

The United Republic of Tanzania



Mjini Magharibi 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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Mjini Magharibi Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

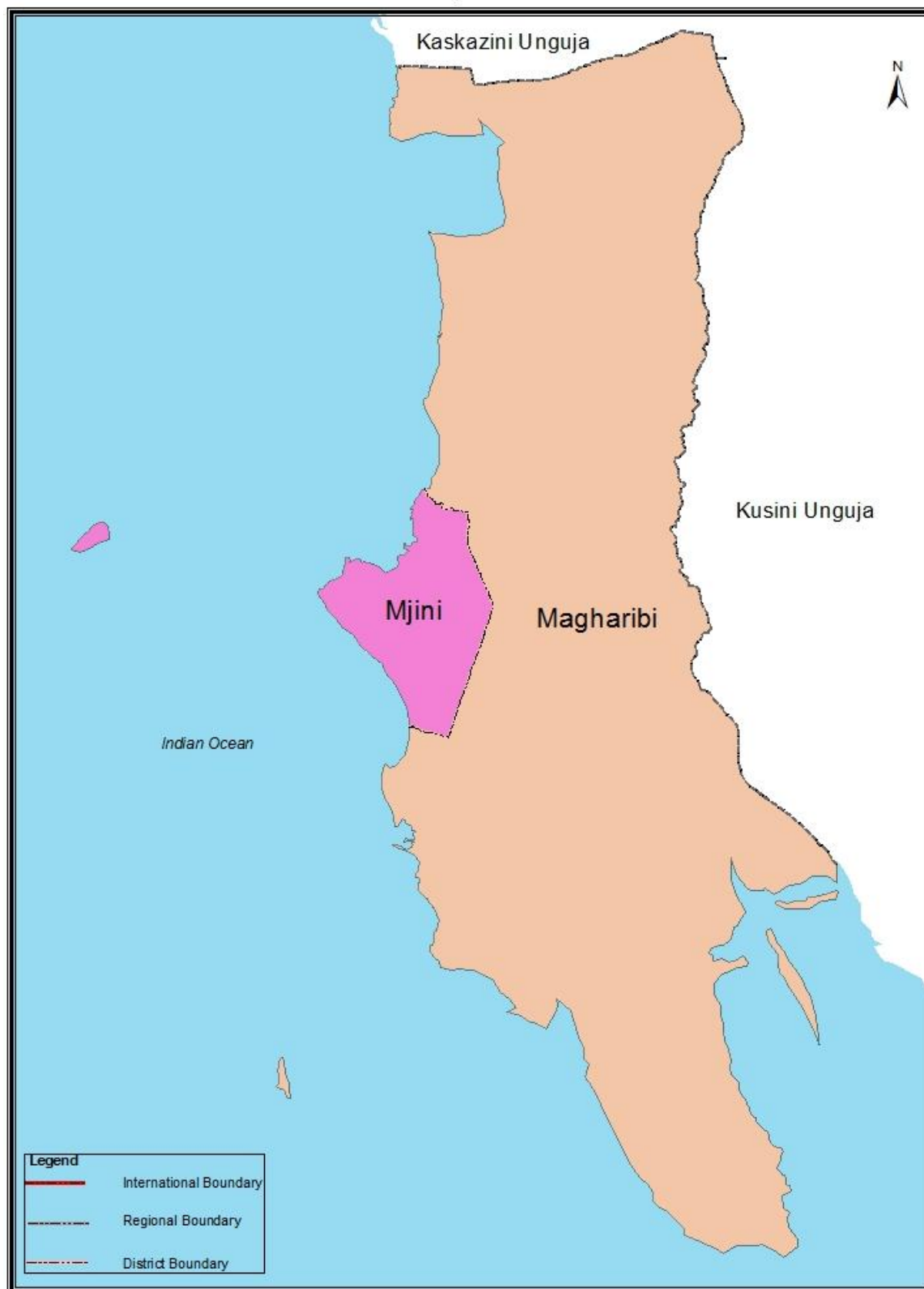
and

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

March, 2016



MJINI MAGHARIBI REGION, ADMINISTARATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

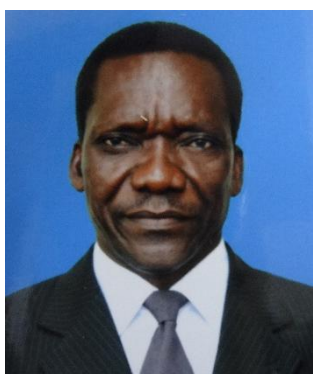
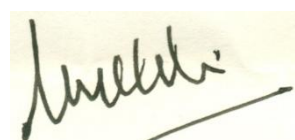
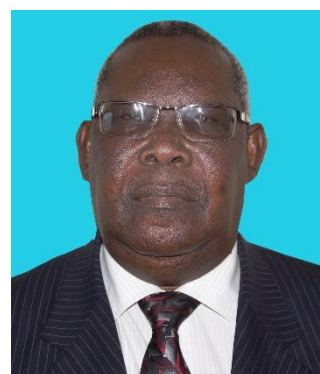
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA and 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 dark ink, appearing to read 'Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said'.A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mwalim Haji Ameir'.

Executive Summary

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

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

Mjini Magharibi 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 Mjini Magharibi population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Mjini Magharibi had a population of 0.6 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 92. Population of Mjini Magharibi is growing at a rate of 4.2 percent annually, representing an increase of about 52 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Mjini Magharibi region will double in the next 17 years. Mjini Magharibi population is predominantly urban with 85 percent of total population living in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Mjini Magharibi was 4.2 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 2.7 percent and 4.5 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Mjini Magharibi decreased from 4.5 percent during the 1988-2002 to 4.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Mjini Magharibi region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows 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 40 percent of the population in Mjini Magharibi region is aged below 15 years, and two (2) percent is aged 65 years and above. Mjini Magharibi region has a typical pyramid for major urban centres where a bulge in age group 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Mjini Magharibi region had a total of 112,716 private households, out of which 19,320 (17 percent) were in rural areas and 93,396 (83 percent) were in urban areas. One third (31 percent) of households in Mjini Magharibi region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 77 in 2002 Census to 83 in 2012. Average household size was 5.2 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 4.7 persons per household were slightly lower than urban households (5.3 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.9 compared to 3.6 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Mjini Magharibi region, Fifty four (54 percent) of the population were married and two 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 26.8 years for males and 23.9 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 28.7 years in 2002 to 26.8 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 23.0 years in 2002 to 23.9 years in 2012.

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 Great Britain, Kenya and Germany. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Italy, China and USA.

Information on birth registration shows that, Eight two (82 percent) of Mjini Magharibi 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 results revealed that 71 percent of all persons in Mjini Magharibi region and 94 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.55) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. However, in international and Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, six (6) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (6.1 percent) than rural 5.1 percent)

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that three (3) percent of total private households in Mjini Magharibi region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census, In 2012, Mjini Magharibi region had 12,168 diaspora among the reported 16,039 Tanzania Zanzibar Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Great Briatin (37 percent) followed by USA (7 percent) and Kenya (4 percent). On remittances, results show that 32 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 Mjini Magharibi region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 89 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 49 years and was also higher among the urban population (90 percent) than the rural population (85 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 93 percent and was higher in urban areas (94 percent) than in rural areas (90 percent). Adult literacy for males (96 percent) was significantly higher than

that of females (91 percent). Adult literacy rates was higher in Mjini District Council (92.7 percent) compared with Magharibi District (92.7 percent).

Generally, literacy increased from 79 percent in 2002 to 89 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 86 percent in 2002 to 93 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 82 percent in 2002 to 92 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (89 percent). Female NER (93 percent) was higher than that of males (91 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Mjini District (93.8 percent) compared with Magharibi District (90.9 percent). More than 100 percent (109.4 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 (109.7 percent) compared to rural areas (108.0 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 39 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that eight percent of population was unemployed. There was no significant difference observed with current activity where results show that 38 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 49 percent of employed persons were engaged in own non agriculture and 41 were employed. Main occupation for the majority of working Mjini Magharibi resident was f Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers (28 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities were defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by two (2) percent of Mjini Magharibi 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, 70 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses, percentage of households living in their own houses was higher in rural areas (83 percent) compared to urban areas (67 percent).

Fifty seven (57) percent of house owners had title deed of their houses while 30 percent had no legal right over the land. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. 95 percent of all private households had used modern material (92.5 percent iron sheets; tiles, concrete and asbestos (three percent) as the main roofing material. Usage of modern material was very high in urban areas whereby 98 percent of all households had modern roofs compared to 81 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (86 percent) of households in Mjini Magharibi region had used cement as the main flooring material. Eight seven (87 percent) of all private households in Mjini Magharibi region had their houses' wall built of cement bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 41 percent of the households in Mjini Magharibi region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, 72 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (32.1 percent had water piped into their houses, 16.3 percent piped into the yard and 23.2 percent used public tap p). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 73 compared to 67 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Mjini Magharibi region is uncommon, seven (7) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (89 percent) used wood-fuel 54 percent charcoal and 35 percent firewood) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 69 percent of all households used electricity for lighting. The percentage of households using electricity in urban areas was higher (77 percent) than rural areas (32 percent). However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 47 percent in 2002 to 69 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, the most common toilet facility in in Mjini Magharibi Region was most common type of toilet facility in Mjini Magharibi Region was Flush/ Pour to Covered Pit (33 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (31 percent). Majority of households (41 percent) reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the main method of refuse disposal. Regular collection of refuse is not common where only 18 percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were mobile phones (92 percent), followed by radio (77 percent), house (67 percent) and Television (59 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in Rural than in Urban Areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons were 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 23 percent of all private households in Mjini Magharibi region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (37 percent) while in urban areas (63 percent), 16 percent of all private households in Mjini Magharibi were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.2 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Mjini Magharibi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	593,678	100.0	92,219	100.0	501,459	100.0
Male	283,590	47.8	44,926	48.7	238,664	47.6
Female	310,088	52.2	47,293	51.3	262,795	52.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	4.2	-	2.7	-	4.5
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	86,734	14.6	15,997	17.3	70,737	14.1
Male	43,251	15.3	7,986	17.8	35,265	14.8
Female	43,483	14.0	8,011	16.9	35,472	13.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	236,392	39.8	39,920	43.3	196,472	39.2
Male	116,235	41.0	19,896	44.3	96,339	40.4
Female	120,157	38.7	20,024	42.3	100,133	38.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	273,700	46.1	45,140	48.9	228,560	45.6
Male	133,578	47.1	22,427	49.9	111,151	46.6
Female	140,122	45.2	22,713	48.0	117,409	44.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	21,244	3.6	2,951	3.2	18,293	3.6
Male	10,600	3.7	1,522	3.4	9,078	3.8
Female	10,644	3.4	1,429	3.0	9,215	3.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	12,753	2.1	1,847	2.0	10,906	2.2
Male	6,035	2.1	939	2.1	5,096	2.1
Female	6,718	2.2	908	1.9	5,810	2.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	112,716	100.0	19,320	17.1	93,396	82.9
Male Headed Households	78,147	69.3	13,983	72.4	64,164	68.7
Female Headed Households	34,569	30.7	5,337	27.6	29,232	31.3
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.2	-	4.7	-	5.3
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.6	-	3.2	-	3.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	8.9	-	8.8	-	8.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	190,072	54.0	30,918	59.8	159,154	53.1
Never Married	135,091	38.4	16,615	32.2	118,476	39.5
Living Together	2,648	0.8	463	0.9	2,185	0.7
Separated	824	0.2	244	0.5	580	0.2
Divorced	16,289	4.6	2,585	5.0	13,704	4.6
Widowed	6,737	1.9	839	1.6	5,898	2.0
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	591,607	99.7	92,066	99.8	499,541	99.6

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

Indicator	Mjini Magharibi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	2,071	0.3	153	0.2	1,918	0.4
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	480,382	81.9	65,281	71.4	415,101	83.8
Population with Birth Notification	14,646	2.5	3,012	3.3	11,634	2.3
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	16,062	5.9	2,296	5.1	13,765	6.1
Male	7,528	5.7	1,105	5.0	6,424	5.8
Female	8,534	6.1	1,191	5.3	7,343	6.3
Diaspora						
Total	12,168	2.1	496	0.5	11,672	2.4
Male	7,008	2.5	326	0.7	6,682	2.8
Female	5,160	1.7	170	0.4	4,990	1.9
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	445,160	88.9	64,145	85.0	381,015	89.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	327,298	93.1	46,430	89.9	280,868	93.6
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	122,067	97.8	16,429	95.9	105,638	98.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	222,066	96.6	32,221	94.0	189,845	97.0
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	94,625	91.9	14,568	89.4	80,057	92.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	445,160	88.9	64,145	85.0	381,015	89.6
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	196,836	100.0	26,257	100.0	170,579	100.0
Primary School	31,994	16.0	5,247	20.0	26,747	16.0
Training after Primary	927	0.5	122	0.5	805	0.5
Secondary School	151,716	77.1	19,886	75.7	131,830	77.3
Training after Secondary	2,069	1.1	180	0.7	1,889	1.1
University and Others	10,130	5.1	822	3.1	9,308	5.5
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	4,517	2.8	777	2.8	3,740	2.8
Professionals	8,724	5.4	1,028	3.7	7,696	5.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	15,161	9.4	1,927	7.0	13,233	9.9
Clerks	6,524	4.0	467	1.7	6,057	4.5
Small Business Managers	4,010	2.5	287	1.0	3,723	2.8
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	45,194	28.0	5,077	18.4	40,117	29.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	11,560	7.2	1,201	4.3	10,358	7.7
Crafts and Related Workers	24,241	15.0	3,690	13.3	20,551	15.3
Farmers	13,289	8.2	7,773	28.1	5,517	4.1
Livestock Keepers	1,756	1.1	568	2.1	1,188	0.9
Fishermen	3,924	2.4	948	3.4	2,975	2.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	5,148	3.2	653	2.4	4,495	3.4
Elementary Occupations	12,592	7.8	2,459	8.9	10,133	7.6
Others	4,654	2.9	710	2.6	3,944	2.9
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	181	0.03	37	0.02	144	0.95
Seeing	10,927	1.86	1,555	0.93	9,372	61.93
Hearing	4,847	0.83	817	0.49	4,030	26.63

Indicator	Mjini Magharibi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Walking	4,384	0.75	677	0.4	3,707	24.5
Remembering	3,731	0.64	572	0.34	3,159	20.87
Self-Care	2,959	0.5	416	0.25	2,543	16.8
Other Disability	69	0.01	5	0	64	0.42
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	78,697	69.8	16,005	82.8	62,692	67.1
Living without Paying any Rent	13,083	11.6	2,105	10.9	10,979	11.8
Rented Privately	16,221	14.4	767	4	15,454	16.5
Rented by Employer	1,185	1.1	100	0.5	1,086	1.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	2,386	2.1	107	0.6	2,279	2.4
Owned by Employer (Free)	833	0.7	187	1	646	0.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	311	0.3	50	0.3	260	0.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	9,229	8.2	1,255	6.5	7,973	8.5
Cement Bricks	98,240	87.2	14,453	74.8	83,787	89.7
Sundried Bricks	1,121	1.0	501	2.6	620	0.7
Baked Bricks	242	0.2	95	0.5	147	0.2
Timber	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	29	0.0	19	0.1	9	0.0
Poles and Mud	3,708	3.3	2,897	15.0	811	0.9
Grass	135	0.1	88	0.5	47	0.1
Tent	8	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	8,797	7.8	4,465	23.1	4,333	4.6
Non Earth	103,919	92.2	14,854	76.9	89,062	95.4
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	104,271	92.5	15,663	81.1	88,609	94.9
Grass/Leaves	4,845	4.3	3,448	17.8	1,397	1.5
Mud and Leaves	159	0.1	119	0.6	41	0.0
Others	3441.0	3.1	91	0.5	3,350	3.6
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	30,179	26.8	11,672	60.4	18,507	19.8
Electricity	77,704	68.9	6,179	32.0	71,525	76.6
Others	4,832	4.3	1,469	7.6	3,363	3.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	39,514	35.1	12,747	66.0	26,767	28.7
Charcoal	60,606	53.8	5,382	27.90	55,224	59.1
Kerosene	2,978	2.6	407	2.10	2,571	2.8
Electricity	8,403	7.5	694	3.60	7,708	8.3
Others	1,216	1.1	92	0.50	1,125	1.2

Indicator	Mjini Magharibi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	80,729	71.6	12,938	67.0	67,791	72.6
Other Protected Sources	23,817	21.1	2,293	11.9	21,524	23.0
Unprotected Sources	8,169	7.2	4,089	21.2	4,080	4.4
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	65,404	58.0	9,549	49.4	55,854	59.8
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	3,593	3.2	497	2.6	3,096	3.3
Pit Latrine	42,692	37.9	8,588	44.5	34,102	36.5
Others	85	0.1	17	0.1	67	0.1
No Facility	945	0.8	668	3.5	277	0.3
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	25,113	22.3	32	0.2	25,081	26.9
Burnt	28,360	25.2	7,428	38.4	20,932	22.4
Roadside Dumping	871	0.8	113	0.6	759	0.8
Burying/Pit	12,305	10.9	3,371	17.4	8,934	9.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	46,067	40.9	8,377	43.4	37,690	40.4
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	86,778	77.0	14,768	76.4	72,009	77.1
Mobile Phone	103,555	91.9	16,714	86.5	86,840	93.0
Hand Hoe	38,838	34.5	12,498	64.7	26,340	28.2
Television	66,511	59.0	5,429	28.1	61,082	65.4
Land or Farm	24,668	21.9	5,963	30.9	18,705	20.0
House	75,270	66.8	15,471	80.1	59,799	64.0
Bicycle	51,882	46.0	10,532	54.5	41,350	44.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	19,465	17.3	2,580	13.4	16,885	18.1
Power Tiller	406	0.4	89	0.5	317	0.3
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	995	0.9	82	0.4	913	1.0
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	1,214	1.1	111	0.6	1,103	1.2
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	21,331	18.9	2,693	13.9	18,638	20.0
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	609	0.5	58	0.3	551	0.6
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	2,189	1.9	264	1.4	1,925	2.1
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	56	0.0	7	0.0	49	0.1

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

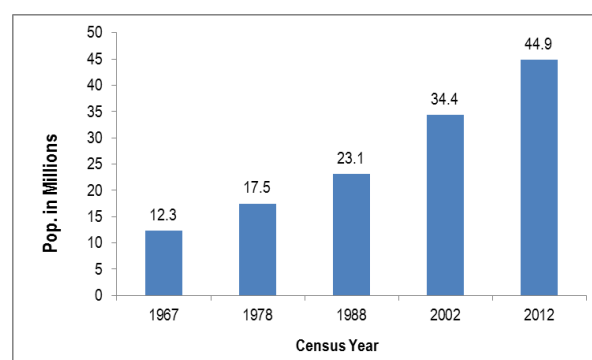
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

The 2012 PHC was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act No. 1, of 2002. The Act, *inter alia*, mandates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania. In this respect, the Director General of NBS was responsible for planning the overall organization and technical administration of the Census. Furthermore, the NBS Director General was the Accounting Officer and in charge of all Census operations. 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 or districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

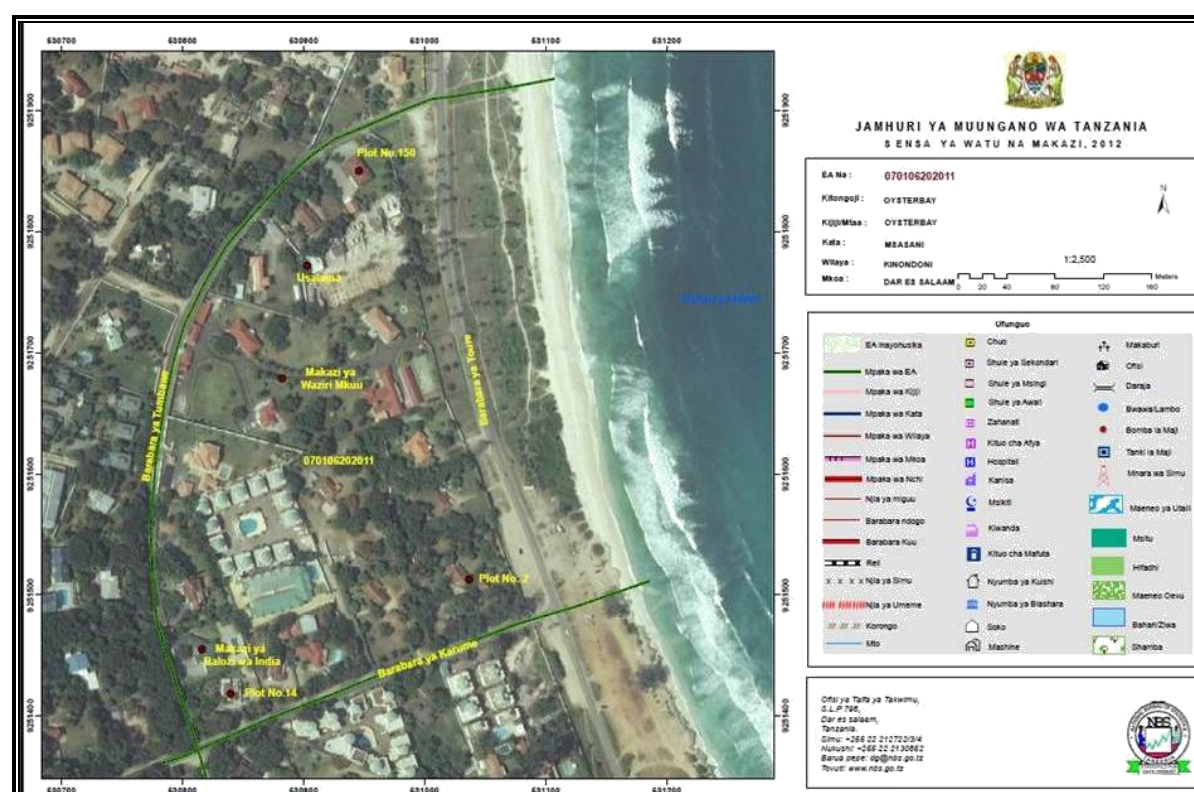
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater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

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

One of the most important aspects of the Census preparations was to undertake a Pilot Census enumeration a year before the actual Census enumeration. The Pilot Census was intended to test the Census protocol for the 2012 PHC. The Pilot census started on the 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 2012 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, 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 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 those EAs that were located in remote areas. Nevertheless, by the 8th September, 2012 the enumeration exercise was complete in all EAs.

