	5.4	6.2	56.0	1.2	0.4	1.3	7.7	3.3	0.5
30–34	147,921	1.6	2.1	5.2	1.2	1.0	6.2	5.2	5.8	58.1	1.0	0.5	1.3	7.3	3.1	0.4
35–39	125,329	1.7	1.7	5.0	1.0	1.1	5.4	4.7	4.8	61.9	1.0	0.4	1.0	7.1	2.8	0.3
40–44	94,682	1.9	1.8	5.2	1.0	0.9	4.6	3.8	4.5	63.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	6.9	2.9	0.3
45–49	81,261	2.1	1.8	5.2	1.3	0.7	3.9	3.1	3.7	66.4	1.2	0.3	0.7	6.1	3.0	0.5
50–54	56,479	2.2	2.5	5.6	1.4	0.6	2.9	2.4	3.5	67.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	6.3	2.9	0.4
55–59	38,790	2.2	2.4	5.7	1.3	0.6	2.8	1.8	2.6	70.0	1.4	0.3	0.5	5.6	2.5	0.4
60–64	36,653	1.6	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.4	2.3	1.7	2.7	74.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	5.9	3.1	0.4
65–69	24,925	1.7	0.7	3.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.2	2.2	77.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	5.7	2.9	0.4
70–74	20,974	1.6	0.6	3.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.8	2.1	78.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	5.0	3.1	0.4
75–79	13,035	1.0	0.6	3.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	80.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	5.0	3.0	0.3
80+	13,438	1.4	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	81.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	0.5

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	1,127,071	1.5	1.5	4.3	1.0	0.8	4.9	3.8	4.4	63.1	1.4	0.4	0.8	7.1	4.5	0.5
Rural	785,017	1.3	0.8	3.3	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.2	2.3	75.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	6.2	4.0	0.4
Urban	342,054	1.8	3.1	6.8	1.7	1.8	12.3	9.9	9.3	33.9	1.3	0.1	2.2	9.3	5.7	0.8
Male	552,024	1.8	1.8	4.6	0.9	0.8	4.2	3.6	6.2	60.4	1.8	0.6	1.5	6.8	4.5	0.5
Female	575,047	1.2	1.2	4.1	1.0	0.7	5.6	4.0	2.7	65.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	7.4	4.5	0.6
Chunya	123,188	1.1	0.6	2.7	1.5	1.2	4.0	1.7	11.5	56.0	4.0	1.3	0.2	10.0	4.0	0.1
Mbeya	141,782	1.0	0.9	3.9	1.0	0.2	2.5	1.9	1.6	78.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	4.4	2.5	0.6
Kyela	85,433	1.6	1.6	4.0	0.9	0.9	4.2	5.7	4.2	62.6	0.4	2.0	0.5	7.4	3.3	0.7
Rungwe	155,007	1.6	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.2	1.5	77.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	5.4	4.0	0.5
Ileje	53,765	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	83.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.6	1.9	0.2
Mbozi	199,058	2.0	1.0	5.1	0.7	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	76.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	4.9	3.2	0.2
Mbarali	129,563	1.0	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.4	3.1	2.4	2.5	63.5	3.4	0.1	0.4	9.6	7.7	0.6
Mbeya City	137,922	1.7	4.5	6.8	2.1	2.5	15.0	11.8	10.0	25.7	1.3	0.1	3.4	9.0	5.0	1.1
Momba	64,530	1.4	0.7	5.1	0.6	0.4	3.2	1.6	3.5	58.7	3.6	0.5	0.5	9.6	10.0	0.6
Tunduma Town	36,822	1.5	1.6	9.3	1.0	2.4	22.1	18.4	9.4	13.1	0.2	0.1	2.3	11.0	7.2	0.3

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (63.6 percent), than any other industry, followed by Domestic Services category (5.3 percent) and 'Mining and Quarrying' (3.9 percent). The industry that employed the least number of persons was Information and Communication (0.3 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Mbeya 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	1,127,071	63.6	1.8	3.9	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.7	7.7	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	5.3	2.1
10-14	48,472	59.6	4.7	3.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.5	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	6.7
15-19	107,664	65.9	2.2	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.4	6.7	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	3.8
20-24	152,178	60.2	1.8	4.5	3.0	0.4	1.3	2.4	4.3	8.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	5.5	1.9
25-29	165,272	56.6	1.6	4.2	3.4	0.6	1.0	2.9	5.1	9.4	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.5	4.8	2.1
30-34	147,921	58.6	1.6	4.0	3.2	0.5	1.1	3.0	5.0	8.8	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.2	0.5	4.5	1.8
35-39	125,329	62.7	1.4	3.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	2.7	4.6	8.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.5	4.0	1.8
40-44	94,682	64.7	1.6	3.9	2.5	0.5	0.9	2.3	3.9	7.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.6	4.1	1.5
45-49	81,261	66.6	1.5	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.9	3.2	7.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.8	4.4	1.4
50-54	56,479	68.5	1.7	3.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.4	6.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.8	0.8	4.2	1.6
55-59	38,790	70.9	1.7	2.8	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	5.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.3	3.3	0.7	4.2	1.5
60-64	36,653	74.9	1.4	2.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.0	6.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	4.7	1.0
65-69	24,925	78.6	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	4.7	0.9
70-74	20,974	79.2	1.1	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.3	0.8
75-79	13,035	80.7	1.4	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	0.8
80+	13,438	80.1	1.0	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.7

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	1,127,071	63.6	1.8	3.9	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.7	7.7	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	5.3	2.1
Rural	785,017	75.8	1.8	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	5.1	1.3
Urban	342,054	35.5	1.6	5.4	5.6	0.9	2.0	4.7	9.3	12.0	2.3	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.0	5.9	3.9
Male	552,024	61.4	2.3	4.5	2.7	0.5	0.8	3.2	2.9	8.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.3	4.2	2.4
Female	575,047	65.7	1.2	3.2	2.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	4.4	7.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	6.5	1.8
Chunya	123,188	56.9	4.3	12.5	3.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	5.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.9	1.2
Mbeya	141,782	77.5	0.7	2.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.1	1.4
Kyela	85,433	62.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	4.6	9.3	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.5	3.8	2.2
Rungwe	155,007	80.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.9	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.3	3.8	1.1
Ileje	53,765	83.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.9	2.2
Mbozi	199,058	74.8	1.0	4.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.0	7.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	2.7	1.1
Mbarali	129,563	64.6	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.9	2.0	6.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	11.1	1.9
Mbeya City	1,127,071	63.6	1.8	3.9	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.7	7.7	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.4	5.3	2.1
Momba	785,017	75.8	1.8	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.2	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	5.1	1.3
Tunduma Town	342,054	35.5	1.6	5.4	5.6	0.9	2.0	4.7	9.3	12.0	2.3	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.0	5.9	3.9

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability in Mbeya Region and its districts. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (2 percent) and albinism was the least common type of disability reported (0.03 percent).

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

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mbeya Region	747	0.03	52,511	2.0	26,884	1.0	37,734	1.4	30,036	1.1	20,675	0.8	303	0.0
Chunya	111	0.04	4,022	1.4	2,077	0.7	2,931	1.0	2,409	0.8	1,833	0.6	25	0.0
Mbeya	97	0.03	5,582	1.8	3,222	1.1	5,018	1.7	4,040	1.3	3,253	1.1	31	0.0
Kyela	61	0.03	7,235	3.3	3,468	1.6	4,568	2.1	3,390	1.5	2,118	1.0	35	0.0
Rungwe	92	0.03	8,241	2.5	4,218	1.3	6,645	2.0	4,932	1.5	2,639	0.8	38	0.0
Ileje	26	0.02	2,906	2.3	1,670	1.3	2,440	2.0	1,567	1.3	1,155	0.9	15	0.0
Mbozi	91	0.02	6,966	1.6	4,041	0.9	4,889	1.1	4,516	1.0	3,610	0.8	43	0.0
Mbarali	91	0.03	6,687	2.2	3,449	1.2	4,246	1.4	3,421	1.1	1,584	0.5	52	0.0
Mbeya City	118	0.03	5,941	1.6	2,154	0.6	3,709	1.0	2,787	0.7	2,249	0.6	27	0.0
Momba	41	0.02	3,705	1.9	2,013	1.0	2,595	1.3	2,169	1.1	1,761	0.9	30	0.0
Tunduma Town	19	0.02	1,226	1.3	572	0.6	693	0.7	805	0.8	473	0.5	7	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 Mbeya Region. Results show that out of all private household population of 2,671,117 persons enumerated in Mbeya Region, 747 persons (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (118 persons) were found in Mbeya City followed by Chunya District (111 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	747	0.03	396	0.03	351	0.03	2,671,117	1,276,804	1,394,313
0 – 4	82	0.02	41	0.02	41	0.02	418,371	207,830	210,541
5 – 9	95	0.02	61	0.03	34	0.02	389,422	193,246	196,176
10 – 14	102	0.03	56	0.03	46	0.03	348,792	172,235	176,557
15 – 19	69	0.02	34	0.02	35	0.02	286,188	136,579	149,609
20 – 24	101	0.04	42	0.04	59	0.04	238,999	107,302	131,697
25 – 29	50	0.02	24	0.03	26	0.02	205,516	93,278	112,238
30 – 34	36	0.02	19	0.02	17	0.02	173,562	80,286	93,276
35 – 39	27	0.02	15	0.02	12	0.02	144,404	69,338	75,066
40 – 44	31	0.03	15	0.03	16	0.03	107,443	51,577	55,866
45 – 49	34	0.04	19	0.05	15	0.03	94,912	39,356	55,556
50 – 54	22	0.03	15	0.05	7	0.02	65,932	33,004	32,928
55 – 59	19	0.04	11	0.05	8	0.04	45,189	22,352	22,837
60 – 64	14	0.03	10	0.05	4	0.02	45,021	21,390	23,631
65 – 69	11	0.04	5	0.03	6	0.04	31,369	14,439	16,930
70 – 74	13	0.04	7	0.05	6	0.04	29,654	13,649	16,005
75 – 79	9	0.05	4	0.04	5	0.05	19,307	9,186	10,121
80+	32	0.12	18	0.15	14	0.09	27,036	11,757	15,279