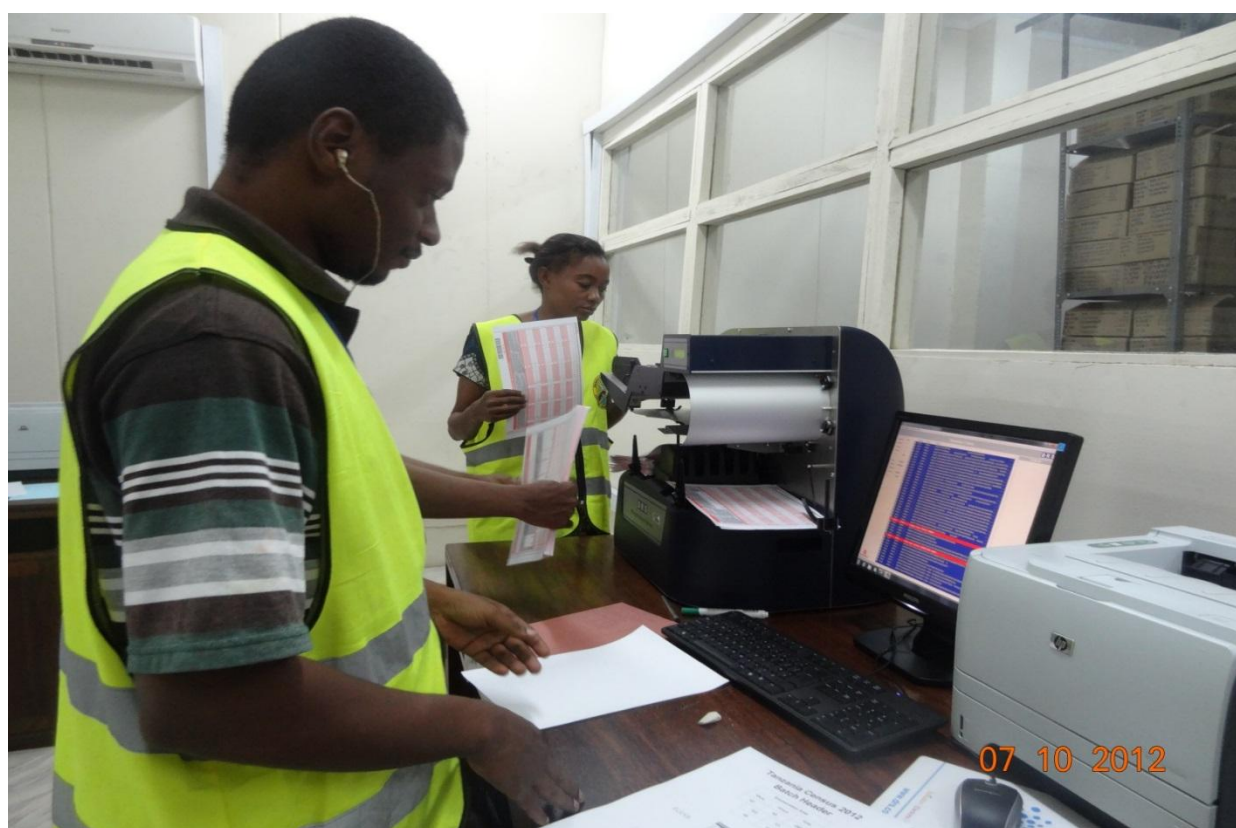
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

Population is a source of labour for the production of goods and services and is responsible for the consumption of various products. The size, structure, distribution and quality of a population are among the important parameters for economic development. However, population growth increases demand for food, water, energy and other natural resources for its survival and development, which subsequently increases consumption of natural resources. The growth and distribution of 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 the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Inmate institutions (24 people) while in urban areas it was in Orphanage Centres (108 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	593,678	100.00	92,219	100.00	501,459	100.00
Private Households	586,882	98.86	91,388	99.10	495,494	98.81
Special Institutions	1,527	0.26	225	0.24	1,302	0.26
Inmates Institutions	282	0.05	24	0.03	258	0.05
Hotel and Tourist Camps	909	0.15	56	0.06	853	0.17
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	456	0.08	-	-	456	0.09
Travellers/In transit	343	0.06	79	0.09	264	0.05
Health Institutions/Facilities	475	0.08	-	-	475	0.09
Educational Institutions	643	0.11	-	-	643	0.13
Orphanage Centres	108	0.02	-	-	108	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	2,053	0.35	447	0.48	1,606	0.32

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 593,678 persons in Mjini Magharibi Region, 586,882 (99 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in urban areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households (495,494 persons) were more than five times those in rural areas (91,388 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (310,088 persons) compared to male population (283,590 persons).

Table 2.2: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Mjini Magharibi, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	593,678	100.00	283,590	100.00	310,088	100.00
Private Households	586,882	98.86	279,248	98.47	307,634	99.21
Special Institutions	1,527	0.26	1,199	0.42	328	0.11
Inmates Institutions	282	0.05	277	0.10	5	0.00
Hotel and Tourist Camps	909	0.15	553	0.19	356	0.11
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	456	0.08	444	0.16	12	0.00
Travellers/In transit	343	0.06	243	0.09	100	0.03
Health Institutions/Facilities	475	0.08	257	0.09	218	0.07
Educational Institutions	643	0.11	286	0.10	357	0.12
Orphanage Centres	108	0.02	75	0.03	33	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	2,053	0.35	1,008	0.36	1,045	0.34

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Mjini Magharibi Region in 2012 was 0.6 million. Out of that, 84.5 percent (0.5 million) were residing in urban areas and 15.5 percent (0.1 million) resided in rural areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Mjini Magharibi Region was 4.2 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 2.7 percent while in urban areas it was 4.5 percent. The average annual growth rate of Mjini Magharibi Region decreased from 4.5 percent during the 1988-2002 to 4.2 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators; Mjini Magharibi 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					
Mjini Magharibi Region	208,571	390,074	593,678	87.0	52.2	4.5	4.2	16.5
Rural	48,042	70,593	92,219	46.9	30.6	2.7	2.7	25.9
Urban	160,529	319,481	501,459	99.0	57.0	4.9	4.5	15.4

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 period vary across the two districts. Magharibi district had a higher growth rate (7.0 percent) than Mjini district (0.8 percent).

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

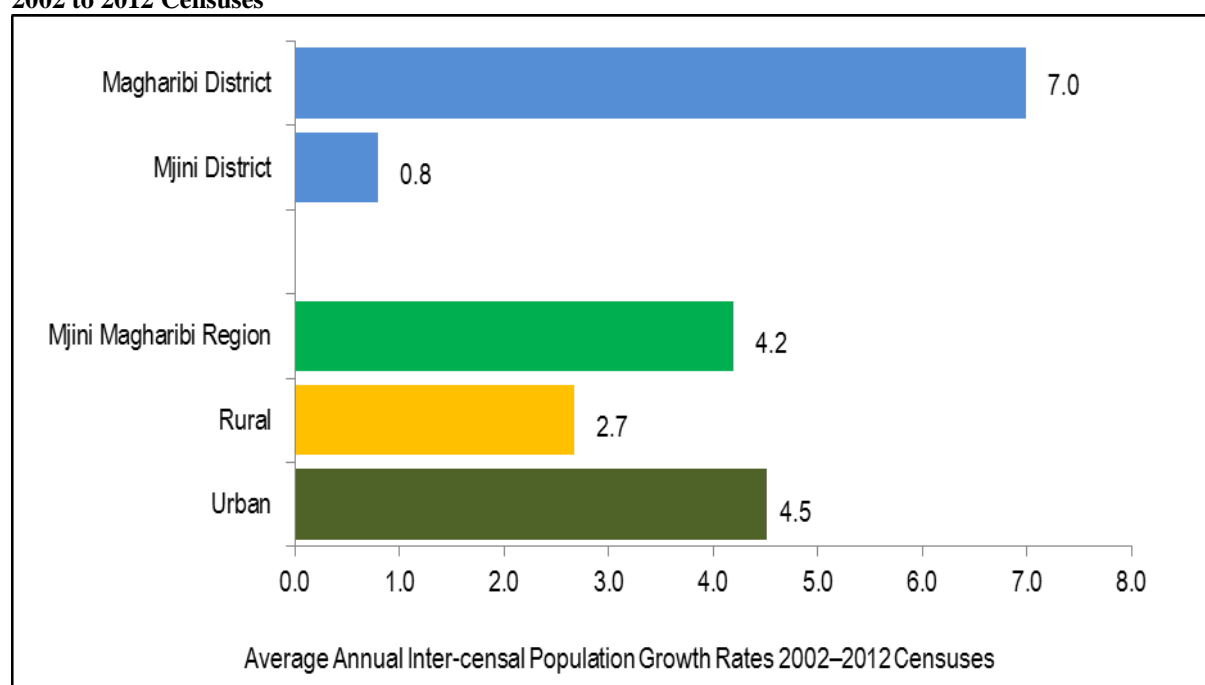


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Mjini Magharibi Region increased from 3.8 percent in 1978/88 to 4.5 percent in 1988/2002 but decreased to 4.2 percent in 2002/12.

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

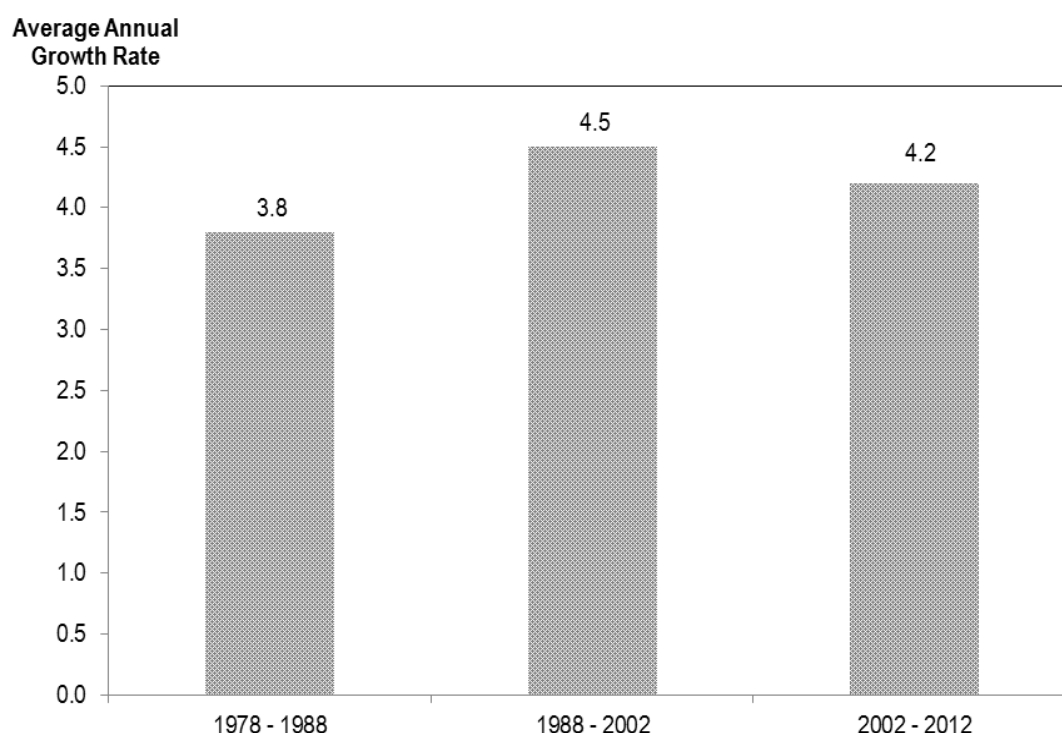


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Mjini Magharibi Region increased by 52 percent from 2002 to 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Mjini Magharibi Region increased by 87 percent. Population increase was recorded in the two districts inof Mjini Magharibi Region from 2002 to 2012 Census. Magharibi District had a bigger percentage change (101) than Mjini District (8 percent).

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

District	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Mjini Magharibi Region	208,571	390,074	593,678	87.0	52.2	4.5	4.2	15.5	16.5
Rural	48,042	70,593	92,219	46.9	30.6	2.7	2.7	25.2	25.9
Urban	160,529	319,481	501,459	99.0	57.0	4.9	4.5	14.1	15.4
Magharibi	50,945	184,204	370,645	261.6	101.2	9.2	7.0	7.6	9.9
Mjini	157,626	205,870	223,033	30.6	8.3	1.9	0.8	36.3	86.6

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban areas in Mjini Magharibi Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. The district with a larger proportion

of population was Magharibi with 62.4 percent (370,645 persons) and Mjini District had 37.6 percent (223,033) of the total population.

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in urban areas (501,459 persons) was more than five times that of rural areas (92,219 persons).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	593,678	100.0	92,219	100.0	501,459	100.0
Magharibi	370,645	62.4	92,219	100.0	278,426	55.5
Mjini	223,033	37.6	N/A	N/A	223,033	44.5

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mjini District council has no rural component

Table 2.6 presents Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban Areas in Mjini Magharibi Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.07 million in 2002 to 0.09 million in 2012, an increase of 31 percent between the 2002 to 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.3 million in 2002 to 0.5 million in 2012, an increase of 57 percent.

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

District	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002-2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Mjini Magharibi Region	70,593	92,219	30.6	319,481	501,459	57.0
Magharibi	70,593	92,219	30.6	113,611	278,426	145.1
Mjini	N/A	N/A	N/A	205,870	223,033	8.3

Note:

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

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

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

The overall sex ratio for Mjini Magharibi Region was 92 males for every 100 females. For Mjini Magharibi rural, the sex ratio was 95 and for Mjini Magharibi urban it was 91 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios for the population aged 40 to 44 years and 50 to 69 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups as observed in Mjini Magharibi Region. Regarding Mjini Magharibi rural, the sex ratios were above 100 for population aged 5 to 9 years, 35 to 44 years and 50 to 79 years. On the other hand, Mjini Magharibi urban sex ratios were more than 100 for population aged 40 to 44 years and 50 to 69 years.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	593,678	100.0	283,590	100.0	310,088	100.0	91.5
0–4	86,734	14.6	43,251	15.3	43,483	14.0	99.5
5–9	77,878	13.1	38,034	13.4	39,844	12.8	95.5
10–14	71,780	12.1	34,950	12.3	36,830	11.9	94.9
15–19	63,900	10.8	29,173	10.3	34,727	11.2	84.0
20–24	62,614	10.5	27,502	9.7	35,112	11.3	78.3
25–29	51,956	8.8	23,040	8.1	28,916	9.3	79.7
30–34	43,594	7.3	20,059	7.1	23,535	7.6	85.2
35–39	36,632	6.2	17,653	6.2	18,979	6.1	93.0
40–44	28,396	4.8	14,432	5.1	13,964	4.5	103.4
45–49	23,214	3.9	10,945	3.9	12,269	4.0	89.2
50–54	16,063	2.7	8,577	3.0	7,486	2.4	114.6
55–59	9,673	1.6	5,374	1.9	4,299	1.4	125.0
60–64	8,491	1.4	4,565	1.6	3,926	1.3	116.3
65–69	4,391	0.7	2,343	0.8	2,048	0.7	114.4
70–74	4,005	0.7	1,875	0.7	2,130	0.7	88.0
75–79	1,641	0.3	779	0.3	862	0.3	90.4
80+	2,716	0.5	1,038	0.4	1,678	0.5	61.9

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	92,219	100.0	44,926	100.0	47,293	100.0	95.0
0–4	15,997	17.3	7,986	17.8	8,011	16.9	99.7
5–9	13,068	14.2	6,549	14.6	6,519	13.8	100.5
10–14	10,855	11.8	5,361	11.9	5,494	11.6	97.6
15–19	8,716	9.5	4,165	9.3	4,551	9.6	91.5
20–24	8,552	9.3	3,553	7.9	4,999	10.6	71.1
25–29	8,001	8.7	3,356	7.5	4,645	9.8	72.2
30–34	7,473	8.1	3,722	8.3	3,751	7.9	99.2
35–39	5,862	6.4	3,109	6.9	2,753	5.8	112.9
40–44	3,976	4.3	2,102	4.7	1,874	4.0	112.2
45–49	3,354	3.6	1,626	3.6	1,728	3.7	94.1
50–54	2,200	2.4	1,173	2.6	1,027	2.2	114.2
55–59	1,214	1.3	702	1.6	512	1.1	137.1
60–64	1,104	1.2	583	1.3	521	1.1	111.9
65–69	577	0.6	326	0.7	251	0.5	129.9
70–74	616	0.7	314	0.7	302	0.6	104.0
75–79	212	0.2	114	0.3	98	0.2	116.3
80+	442	0.5	185	0.4	257	0.5	72.0

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	501,459	100.0	238,664	100.0	262,795	100.0	90.8
0–4	70,737	14.1	35,265	14.8	35,472	13.5	99.4
5–9	64,810	12.9	31,485	13.2	33,325	12.7	94.5
10–14	60,925	12.1	29,589	12.4	31,336	11.9	94.4
15–19	55,184	11.0	25,008	10.5	30,176	11.5	82.9
20–24	54,062	10.8	23,949	10.0	30,113	11.5	79.5
25–29	43,955	8.8	19,684	8.2	24,271	9.2	81.1
30–34	36,121	7.2	16,337	6.8	19,784	7.5	82.6
35–39	30,770	6.1	14,544	6.1	16,226	6.2	89.6
40–44	24,420	4.9	12,330	5.2	12,090	4.6	102.0
45–49	19,860	4.0	9,319	3.9	10,541	4.0	88.4
50–54	13,863	2.8	7,404	3.1	6,459	2.5	114.6
55–59	8,459	1.7	4,672	2.0	3,787	1.4	123.4
60–64	7,387	1.5	3,982	1.7	3,405	1.3	116.9
65–69	3,814	0.8	2,017	0.8	1,797	0.7	112.2
70–74	3,389	0.7	1,561	0.7	1,828	0.7	85.4
75–79	1,429	0.3	665	0.3	764	0.3	87.0
80+	2,274	0.5	853	0.4	1,421	0.5	60.0

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

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

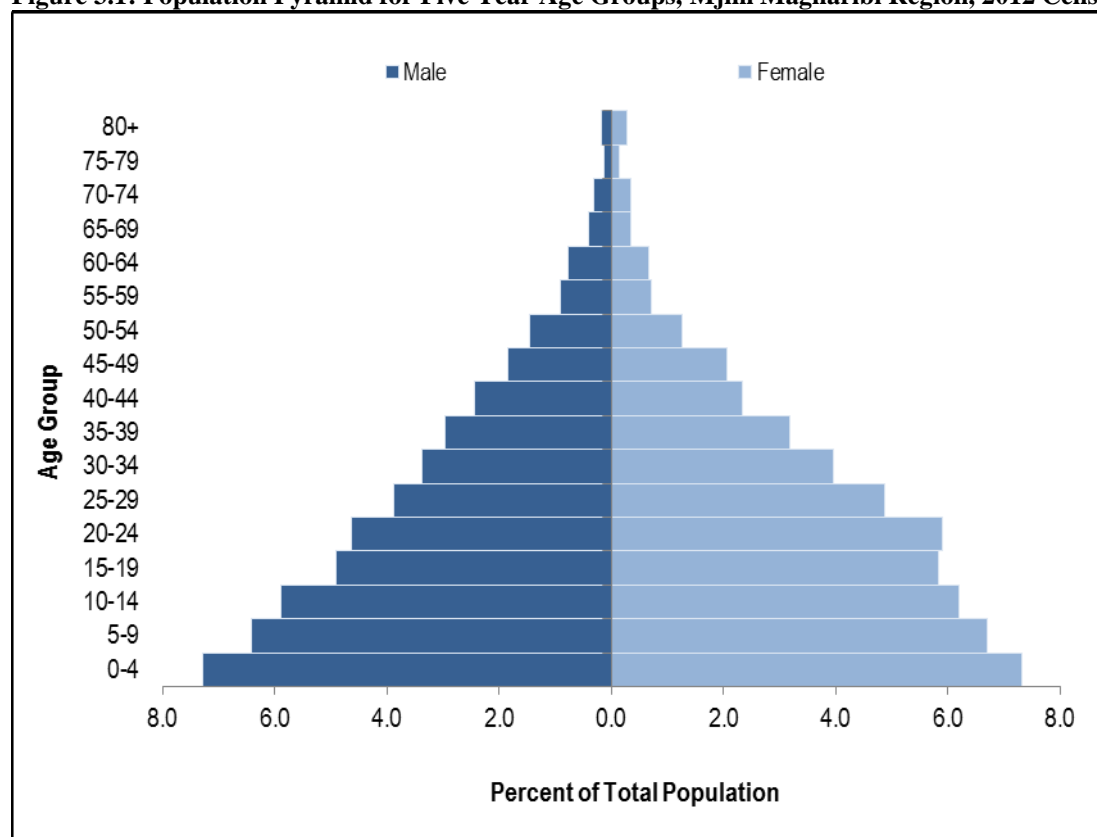


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Rural, 2012 Census

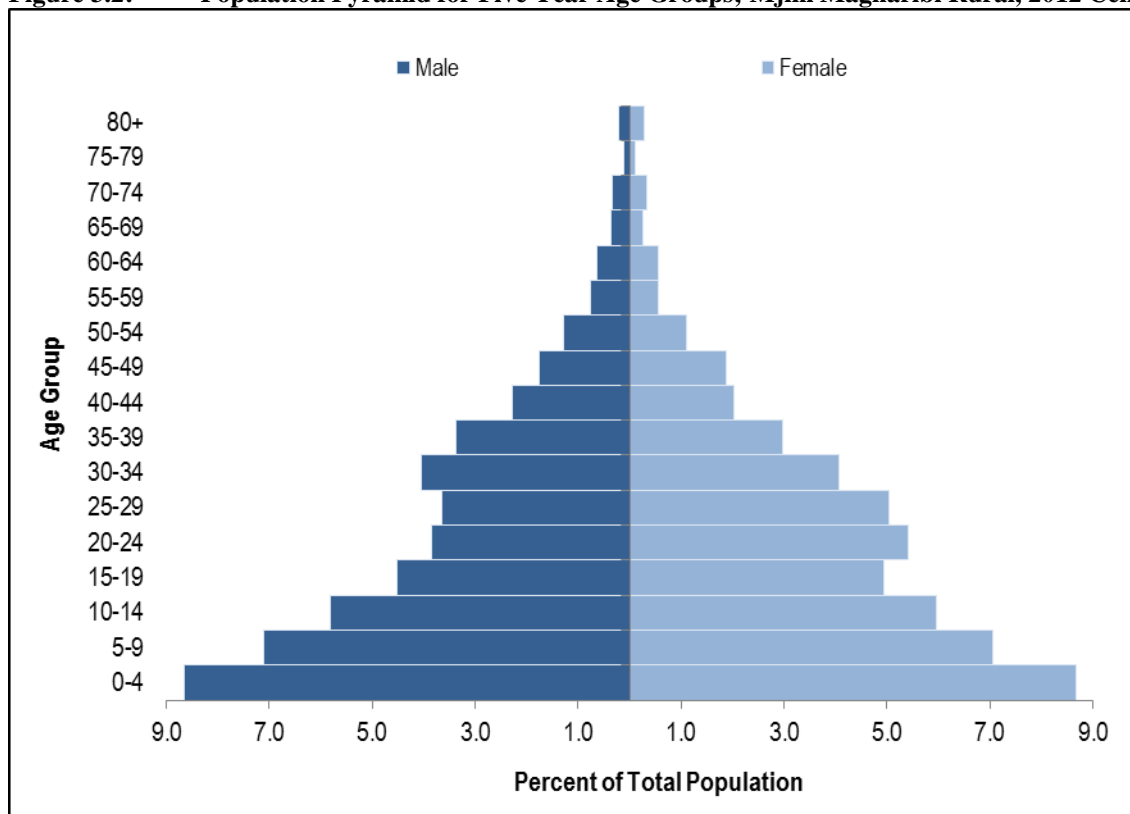
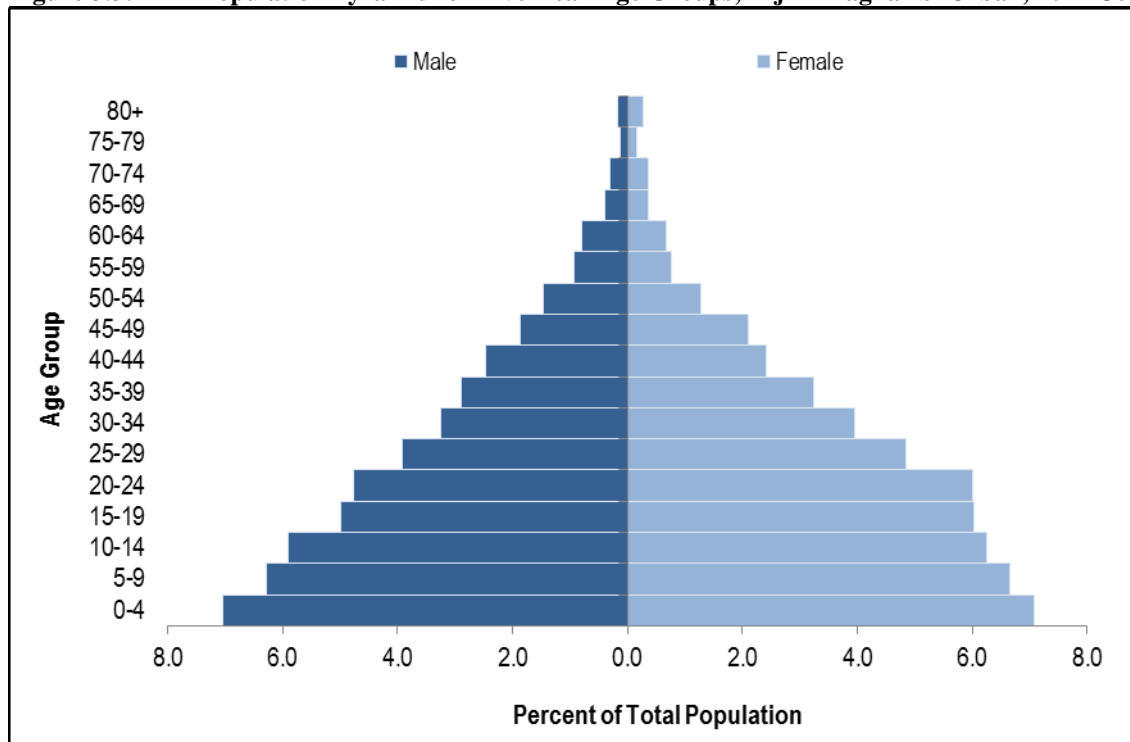


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population constituting 39.8 percent of Mjini Magharibi total population below 15 years of age and only two (2) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

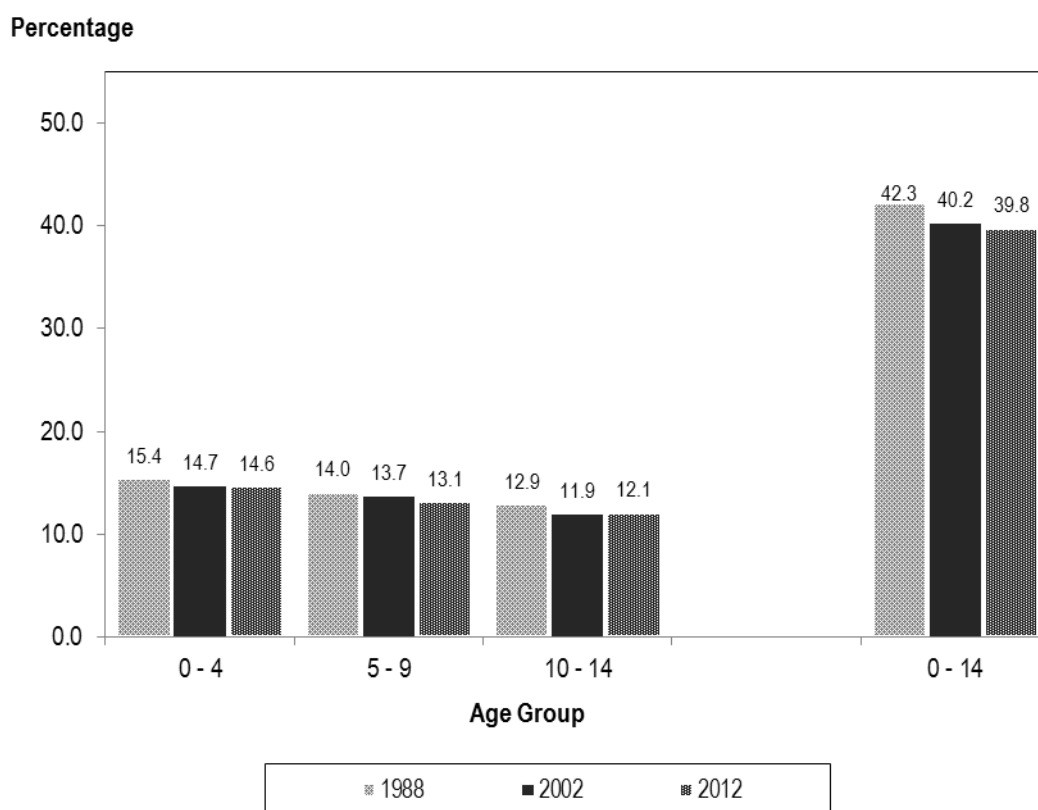
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Mjini Magharibi		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	593,678	100.0	92,219	100.0	501,459	100.0
Male	283,590	47.8	44,926	48.7	238,664	47.6
Female	310,088	52.2	47,293	51.3	262,795	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	18,706	3.2	3,541	3.8	15,165	3.0
Male	9,389	3.3	1,823	4.1	7,566	3.2
Female	9,317	3.0	1,718	3.6	7,599	2.9
Children (0–4 years)	86,734	14.6	15,997	17.3	70,737	14.1
Male	43,251	15.3	7,986	17.8	35,265	14.8
Female	43,483	14.0	8,011	16.9	35,472	13.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	236,392	39.8	39,920	43.3	196,472	39.2
Male	116,235	41.0	19,896	44.3	96,339	40.4
Female	120,157	38.7	20,024	42.3	100,133	38.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	273,700	46.1	45,140	48.9	228,560	45.6
Male	133,578	47.1	22,427	49.9	111,151	46.6
Female	140,122	45.2	22,713	48.0	117,409	44.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	126,514	21.3	17,268	18.7	109,246	21.8
Male	56,675	20.0	7,718	17.2	48,957	20.5
Female	69,839	22.5	9,550	20.2	60,289	22.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	233,912	39.4	34,698	37.6	199,214	39.7
Male	105,730	37.3	15,854	35.3	89,876	37.7
Female	128,182	41.3	18,844	39.8	109,338	41.6
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	103,473	17.4	16,365	17.7	87,108	17.4
Male	50,380	17.8	8,082	18.0	42,298	17.7
Female	53,093	17.1	8,283	17.5	44,810	17.1
Secondary School (14–17 years)	50,557	8.5	7,135	7.7	43,422	8.7
Male	23,650	8.3	3,471	7.7	20,179	8.5
Female	26,907	8.7	3,664	7.7	23,243	8.8
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	344,533	58.0	50,452	54.7	294,081	58.6
Male	161,320	56.9	24,091	53.6	137,229	57.5
Female	183,213	59.1	26,361	55.7	156,852	59.7
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	167,502	54.0	24,301	51.4	143,201	54.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	21,244	3.6	2,951	3.2	18,293	3.6
Male	10,600	3.7	1,522	3.4	9,078	3.8
Female	10,644	3.4	1,429	3.0	9,215	3.5
Elderly Population (65+ years)	12,753	2.1	1,847	2.0	10,906	2.2
Male	6,035	2.1	939	2.1	5,096	2.1
Female	6,718	2.2	908	1.9	5,810	2.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		72		83		71

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

The proportion of population below 15 years of age decreased from 42 percent in 1988 and 2002 Census to 39.8 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal increase indicates a slow pace of fertility increase in the region over the 24 years period.

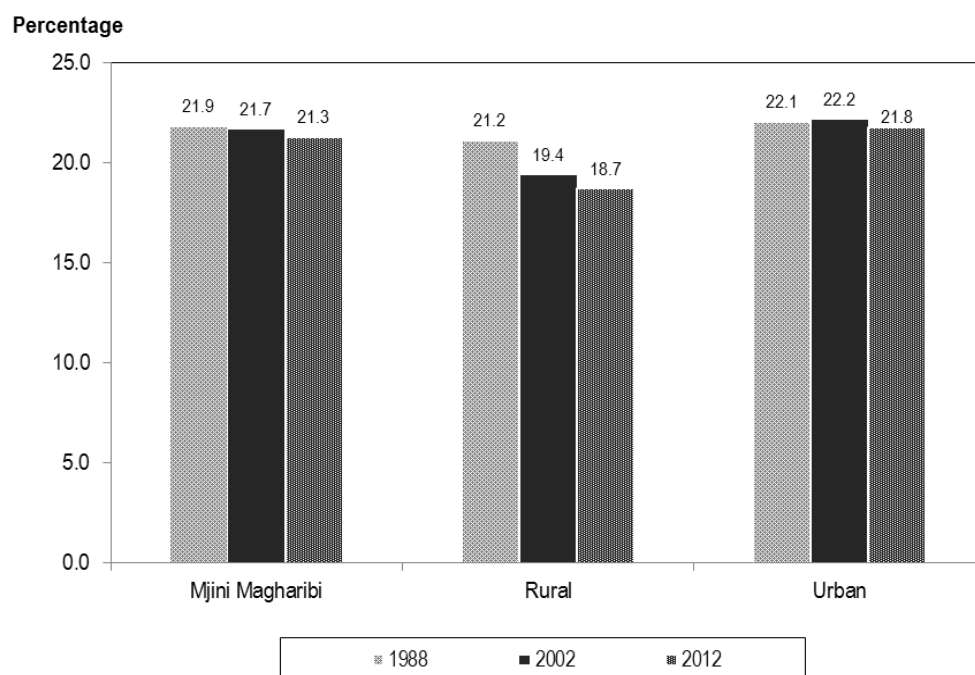
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Mjini Magharibi Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

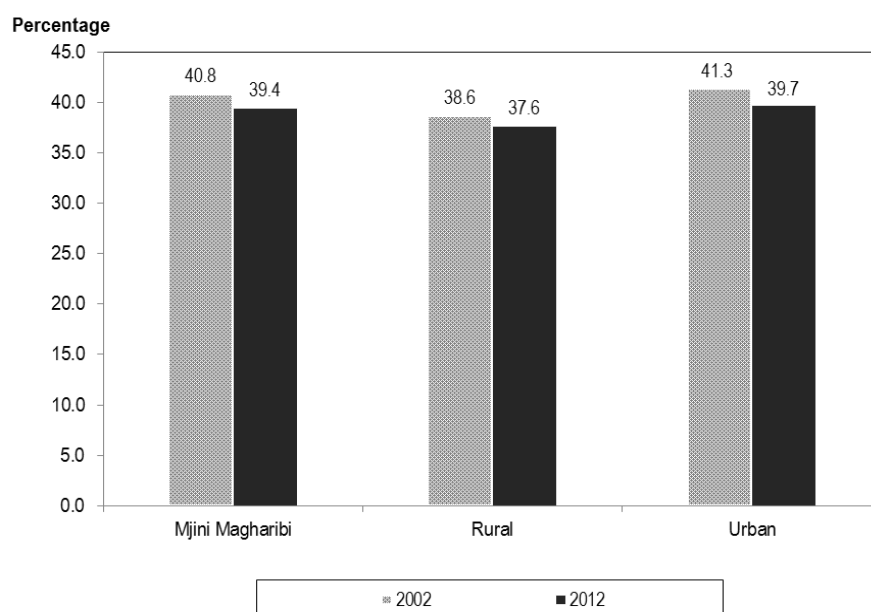
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Mjini Magharibi Region, Mjini Magharibi rural and Mjini Magharibi urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Mjini Magharibi Region decreased from 21.9 percent in 1988 and 2002 to 21.3 percent in 2012 census. It decreased from 21 percent in 1988 to approximately 19 percent in 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion remained around 22 percent in Mjini Magharibi urban over the same period.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased from 41 percent in 2002 to 39.4 percent in 2012 for Mjini Magharibi Region and slightly decreased from 38.6 to 37.6 percent for Mjini Magharibi rural and, for Mjini Magharibi urban, it slightly decreased from 41.3 percent from 2002 to 39.7 percent in the 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

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

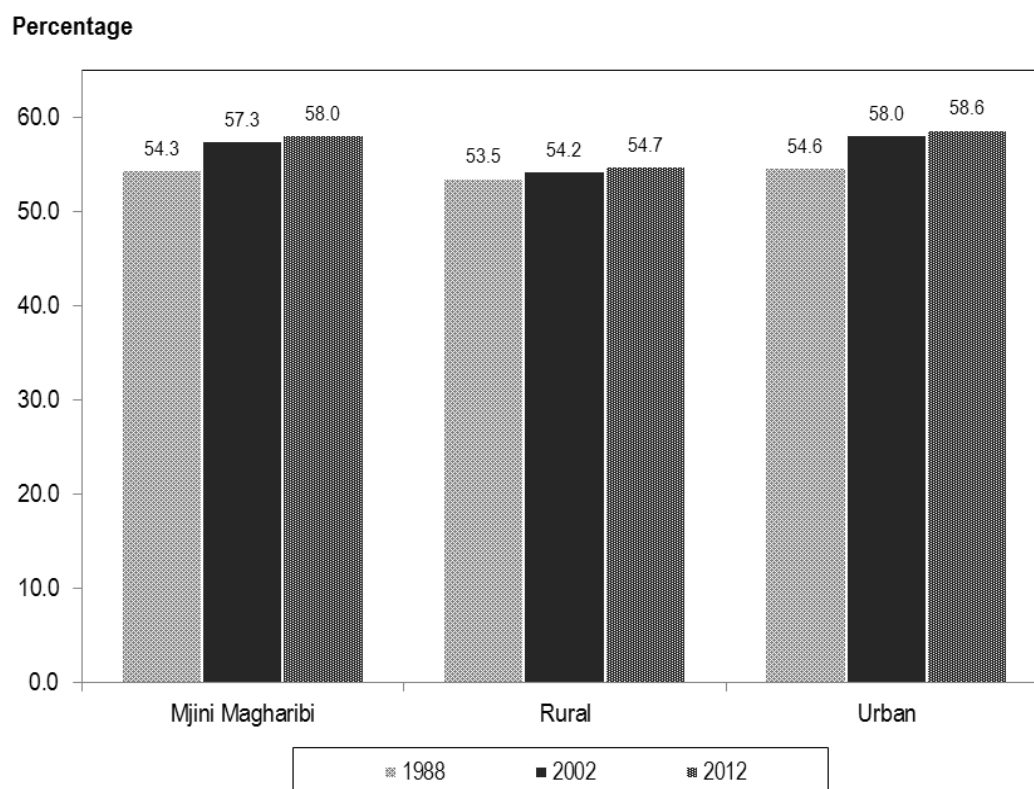


3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Mjini Magharibi's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 54.3 percent in 1988 Census to 57.3 percent in 2002 to 58 percent in

2012. It increased from 53.5 percent in 1988 to 54.7 percent in 2012 Census for Mjini Magharibi rural. On the other hand, it increased from 54.6 to 58.6 percent in Mjini Magharibi urban over the same period, as shown in Figure 3.7.

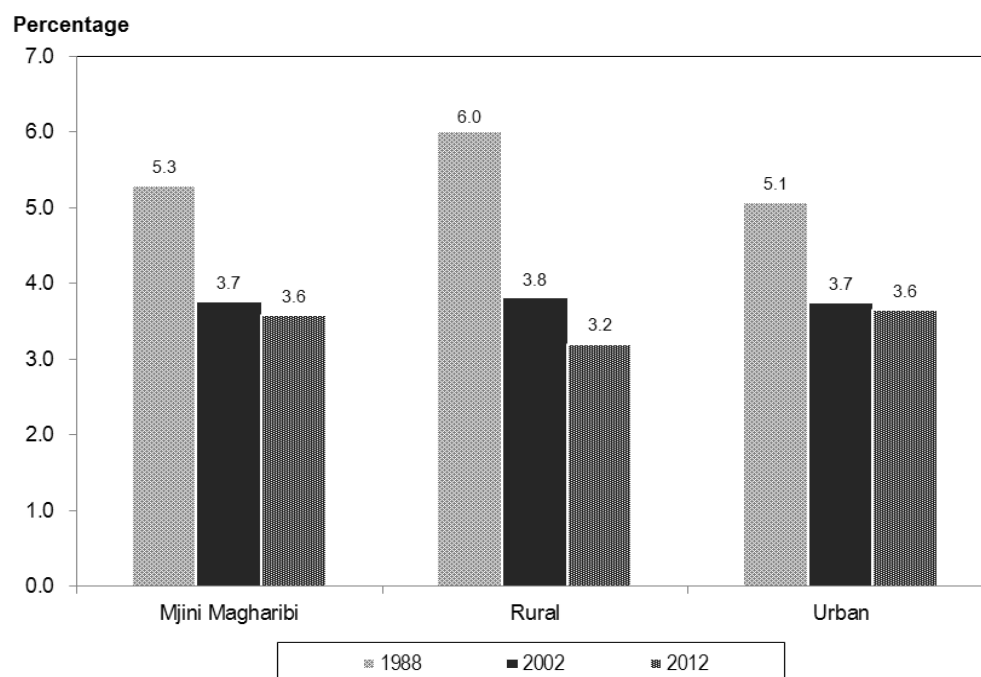
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Mjini Magharibi Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region decreased from five (5.3) percent in 1988 to 3.6 percent in 2012 Census. The same trend was observed in Mjini Magharibi urban. It decreased from six (6) percent to three (3.2) percent in Mjini Magharibi rural (Figure 3.8).

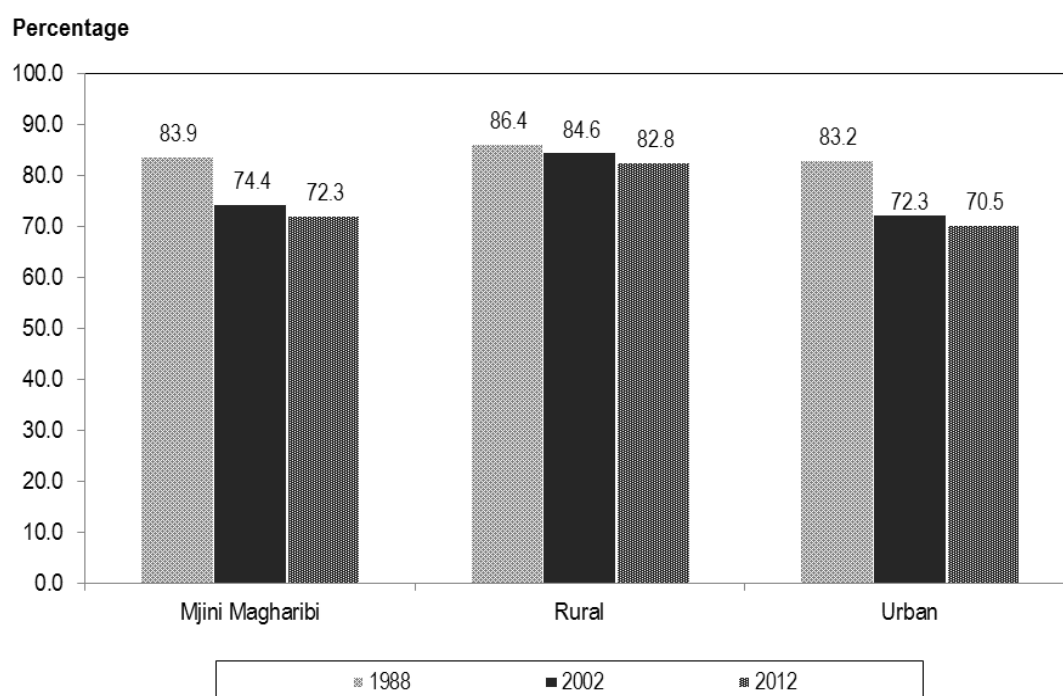
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Mjini Magharibi Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Mjini Magharibi age dependency ratio was 72 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 72 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Mjini Magharibi Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



Chapter Four

Household Composition

4.1 Introduction

The 2012 PHC collected information from private and collective households. The information, which was based on household characteristics and composition, included the number of persons in households, their sex and relationship to the household head.

According to the 2012 PHC, a private household was defined as a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, having the same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. In consideration of the fact that the 2012 PHC enumeration was *de facto*, some modifications were made to the above definition. For instance, visitors were also included as members of the household if they were present in the household on the census night. On the other hand, usual members of the household were excluded if they had spent the census night outside the household, unless they were away on night duty or were on fishing or hunting trip and the like.

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (113,420) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Mjini Magharibi Region had a total of 112,716 private households. Seventeen (17.1) percent of the private households (19,320 households) were in rural areas and 82.9 percent (93,396 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). Sixty nine (69.3) percent and 30.7 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Mjini Magharibi 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	112,716	78,147	69.3	34,569	30.7	19,320	17.1	13,983	17.9	5,337	15.4	93,396	82.9	64,164	82.1	29,232	84.6	
< 10	22	11	50.0	11	50.0	8	36.4	2	18.2	6	54.5	14	63.6	9	81.8	5	45.5	
10-14	82	44	53.7	38	46.3	14	17.1	5	11.4	9	23.7	68	82.9	39	88.6	29	76.3	
15-19	659	373	56.6	286	43.4	148	22.5	102	27.3	46	16.1	511	77.5	271	72.7	240	83.9	
20-24	4,889	2,890	59.1	1,999	40.9	935	19.1	652	22.6	283	14.2	3,954	80.9	2,238	77.4	1,716	85.8	
25-29	11,933	8,367	70.1	3,566	29.9	2,346	19.7	1,796	21.5	550	15.4	9,587	80.3	6,571	78.5	3,016	84.6	
30-34	16,476	12,129	73.6	4,347	26.4	3,504	21.3	2,762	22.8	742	17.1	12,972	78.7	9,367	77.2	3,605	82.9	
35-39	17,522	12,958	74.0	4,564	26.0	3,342	19.1	2,597	20.0	745	16.3	14,180	80.9	10,361	80.0	3,819	83.7	
40-44	15,869	11,506	72.5	4,363	27.5	2,474	15.6	1,795	15.6	679	15.6	13,395	84.4	9,711	84.4	3,684	84.4	
45-49	13,895	9,038	65.0	4,857	35.0	2,133	15.4	1,358	15.0	775	16.0	11,762	84.6	7,680	85.0	4,082	84.0	
50-54	10,638	7,281	68.4	3,357	31.6	1,512	14.2	1,015	13.9	497	14.8	9,126	85.8	6,266	86.1	2,860	85.2	
55-59	6,768	4,703	69.5	2,065	30.5	883	13.0	627	13.3	256	12.4	5,885	87.0	4,076	86.7	1,809	87.6	
60-64	5,916	3,898	65.9	2,018	34.1	786	13.3	503	12.9	283	14.0	5,130	86.7	3,395	87.1	1,735	86.0	
65-69	3,033	2,011	66.3	1,022	33.7	409	13.5	274	13.6	135	13.2	2,624	86.5	1,737	86.4	887	86.8	
70-74	2,599	1,549	59.6	1,050	40.4	417	16.0	255	16.5	162	15.4	2,182	84.0	1,294	83.5	888	84.6	
75-79	1,020	646	63.3	374	36.7	152	14.9	100	15.5	52	13.9	868	85.1	546	84.5	322	86.1	
80+	1,395	743	53.3	652	46.7	257	18.4	140	18.8	117	17.9	1,138	81.6	603	81.2	535	82.1	

Table 4.2 reveals that Magharibi being the district with a larger population had 63 percent of the total number of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region while Mjini District had a smaller proportion of the private households (37 percent).