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	477	0.03	266	0.03	211	0.02	1,792,489	860,579	931,910
0 – 4	56	0.02	31	0.02	25	0.02	292,445	145,000	147,445
5 – 9	65	0.02	42	0.03	23	0.02	275,358	137,134	138,224
10 – 14	69	0.03	45	0.04	24	0.02	241,988	121,309	120,679
15 – 19	38	0.02	21	0.02	17	0.02	180,845	89,462	91,383
20 – 24	61	0.04	24	0.04	37	0.05	142,051	64,756	77,295
25 – 29	26	0.02	12	0.02	14	0.02	123,323	55,936	67,387
30 – 34	18	0.02	9	0.02	9	0.02	107,264	48,648	58,616
35 – 39	12	0.01	6	0.01	6	0.01	93,582	43,885	49,697
40 – 44	17	0.02	11	0.03	6	0.02	72,578	34,237	38,341
45 – 49	25	0.04	14	0.05	11	0.03	64,904	26,780	38,124
50 – 54	16	0.03	12	0.05	4	0.02	46,957	23,166	23,791
55 – 59	14	0.04	9	0.06	5	0.03	32,585	15,799	16,786
60 – 64	11	0.03	8	0.05	3	0.02	33,584	15,682	17,902
65 – 69	8	0.03	3	0.03	5	0.04	24,246	10,980	13,266
70 – 74	10	0.04	5	0.05	5	0.04	23,379	10,767	12,612
75 – 79	7	0.05	2	0.03	5	0.06	15,454	7,348	8,106
80+	24	0.11	12	0.12	12	0.10	21,946	9,690	12,256

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	270	0.03	130	0.03	140	0.03	878,628	416,225	462,403
0 – 4	26	0.02	10	0.02	16	0.03	125,926	62,830	63,096
5 – 9	30	0.03	19	0.03	11	0.02	114,064	56,112	57,952
10 – 14	33	0.03	11	0.02	22	0.04	106,804	50,926	55,878
15 – 19	31	0.03	13	0.03	18	0.03	105,343	47,117	58,226
20 – 24	40	0.04	18	0.04	22	0.04	96,948	42,546	54,402
25 – 29	24	0.03	12	0.03	12	0.03	82,193	37,342	44,851
30 – 34	18	0.03	10	0.03	8	0.02	66,298	31,638	34,660
35 – 39	15	0.03	9	0.04	6	0.02	50,822	25,453	25,369
40 – 44	14	0.04	4	0.02	10	0.06	34,865	17,340	17,525
45 – 49	9	0.03	5	0.04	4	0.02	30,008	12,576	17,432
50 – 54	6	0.03	3	0.03	3	0.03	18,975	9,838	9,137
55 – 59	5	0.04	2	0.03	3	0.05	12,604	6,553	6,051
60 – 64	3	0.03	2	0.04	1	0.02	11,437	5,708	5,729
65 – 69	3	0.04	2	0.06	1	0.03	7,123	3,459	3,664
70 – 74	3	0.05	2	0.07	1	0.03	6,275	2,882	3,393
75 – 79	2	0.05	2	0.11	0	0.00	3,853	1,838	2,015
80+	8	0.16	6	0.29	2	0.07	5,090	2,067	3,023

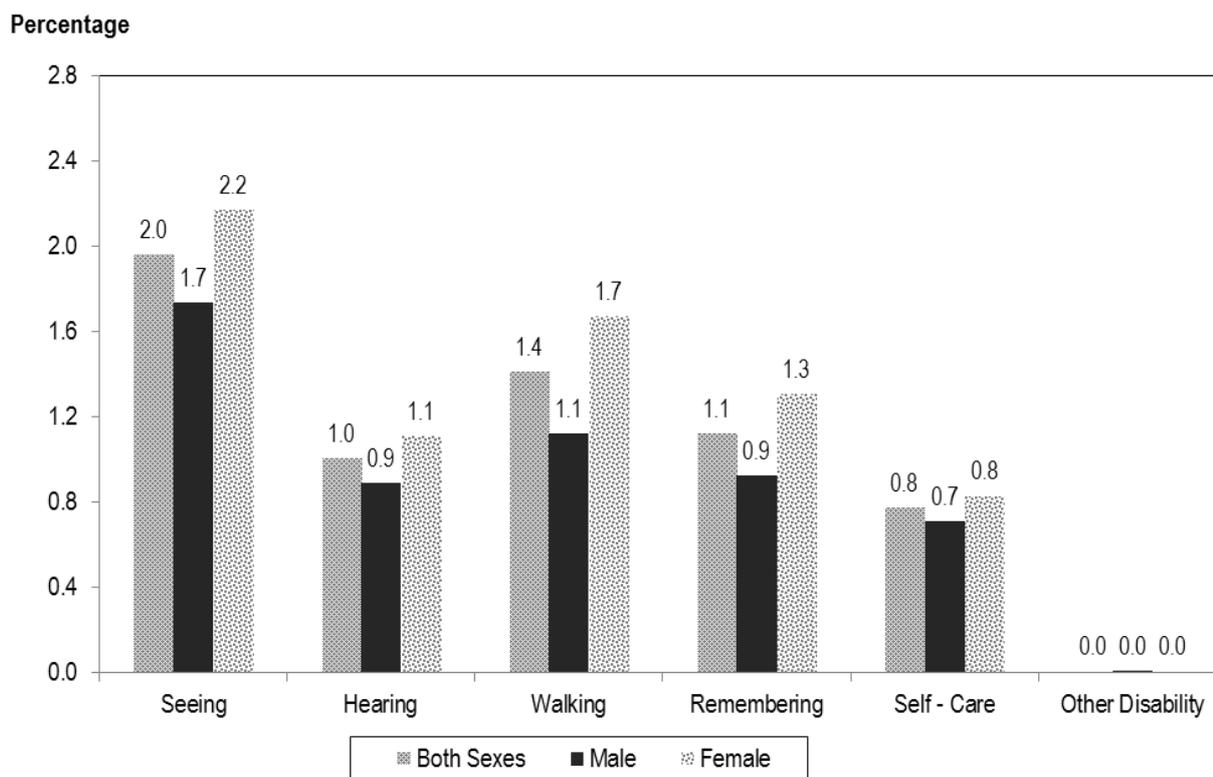
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability for Mbeya Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability (2.0 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (1.4 percent), difficulty in remembering (1.1 percent) and difficulty in hearing (1.0 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 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability in Mbeya Region.

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.0
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 – 19	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.7	1.3	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	4.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	0.7	0.0
50 – 59	6.4	1.9	4.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	5.7	1.5	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.0	7.1	2.3	5.3	3.0	0.9	0.0
60 – 69	11.0	3.9	7.7	4.3	1.5	0.0	10.2	3.0	5.6	3.2	1.2	0.0	11.7	4.7	9.7	5.3	1.9	0.0
70+	20.2	9.4	16.2	10.1	6.4	0.0	19.6	8.2	13.4	7.8	4.7	0.0	20.7	10.4	18.6	12.1	7.8	0.0

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.0
0 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0
10 – 19	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0
30 – 39	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.0
40 – 49	3.9	1.5	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	4.9	1.9	3.4	2.4	0.8	0.0
50 – 59	6.7	2.1	4.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	6.1	1.6	2.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	7.2	2.5	5.5	3.1	0.9	0.0
60 – 69	11.2	4.2	7.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	10.5	3.2	5.7	3.4	1.2	0.0	11.8	5.0	9.5	5.3	1.9	0.0
70+	20.5	9.7	16.3	10.2	6.4	0.0	20.0	8.5	13.6	7.9	4.8	0.0	21.0	10.7	18.5	12.1	7.8	0.0

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

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0
0–9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0
10–19	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
20–29	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
30–39	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0
40–49	3.2	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.3	1.3	2.5	1.7	0.6	0.0
50–59	5.8	1.3	3.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	4.9	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	6.7	1.6	4.5	2.5	0.9	0.0
60–69	10.3	3.2	7.7	4.0	1.5	0.0	9.2	2.5	5.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	11.3	3.8	10.4	5.4	1.8	0.0
70+	18.8	8.1	16.2	9.9	6.4	0.0	17.9	6.9	12.5	7.3	4.4	0.0	19.5	9.0	19.1	12.1	8.0	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 on household prosperity. Information collected included ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household, legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built, building materials for the main dwelling (roofing, flooring and wall) and number of rooms available for sleeping in the dwelling. The Census also collected information on availability of essential social services including main source of drinking water, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting, 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 data on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household in Mbeya Region. The Census results indicate that 77.3 percent of private households in Mbeya Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned dwellings was higher in rural areas (88.5 percent) than in urban areas (55.3 percent).