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

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	100.0	19,320	17.1	93,396	82.9
Magharibi	70,995	63.0	19,320	27.2	51,675	72.8
Mjini	41,721	37.0	N/A	N/A	41,721	100.0

Note:

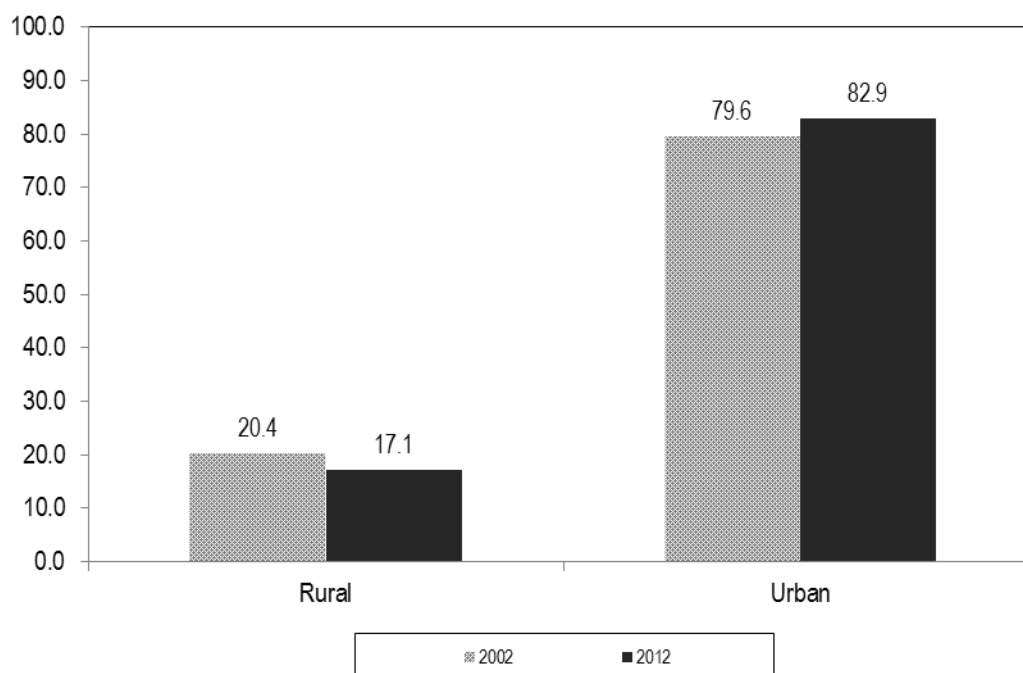
(v) N/A=Not Applicable

(vi) Mjini District council has no rural component

Figure 4.1 shows a slight increase of urban households in Mjini Magharibi Region from 79.6 percent in 2002 to 82.9 percent in 2012 Censuses while there is a decrease of rural households from 20.4 percent to 17.1 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Percentage



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Mjini Magharibi Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.2 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 5.1 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 4.7 persons per household are relatively lower than the urban ones (5.3 persons). The average household size varied notably across districts which were 5.2 persons and 5.3 persons in Magharibi and Mjini Districts respectively.

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

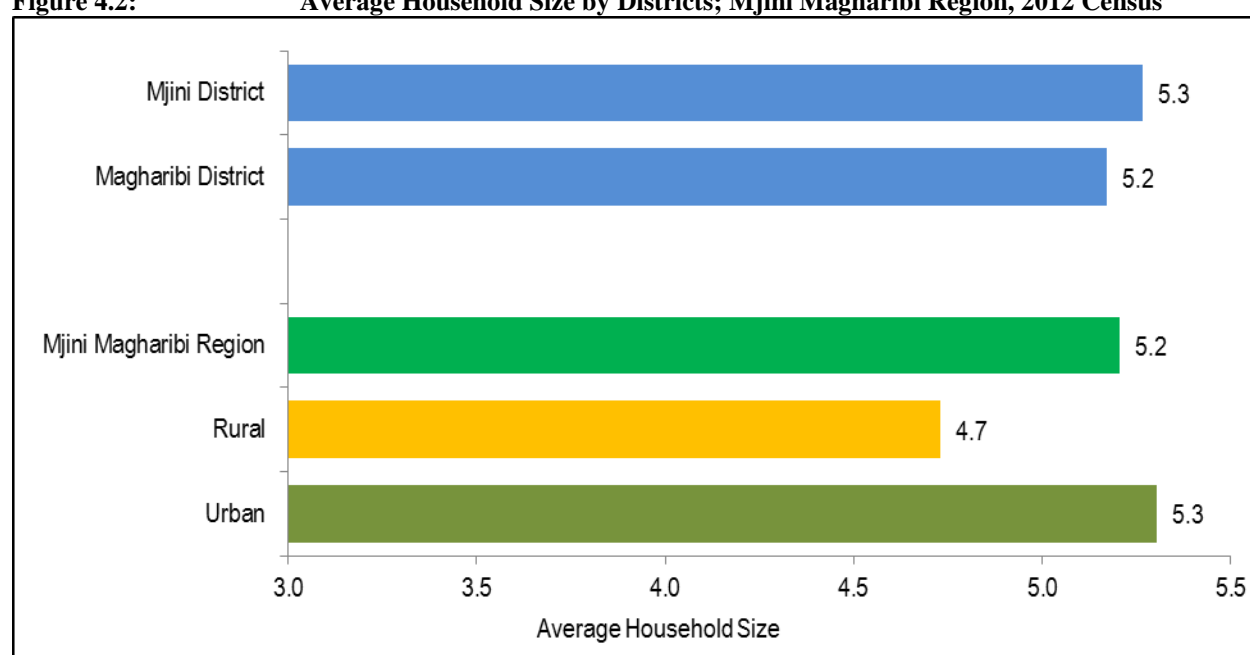


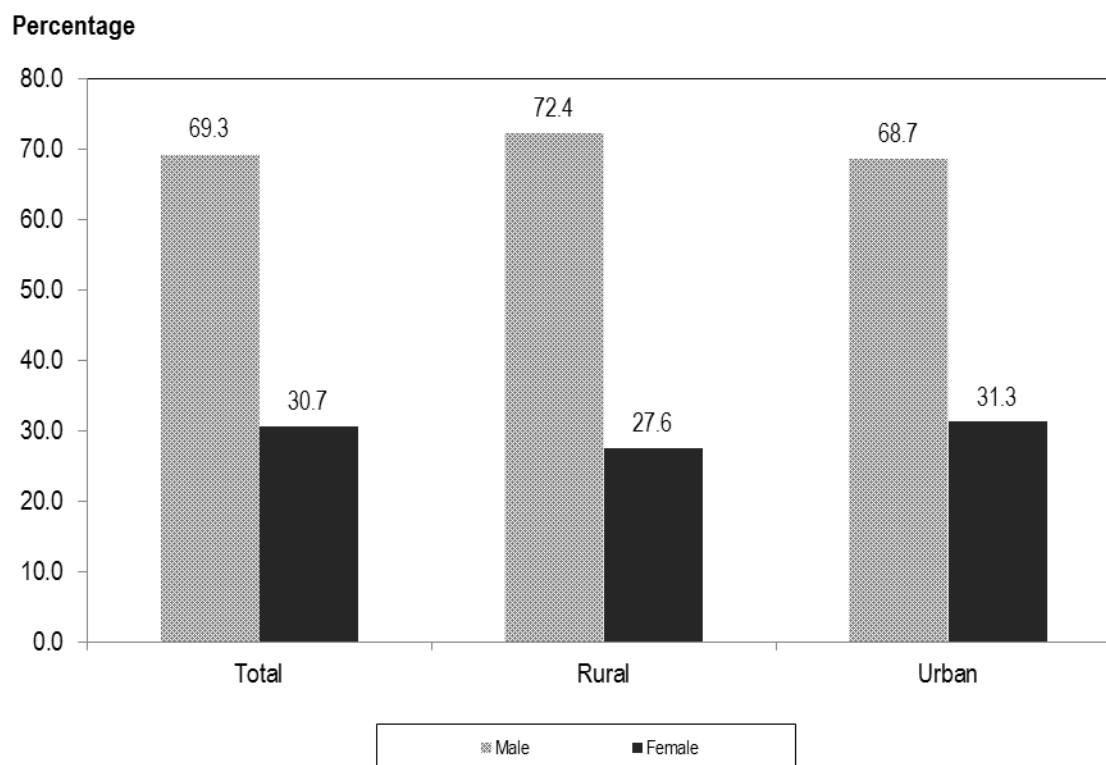
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mjini Magharibi Region	385,315	586,882	74,934	112,716	5.1	5.2
Rural	69,236	91,388	15,271	19,320	4.5	4.7
Urban	316,079	495,494	59,663	93,396	5.3	5.3

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 nine (69.3 percent) of the total private households in Mjini Magharibi Region were headed by males while about thirty one (30.7 percent) were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 72.4 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 69.3 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 27.6 percent in 2002 Census to 30.7 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mjini Magharibi Region	72.4	27.6	69.3	30.7
Rural	73.3	26.7	72.4	27.6
Urban	72.1	27.9	68.7	31.3

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.9 compared with 3.6 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 Type of Headship; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

District	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	78,147	34,569	5.2	3.6	8.9
Rural	19,320	13,983	5,337	4.7	3.2	8.8
Urban	93,396	64,164	29,232	5.3	3.7	8.9
Magharibi	70,995	50,853	20,142	5.2	3.4	9.5
Mjini	41,721	27,294	14,427	5.3	3.8	8.0

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

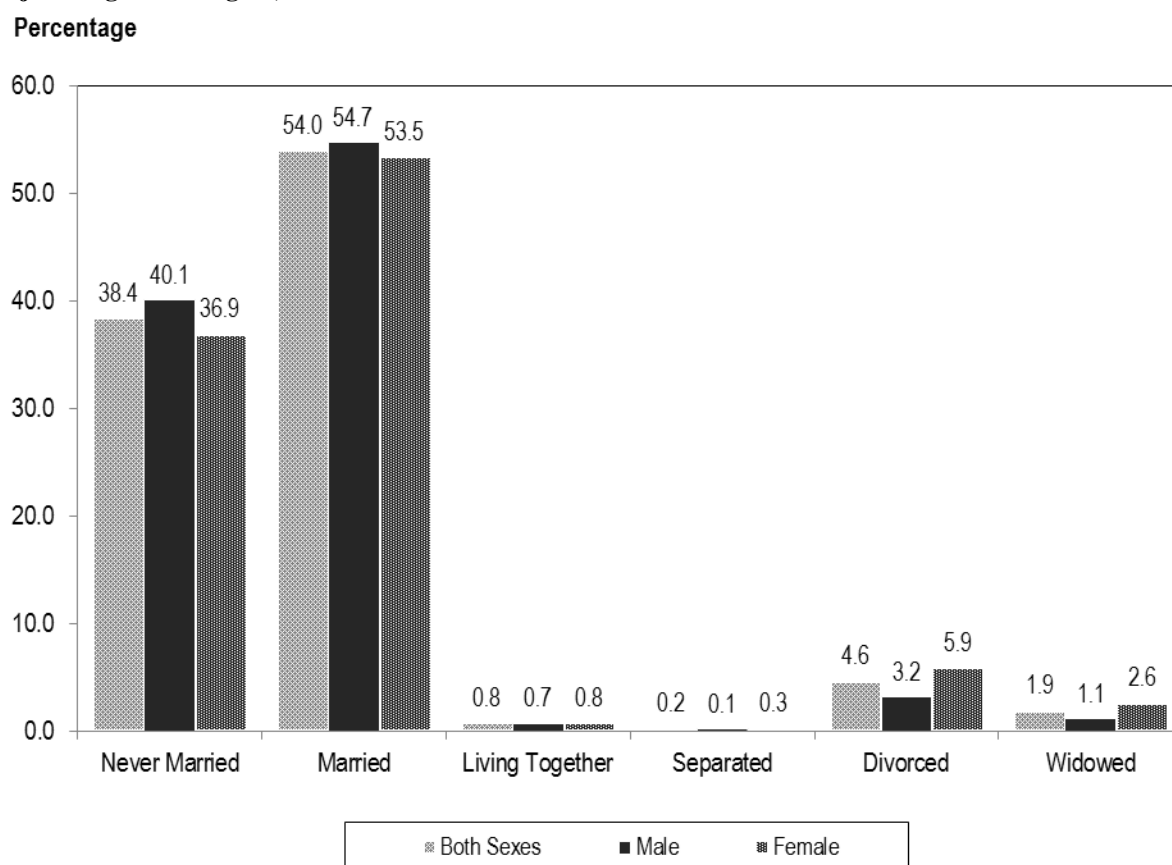
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, and place of residence for Mjini Magharibi Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 38.4 percent of the people in Mjini Magharibi Region aged 15 years and above had never married; 91.1 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 54 percent of the people were married and about two (1.9) percent were widowed. It is further shown that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreases from 91.1 percent for persons aged 15–19 to 13.8 percent for those 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	351,661	38.4	54.0	0.8	4.6	0.2	1.9
15-19	63,332	91.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	61,522	65.3	31.3	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.1
25-29	50,730	35.5	60.7	2.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
30-34	42,706	18.2	74.6	0.6	6.3	0.2	0.1
35-39	36,039	11.5	81.1	0.5	6.3	0.3	0.2
40-44	27,978	8.2	83.7	0.5	5.5	0.4	1.6
45-49	22,913	5.5	81.3	0.3	8.0	0.5	4.4
50-54	15,850	6.5	79.4	0.3	8.7	0.6	4.4
55-59	9,558	7.2	71.5	2.3	12.4	0.9	5.6
60-64	8,386	9.5	67.3	1.7	13.1	0.5	7.9
65-69	4,361	6.2	64.5	3.6	13.2	0.6	11.8
70-74	3,972	10.5	52.0	2.6	15.0	0.9	19.0
75-79	1,623	9.1	40.3	0.1	11.9	0.8	37.8
80+	2,691	13.8	26.3	0.1	11.3	0.6	47.8

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, rural and urban areas and five year age groups. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (40.1 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (36.9 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (2.6 percent) was three times as much as that of males (1.1 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	163,585	40.1	54.7	0.7	3.2	0.1	1.1
15–19	28,834	92.8	7.2	-	0.0	-	-
20–24	26,867	74.7	21.9	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.1
25–29	22,134	43.8	52.6	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.1
30–34	19,455	21.3	72.0	0.6	5.7	0.1	0.2
35–39	17,235	12.5	81.6	0.6	4.9	0.2	0.2
40–44	14,133	8.2	86.6	0.7	2.9	0.3	1.4
45–49	10,731	4.6	88.1	0.3	3.6	0.2	3.2
50–54	8,417	4.7	88.1	0.4	3.9	0.4	2.5
55–59	5,309	4.1	84.8	1.5	6.1	0.4	3.1
60–64	4,497	4.9	84.3	1.0	5.8	0.4	3.6
65–69	2,324	3.6	83.4	1.6	6.4	0.3	4.7
70–74	1,859	5.1	77.0	1.2	8.3	0.8	7.6
75–79	770	4.7	69.5	0.3	7.9	0.8	16.9
80+	1,020	8.7	57.1	0.3	8.4	0.8	24.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	188,076	36.9	53.5	0.8	5.9	0.3	2.6
15–19	34,498	89.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	34,655	58.0	38.6	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.1
25–29	28,596	29.0	67.0	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.0
30–34	23,251	15.6	76.7	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.1
35–39	18,804	10.6	80.7	0.5	7.6	0.4	0.2
40–44	13,845	8.3	80.8	0.4	8.2	0.6	1.7
45–49	12,182	6.4	75.3	0.3	11.9	0.7	5.5
50–54	7,433	8.6	69.6	0.2	14.1	0.9	6.6
55–59	4,249	11.0	55.0	3.3	20.2	1.6	8.9
60–64	3,889	14.7	47.6	2.5	21.6	0.8	12.9
65–69	2,037	9.2	43.1	5.9	21.1	1.0	19.8
70–74	2,113	15.3	30.1	3.8	20.8	1.0	29.0
75–79	853	13.0	14.0	-	15.5	0.8	56.7
80+	1,671	16.9	7.5	0.1	13.1	0.5	61.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	51,664	32.2	59.8	0.9	5.0	0.5	1.6
15–19	8,658	89.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	8,480	55.6	41.0	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.1
25–29	7,883	24.4	71.8	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.0
30–34	7,324	12.0	80.7	0.7	6.1	0.3	0.1
35–39	5,781	7.8	84.4	1.0	6.2	0.4	0.1
40–44	3,912	6.2	83.8	1.2	6.7	1.1	1.1
45–49	3,322	5.5	78.9	0.8	10.0	1.2	3.7
50–54	2,176	6.2	76.6	0.6	11.1	1.3	4.3
55–59	1,201	7.2	70.4	2.7	12.7	2.2	4.9
60–64	1,088	10.5	64.6	1.9	13.9	1.5	7.6
65–69	572	5.9	64.3	3.1	15.2	0.9	10.5
70–74	614	9.6	54.4	2.9	15.6	1.8	15.6
75–79	211	6.2	46.9	-	14.2	0.5	32.2
80+	442	14.5	30.8	0.5	10.9	0.7	42.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	24,599	34.2	60.1	0.9	3.5	0.3	1.0
15–19	4,135	92.3	7.7	-	0.0	-	-
20–24	3,515	70.2	26.5	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.1
25–29	3,274	32.2	64.2	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
30–34	3,607	13.3	80.3	0.7	5.4	0.3	0.1
35–39	3,046	8.4	85.9	0.9	4.4	0.3	0.1
40–44	2,052	5.8	87.6	1.3	3.5	0.8	1.0
45–49	1,606	4.3	86.9	1.0	4.2	0.7	2.9
50–54	1,159	3.6	86.5	0.6	5.6	0.9	2.8
55–59	697	5.0	81.6	1.3	8.5	1.0	2.6
60–64	572	7.5	81.5	1.4	6.1	1.2	2.3
65–69	324	2.2	82.7	1.9	9.6	0.6	3.1
70–74	313	4.8	75.7	1.9	8.0	1.3	8.3
75–79	114	1.8	70.2	-	10.5	0.9	16.7
80+	185	8.1	62.2	1.1	6.5	1.1	21.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	27,065	30.3	59.6	0.9	6.4	0.6	2.2
15–19	4,523	86.2	13.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	4,965	45.2	51.3	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.1
25–29	4,609	18.9	77.2	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.0
30–34	3,717	10.9	81.1	0.7	6.9	0.3	0.1
35–39	2,735	7.2	82.8	1.0	8.3	0.6	0.1
40–44	1,860	6.5	79.6	1.1	10.2	1.5	1.2
45–49	1,716	6.6	71.3	0.6	15.3	1.7	4.4
50–54	1,017	9.0	65.4	0.5	17.3	1.7	6.1
55–59	504	10.3	54.8	4.6	18.5	3.8	8.1
60–64	516	13.8	45.9	2.5	22.5	1.7	13.6
65–69	248	10.9	40.3	4.8	22.6	1.2	20.2
70–74	301	14.6	32.2	4.0	23.6	2.3	23.3
75–79	97	11.3	19.6	-	18.6	-	50.5
80+	257	19.1	8.2	-	14.0	0.4	58.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	299,997	39.5	53.1	0.7	4.6	0.2	2.0
15–19	54,674	91.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	53,042	66.8	29.7	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.1
25–29	42,847	37.5	58.6	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
30–34	35,382	19.5	73.3	0.6	6.3	0.2	0.2
35–39	30,258	12.2	80.5	0.4	6.3	0.3	0.2
40–44	24,066	8.6	83.7	0.4	5.3	0.3	1.6
45–49	19,591	5.6	81.7	0.2	7.7	0.3	4.5
50–54	13,674	6.6	79.9	0.3	8.3	0.5	4.5
55–59	8,357	7.2	71.7	2.2	12.3	0.8	5.8
60–64	7,298	9.3	67.7	1.6	13.0	0.4	7.9
65–69	3,789	6.3	64.6	3.7	12.9	0.6	12.0
70–74	3,358	10.7	51.6	2.5	14.8	0.7	19.6
75–79	1,412	9.5	39.3	0.1	11.5	0.8	38.7
80+	2,249	13.7	25.4	0.1	11.4	0.6	48.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	138,986	41.2	53.8	0.7	3.1	0.1	1.1
15-19	24,699	92.9	7.1	-	0.0	-	-
20-24	23,352	75.3	21.2	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.1
25-29	18,860	45.9	50.5	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.1
30-34	15,848	23.2	70.2	0.6	5.7	0.1	0.2
35-39	14,189	13.4	80.7	0.5	5.0	0.2	0.2
40-44	12,081	8.5	86.4	0.6	2.8	0.2	1.5
45-49	9,125	4.6	88.3	0.2	3.5	0.1	3.3
50-54	7,258	4.8	88.4	0.4	3.6	0.3	2.5
55-59	4,612	4.0	85.3	1.5	5.7	0.3	3.1
60-64	3,925	4.5	84.8	0.9	5.8	0.2	3.8
65-69	2,000	3.9	83.5	1.6	5.9	0.2	5.0
70-74	1,546	5.2	77.2	1.0	8.3	0.7	7.5
75-79	656	5.2	69.4	0.3	7.5	0.8	16.9
80+	835	8.9	55.9	0.1	8.9	0.7	25.5

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	161,011	38.1	52.4	0.7	5.8	0.3	2.7
15-19	29,975	90.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
20-24	29,690	60.1	36.4	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.1
25-29	23,987	30.9	65.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.0
30-34	19,534	16.5	75.8	0.5	6.8	0.2	0.1
35-39	16,069	11.2	80.3	0.4	7.4	0.4	0.3
40-44	11,985	8.6	81.0	0.3	7.8	0.4	1.8
45-49	10,466	6.4	75.9	0.2	11.3	0.6	5.6
50-54	6,416	8.5	70.3	0.2	13.6	0.7	6.7
55-59	3,745	11.1	55.0	3.1	20.5	1.3	9.0
60-64	3,373	14.9	47.9	2.5	21.4	0.6	12.7
65-69	1,789	8.9	43.4	6.1	20.8	1.0	19.7
70-74	1,812	15.4	29.7	3.8	20.4	0.8	30.0
75-79	756	13.2	13.2	-	15.1	0.9	57.5
80+	1,414	16.5	7.4	0.1	12.9	0.6	62.5

Table 5.10, highlighting district variations in marital status with the never married, shows that the proportion is higher in Mjini District (41.8 percent) than in Magharibi District (36.1 percent). For the married category, the proportion was higher in Magharibi District (57.2 percent) than in Mjini District (49.3 percent). The proportion for the separated was less than one percent for both districts and that of widowed category was slightly higher in Mjini District (2.5 percent) than in Magharibi District (1.5 percent). It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was approximately equal in both districts (about 1 percent)

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

District	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Mjini Magharibi Region	351,661	38.4	54.0	0.8	0.2	4.6	1.9
Rural	51,664	32.2	59.8	0.9	0.5	5.0	1.6
Urban	299,997	39.5	53.1	0.7	0.2	4.6	2.0
Magharibi	210,518	36.1	57.2	0.7	0.3	4.1	1.5
Mjini	141,143	41.8	49.3	0.8	0.2	5.4	2.5

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 23.0 years 2002 to 23.9 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 28.7 years in 2002 Census to 26.8 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 increased from 23.4 to 24.3 years and that of males decreased from 29.0 to 27.1 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased from 21.3 to 21.9 years and that of males decreased from 27.0 to 25.3 years.