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Mbeya 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)
Mbeya Region	630,593	77.3	3.7	17.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
Rural	417,310	88.5	3.7	6.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Urban	213,283	55.3	3.7	37.8	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.2

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (60 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 14 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Groups and Tenure Status: Mbeya 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	630,593	77.3	3.7	17.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2
Below 15	1,118	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
15 – 19	11,826	1.4	3.6	3.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.6
20 – 24	51,638	5.7	13.7	17.6	14.1	16.3	10.8	16.9
25 – 29	84,626	10.1	16.6	26.8	22.2	27.8	18.2	15.8
30 – 34	87,394	12.2	15.1	20.9	18.6	19.3	16.0	14.4
35 – 39	81,241	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.3	13.6	16.6	14.9
40 – 44	64,514	11.0	9.0	7.0	9.1	6.5	12.2	9.4
45 – 49	78,911	14.3	10.4	5.3	8.8	6.8	7.9	11.4
50 – 54	39,233	7.2	5.2	2.3	5.9	2.1	7.2	4.7
55 – 59	27,962	5.3	3.0	1.1	4.5	1.3	4.9	4.2
60 – 64	29,072	5.6	3.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.7	3.1
65+	73,060	14.4	6.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.2
Total Age Groups	630,593	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. Table 12.3 shows that about forty five (44.6) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 7.5 percent of households had title deed. Most of the ownership was customary (39.5 percent). However, 21.3 percent of households in urban areas had title deeds over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with three (3.1) 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Mbeya Region	487,402	7.5	1.3	1.8	39.5	5.3	0.0	44.6
Rural	369,412	3.1	0.5	1.3	43.8	3.8	0.0	47.5
Urban	117,990	21.3	4.1	3.3	25.8	10.0	0.1	35.5

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that about 75 percent of private households in Mbeya Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (22.8 percent) and mud and leaves two(2) percent. Ninety five (94.5) percent of the households in urban areas used modern roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 65.1 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials ranged between 41.1 percent in Momba District to 99.4 percent in Mbeya City.

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

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Mbeya Region	630,593	74.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	22.8	2.0	0.0	0.1
Rural	417,310	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	32.1	2.6	0.0	0.1
Urban	213,283	93.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	4.5	0.9	0.1	0.0
Chunya	58,860	56.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	37.6	4.9	0.1	0.8
Mbeya	75,015	83.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
Kyela	53,447	72.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	24.8	2.1	0.0	0.0
Rungwe	82,963	72.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Ileje	30,826	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	30.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Mbozi	103,649	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Mbarali	69,333	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	38.1	5.8	0.1	0.1
Mbeya City	90,066	98.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Momba	42,774	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.5	3.2	0.0	0.1
Tunduma Town	23,660	97.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0

12.5 Wall Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and type of flooring materials used for the main dwelling. The Table indicates that 56.4 percent of the total private households used earth or sand as the main flooring materials, followed by cement (41.4 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (73.3 percent), followed by earth or sand (24.7 percent). On the other hand, 72.5 percent of the rural households had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (25.2 percent). Across districts, 83 percent of the total private households in Mbeya city used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood) followed by 80.9 percent in Tunduma Town and 42.8 percent in Kyela District.

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	630,593	41.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	56.4	1.2
Rural	417,310	25.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	72.5	1.7
Urban	213,283	73.3	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.7	0.2
Chunya	58,860	29.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	70.0	0.3
Mbeya	75,015	33.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	63.5	2.7
Kyela	53,447	42.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	55.8	0.5
Rungwe	82,963	32.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	64.7	2.3
Ileje	30,826	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	67.7	4.7
Mbozi	103,649	36.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.8	0.7
Mbarali	69,333	36.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	61.8	0.8
Mbeya City	90,066	80.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.1
Momba	42,774	17.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	80.7	1.1
Tunduma Town	23,660	78.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.0	0.0

12.6 Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 55.2 percent of all private households in Mbeya Region had their house walls built of baked bricks. Other materials commonly used for building walls were sundried bricks (35.4 percent) and poles and mud six (5.9) percent. The table also shows that most of the households in both urban and rural areas used baked bricks (48.3 percent and 58.7 percent) as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (44 percent and 31 percent) respectively.

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Mbeya Region	630,593	0.1	2.3	35.4	55.2	0.1	0.1	5.9	0.9	0.1
Rural	417,310	0.1	1.0	30.8	58.7	0.1	0.1	7.9	1.2	0.1
Urban	213,283	0.2	4.8	44.4	48.3	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0
Chunya	58,860	0.3	0.9	44.4	37.2	0.0	0.1	14.1	2.2	0.7
Mbeya	75,015	0.1	1.6	51.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0
Kyela	53,447	0.1	1.9	3.4	73.9	0.1	0.1	19.2	1.3	0.0
Rungwe	82,963	0.1	4.2	64.2	24.5	0.3	0.1	5.9	0.7	0.0
Ileje	30,826	0.0	0.7	15.4	82.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0
Mbozi	103,649	0.0	1.0	3.4	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
Mbarali	69,333	0.1	0.8	33.1	51.2	0.0	0.1	13.1	1.5	0.1
Mbeya City	90,066	0.2	6.5	58.3	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Momba	42,774	0.0	0.4	20.3	69.4	0.0	0.6	7.2	1.9	0.1
Tunduma Town	23,660	0.1	1.5	47.4	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

According to the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household which is currently used 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 68.4 percent of the households in Mbeya Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 17.8 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 13.7 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban areas (37 percent) than rural areas (32.3 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