Figure 5.2: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
Age (Years)

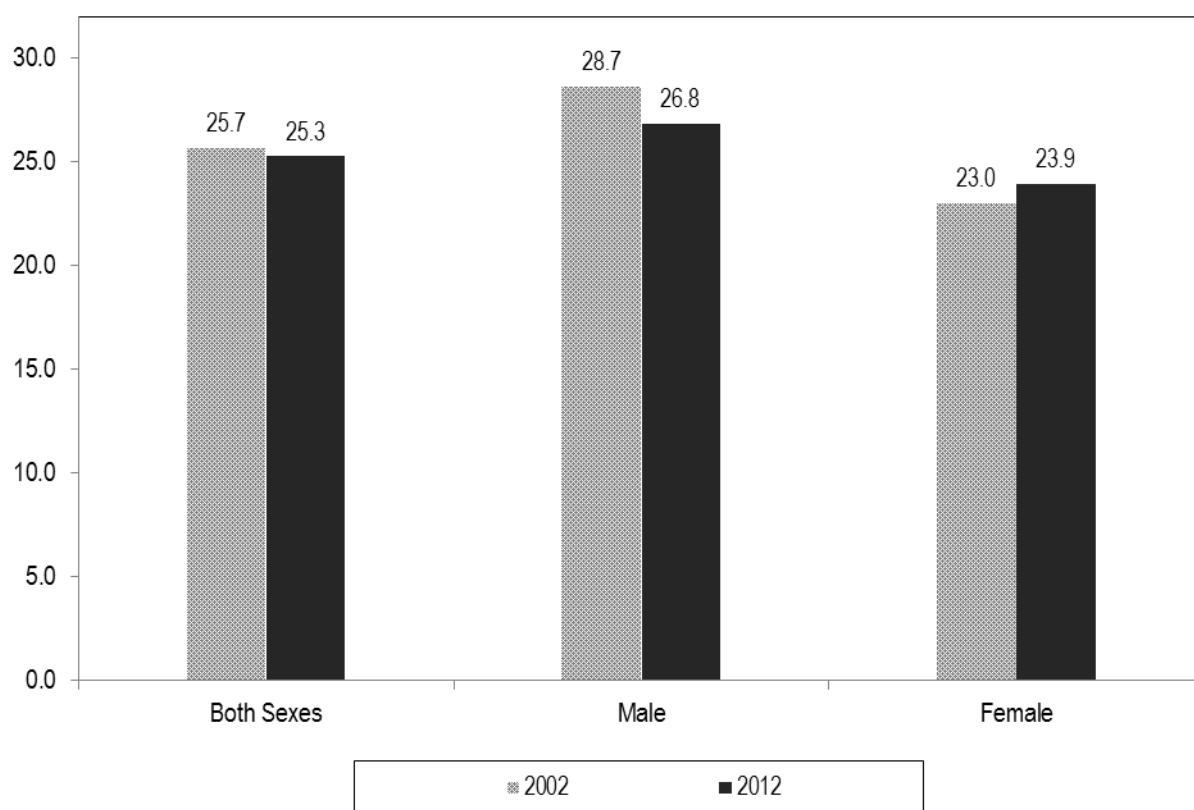
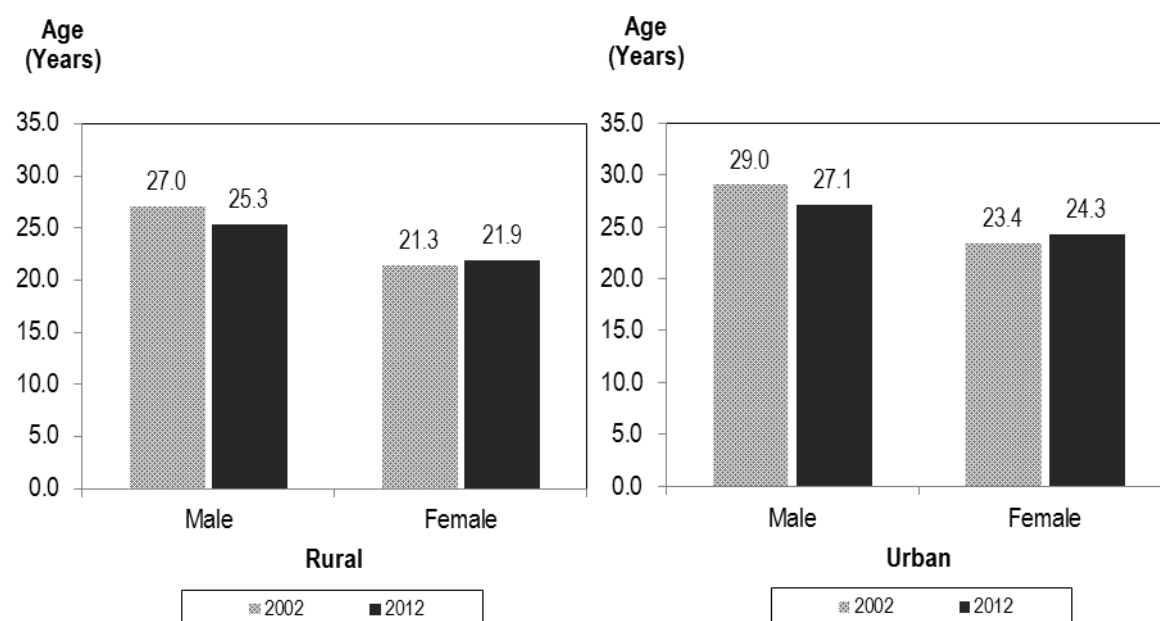


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

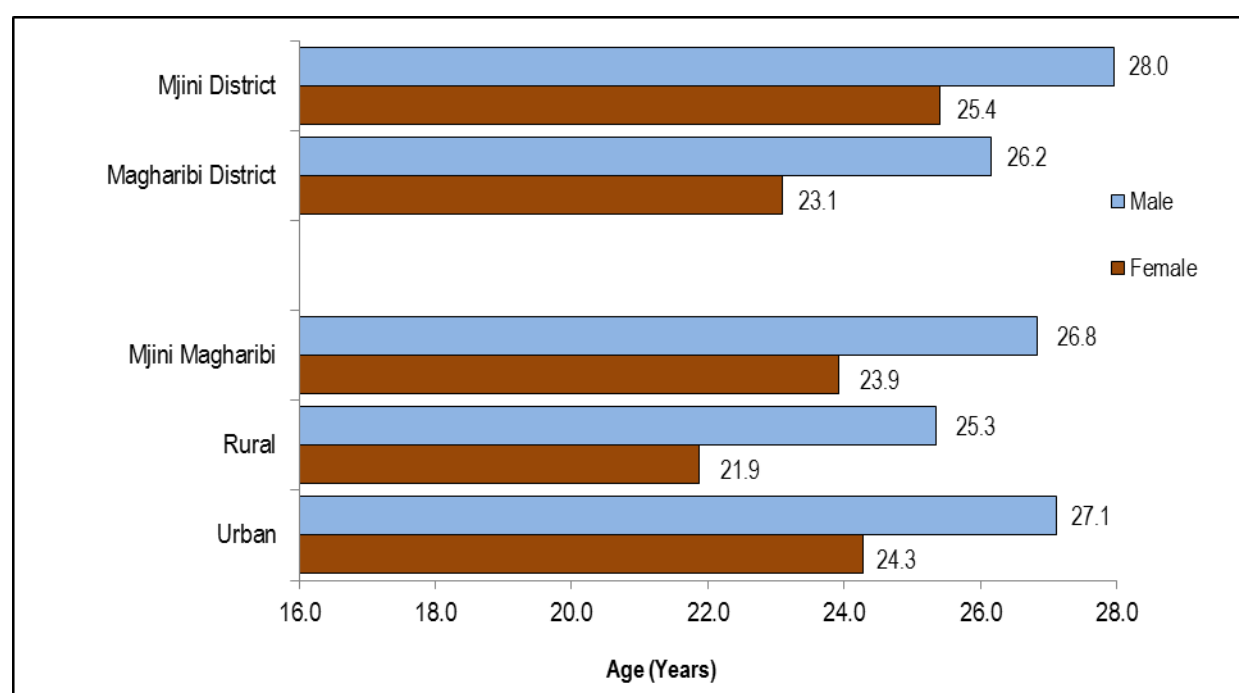


District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.4 for both males and females. Mjini District had a higher mean age at first marriage for males (28.0 years) than Magharibi District (26.2 years). The mean age at first marriage for females was also higher in Mjini District (25.4 years) than in Magharibi District (23.1 years).

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

District	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Mjini Magharibi Region	25.7	25.3	28.7	26.8	23.0	23.9
Rural	24.1	23.5	27.0	25.3	21.3	21.9
Urban	26.0	25.6	29.0	27.1	23.4	24.3
Magharibi	24.4	24.5	27.4	26.2	21.8	23.1
Mjini	26.9	26.6	30.0	28.0	24.1	25.4

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



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

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

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	593,678	283,590	310,088	100.00	92,219	44,926	47,293	100.00	50,1459	23,8664	26,2795	100.00
Tanzania	591,607	282,514	309,093	99.65	92,066	44,852	47,214	99.83	49,9541	23,7662	26,1879	99.62
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	10	5	5	0.002	0	0	0	0.000	10	5	5	0.002
Comoro	19	10	9	0.003	0	0	0	0.000	19	10	9	0.004
Kenya	172	80	92	0.029	5	4	1	0.005	167	76	91	0.033
Lesotho	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.000
Malawi	4	4	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	4	4	0	0.001
Mauritius	5	2	3	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	5	2	3	0.001
Mozambique	42	19	23	0.007	8	2	6	0.009	34	17	17	0.007
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	4	2	2	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	4	2	2	0.001
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	22	12	10	0.004	1	0	1	0.001	21	12	9	0.004
Swaziland	3	1	2	0.001	0	0	0	0.000	3	1	2	0.001
South Africa	54	26	28	0.009	9	4	5	0.010	45	22	23	0.009
Uganda	34	13	21	0.006	1	1	0	0.001	33	12	21	0.007
DRC	9	8	1	0.002	0	0	0	0.000	9	8	1	0.002
Zimbabwe	17	7	10	0.003	0	0	0	0.000	17	7	10	0.003
Zambia	2	1	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	2	1	1	0.000
Other African Countries	39	18	21	0.007	2	1	1	0.002	37	17	20	0.007
China	112	89	23	0.019	9	9	0	0.010	103	80	23	0.021
India	163	97	66	0.027	1	1	0	0.001	162	96	66	0.032
Pakistan	30	15	15	0.005	0	0	0	0.000	30	15	15	0.006
Other Asian Countries	198	113	85	0.033	6	2	4	0.007	192	111	81	0.038
Italy	121	62	59	0.020	36	14	22	0.039	85	48	37	0.017
Nordic Countries	77	38	39	0.013	3	1	2	0.003	74	37	37	0.015
Great Britain	409	197	212	0.069	12	7	5	0.013	397	190	207	0.079
Germany	165	75	90	0.028	31	14	17	0.034	134	61	73	0.027

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Other European Countries	141	77	64	0.024	23	10	13	0.025	118	67	51	0.024
Canada	41	25	16	0.007	3	1	2	0.003	38	24	14	0.008
USA	108	50	58	0.018	3	3	0	0.003	105	47	58	0.021
Dual Citizenship	69	30	39	0.012	0	0	0	0.000	69	30	39	0.014

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 eighty two (81.9) percent of Mjini Magharibi population had birth certificates while about three (2.5) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Fourteen (14.3) 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; Mjini Magharibi 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	81.9	83.4	80.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	14.3	12.4	15.9	1.4	1.7	1.1
0 - 4	85.0	84.9	85.0	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
5 - 9	89.8	90.0	89.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	6.9	6.8	7.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
10 - 14	90.8	91.1	90.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.6	6.4	6.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
15 - 19	88.2	89.2	87.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	9.3	8.3	10.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
20 - 24	85.2	87.7	83.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	12.2	9.6	14.2	1.3	1.5	1.1
25 - 29	80.1	82.4	78.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	16.8	13.9	19.0	1.8	2.5	1.2
30 - 34	78.0	79.9	76.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	18.6	15.9	20.9	2.1	3.0	1.3
35 - 39	75.4	77.3	73.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	21.0	18.2	23.6	2.2	3.2	1.3
40 - 44	73.7	76.6	70.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	22.3	18.7	26.1	2.5	3.5	1.6
45 - 49	69.3	75.3	64.1	1.5	1.2	1.7	26.8	20.4	32.4	2.4	3.1	1.8
50 - 54	66.2	70.8	60.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	29.4	24.5	35.0	2.9	3.4	2.4
55 - 59	61.9	65.6	57.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	33.7	29.6	38.8	2.8	3.0	2.6
60 - 64	55.3	61.2	48.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	40.0	33.9	47.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
65 - 69	52.2	59.2	44.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	42.7	35.8	50.5	3.6	3.3	3.8
70 - 74	42.7	50.2	36.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	51.7	44.4	58.1	3.5	3.3	3.7
75 - 79	41.5	44.3	38.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	53.9	50.9	56.6	3.1	3.5	2.8
80+	37.3	41.9	34.5	2.0	2.5	1.7	55.7	51.4	58.3	5.0	4.2	5.4

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Mjini Magharibi urban areas (83.8 percent) was higher than that of Mjini Magharibi rural areas (71.4 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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	71.4	72.7	70.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	23.3	21.6	25.0	2.0	2.3	1.6
0 - 4	77.5	77.7	77.3	8.2	8.5	7.9	13.4	13.0	13.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 - 9	81.3	81.4	81.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	1.2	1.1	1.3
10 - 14	81.6	81.6	81.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	14.2	14.0	14.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
15 - 19	76.9	77.5	76.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	19.0	18.4	19.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
20 - 24	74.1	76.2	72.6	1.7	2.0	1.6	22.3	19.8	24.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
25 - 29	68.6	69.7	67.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	27.4	25.4	28.8	2.6	3.6	1.9
30 - 34	67.4	69.2	65.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	28.4	25.5	31.1	2.9	3.9	1.9
35 - 39	64.3	67.9	60.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	31.0	26.8	35.8	3.0	4.0	2.0
40 - 44	59.5	63.5	55.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	35.8	30.5	41.7	3.4	4.7	1.9
45 - 49	53.0	59.3	47.1	1.7	1.2	2.1	42.3	35.4	48.8	3.0	4.0	2.0
50 - 54	48.2	52.6	43.1	2.0	1.7	2.3	45.9	40.9	51.6	4.0	4.7	3.0
55 - 59	42.3	48.4	33.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	52.4	46.5	60.5	3.8	3.7	4.0
60 - 64	35.8	39.2	32.0	1.8	2.3	1.4	58.0	54.2	62.2	4.4	4.4	4.5
65 - 69	34.8	39.5	28.6	2.3	2.5	2.0	58.9	53.4	66.1	4.0	4.6	3.2
70 - 74	26.9	33.2	20.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	67.3	62.0	72.8	4.1	2.9	5.3
75 - 79	19.9	18.4	21.6	2.4	3.5	1.0	73.5	73.7	73.2	4.3	4.4	4.1
80+	25.3	25.9	24.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	69.2	67.6	70.4	4.8	5.9	3.9

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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	83.8	85.4	82.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	12.6	10.7	14.3	1.3	1.5	1.1
0 - 4	86.6	86.5	86.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 - 9	91.5	91.8	91.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
10 - 14	92.4	92.8	92.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.2	5.0	5.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
15 - 19	90.0	91.2	88.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.7	6.6	8.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
20 - 24	87.0	89.4	85.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	10.6	8.1	12.5	1.2	1.4	1.0
25 - 29	82.2	84.6	80.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	14.9	11.9	17.2	1.6	2.3	1.1
30 - 34	80.2	82.4	78.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	16.6	13.8	18.9	1.9	2.8	1.2
35 - 39	77.5	79.3	75.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	19.1	16.4	21.6	2.1	3.0	1.2
40 - 44	76.1	78.8	73.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	20.1	16.6	23.7	2.4	3.3	1.5
45 - 49	72.1	78.1	66.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	24.1	17.8	29.7	2.3	2.9	1.8
50 - 54	69.0	73.7	63.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	26.8	21.9	32.3	2.8	3.2	2.3
55 - 59	64.7	68.3	60.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	31.1	27.1	35.9	2.7	2.9	2.4
60 - 64	58.2	64.4	51.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	37.3	31.0	44.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
65 - 69	54.8	62.4	46.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	40.2	33.0	48.4	3.5	3.1	3.9
70 - 74	45.7	53.7	38.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	48.9	40.9	55.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
75 - 79	44.7	48.8	41.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	51.0	47.0	54.5	3.0	3.4	2.6
80+	39.6	45.4	36.2	2.3	3.0	1.9	53.0	47.8	56.2	5.0	3.8	5.7

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Mjini Magharibi Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates. The district with a higher level of population in possession of birth certificates was Mjini District Council (84.2 percent) followed by Magharibi District Council (80.4 percent).

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

District	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mjini Magharibi	81.9	83.4	80.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	14.3	12.4	15.9	1.4	1.7	1.1
Magharibi	80.4	81.8	79.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	15.4	13.7	16.9	1.5	1.8	1.3
Mjini	84.2	86.1	82.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	12.4	10.3	14.2	1.2	1.4	1.0

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

Generally, the term ‘orphan’ is understood to mean a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, 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 70.6 percent of all persons in Mjini Magharibi Region and 94 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	586,866	414,448	70.6	24,106	4.1	87,695	14.9	60,617	10.3
< 1	18,579	18,383	98.9	63	0.3	121	0.7	11	0.1
1-4	67,713	66,348	98.0	337	0.5	905	1.3	122	0.2
5-9	77,517	74,299	95.8	792	1.0	2,151	2.8	275	0.4
10-14	71,412	65,177	91.3	1,660	2.3	4,052	5.7	523	0.7
15-19	63,332	53,932	85.2	2,054	3.2	6,255	9.9	1,091	1.7
20-24	61,522	46,634	75.8	3,332	5.4	9,674	15.7	1,883	3.1
25-29	50,730	32,836	64.7	3,336	6.6	11,653	23.0	2,905	5.7
30-34	42,706	23,235	54.4	3,343	7.8	12,206	28.6	3,922	9.2
35-39	36,039	15,498	43.0	2,944	8.2	12,325	34.2	5,273	14.6
40-44	27,978	8,878	31.7	2,460	8.8	10,341	37.0	6,298	22.5
45-49	22,913	4,849	21.2	1,952	8.5	7,978	34.8	8,134	35.5
50-54	15,850	2,230	14.1	1,037	6.5	4,937	31.1	7,646	48.2
55-59	9,558	849	8.9	416	4.4	2,546	26.6	5,748	60.1
60-64	8,386	506	6.0	179	2.1	1,485	17.7	6,217	74.1
65+	12,631	794	6.3	203	1.6	1,067	8.4	10,568	83.7
Total (Age 0-17)	272,244	256,182	94.1	3,872	1.4	10,695	3.9	1,495	0.5

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	279,248	198,672	71.1	11,290	4.0	40,859	14.6	28,427	10.2
<1	9,328	9,219	98.8	32	0.3	69	0.7	8	0.1
1-4	33,707	33,010	97.9	176	0.5	458	1.4	63	0.2
5-9	37,868	36,347	96.0	369	1.0	1,040	2.7	112	0.3
10-14	34,760	31,860	91.7	821	2.4	1,862	5.4	218	0.6
15-19	28,834	24,753	85.8	808	2.8	2,771	9.6	502	1.7
20-24	26,867	21,011	78.2	1,293	4.8	3,891	14.5	672	2.5
25-29	22,134	14,614	66.0	1,459	6.6	4,967	22.4	1,094	4.9
30-34	19,455	10,690	54.9	1,557	8.0	5,510	28.3	1,699	8.7
35-39	17,235	7,634	44.3	1,479	8.6	5,791	33.6	2,331	13.5
40-44	14,133	4,579	32.4	1,288	9.1	5,286	37.4	2,980	21.1
45-49	10,731	2,509	23.4	986	9.2	3,805	35.5	3,431	32.0
50-54	8,417	1,342	15.9	541	6.4	2,673	31.8	3,860	45.9
55-59	5,309	499	9.4	262	4.9	1,406	26.5	3,142	59.2
60-64	4,497	283	6.3	124	2.8	758	16.9	3,333	74.1
65+	5,973	322	5.4	96	1.6	573	9.6	4,981	83.4
Total (Age 0-17)	132,847	125,319	94.3	1,845	1.4	4,995	3.8	688	0.5

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	307,618	215,776	70.1	12,817	4.2	46,836	15.2	32,190	10.5
<1	9,251	9,164	99.1	32	0.3	53	0.6	3	0.0
1-4	34,006	33,338	98.0	162	0.5	448	1.3	59	0.2
5-9	39,649	37,951	95.7	424	1.1	1,111	2.8	163	0.4
10-14	36,652	33,318	90.9	839	2.3	2,190	6.0	305	0.8
15-19	34,498	29,179	84.6	1,246	3.6	3,484	10.1	589	1.7
20-24	34,655	25,623	73.9	2,038	5.9	5,783	16.7	1,211	3.5
25-29	28,596	18,222	63.7	1,878	6.6	6,686	23.4	1,811	6.3
30-34	23,251	12,545	54.0	1,786	7.7	6,696	28.8	2,223	9.6
35-39	18,804	7,864	41.8	1,465	7.8	6,533	34.7	2,941	15.6
40-44	13,845	4,299	31.1	1,172	8.5	5,055	36.5	3,318	24.0
45-49	12,182	2,340	19.2	965	7.9	4,173	34.3	4,704	38.6
50-54	7,433	888	11.9	495	6.7	2,264	30.5	3,786	50.9
55-59	4,249	350	8.2	153	3.6	1,140	26.8	2,606	61.3
60-64	3,889	223	5.7	55	1.4	727	18.7	2,884	74.2
65+	6,658	471	7.1	106	1.6	494	7.4	5,587	83.9
Total (Age 0-17)	139,397	130,864	93.9	2,027	1.5	5,700	4.1	807	0.6

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural areas (71.6 percent) than in urban areas (70.4 percent). The highest proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Magharibi District (72.8 percent) followed by Mjini District (66.9 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (14.9 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (4.1 percent). The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was higher in Mjini District Council (12.6 percent) than in Magharibi District Council (9.0 percent).