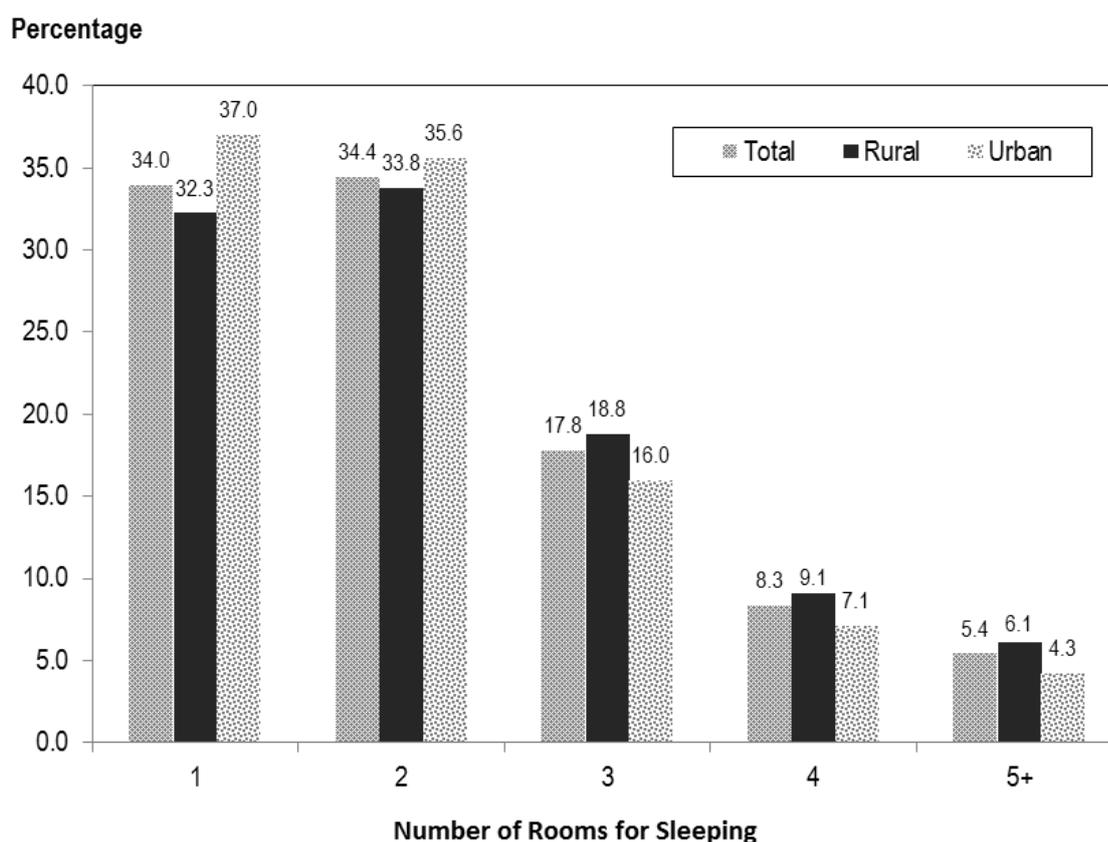


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mbeya Region	4.2	630,593	34.0	34.4	17.8	8.3	5.4	2.2
Male headed household	3.2	401,587	34.4	37.1	17.1	6.9	4.5	2.3
Female headed household	6.1	229,006	33.3	29.2	19.1	11.1	7.3	2.1
Rural	4.3	417,310	32.3	33.8	18.8	9.1	6.1	2.2
Urban	4.1	213,283	37.0	35.6	16.0	7.1	4.3	2.4
Chunya	4.9	58,860	32.9	34.4	17.6	8.3	6.7	2.3
Mbeya	4.0	75,015	38.7	33.6	17.0	7.1	3.6	2.1
Kyela	4.1	53,447	33.6	34.3	19.1	8.6	4.4	2.2
Rungwe	4.0	82,963	33.2	35.8	18.3	8.1	4.5	2.2
Ileje	4.0	30,826	29.8	42.9	17.6	6.0	3.8	2.2
Mbozi	4.3	103,649	28.4	42.3	16.7	7.2	5.4	2.3
Mbarali	4.3	69,333	39.0	31.2	17.1	7.2	5.5	2.2
Mbeya City	4.2	90,066	30.2	25.3	21.7	14.1	8.7	2.6
Momba	4.6	42,774	41.2	35.6	14.1	5.4	3.7	2.0
Tunduma Town	4.0	23,660	42.3	29.8	14.1	8.0	5.9	2.1

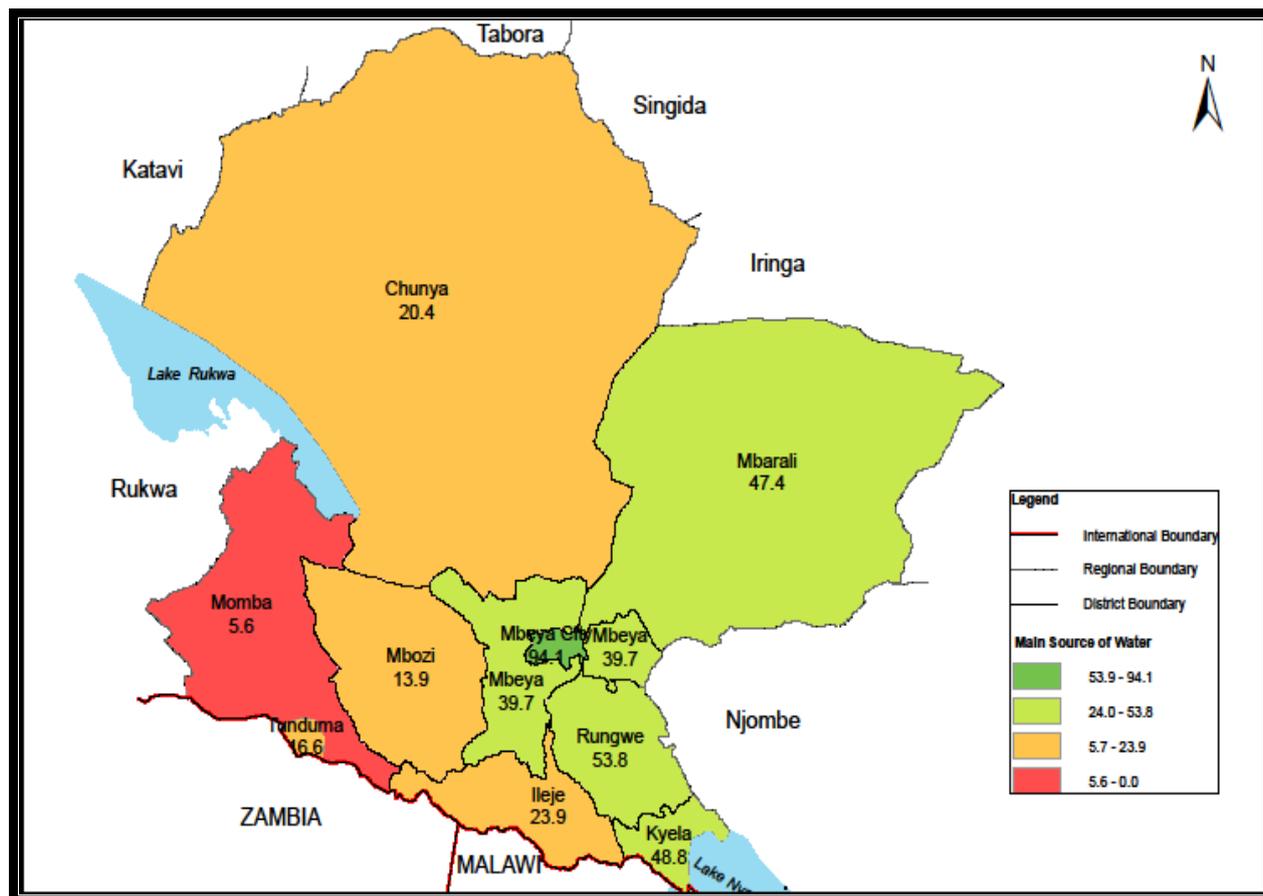
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, about 41 percent of private households in Mbeya Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (16 percent had water piped into their houses, 10 percent piped into yard and 15 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 67 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 28 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents the proportion of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from six (6) percent in Momba District to 94 percent in Mbeya City.

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

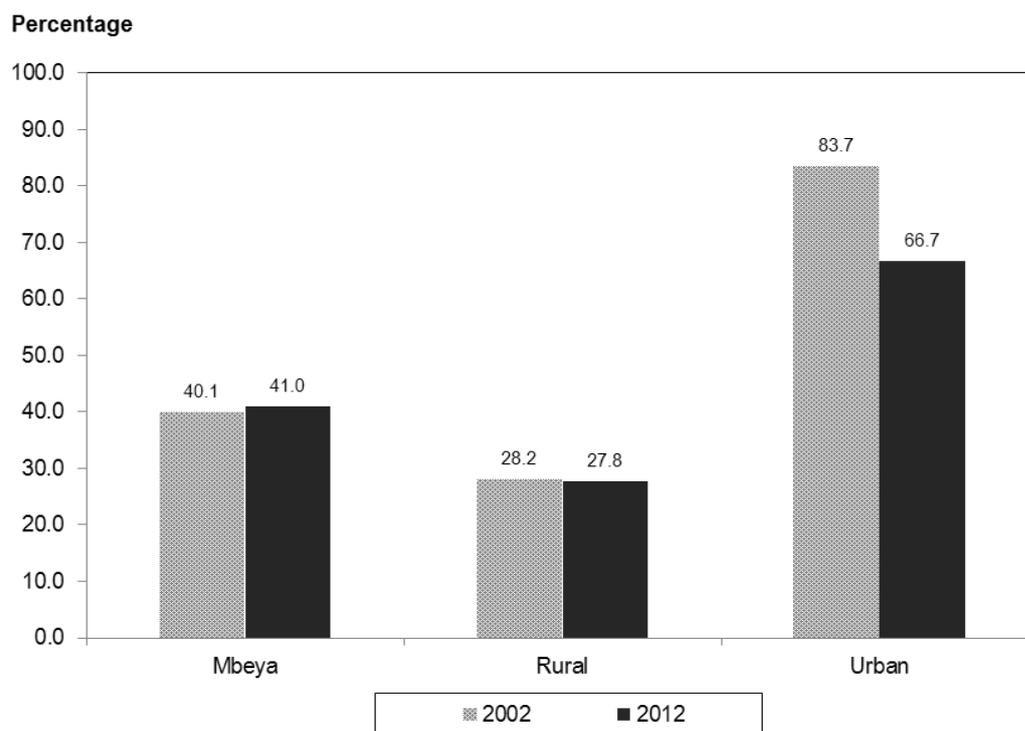
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Mbeya Region	630,593	16.0	10.0	15.0	3.6	7.8	2.7	55.1	14.5	16.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	12.7	44.9
Male headed	401,587	15.8	9.8	14.5	3.5	8.0	2.8	54.4	15.1	16.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	12.8	45.5
Female headed	229,006	16.2	10.2	15.9	3.6	7.5	2.6	56.0	13.4	17.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	12.6	44.0
Rural	417,310	6.6	4.2	17.0	4.0	5.9	2.5	40.2	18.5	23.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	17.7	59.9
Urban	213,283	34.2	21.2	11.3	2.6	11.4	3.3	84.0	6.6	4.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	3.1	16.1
Chunya	58,860	5.3	1.7	13.4	3.9	12.7	0.6	37.6	37.8	5.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	16.9	62.3
Mbeya	75,015	15.6	7.0	17.0	0.4	2.5	1.8	44.3	6.5	29.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	18.9	55.7
Kyela	53,447	14.5	13.0	21.3	2.9	16.1	0.2	68.0	18.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	31.8
Rungwe	82,963	15.6	12.0	26.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	56.6	11.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.3	43.4
Ileje	30,826	5.5	5.9	12.5	8.6	4.2	1.3	38.0	6.5	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	62.0
Mbozi	103,649	2.9	1.4	9.6	8.8	9.5	9.7	41.9	17.7	33.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.1	58.0
Mbarali	69,333	11.3	10.6	25.5	4.8	8.6	0.5	61.3	13.2	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	18.6	38.7
Mbeya City	90,066	56.8	31.4	6.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	95.8	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	4.3
Momba	42,774	1.2	0.4	4.0	4.0	6.3	2.5	18.4	25.3	10.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	45.3	81.7
Tunduma Town	23,660	3.7	2.8	10.1	5.8	38.9	9.5	70.8	14.6	7.2	1.2	1.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	29.1

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



Overall, 41 percent of private households in Mbeya Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Mbeya urban areas (67 percent) than in rural areas (28 percent). The percentage for Mbeya urban households decreased from 84 percent in 2002 to 67 percent in 2012.

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



12.9 Source of Energy

The 2012 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected indicates the access of modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas) in Mbeya 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 use of modern source of energy for cooking in Mbeya Region was very low even in urban areas. The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only four (3.7) percent in urban areas. The majority of households (97 percent) reported using wood-fuel (73 percent firewood and 24 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Ileje district (5.3 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 8.2 percent in Momba district to 31 percent in Kyela district).

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

District/Council	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
Mbeya Region	630,593	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	23.8	72.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	401,587	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	24.3	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Female headed household	229,006	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	23.1	74.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	417,310	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	6.2	92.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	213,283	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	58.3	34.8	0.1	0.0	0.4
Chunya	58,860	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	16.5	81.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mbeya	75,015	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	13.0	83.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Kyela	53,447	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	31.0	65.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Rungwe	82,963	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	10.5	87.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ileje	30,826	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	5.3	93.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mbozi	103,649	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	13.4	84.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mbarali	69,333	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	16.6	81.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mbeya City	90,066	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	60.7	30.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Momba	42,774	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.2	90.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Tunduma Town	23,660	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	85.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.9

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by district and main source of energy for lighting . It shows that 64 percent of all households used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by electricity (TanESCO/ZESCO) and torch/rechargeable lamps (15 percent each). Only 16 percent of households in Mbeya 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) that was used by about 50 percent of all urban households. This was followed by about 37 percent of urban households which were using electricity. In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (71 percent), followed by torch/rechargeable lamps (19 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Mbeya Region	630,593	14.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	17.9	45.7	1.4	1.5	14.9
Male headed household	401,587	14.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	18.5	43.4	1.5	1.3	16.2
Female headed household	229,006	13.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	16.8	49.9	1.4	1.8	12.7
Rural	417,310	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	14.2	56.5	1.1	2.0	18.7
Urban	213,283	36.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	25.0	24.8	2.0	0.5	7.6
Chunya	58,860	8.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	15.8	32.5	2.2	2.6	35.0
Mbeya	75,015	7.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	16.4	61.3	1.1	1.6	7.1
Kyela	53,447	12.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	17.9	52.4	1.6	1.3	10.2
Rungwe	82,963	10.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	13.9	65.5	1.0	1.3	4.3
Ileje	30,826	4.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	10.6	69.0	0.9	1.7	9.7
Mbozi	103,649	7.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	16.4	61.9	0.7	0.8	7.6
Mbarali	69,333	7.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	27.3	26.5	1.3	2.0	31.1
Mbeya City	90,066	46.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	25.6	17.2	1.9	0.4	4.6
Momba	42,774	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.5	35.5	1.4	4.0	49.5
Tunduma Town	23,660	35.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	22.1	27.7	4.1	0.3	6.0

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Mbeya City had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (47 percent) followed by Tunduma Town (37 percent) and Kyela District (13 percent).

Map 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as their Main Source of Energy for Lighting by District; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

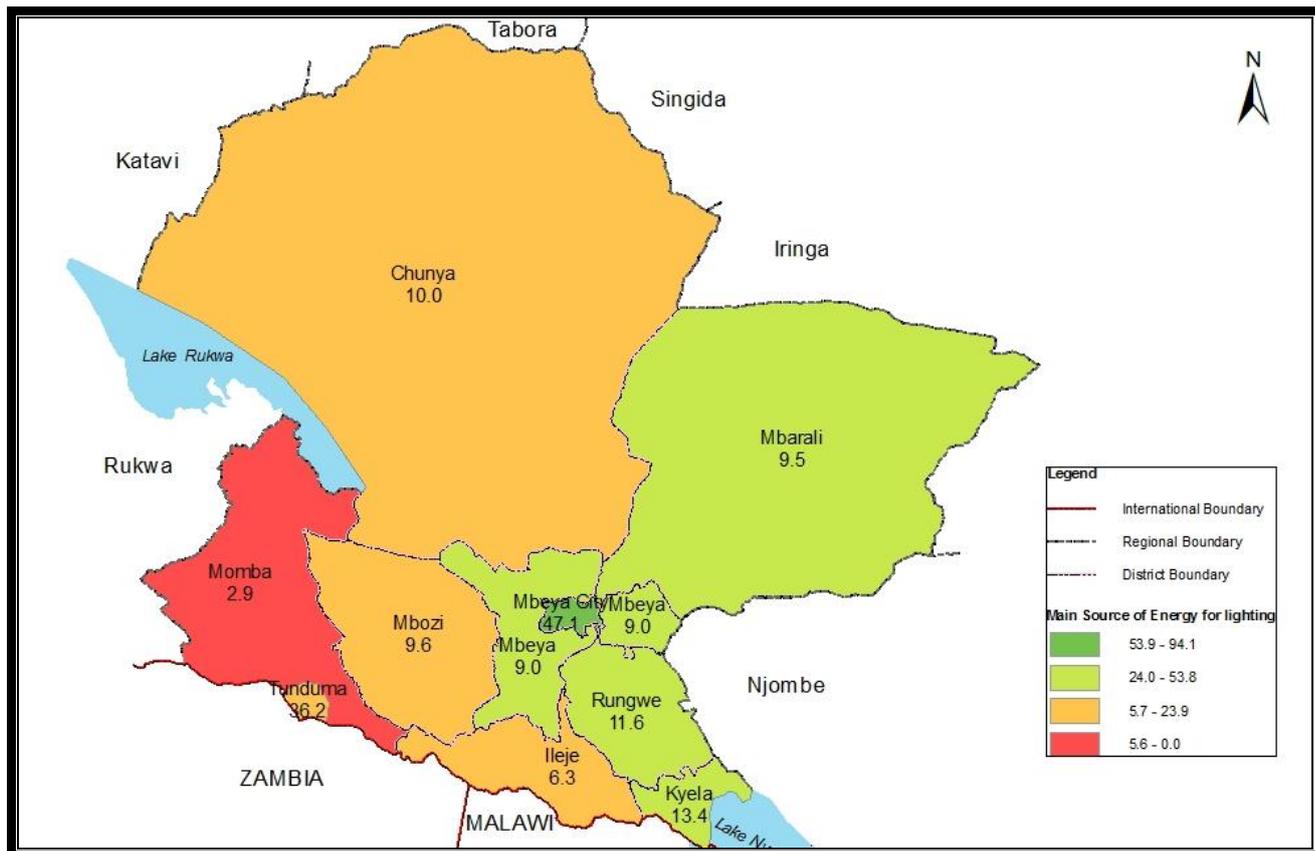
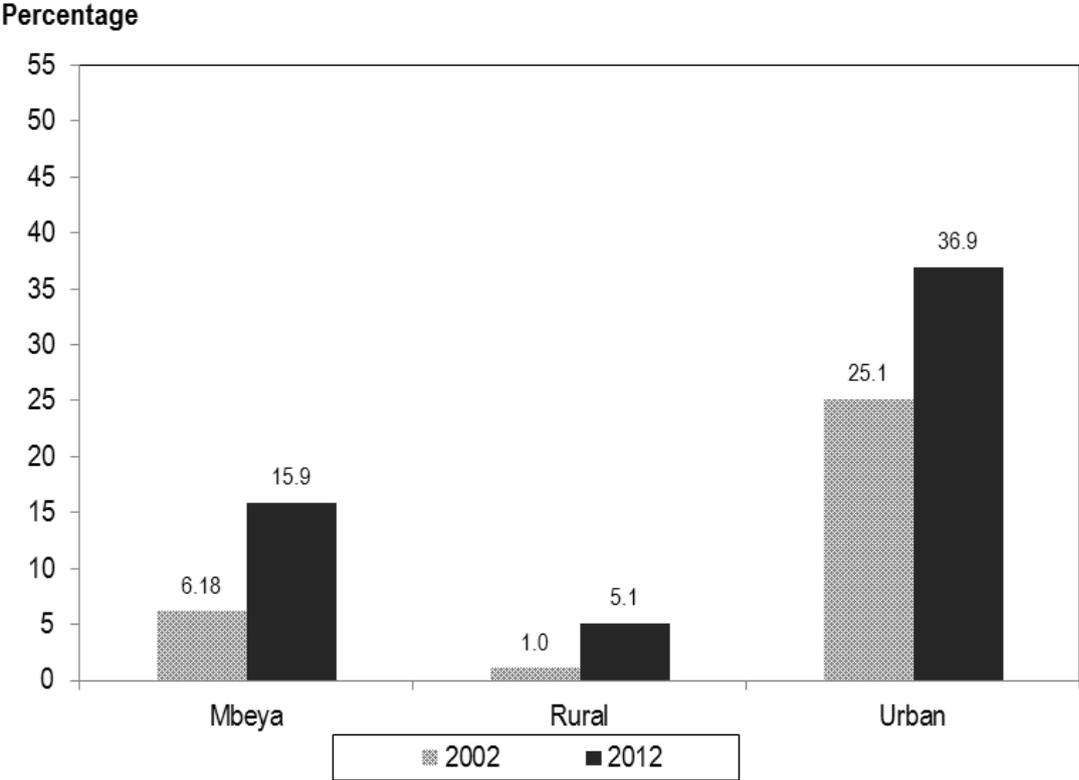


Figure 12.3 indicates that 16 percent of households in Mbeya Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (36.9 percent) compared with rural households five (5.1) percent.