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	586,866	414,448	70.6	24,106	4.1	87,695	14.9	60,617	10.3
Rural	91,388	65,451	71.6	3,640	4.0	13,339	14.6	8,959	9.8
Urban	495,478	348,997	70.4	20,466	4.1	74,356	15.0	51,658	10.4
Magharibi	367,195	267,485	72.8	14,656	4.0	52,160	14.2	32,895	9.0
Mjini	219,671	146,963	66.9	9,451	4.3	35,535	16.2	27,722	12.6

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage

Mjini Magharibi Region	279,248	198,672	71.1	11,290	4.0	40,859	14.6	28,427	10.2
Rural	44,399	31,894	71.8	1,771	4.0	6,396	14.4	4,337	9.8
Urban	234,849	166,778	71.0	9,518	4.1	34,464	14.7	24,089	10.3
Magharibi	174,896	128,024	73.2	6,830	3.9	24,432	14.0	15,609	8.9
Mjini	104,352	70,649	67.7	4,459	4.3	16,427	15.7	12,817	12.3

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	307,618	215,776	70.1	12,817	4.2	46,836	15.2	32,190	10.5
Rural	46,989	33,556	71.4	1,869	4.0	6,943	14.8	4,621	9.8
Urban	260,629	182,219	69.9	10,948	4.2	39,893	15.3	27,569	10.6
Magharibi	192,299	139,461	72.5	7,825	4.1	27,727	14.4	17,285	9.0
Mjini	115,319	76,315	66.2	4,991	4.3	19,108	16.6	14,905	12.9

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	91,388	65,451	71.6	3,640	4.0	13,339	14.6	8,959	9.8
Male	44,399	31,894	71.8	1,771	4.0	6,396	14.4	4,337	9.8
Female	46,989	33,556	71.4	1,869	4.0	6,943	14.8	4,621	9.8
Magharibi	91,388	65,451	71.6	3,640	4.0	13,339	14.6	8,959	9.8
Mjini	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	495,478	348,997	70.4	20,466	4.1	74,356	15.0	51,658	10.4
Male	234,849	166,778	71.0	9,518	4.1	34,464	14.7	24,089	10.3
Female	260,629	182,219	69.9	10,948	4.2	39,893	15.3	27,569	10.6
Magharibi	275,807	202,034	73.3	11,016	4.0	38,821	14.1	23,936	8.7
Mjini	219,671	146,963	66.9	9,451	4.3	35,535	16.2	27,722	12.6

Note:

(vii) N/A=Not Applicable

(viii) Mjini District council has no rural component

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that the proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decreases as age increases while those with one parent increase with age. A similar trend is observed for both males and females (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; Mjini Magharibi 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	586,866	414,448	70.6	24,106	4.1	87,695	14.9	60,617	10.3
< 1	18,579	18,383	98.9	63	0.3	121	0.7	11	0.1
1-4	67,713	66,348	98.0	337	0.5	905	1.3	122	0.2
5-9	77,517	74,299	95.8	792	1.0	2,151	2.8	275	0.4
10-14	71,412	65,177	91.3	1,660	2.3	4,052	5.7	523	0.7
15-19	63,332	53,932	85.2	2,054	3.2	6,255	9.9	1,091	1.7
20-24	61,522	46,634	75.8	3,332	5.4	9,674	15.7	1,883	3.1
25+	226,791	89,675	39.5	15,868	7.0	64,537	28.5	56,711	25.0

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	279,248	198,672	71.1	11,290	4.0	40,859	14.6	28,427	10.2
< 1	9,328	9,219	98.8	32	0.3	69	0.7	8	0.1
1-4	33,707	33,010	97.9	176	0.5	458	1.4	63	0.2
5-9	37,868	36,347	96.0	369	1.0	1,040	2.7	112	0.3
10-14	34,760	31,860	91.7	821	2.4	1,862	5.4	218	0.6
15-19	28,834	24,753	85.8	808	2.8	2,771	9.6	502	1.7
20-24	26,867	21,011	78.2	1,293	4.8	3,891	14.5	672	2.5
25+	107,884	42,472	39.4	7,792	7.2	30,770	28.5	26,850	24.9

Table 7.11: Percentage of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	307,618	215,776	70.1	12,817	4.2	46,836	15.2	32,190	10.5
< 1	9,251	9,164	99.1	32	0.3	53	0.6	3	0.0
1-4	34,006	33,338	98.0	162	0.5	448	1.3	59	0.2
5-9	39,649	37,951	95.7	424	1.1	1,111	2.8	163	0.4
10-14	36,652	33,318	90.9	839	2.3	2,190	6.0	305	0.8
15-19	34,498	29,179	84.6	1,246	3.6	3,484	10.1	589	1.7
20-24	34,655	25,623	73.9	2,038	5.9	5,783	16.7	1,211	3.5
25+	118,907	47,203	39.7	8,076	6.8	33,767	28.4	29,860	25.1

Table 7.12: Percentage of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	91,388	65,451	71.6	3,640	4.0	13,339	14.6	8,959	9.8
< 1	3,517	3,493	99.3	7	0.2	14	0.4	2	0.1
1-4	12,391	12,209	98.5	49	0.4	107	0.9	27	0.2
5-9	13,002	12,530	96.4	114	0.9	310	2.4	48	0.4
10-14	10,814	9,899	91.5	241	2.2	603	5.6	72	0.7
15-19	8,658	7,315	84.5	296	3.4	903	10.4	144	1.7
20-24	8,480	6,272	74.0	453	5.3	1,471	17.3	284	3.3
25+	34,526	13,732	39.8	2,482	7.2	9,931	28.8	8,381	24.3

Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Mjini Magharibi 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	495,478	348,997	70.4	20,466	4.1	74,356	15.0	51,658	10.4
< 1	15,062	14,890	98.9	56	0.4	107	0.7	9	0.1
1-4	55,322	54,139	97.9	289	0.5	799	1.4	96	0.2
5-9	64,515	61,768	95.7	679	1.1	1,841	2.9	227	0.4
10-14	60,598	55,279	91.2	1,419	2.3	3,449	5.7	451	0.7
15-19	54,674	46,617	85.3	1,758	3.2	5,352	9.8	947	1.7
20-24	53,042	40,362	76.1	2,879	5.4	8,202	15.5	1,599	3.0
25+	192,265	75,942	39.5	13,387	7.0	54,606	28.4	48,330	25.1

7.3 Orphans in Mjini Magharibi Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that about one percent (0.55 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about six (6) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly higher for female children (6.12 percent) compared with male children (5.67 percent).

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

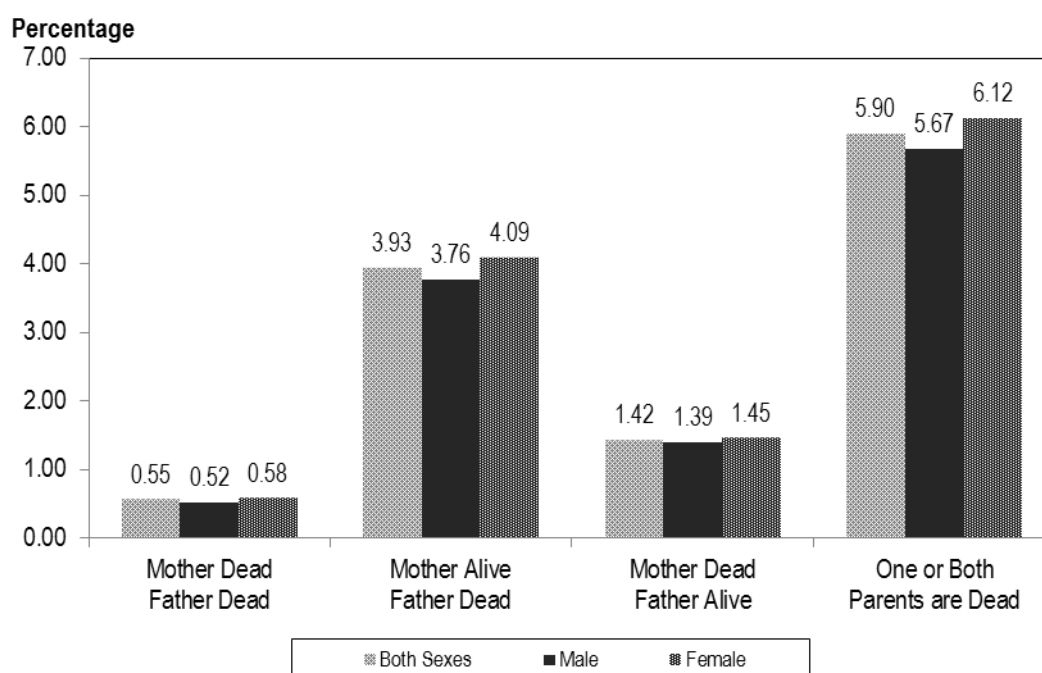


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were higher in Mjini District (7.5 percent) than Magharibi District (5.0 percent) Councils.

Generally, in Mjini Magharibi Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (6.1 percent) than in rural areas (5.1 percent).

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

Administrative Area	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mjini Magharibi Region	272,244	132,847	139,397	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.9	3.8	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.9	5.7	6.1
Rural	44,908	22,316	22,592	1.3	1.1	1.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	5.1	5.0	5.3
Urban	227,336	110,531	116,805	1.5	1.4	1.5	4.0	3.8	4.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.1	5.8	6.3
Magharibi	179,403	87,663	91,740	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.2	3.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.0	4.8	5.3
Mjini	92,841	45,184	47,657	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.5	7.4	7.7

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 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 lived and if that particular household received any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country.. About three (2.5) percent of total private households in Mjini Magharibi Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was higher in urban areas (3.5 percent) than in rural areas (1.1 percent). The district with a higher percentage of households with diaspora was Mjini District (4.7 percent).

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

District	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	3,472	3.1	19,320	212	1.1	93,396	3,260	3.5
Magharibi	70,995	1,526	2.1	19,320	212	1.1	51,675	1,314	2.5
Mjini	41,721	1,946	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	41,721	1,946	4.7

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mjini District council has no rural component

Table 8.2 presents the number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora. Most of the households had one person living outside the country (71.5 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (25.6 percent).

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

District	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi	3,472	2,484	71.5	888	25.6	97	2.8	3	0.1
Magharibi District	1,526	1,146	75.1	336	22.0	43	2.8	1	0.1
Mjini District	1,946	1,338	68.8	552	28.4	54	2.8	2	0.1

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons from rural and urban areas of Mjini Magharibi Region living outside Tanzania. Results show that 95.9 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 4.1 percent were from rural 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	12,168	100.0	496	4.1	11,672	95.9
Angola	3	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.0
Botswana	9	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.1
Burundi	9	0.1	1	0.2	8	0.1
Comoro	59	0.5	1	0.2	58	0.5
Kenya	525	4.3	41	8.3	484	4.1
Lesotho	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Malawi	20	0.2	1	0.2	19	0.2
Mauritius	9	0.1	2	0.4	7	0.1
Mozambique	214	1.8	55	11.1	159	1.4
Namibia	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Rwanda	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Seychelles	6	0.0	4	0.8	2	0.0
Somalia	14	0.1	0	0.0	14	0.1
Swaziland	105	0.9	1	0.2	104	0.9
South Africa	322	2.6	33	6.7	289	2.5
Uganda	186	1.5	4	0.8	182	1.6
Republic of Congo	45	0.4	2	0.4	43	0.4
Zimbabwe	27	0.2	1	0.2	26	0.2
Zambia	39	0.3	10	2.0	29	0.2
Other African Countries	207	1.7	26	5.2	181	1.6
China	214	1.8	3	0.6	211	1.8
India	261	2.1	4	0.8	257	2.2
Pakistan	73	0.6	3	0.6	70	0.6
Other Asian Countries	2,252	18.5	69	13.9	2,183	18.7
Italy	83	0.7	1	0.2	82	0.7
Nordic Countries	470	3.9	21	4.2	449	3.8
Great Britain	4,453	36.6	111	22.4	4,342	37.2
Germany	231	1.9	26	5.2	205	1.8
Other European Countries	642	5.3	24	4.8	618	5.3
Canada	778	6.4	21	4.2	757	6.5
USA	901	7.4	30	6.0	871	7.5
Not Reported	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 12,168 persons who were living outside the country

at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Great Great Britain (36.6 percent) followed by USA (7.4 percent) and Kenya (4.3 percent).

Table 8.4: Number and Percentage of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	12,168	100.0	7,008	57.6	5,160	42.4
Angola	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
Botswana	9	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.0
Burundi	9	0.1	6	0.1	3	0.1
Comoro	59	0.5	41	0.6	18	0.3
Kenya	525	4.3	281	4.0	244	4.7
Lesotho	4	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Malawi	20	0.2	13	0.2	7	0.1
Mauritius	9	0.1	8	0.1	1	0.0
Mozambique	214	1.8	172	2.5	42	0.8
Namibia	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0
Rwanda	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Seychelles	6	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0
Somalia	14	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.1
Swaziland	105	0.9	67	1.0	38	0.7
South Africa	322	2.6	255	3.6	67	1.3
Uganda	186	1.5	116	1.7	70	1.4
DRC	45	0.4	29	0.4	16	0.3
Zimbabwe	27	0.2	8	0.1	19	0.4
Zambia	39	0.3	25	0.4	14	0.3
Other African Countries	207	1.7	122	1.7	85	1.6
China	214	1.8	148	2.1	66	1.3
India	261	2.1	163	2.3	98	1.9
Pakistan	73	0.6	43	0.6	30	0.6
Other Asian Countries	2,252	18.5	1,199	17.1	1,053	20.4
Italy	83	0.7	55	0.8	28	0.5
Nordic Countries	470	3.9	259	3.7	211	4.1
Great Britain	4,453	36.6	2,479	35.4	1,974	38.3
Germany	231	1.9	146	2.1	85	1.6
Other European Countries	642	5.3	415	5.9	227	4.4
Canada	778	6.4	428	6.1	350	6.8
USA	901	7.4	497	7.1	404	7.8
Not Reported	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0

Households were asked to state if they had received any remittance (in cash or in kind) from persons living outside the country in the 12 months prior to the Census date. The results are presented in Table 8.5. The table reveals that 32.4 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date.

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

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	12,168	3,943	32.4
Angola	3	1	33.3
Botswana	9	2	22.2
Burundi	9	3	33.3
Comoro	59	17	28.8
Kenya	525	79	15.0
Lesotho	4	1	25.0
Malawi	20	5	25.0
Mauritius	9	3	33.3
Mozambique	214	69	32.2
Namibia	4	1	25.0
Rwanda	2	0	0.0
Seychelles	6	1	16.7
Somalia	14	1	7.1
Swaziland	105	20	19.0
South Africa	322	103	32.0
Uganda	186	26	14.0
Republic of Congo	45	14	31.1
Zimbabwe	27	10	37.0
Zambia	39	16	41.0
Other African Countries	207	66	31.9
China	214	75	35.0
India	261	50	19.2
Pakistan	73	18	24.7
Other Asian Countries	2,252	679	30.2
Italy	83	39	47.0
Nordic Countries	470	177	37.7
Great Britain	4,453	1,584	35.6
Germany	231	91	39.4
Other European Countries	642	219	34.1
Canada	778	253	32.5
USA	901	319	35.4
Not Reported	1	1	100.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Mjini Magharibi Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 500,590 persons age 5 years and above 445,160 (88.9 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (90.2 percent) than females (87.8 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 97.4 to 89.9 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas (89.6 percent) was significantly higher than in rural areas (85.0 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Table 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1

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

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	500,590	236,213	264,377	445,160	213,126	232,034	88.9	90.2	87.8
5-9	77,517	37,868	39,649	48,310	23,033	25,277	62.3	60.8	63.8
10-14	71,412	34,760	36,652	69,552	33,766	35,786	97.4	97.1	97.6
15-19	63,332	28,834	34,498	62,167	28,323	33,844	98.2	98.2	98.1
20-24	61,522	26,867	34,655	59,900	26,276	33,624	97.4	97.8	97.0
25-29	50,730	22,134	28,596	48,746	21,481	27,265	96.1	97.0	95.3
30-34	42,706	19,455	23,251	40,502	18,763	21,739	94.8	96.4	93.5
35-39	36,039	17,235	18,804	33,802	16,511	17,291	93.8	95.8	92.0
40-44	27,978	14,133	13,845	25,915	13,481	12,434	92.6	95.4	89.8
45-49	22,913	10,731	12,182	20,592	10,239	10,353	89.9	95.4	85.0
50-54	15,850	8,417	7,433	13,750	7,839	5,911	86.8	93.1	79.5
55-59	9,558	5,309	4,249	8,041	4,873	3,168	84.1	91.8	74.6
60-64	8,386	4,497	3,889	6,382	3,963	2,419	76.1	88.1	62.2
65-69	4,361	2,324	2,037	3,105	2,000	1,105	71.2	86.1	54.2
70-74	3,972	1,859	2,113	2,324	1,428	896	58.5	76.8	42.4
75-79	1,623	770	853	895	530	365	55.1	68.8	42.8
80+	2,691	1,020	1,671	1,177	620	557	43.7	60.8	33.3

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

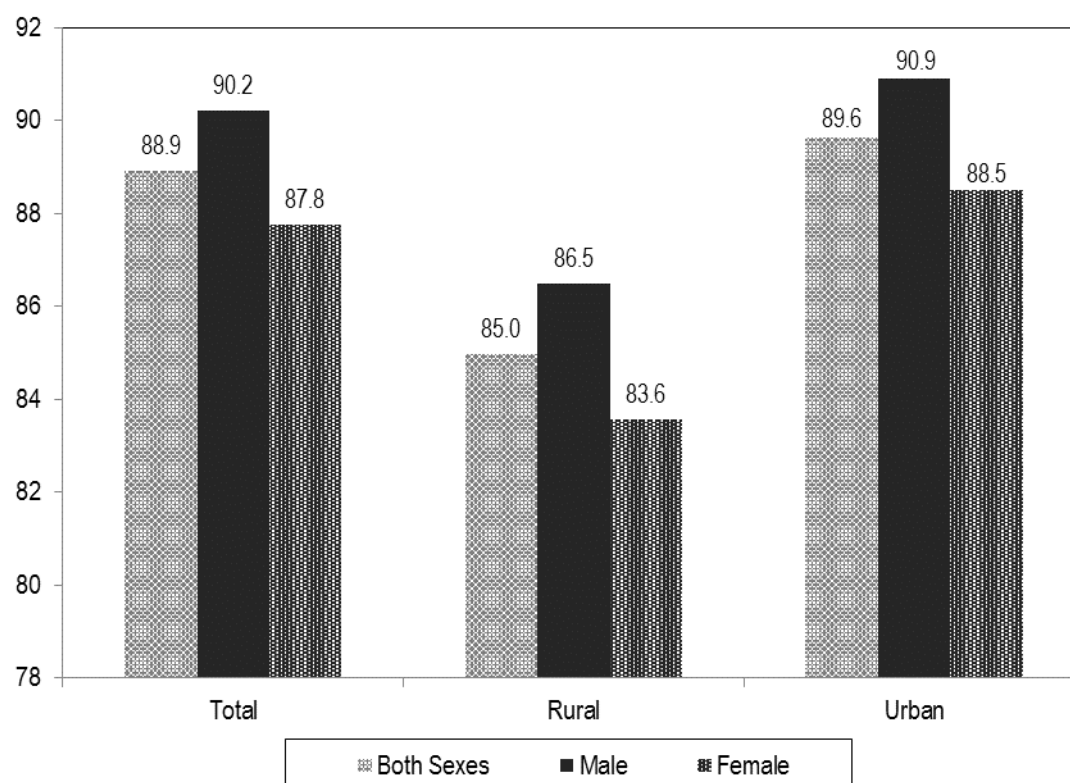
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	75,480	36,459	39,021	64,145	31,538	32,607	85.0	86.5	83.6
5-9	13,002	6,521	6,481	7,360	3,586	3,774	56.6	55.0	58.2
10-14	10,814	5,339	5,475	10,355	5,106	5,249	95.8	95.6	95.9
15-19	8,658	4,135	4,523	8,364	3,997	4,367	96.6	96.7	96.6
20-24	8,480	3,515	4,965	8,065	3,374	4,691	95.1	96.0	94.5
25-29	7,883	3,274	4,609	7,358	3,099	4,259	93.3	94.7	92.4
30-34	7,324	3,607	3,717	6,703	3,381	3,322	91.5	93.7	89.4
35-39	5,781	3,046	2,735	5,293	2,876	2,417	91.6	94.4	88.4
40-44	3,912	2,052	1,860	3,480	1,903	1,577	89.0	92.7	84.8
45-49	3,322	1,606	1,716	2,821	1,496	1,325	84.9	93.2	77.2
50-54	2,176	1,159	1,017	1,760	1,033	727	80.9	89.1	71.5
55-59	1,201	697	504	937	607	330	78.0	87.1	65.5
60-64	1,088	572	516	720	462	258	66.2	80.8	50.0
65-69	572	324	248	357	254	103	62.4	78.4	41.5
70-74	614	313	301	313	211	102	51.0	67.4	33.9
75-79	211	114	97	91	57	34	43.1	50.0	35.1
80+	442	185	257	168	96	72	38.0	51.9	28.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	425,110	199,754	225,356	381,015	181,588	199,427	89.6	90.9	88.5
5-9	64,515	31,347	33,168	40,950	19,447	21,503	63.5	62.0	64.8
10-14	60,598	29,421	31,177	59,197	28,660	30,537	97.7	97.4	97.9
15-19	54,674	24,699	29,975	53,803	24,326	29,477	98.4	98.5	98.3
20-24	53,042	23,352	29,690	51,835	22,902	28,933	97.7	98.1	97.5
25-29	42,847	18,860	23,987	41,388	18,382	23,006	96.6	97.5	95.9
30-34	35,382	15,848	19,534	33,799	15,382	18,417	95.5	97.1	94.3
35-39	30,258	14,189	16,069	28,509	13,635	14,874	94.2	96.1	92.6
40-44	24,066	12,081	11,985	22,435	11,578	10,857	93.2	95.8	90.6
45-49	19,591	9,125	10,466	17,771	8,743	9,028	90.7	95.8	86.3
50-54	13,674	7,258	6,416	11,990	6,806	5,184	87.7	93.8	80.8
55-59	8,357	4,612	3,745	7,104	4,266	2,838	85.0	92.5	75.8
60-64	7,298	3,925	3,373	5,662	3,501	2,161	77.6	89.2	64.1
65-69	3,789	2,000	1,789	2,748	1,746	1,002	72.5	87.3	56.0
70-74	3,358	1,546	1,812	2,011	1,217	794	59.9	78.7	43.8
75-79	1,412	656	756	804	473	331	56.9	72.1	43.8
80+	2,249	835	1,414	1,009	524	485	44.9	62.8	34.3