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



12.10 Type of Toilet Facility

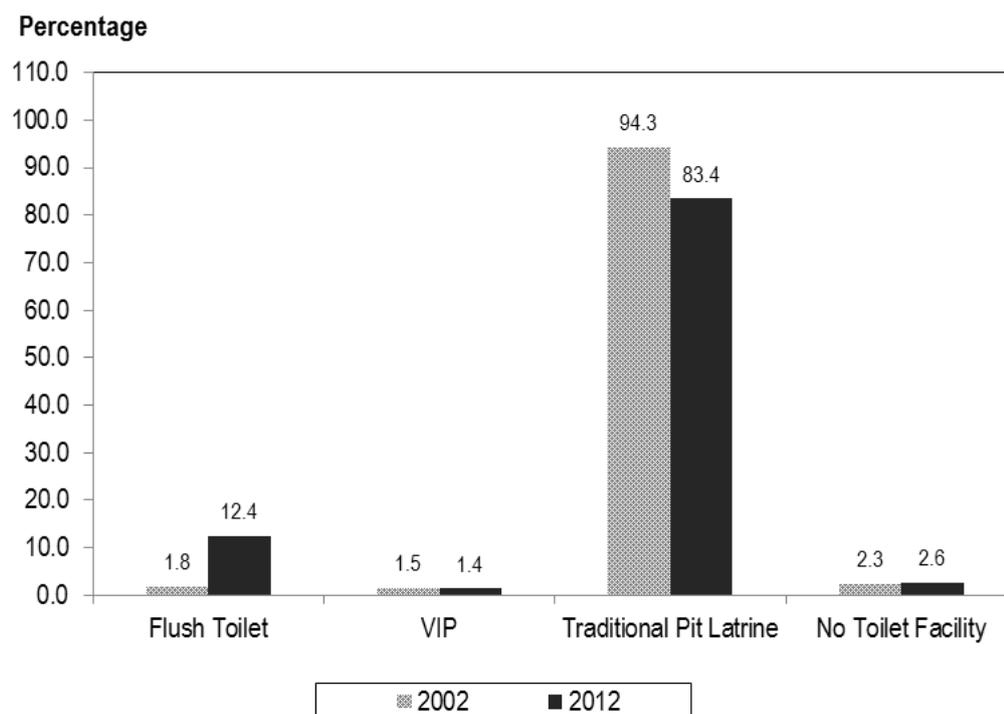
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents information collected on percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence. The table shows that the most common toilet facility in Mbeya Region was Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab (36.7 percent) followed by Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit (29.5 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid (10.3 percent). About 2.6 percent of households in Mbeya Region had no toilet facility. The district with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Momba (10.7 percent), followed by Mbarali district (6.5 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household, District and Type of Toilet Facility; Mbeya 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
Mbeya Region	630,593	1.2	2.1	7.9	1.4	7.0	10.3	0.1	30.0	1.1	36.7	29.5	0.0	2.6	69.9
Male headed household	401,587	1.3	2.2	8.1	1.4	7.2	10.2	0.1	30.5	1.2	36.9	29.0	0.0	2.5	69.6
Female headed household	229,006	1.2	2	7.7	1.3	6.7	10.5	0.1	29.5	1.1	36.2	30.4	0.0	2.8	70.5
Rural	417,310	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.6	3.3	7.2	0.2	13.6	0.3	45.5	37.0	0.0	3.6	86.4
Urban	213,283	3.4	5.6	19.8	2.8	14.2	16.4	0.1	62.3	2.8	19.4	14.8	0.0	0.7	37.7
Chunya	58,860	0.3	0.6	2.3	0.5	4.9	7.3	0.2	16.1	0.4	50.8	26.2	0.0	6.5	83.9
Mbeya	75,015	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.8	7.2	9.8	0.2	21.4	0.5	39.5	37.8	0.0	0.8	78.6
Kyela	53,447	1.3	3.2	15.6	3.4	5.0	8.1	0.2	36.8	1.7	31.6	27.9	0.0	2.1	63.3
Rungwe	82,963	0.5	1.1	3.9	0.9	4.2	6.9	0.2	17.7	0.4	31.4	49.9	-	0.8	82.5
Ileje	30,826	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	3.0	7.2	0.1	11.5	0.1	57.2	30.7	-	0.6	88.6
Mbozi	103,649	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.9	5.7	12.8	0.1	22.4	0.5	46.8	29.8	-	0.8	77.9
Mbarali	69,333	1.3	1.5	7.5	1.7	4.6	6.2	0.2	23.0	1.9	41.8	26.7	0.0	6.5	76.9
Mbeya City	90,066	5.6	8.5	26.3	1.9	15.1	14.4	0.1	71.9	3.0	12.1	12.9	0.0	0.2	28.2
Momba	42,774	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	2.5	8.5	0.1	12.6	0.2	43.1	33.4	-	10.7	87.4
Tunduma Town	23,660	0.9	2.6	14.2	5.3	20.9	28.5	-	72.4	3.1	18.4	5.8	-	0.3	27.6

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Mbeya Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 94.3 percent in 2002 to 83.4 percent in 2012, while households with flush toilets increased from about two (1.8) percent to 12.4 percent in the same period. On the other hand there was a slight increase of households with no toilet facility from 2.3 percent in 2002 to 2.6 percent in 2012.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 62.3 percent of the private households in Mbeya Region reported burying/pit as the main method of refuse disposal followed by other dumping method (17.5 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 3.8 percent of households reported it as their main means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Mbeya Region	630,593	3.8	1.5	14.2	0.7	62.3	17.5
Male headed household	401,587	3.5	1.4	14.2	0.7	63.2	16.9
Female headed household	229,006	4.2	1.6	14.2	0.8	60.6	18.6
Rural	417,310	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.5	66.6	19.4
Urban	213,283	11.0	4.4	15.8	1.1	53.9	13.8
Chunya	58,860	0.2	0.2	14.3	0.8	66.1	18.5
Mbeya	75,015	0.9	0.8	13.2	0.7	70.3	14.1
Kyela	53,447	3.1	1.6	18.7	0.8	58.1	17.8
Rungwe	82,963	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.4	66.1	26.5
Ileje	30,826	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.5	84.2	6.8
Mbozi	103,649	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.4	71.1	15.0
Mbarali	69,333	0.2	0.1	19.6	0.6	65.3	14.2
Mbeya City	90,066	21.7	6.3	17.2	1.2	40.6	13.0
Momba	42,774	0.2	0.1	18.1	0.7	57.9	23.0
Tunduma Town	23,660	5.8	8.9	10.8	1.6	38.1	34.9

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most commonly owned household asset. (80.7 percent), followed by a house (78.4 percent), land or farm (74.5 percent), radio (62.7 percent) and mobile phone (59 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, bicycles, 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 (65.6 percent) than female headed households (47.2 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 72.1 percent of male headed households compared with 46.3 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (38 percent) of all private households, the asset was less common among female headed households (22.6 percent) compared with male headed households (46.7 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Mbeya Region	630,593	62.7	0.8	59.0	38.0	2.0	4.2
Male headed households	401,587	72.1	0.8	65.6	46.7	2.4	5.4
Female headed households	229,006	46.3	0.7	47.2	22.6	1.3	2.1
Rural	417,310	57.9	0.4	47.7	39.2	0.8	3.7
Urban	213,283	72.2	1.4	81.1	35.6	4.4	5.1
Chunya	58,860	67.0	0.6	55.0	49.1	0.8	6.2
Mbeya	75,015	60.0	0.6	51.5	29.1	1.2	3.3
Kyela	53,447	56.7	0.7	56.1	61.2	1.1	2.9
Rungwe	82,963	53.9	0.6	54.2	23.5	1.2	3.4
Ileje	30,826	57.9	0.3	43.5	23.7	0.4	2.0
Mbozi	103,649	62.3	0.5	56.1	42.7	1.7	5.5
Mbarali	69,333	66.2	0.6	62.1	56.6	1.4	6.5
Mbeya City	90,066	74.5	1.9	85.0	26.5	6.3	3.5
Momba	42,774	53.2	0.6	34.5	40.2	0.4	2.3
Tunduma Town	23,660	75.1	0.8	84.1	19.8	3.5	4.2

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Mbeya Region	630,593	0.1	0.2	11.9	6.7	26.1	1.9
Male headed households	401,587	0.2	0.2	13.0	7.1	28.7	2.0
Female headed households	229,006	0.1	0.1	10.1	6.1	21.4	1.6
Rural	417,310	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.2	21.1	0.4
Urban	213,283	0.3	0.5	29.0	17.4	35.9	4.8
Chunya	58,860	0.1	0.2	7.2	2.4	21.0	0.5
Mbeya	75,015	0.1	0.1	6.1	2.6	23.5	0.6
Kyela	53,447	0.1	0.1	9.8	5.5	28.5	1.3
Rungwe	82,963	0.1	0.1	7.9	5.6	24.3	1.4
Ileje	30,826	0.0	0.1	3.4	1.8	22.9	0.3
Mbozi	103,649	0.1	0.1	6.0	2.7	26.3	0.6
Mbarali	69,333	0.2	0.2	7.5	3.4	24.3	1.0
Mbeya City	90,066	0.3	0.5	37.5	24.4	39.2	7.8
Momba	42,774	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.7	13.4	0.3
Tunduma Town	23,660	0.3	1.1	31.5	14.3	29.1	2.4

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Mbeya Region	630,593	3.1	1.9	4.9	10.1
Male headed households	401,587	3.3	2.2	5.3	11.9
Female headed households	229,006	2.8	1.3	4.2	6.9
Rural	417,310	0.5	0.4	4.0	14.0
Urban	213,283	8.2	4.9	6.7	2.3
Chunya	58,860	1.6	0.7	1.6	14.4
Mbeya	75,015	1.1	0.8	3.8	2.4
Kyela	53,447	2.7	1.3	7.0	17.3
Rungwe	82,963	1.5	1.2	5.3	1.5
Ileje	30,826	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.5
Mbozi	103,649	1.1	0.7	4.9	15.2
Mbarali	69,333	2.2	0.9	4.3	17.3
Mbeya City	90,066	11.2	7.3	9.2	0.6
Momba	42,774	0.4	0.3	3.0	32.1
Tunduma Town	23,660	7.9	3.9	4.0	0.9

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Mbeya Region	630,593	0.9	80.7	3.8	10.4	1.6	78.4	74.5
Male headed households	401,587	1.0	81.9	4.4	12.3	1.7	78.6	75.4
Female headed households	229,006	0.8	78.6	2.7	7.1	1.4	78.1	73.0
Rural	417,310	0.9	90.7	3.2	14.5	2.0	90.0	88.9
Urban	213,283	1.0	61.1	5.0	2.6	0.7	55.8	46.3
Chunya	58,860	0.8	86.2	4.8	14.6	3.2	83.5	83.6
Mbeya	75,015	0.6	86.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	85.8	85.4
Kyela	53,447	0.7	76.9	1.6	17.2	0.3	76.8	69.3
Rungwe	82,963	0.5	89.4	3.0	2.2	0.2	88.0	87.8
Ileje	30,826	0.6	91.2	1.4	2.3	0.3	93.1	95.2
Mbozi	103,649	0.6	88.4	4.4	17.2	0.6	86.0	88.2
Mbarali	69,333	3.1	88.9	5.1	17.2	3.5	75.8	66.6
Mbeya City	90,066	0.7	53.7	5.3	0.7	0.5	51.7	36.0
Momba	42,774	0.6	89.9	3.4	29.2	3.6	90.1	90.2
Tunduma Town	23,660	0.5	39.6	4.2	1.7	0.5	49.1	36.9

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, about nine (8.6) percent of all private households in Mbeya 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 six (5.9) 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; Mbeya City(14.8 percent) followed by Kyela District (14.4 percent) and Mbozi District(10.2 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Mbeya Region	8.6	1.4	0.06	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.9	1.0
Rural	6.8	0.6	0.06	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	5.0	0.9
Urban	12.2	3.0	0.07	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.7	7.6	1.1
Chunya	4.4	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.3
Mbeya	6.1	1.0	0.04	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.6
Kyela	14.4	1.2	0.03	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	10.1	2.5
Rungwe	7.8	1.3	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	6.0	0.5
Ileje	6.0	0.9	0.13	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	4.2	0.8
Mbozi	10.2	0.8	0.07	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	8.0	1.1
Mbarali	6.0	0.8	0.02	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	4.5	0.5
Mbeya City	14.8	4.5	0.06	1.5	3.3	0.4	0.6	8.5	1.1
Momba	4.9	0.6	0.13	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	3.6	0.4
Tunduma Town	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.8

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 439,851 out of 630,593 households equivalent to 69.8 percent were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Mbozi District Council (82,689 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 22.4 percent of households (98,702 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was further revealed that the proportion of households in the districts involved in agriculture ranged from 30 percent in Tunduma Town Council to 84.1 percent in Ileje District Council.

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

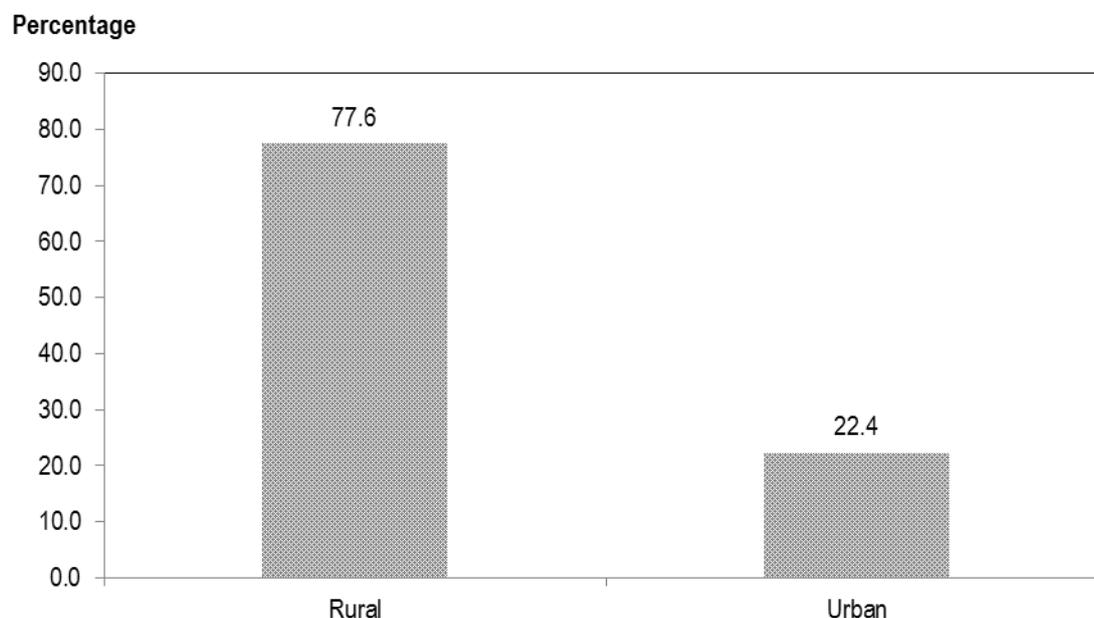
District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mbeya Region	630,593	439,851	69.8	77.6	22.4
Chunya	58,860	43,484	73.9	81.4	18.6
Mbeya	75,015	57,949	77.2	86.5	13.5
Kyela	53,447	37,393	70.0	82.8	17.2
Rungwe	82,963	65,713	79.2	88.0	12.0
Ileje	30,826	25,939	84.1	93.3	6.7
Mbozi	103,649	82,689	79.8	86.3	13.7
Mbarali	69,333	54,114	78.0	72.1	27.9
Mbeya City	90,066	31,106	34.5	N/A	100.0
Momba	42,774	34,363	80.3	93.9	6.1
Tunduma Town	23,660	7,101	30.0	N/A	100.0

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Mbeya City council and Tunduma Town Council have no rural component.

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



Maize is the main staple food for most households in rural and urban areas of Mbeya Region. This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (409,757 households) that were engaged in maize growing during the 2011/2012 agricultural year as Table 13.2 depicts.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mbeya Households	630,593	417,310	213,283
Engaged in Agriculture	439,851	341,149	98,702
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	409,757	322,395	87,362
Household Grows Paddy	116,513	92,527	23,986
Household Grows Cassava	69,469	62,982	6,487
Household Grows Banana	154,356	138,518	15,838
Household Grows Other Crops	339,536	282,250	57,286

Note:

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

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of the agricultural households in Mbeya Region. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. The 2012 PHC collected information on the number of households involved in livestock keeping.

Table 13.3 presents the number of households that kept livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 630,593 households in Mbeya Region, 43.1 percent (271,840 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 223,520 households (82.2 percent) were in rural areas and 48,320 households (17.8 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that the district with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Mbozi District (57,528 households) which constituted 55.5 percent of its total households and the smallest district was Tunduma Town Council (2,485 households) equivalent to 10.5 percent of its total households.