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

Percentage



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

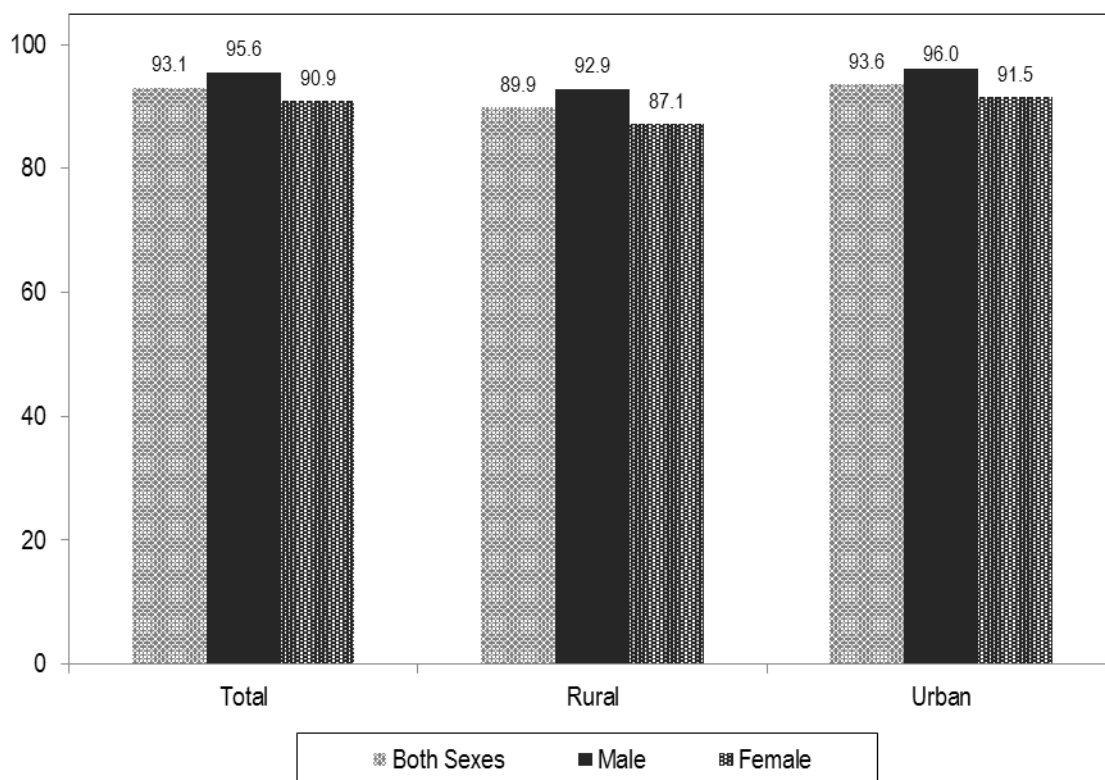
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Mjini Magharibi region stands at 93.1 percent and it was

higher in urban areas (93.6 percent) than in rural areas (89.9 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

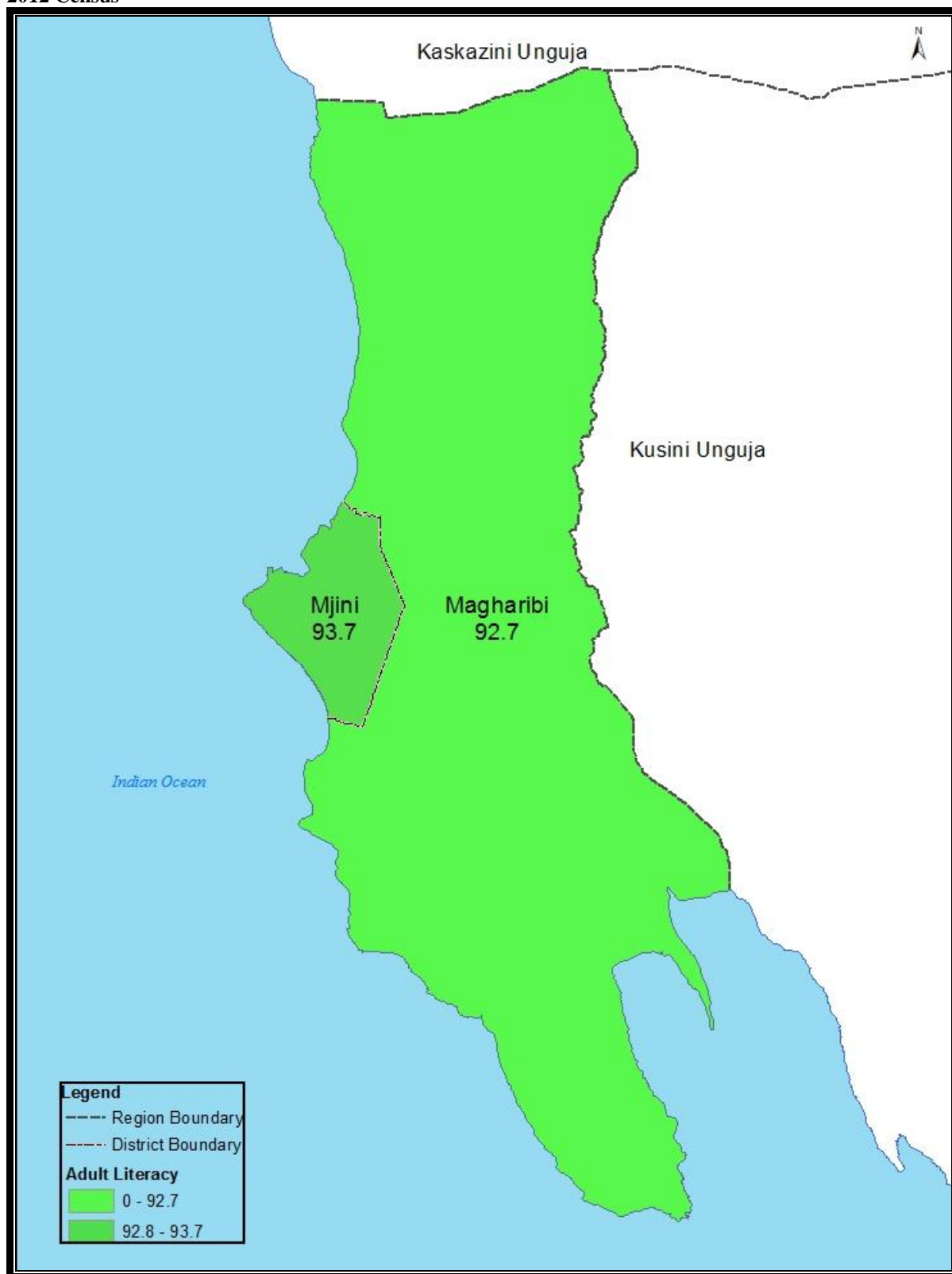
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	93.1	95.6	90.9	89.9	92.9	87.1	93.6	96.0	91.5
15–19	98.2	98.2	98.1	96.6	96.7	96.6	98.4	98.5	98.3
20–24	97.4	97.8	97.0	95.1	96.0	94.5	97.7	98.1	97.5
25–29	96.1	97.0	95.3	93.3	94.7	92.4	96.6	97.5	95.9
30–34	94.8	96.4	93.5	91.5	93.7	89.4	95.5	97.1	94.3
35–39	93.8	95.8	92.0	91.6	94.4	88.4	94.2	96.1	92.6
40–44	92.6	95.4	89.8	89.0	92.7	84.8	93.2	95.8	90.6
45–49	89.9	95.4	85.0	84.9	93.2	77.2	90.7	95.8	86.3
50–54	86.8	93.1	79.5	80.9	89.1	71.5	87.7	93.8	80.8
55–59	84.1	91.8	74.6	78.0	87.1	65.5	85.0	92.5	75.8
60–64	76.1	88.1	62.2	66.2	80.8	50.0	77.6	89.2	64.1
65–69	71.2	86.1	54.2	62.4	78.4	41.5	72.5	87.3	56.0
70–74	58.5	76.8	42.4	51.0	67.4	33.9	59.9	78.7	43.8
75–79	55.1	68.8	42.8	43.1	50.0	35.1	56.9	72.1	43.8
80+	43.7	60.8	33.3	38.0	51.9	28.0	44.9	62.8	34.3

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



Adult literacy rates vary across districts, from 93.7 percent in Mjini District Council to 92.7 percent in Magharibi District Council (Map 9.1).

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



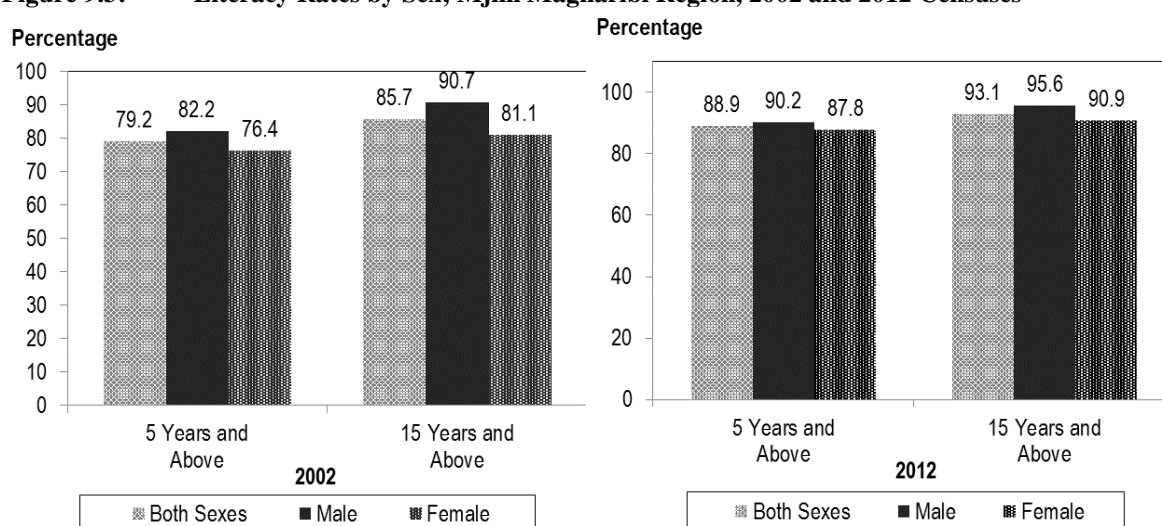
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Mjini District from 87.2 percent in 2002 to 93.7 percent in 2012 and in Magharibi district from 83.9 percent in 2002 to 92.7 percent in 2012.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3) literacy rate increased from 79.2 percent to 88.9 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 85.7 percent to 93.1 percent for persons age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 82.2 percent to 90.2 percent for males and from 76.4 percent to 87.8 percent for females.

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

District	Literacy Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mjini Magharibi Region	85.7	90.7	81.1	93.1	95.6	90.9	8.6	5.3	12.1
Rural	77.6	83.9	71.2	98.2	98.2	98.1	26.5	17.1	37.7
Urban	87.4	92.2	83.0	97.4	97.8	97.0	11.5	6.1	16.9
Magharibi District	83.9	89.2	78.8	92.7	95.1	90.6	10.5	6.6	15.0
Mjini District	87.2	92.0	82.9	93.7	96.3	91.4	7.4	4.7	10.2

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



9.1.4 Literacy in Different Languages

Table 9.6 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili and English (64.5 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili only (23.9 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Mjini Magharibi 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	23.9	0.4	64.5	0.2	88.9	11.1	500,590
5-9	54.3	0.1	7.8	0.1	62.3	37.7	77,517
10-14	42.6	0.2	54.5	0.0	97.4	2.6	71,412
15-19	12.1	0.4	85.6	0.1	98.2	1.8	63,332
20-24	10.3	0.4	86.5	0.1	97.4	2.6	61,522
25-29	12.0	0.4	83.5	0.3	96.1	3.9	50,730
30-34	13.2	0.5	81.0	0.2	94.8	5.2	42,706
35-39	14.7	0.4	78.4	0.3	93.8	6.2	36,039
40-44	14.8	0.4	77.1	0.3	92.6	7.4	27,978
45-49	15.5	0.5	73.6	0.3	89.9	10.1	22,913
50-54	15.7	0.4	70.5	0.2	86.8	13.2	15,850
55-59	18.1	0.4	65.2	0.4	84.1	15.9	9,558
60-64	19.3	0.3	56.0	0.5	76.1	23.9	8,386
65-69	21.1	0.3	49.2	0.6	71.2	28.8	4,361
70-74	22.0	0.3	35.6	0.6	58.5	41.5	3,972
75-79	22.1	0.2	31.7	1.2	55.1	44.9	1,623
80+	21.1	0.1	21.5	1.0	43.7	56.3	2,691

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

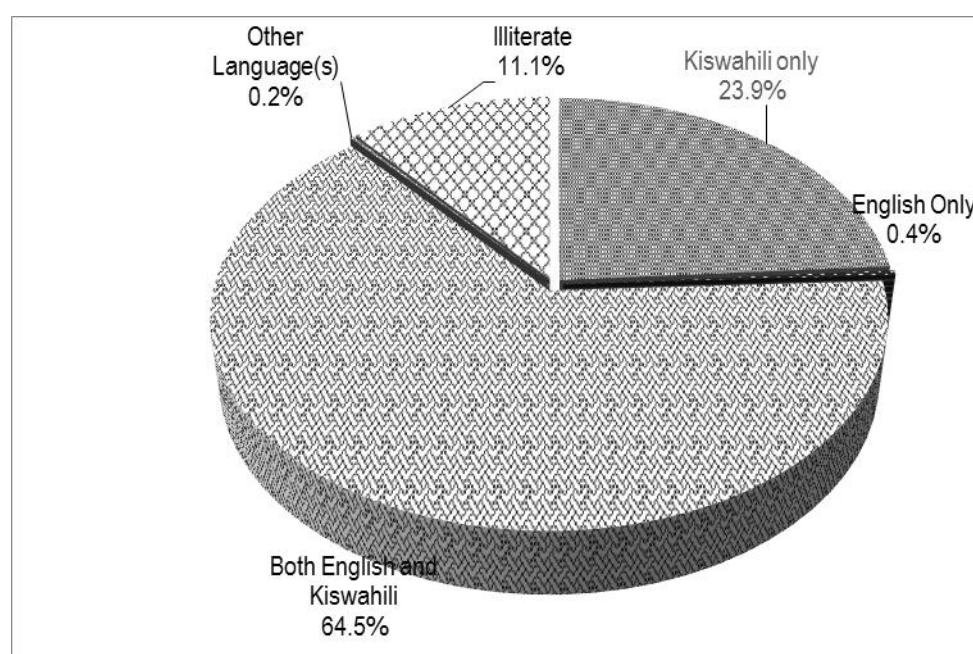


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (89.6 percent) than in rural areas (85.0 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (90.2 percent) compared with females (87.8 percent).

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

Literacy Status, Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census							
	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mjini Magharibi	23.9	0.4	64.5	0.2	88.9	11.1	500,590
Male	24.3	0.4	65.4	0.2	90.2	9.8	236,213
Female	23.6	0.3	63.7	0.1	87.8	12.2	264,377
Mjini Magharibi Rural	27.4	0.3	57.2	0.1	85.0	15.0	75,480
Male	28.1	0.3	58.0	0.2	86.5	13.5	36,459
Female	26.7	0.3	56.4	0.1	83.6	16.4	39,021
Mjini Magharibi Urban	23.3	0.4	65.8	0.2	89.6	10.4	425,110
Male	23.5	0.4	66.8	0.2	90.9	9.1	199,754
Female	23.1	0.3	64.9	0.1	88.5	11.5	225,356

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

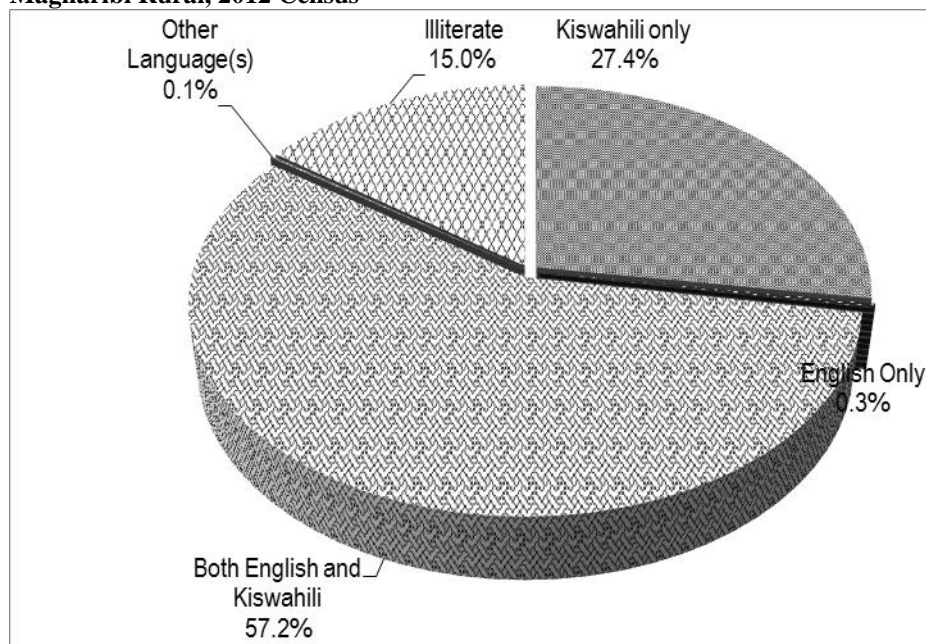
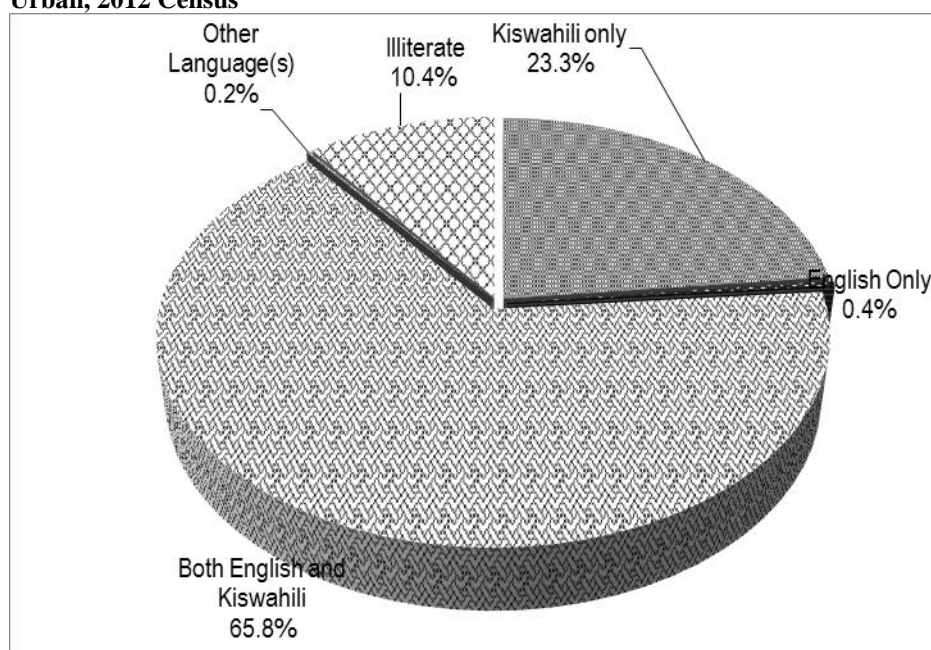


Figure 9.6: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Mjini Magharibi Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy levels are presented in Table 9.8 by district councils. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Mjini Magharibi Region. The district council with a higher illiteracy rate was Magharibi District Council (12.1 percent) followed by Mjini District Council (9.5 percent).