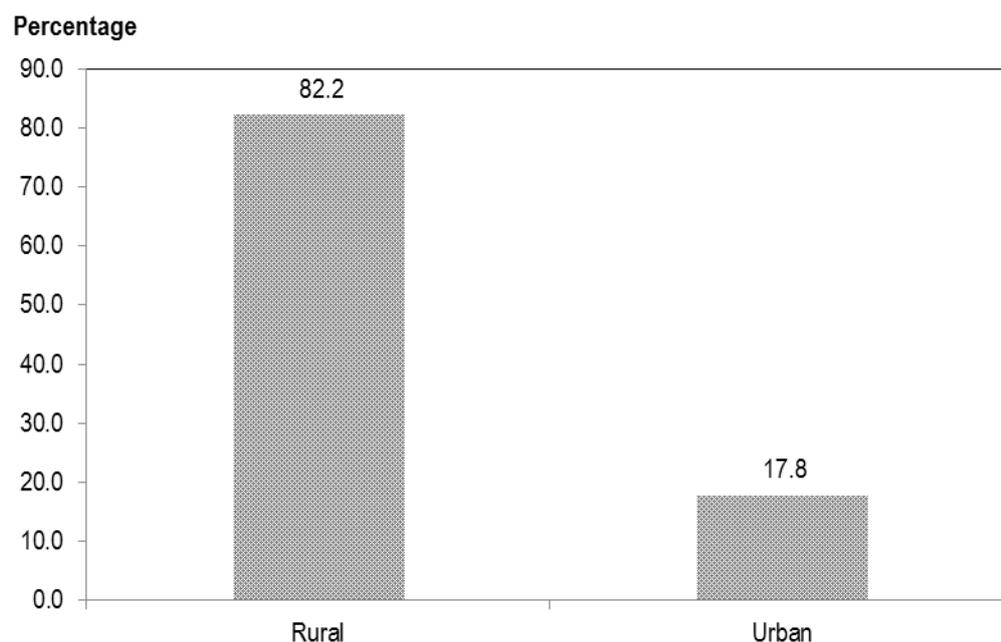
Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by District, Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mbeya Region	630,593	271,840	43.1	82.2	17.8
Chunya	58,860	21,648	36.8	85.1	14.9
Mbeya	75,015	36,104	48.1	91.5	8.5
Kyela	53,447	24,288	45.4	84.9	15.1
Rungwe	82,963	46,280	55.8	88.9	11.1
Ileje	30,826	20,302	65.9	95.0	5.0
Mbozi	103,649	57,528	55.5	90.1	9.9
Mbarali	69,333	25,549	36.8	78.9	21.1
Mbeya City	90,066	17,944	19.9	N/A	100.0
Momba	42,774	19,712	46.1	96.6	3.4
Tunduma Town	23,660	2,485	10.5	N/A	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mbeya City Council and Tunduma Town Council have no rural component.

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



The number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. There was higher number of households that reared poultry (125,706 households) compared with other livestock. A similar pattern was 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; Mbeya Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mbeya Households	630,593	417,310	213,283
Engaged in Raising Livestock	271,840	223,520	48,320
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	128,028	111,888	16,140
Goats	85,423	76,370	9,053
Sheep	12,471	10,978	1,493
Poultry	246,017	204,383	41,634

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 region kept by households by districts and male or female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Mbeya Region had 1,452,698 cattle, out of which 1,037,871 cattle (71 percent) were kept in male headed households and 414,827 (29 percent) were kept in female headed households. Moreover, the total number of sheep in Mbeya Region as of the Census night was 76,967, of which 77 percent (59,594 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 23 percent (17,373 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 77 percent of goats (430,356 goats) in Mbeya Region were kept in male headed households, while 23 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 2,452,569 poultry owned by households, 73 percent (1,793,590) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 27 percent (658,979 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

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

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mbeya Region	1,452,698	557,030	76,967	2,452,569	1,037,871	430,356	59,594	1,793,590	414,827	126,674	17,373	658,979
Chunya	208,273	99,168	17,500	248,310	176,066	80,397	13,923	190,744	32,207	18,771	3,577	57,566
Mbeya	134,985	62,297	6,485	269,914	83,733	45,844	5,012	193,176	51,252	16,453	1,473	76,738
Kyela	125,382	4,675	481	199,068	72,460	3,996	366	143,521	52,922	679	115	55,547
Rungwe	131,645	31,706	1,127	324,969	105,618	22,191	916	234,232	26,027	9,515	211	90,737
Ileje	75,580	38,956	4,417	150,611	65,934	30,854	3,518	112,788	9,646	8,102	899	37,823
Mbozi	275,301	83,416	6,485	550,510	147,297	66,406	5,355	407,345	128,004	17,010	1,130	143,165
Mbarali	227,716	109,682	31,101	246,896	172,416	83,135	23,831	178,863	55,300	26,547	7,270	68,033
Mbeya City	75,202	14,152	1,887	300,780	53,762	10,977	1,433	212,281	21,440	3,175	454	88,499
Momba	193,865	110,032	7,049	136,479	156,980	84,374	4,974	102,608	36,885	25,658	2,075	33,871
Tunduma Town	4,749	2,946	435	25,032	3,605	2,182	266	18,032	1,144	764	169	7,000

Observation on the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas of Mbeya Region as of the Census night (Table 13.6). reveal that more than 84 percent of the cattle (1,237,264 cattle) kept in Mbeya Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in goats and sheep while for poultry the percentage is slightly lower (76 percent).

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

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mbeya Region	1,452,698	557,030	76,967	2,452,569	1,237,264	500,763	67,315	1,860,735	215,434	56,267	9,652	591,834
Chunya	208,273	99,168	17,500	248,310	189,468	84,112	14,707	211,429	18,805	15,056	2,793	36,881
Mbeya	134,985	62,297	6,485	269,914	99,307	59,930	6,187	229,211	35,678	2,367	298	40,703
Kyela	125,382	4,675	481	199,068	103,253	3,901	382	170,585	22,129	774	99	28,483
Rungwe	131,645	31,706	1,127	324,969	123,346	30,647	1,044	286,474	8,299	1,059	83	38,495
Ileje	75,580	38,956	4,417	150,611	73,819	37,758	4,321	136,626	1,761	1,198	96	13,985
Mbozi	275,301	83,416	6,485	550,510	258,466	78,990	6,099	501,210	16,835	4,426	386	49,300
Mbarali	227,716	109,682	31,101	246,896	197,032	96,285	27,567	193,430	30,684	13,397	3,534	53,466
Mbeya City	75,202	14,152	1,887	300,780	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75,202	14,152	1,887	300,780
Momba	193,865	110,032	7,049	136,479	192,573	109,140	7,008	131,770	1,292	892	41	4,709
Tunduma Town	4,749	2,946	435	25,032	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,749	2,946	435	25,032

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mbeya City Council and Tunduma Town Council have no rural 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. Results show that out of 630,593 households in Mbeya, only 5,104 households (0.8 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 87 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 13 percent were in urban areas.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Mbeya Region	630,593	5,104	0.8	87.5	12.5
Chunya	58,860	246	0.4	83.7	16.3
Mbeya	75,015	943	1.3	95.4	4.6
Kyela	53,447	286	0.5	83.6	16.4
Rungwe	82,963	1,152	1.4	89.1	10.9
Ileje	30,826	966	3.1	98.7	1.3
Mbozi	103,649	864	0.8	90.0	10.0
Mbarali	69,333	278	0.4	75.9	24.1
Mbeya City	90,066	174	0.2	N/A	100.0
Momba	42,774	159	0.4	96.2	3.8
Tunduma Town	23,660	36	0.2	N/A	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mbeya City Council and Tunduma Town Council have no rural component.

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

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 beifida 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"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURE		LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																							
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30</p>	<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>	<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32</p>	<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>	<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																										
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)																																										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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						<input type="checkbox"/>
	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	<input type="text"/>
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2	<input type="text"/>
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3	<input type="text"/>
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4	<input type="text"/>
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5	<input type="text"/>
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6	<input type="text"/>
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7	<input type="text"/>
Other Funds	=8	<input type="text"/>

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Females	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED	Day	Month	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
NAME OF SUPERVISOR	<input type="text"/>		
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE	Day	Month	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE					E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE					
					CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?	
	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	IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	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	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"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
6	<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
7	<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
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

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	Radio 1 2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	=02 Irregularly collected	Telephone (Land Line) 1 2
Flush/pour flush to covered pit	=03 Burnt	Mobile Phone 1 2
Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	=04 Roadside dumping	Bicycle 1 2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	=05 Burying/pit	Motor vehicle 1 2
Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid	=06 Other dumping	Motorcycle/Vespa 1 2
Pit latrine with washable slab without lid		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)																																										
<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Cattle</td> <td style="width: 10%;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	Cattle	<input type="text"/>	Goats	<input type="text"/>	Sheep	<input type="text"/>	Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>	
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?	Males <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Females <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
60) In which country are they living?	Total <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	
1 st HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	6 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2 nd HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	7 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3 rd HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	8 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	9 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	10 th HH Member <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input 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	
1 st HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>	6 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>
2 nd HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>	7 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>
3 rd HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>	8 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>
4 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>	9 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>
5 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>	10 th HH Member <input type="checkbox"/>
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 type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED	
	Fund
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5 <input type="checkbox"/>
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6 <input type="checkbox"/>
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7 <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Fund	=8 <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED Day <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/><input type="text"/>	
NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____	
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE Day <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/><input type="text"/>	