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

Status, Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census							
District	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Mjini Magharibi Region	23.9	0.4	64.5	0.2	88.9	11.1	500,590
Magharibi	24.0	0.4	63.4	0.2	87.9	12.1	308,626
Mjini	23.8	0.4	66.2	0.2	90.5	9.5	191,964

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

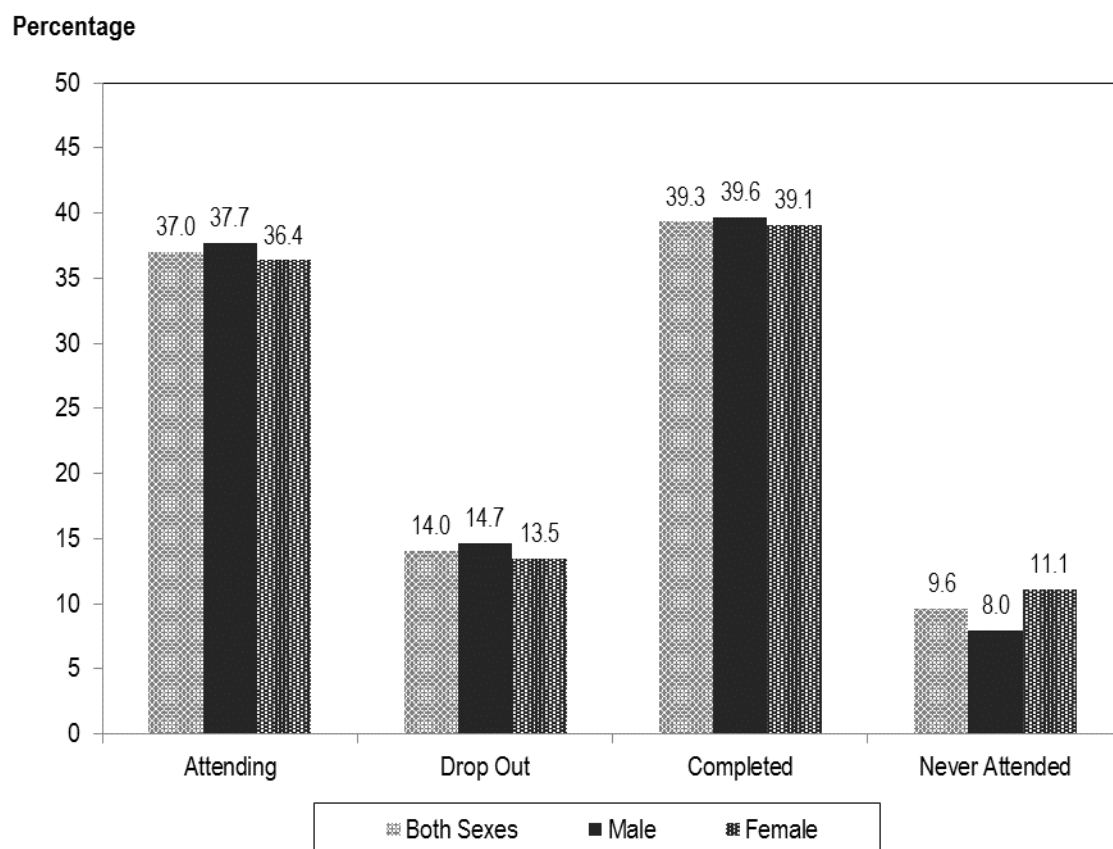
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Nine (9.6) percent of people in Mjini Magharibi Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (11.1 percent) having never been to school compared with males (8.0 percent). About 39 (39.3) percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 37.0 percent were attending and 14.0 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Mjini Magharibi 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	500,590	37.0	14.0	39.3	9.6	236,213	37.7	14.7	39.6	8.0	264,377	36.4	13.5	39.1	11.1
5	16,588	51.6	0.1	0.2	48.1	8,291	51.6	0.1	0.3	48.1	8,297	51.5	0.1	0.2	48.1
6	16,190	62.3	0.1	0.2	37.4	7,930	61.8	0.2	0.2	37.9	8,260	62.7	0.1	0.2	37.0
5-6	32,778	56.8	0.1	0.2	42.8	16,221	56.6	0.1	0.2	43.1	16,557	57.1	0.1	0.2	42.6
7	16,352	76.1	0.2	0.2	23.5	7,962	74.6	0.2	0.3	25.0	8,390	77.4	0.1	0.2	22.2
8	14,894	89.3	0.3	0.2	10.2	7,143	87.8	0.3	0.2	11.7	7,751	90.7	0.3	0.2	8.9
9	13,493	94.8	0.6	0.2	4.3	6,542	94.1	0.6	0.2	5.1	6,951	95.6	0.5	0.2	3.7
10	14,627	96.4	0.9	0.2	2.5	7,237	95.9	1.2	0.2	2.7	7,390	96.9	0.6	0.2	2.3
11	11,868	97.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	5,743	96.5	1.2	0.6	1.7	6,125	97.4	0.7	0.6	1.4
12	17,236	96.7	1.7	0.5	1.1	8,514	96.4	2.1	0.4	1.1	8,722	96.9	1.4	0.5	1.1
13	14,515	95.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	7,002	94.8	3.5	0.6	1.0	7,513	95.7	2.0	1.0	1.3
7-13	102,985	91.9	1.1	0.4	6.7	50,143	91.1	1.3	0.4	7.2	52,842	92.6	0.8	0.4	6.2
14	13,166	92.1	4.7	2.0	1.2	6,264	92.3	5.3	1.3	1.1	6,902	92.0	4.2	2.6	1.2
15	12,311	86.9	7.4	4.3	1.3	6,030	87.2	8.8	2.7	1.3	6,281	86.7	6.0	5.9	1.4
16	12,487	79.7	9.8	9.1	1.4	5,663	80.0	12.1	6.6	1.3	6,824	79.4	7.9	11.2	1.4
17	12,225	70.2	12.2	16.3	1.4	5,491	71.7	14.4	12.5	1.4	6,734	69.0	10.3	19.3	1.4
14 - 17	50,189	82.4	8.5	7.8	1.3	23,448	83.2	10.0	5.6	1.3	26,741	81.8	7.1	9.8	1.3
18	14,769	54.2	15.3	28.6	2.0	6,736	55.1	19.0	24.3	1.7	8,033	53.4	12.2	32.3	2.2
19	11,540	41.4	15.2	41.7	1.7	4,914	45.4	18.3	34.9	1.4	6,626	38.5	12.9	46.7	1.9
18 - 19	26,309	48.6	15.2	34.3	1.9	11,650	51.0	18.7	28.8	1.6	14,659	46.7	12.5	38.8	2.1
20	16,881	26.9	18.4	51.8	2.9	7,633	29.9	21.7	46.3	2.1	9,248	24.4	15.6	56.3	3.6
21	8,984	25.1	15.9	57.2	1.8	3,795	28.2	19.1	51.4	1.2	5,189	22.8	13.5	61.5	2.2
22	14,447	18.8	17.4	61.6	2.3	6,431	20.6	19.3	58.2	1.9	8,016	17.3	15.8	64.3	2.6
23	10,806	15.3	16.9	65.2	2.6	4,518	17.0	18.8	62.3	2.0	6,288	14.2	15.6	67.2	3.0
24	10,404	13.4	16.1	68.1	2.5	4,490	15.6	17.5	64.9	2.0	5,914	11.7	15.0	70.5	2.8
20 - 24	61,522	20.4	17.1	60.0	2.5	26,867	22.9	19.6	55.7	1.9	34,655	18.5	15.2	63.3	2.9
25+	226,807	2.3	22.2	64.6	10.8	107,884	2.5	22.4	68.4	6.7	118,923	2.2	22.0	61.2	14.6

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for population aged five years and above. The results indicate that 12.7 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 9.1 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (18.0 percent) than in urban areas (13.3 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (40.1 percent) than in the rural areas (34.8 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 37.5 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 34.5 percent in the rural population.

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

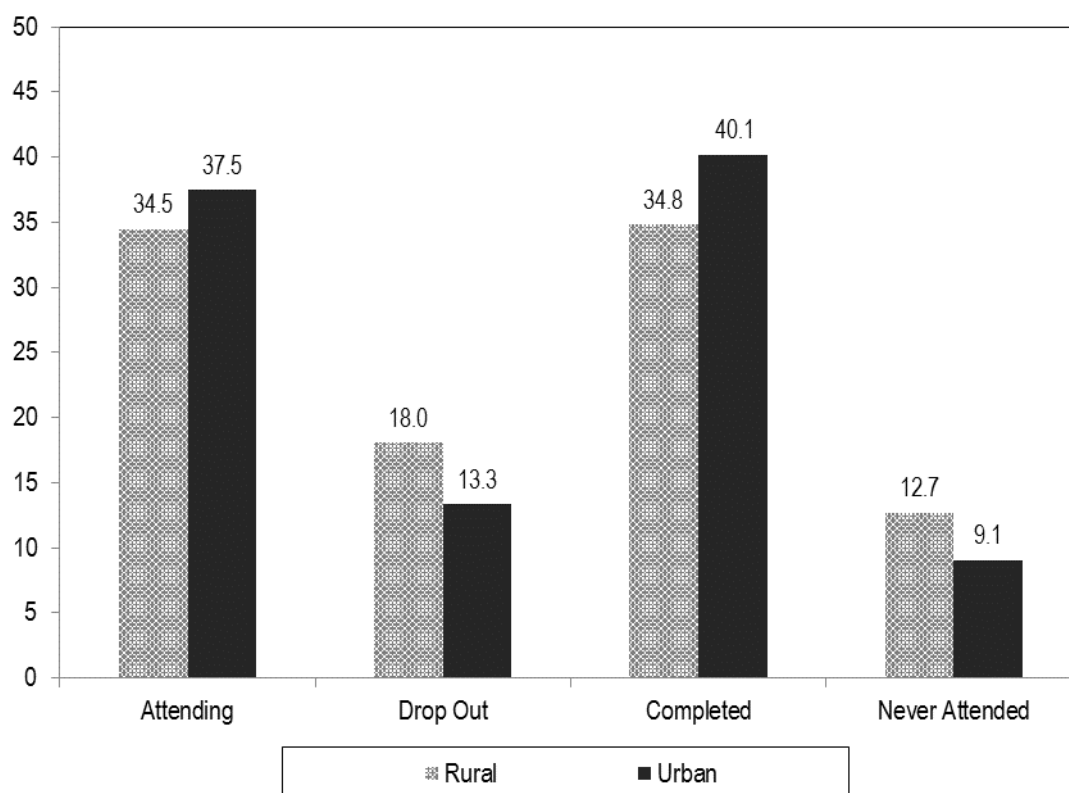
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	75,480	34.5	18.0	34.8	12.7	36,459	35.3	19.2	34.8	10.8	39,021	33.7	17.0	34.8	14.5
5	2,877	46.2	0.1	0.1	53.5	1,486	48.9	0.1	0.1	51.0	1,391	43.4	0.1	0.2	56.2
6	2,735	56.9	0.3	0.2	42.6	1,385	56.5	0.3	0.1	43.1	1,350	57.4	0.2	0.2	42.1
5-6	5,612	51.4	0.2	0.2	48.2	2,871	52.5	0.2	0.1	47.2	2,741	50.3	0.2	0.2	49.3
7	2,805	71.7	0.2	0.1	28.0	1,368	69.8	0.3	0.1	29.8	1,437	73.6	0.1	0.1	26.2
8	2,368	86.6	0.3	0.2	13.0	1,198	85.0	0.3	0.3	14.5	1,170	88.2	0.3	0.1	11.5
9	2,217	92.9	1.0	0.2	6.0	1,084	92.9	0.6	0.2	6.3	1,133	92.9	1.3	0.2	5.6
10	2,331	95.4	1.1	0.0	3.5	1,136	94.6	1.5	0.0	3.9	1,195	96.2	0.7	0.1	3.1
11	1,760	95.9	1.3	0.2	2.7	859	96.4	1.4	0.0	2.2	901	95.3	1.1	0.3	3.2
12	2,691	94.8	3.2	0.3	1.7	1,375	94.8	3.2	0.4	1.6	1,316	94.8	3.2	0.3	1.7
13	2,124	93.5	4.5	0.6	1.5	1,034	92.6	5.8	0.3	1.3	1,090	94.2	3.3	0.8	1.7
7-13	16,296	89.4	1.6	0.2	8.8	8,054	88.7	1.8	0.2	9.3	8,242	90.1	1.4	0.3	8.3
14	1,908	90.1	6.4	2.1	1.4	935	89.9	7.3	1.3	1.5	973	90.2	5.5	3.0	1.2
15	1,814	82.5	11.5	3.9	2.1	947	81.4	14.0	2.5	2.0	867	83.6	8.7	5.4	2.3
16	1,732	75.8	13.6	8.8	1.8	787	74.0	18.7	5.8	1.5	945	77.4	9.3	11.3	2.0
17	1,638	61.7	18.3	17.6	2.3	782	64.6	20.2	13.0	2.2	856	59.1	16.6	21.8	2.5
14 - 17	7,092	78.1	12.2	7.8	1.9	3,451	78.2	14.7	5.3	1.8	3,641	78.0	9.9	10.2	2.0
18	1,917	45.0	20.2	31.0	3.9	938	46.4	24.5	25.9	3.2	979	43.6	16.0	35.9	4.5
19	1,557	33.1	22.2	41.7	3.0	681	41.1	25.1	31.3	2.5	876	26.9	20.0	49.8	3.3
18 - 19	3,474	39.7	21.1	35.8	3.5	1,619	44.2	24.8	28.2	2.9	1,855	35.7	17.9	42.4	3.9
20	2,390	19.1	24.9	51.0	5.0	995	21.4	29.1	46.0	3.4	1,395	17.5	21.9	54.5	6.1
21	1,224	16.1	24.9	55.9	3.1	529	18.7	31.4	47.8	2.1	695	14.1	20.0	62.0	3.9
22	1,861	10.9	25.7	59.2	4.2	800	13.5	28.3	54.6	3.6	1,061	8.9	23.8	62.7	4.7
23	1,556	10.3	22.5	62.5	4.7	608	12.2	26.6	57.4	3.8	948	9.2	19.8	65.7	5.3
24	1,449	9.0	22.6	63.0	5.4	583	12.3	27.3	55.9	4.5	866	6.8	19.4	67.8	6.0
20 - 24	8,480	13.5	24.2	57.7	4.6	3,515	16.1	28.5	51.9	3.5	4,965	11.7	21.2	61.8	5.3
25+	34,526	1.4	28.1	56.6	13.9	16,949	1.4	29.1	60.2	9.4	17,577	1.4	27.1	53.1	18.3

Table 9.11: Percentage of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status Mjini Magharibi 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	425,110	37.5	13.3	40.1	9.1	199,754	38.2	13.8	40.5	7.5	225,356	36.8	12.9	39.8	10.5
5	13,711	52.7	0.1	0.3	47.0	6,805	52.2	0.1	0.3	47.4	6,906	53.1	0.1	0.2	46.5
6	13,455	63.3	0.1	0.2	36.4	6,545	62.9	0.2	0.2	36.8	6,910	63.8	0.1	0.2	36.0
5-6	27,166	58.0	0.1	0.2	41.7	13,350	57.5	0.1	0.2	42.2	13,816	58.4	0.1	0.2	41.3
7	13,547	76.9	0.2	0.3	22.6	6,594	75.6	0.2	0.3	24.0	6,953	78.3	0.1	0.2	21.4
8	12,526	89.8	0.3	0.2	9.7	5,945	88.3	0.3	0.2	11.1	6,581	91.1	0.3	0.2	8.4
9	11,276	95.2	0.5	0.2	4.0	5,458	94.3	0.6	0.3	4.8	5,818	96.1	0.4	0.2	3.3
10	12,296	96.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	6,101	96.1	1.1	0.2	2.5	6,195	97.0	0.6	0.3	2.1
11	10,108	97.2	0.9	0.6	1.3	4,884	96.5	1.2	0.7	1.6	5,224	97.7	0.6	0.6	1.1
12	14,545	97.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	7,139	96.7	1.9	0.5	1.0	7,406	97.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
13	12,391	95.6	2.5	0.8	1.1	5,968	95.2	3.1	0.7	1.0	6,423	96.0	1.8	1.0	1.2
7-13	86,689	92.3	1.0	0.4	6.3	42,089	91.6	1.2	0.4	6.8	44,600	93.1	0.7	0.4	5.8
14	11,258	92.5	4.4	2.0	1.1	5,329	92.7	4.9	1.3	1.1	5,929	92.3	3.9	2.6	1.1
15	10,497	87.7	6.7	4.4	1.2	5,083	88.3	7.8	2.7	1.1	5,414	87.1	5.6	6.0	1.3
16	10,755	80.3	9.2	9.2	1.3	4,876	80.9	11.1	6.8	1.2	5,879	79.8	7.7	11.2	1.3
17	10,587	71.5	11.2	16.1	1.2	4,709	72.8	13.5	12.4	1.2	5,878	70.4	9.4	19.0	1.2
14 - 17	43,097	83.1	7.8	7.8	1.2	19,997	84.0	9.2	5.6	1.2	23,100	82.3	6.7	9.7	1.2
18	12,852	55.5	14.5	28.3	1.7	5,798	56.5	18.1	24.0	1.4	7,054	54.8	11.6	31.8	1.8
19	9,983	42.7	14.1	41.7	1.5	4,233	46.1	17.2	35.5	1.3	5,750	40.2	11.8	46.2	1.7
18 - 19	22,835	49.9	14.3	34.1	1.6	10,031	52.1	17.7	28.9	1.4	12,804	48.2	11.7	38.3	1.8
20	14,491	28.2	17.3	51.9	2.6	6,638	31.1	20.6	46.3	1.9	7,853	25.6	14.5	56.7	3.2
21	7,760	26.5	14.4	57.5	1.6	3,266	29.8	17.1	52.0	1.1	4,494	24.2	12.5	61.4	2.0
22	12,586	20.0	16.1	61.9	2.0	5,631	21.6	18.0	58.7	1.7	6,955	18.6	14.6	64.5	2.2
23	9,250	16.2	16.0	65.6	2.2	3,910	17.7	17.5	63.0	1.7	5,340	15.1	14.8	67.5	2.6
24	8,955	14.1	15.0	68.9	2.0	3,907	16.1	16.0	66.2	1.7	5,048	12.5	14.3	70.9	2.3
20 - 24	53,042	21.5	16.0	60.4	2.1	23,352	23.9	18.2	56.2	1.7	29,690	19.6	14.2	63.6	2.5
25+	192,281	2.5	21.1	66.1	10.3	90,935	2.7	21.2	70.0	6.2	101,346	2.3	21.1	62.6	14.0

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

Percentage



Attendance status by district councils is presented in Table 9.12. It is evident that attendance status differs among districts in Mjini magharibi Region. The district council with a higher attendance rate was Magharibi District Council (37.6 percent) followed by Mjini District Council (36.1 percent).

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

District	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Mjini Magharibi Region	500,590	37.0	14.0	39.3	9.6	236,213	37.7	14.7	39.6	8.0	264,377	36.4	13.5	39.1	11.1
Magharibi	308,626	37.6	14.3	37.7	10.4	145,591	38.3	14.9	37.8	8.9	163,035	37.0	13.7	37.6	11.7
Mjini	191,964	36.1	13.6	41.9	8.4	90,622	36.8	14.2	42.6	6.4	101,342	35.4	13.1	41.4	10.1

9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 81.5 percent in the 2002 Census to 91.9 percent in 2012 Census, an improvement being more pronounced among females (from 82.9 to 92.6 percent) compared with males (from 80.0 to 91.1 percent). The urban NER increased from 83.3 percent in 2002 to 92.3 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 73.8 to 89.4 percent respectively.

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

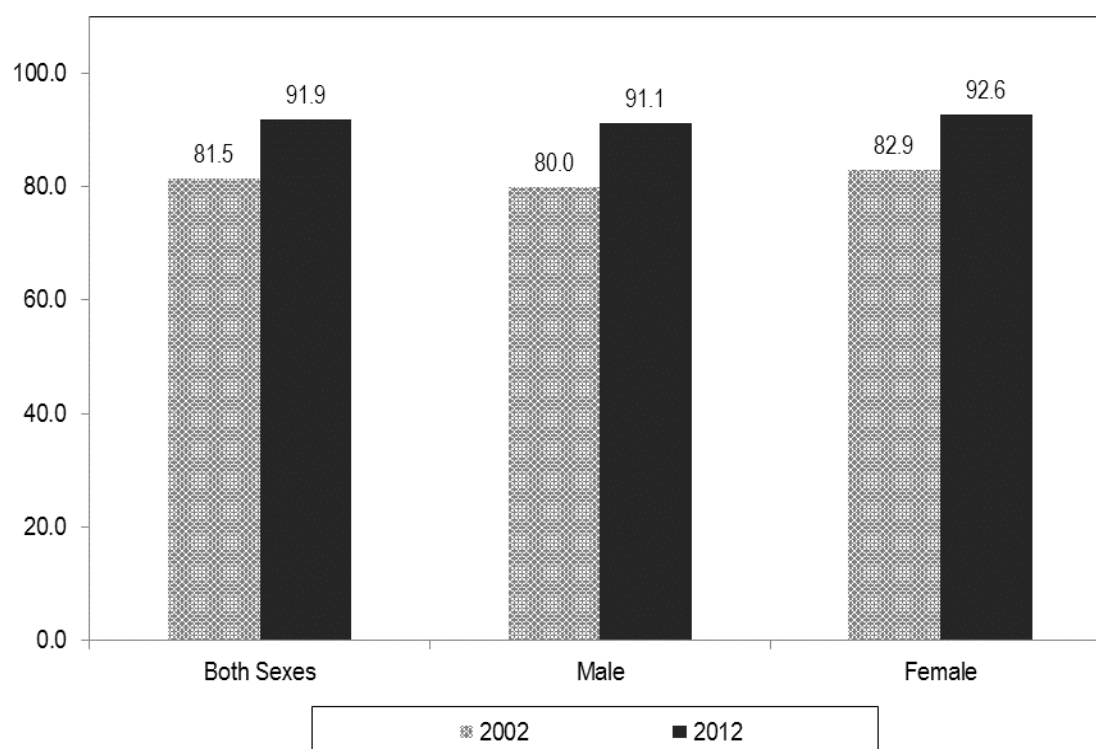
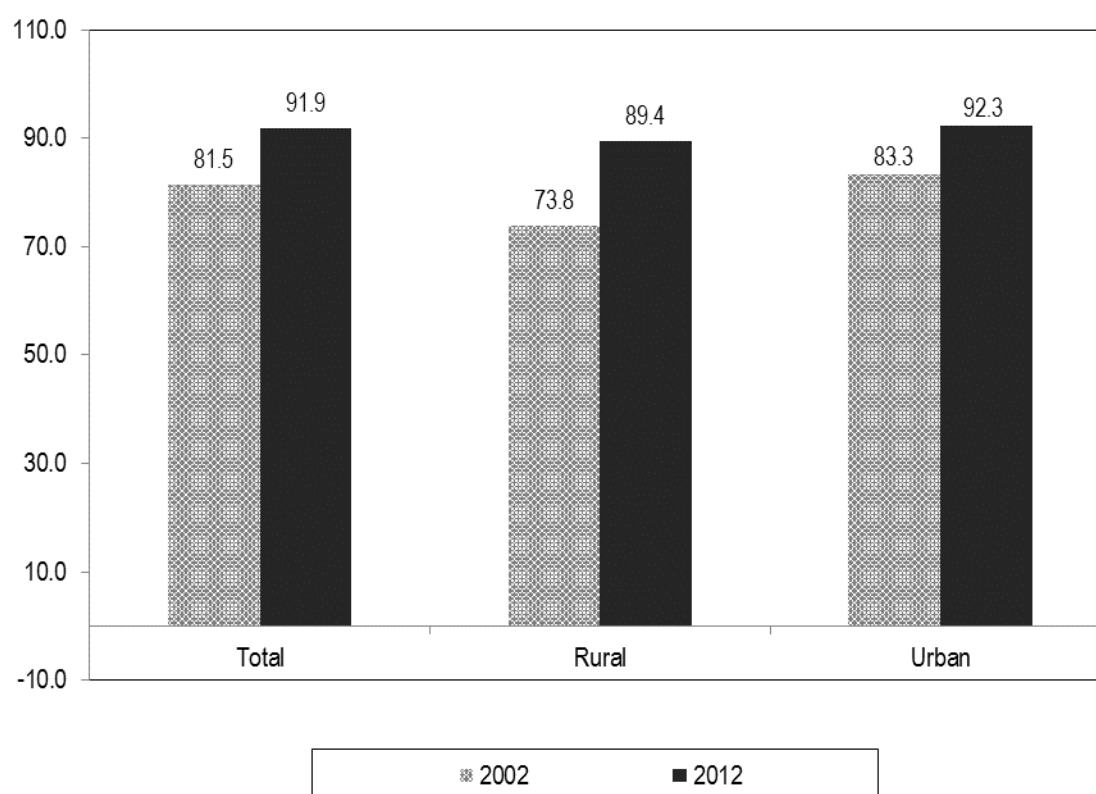


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses
Percentage



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. About 109 (109.4) 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 (109.7 percent) than in rural areas (108.0 percent). There were slight 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Percentage

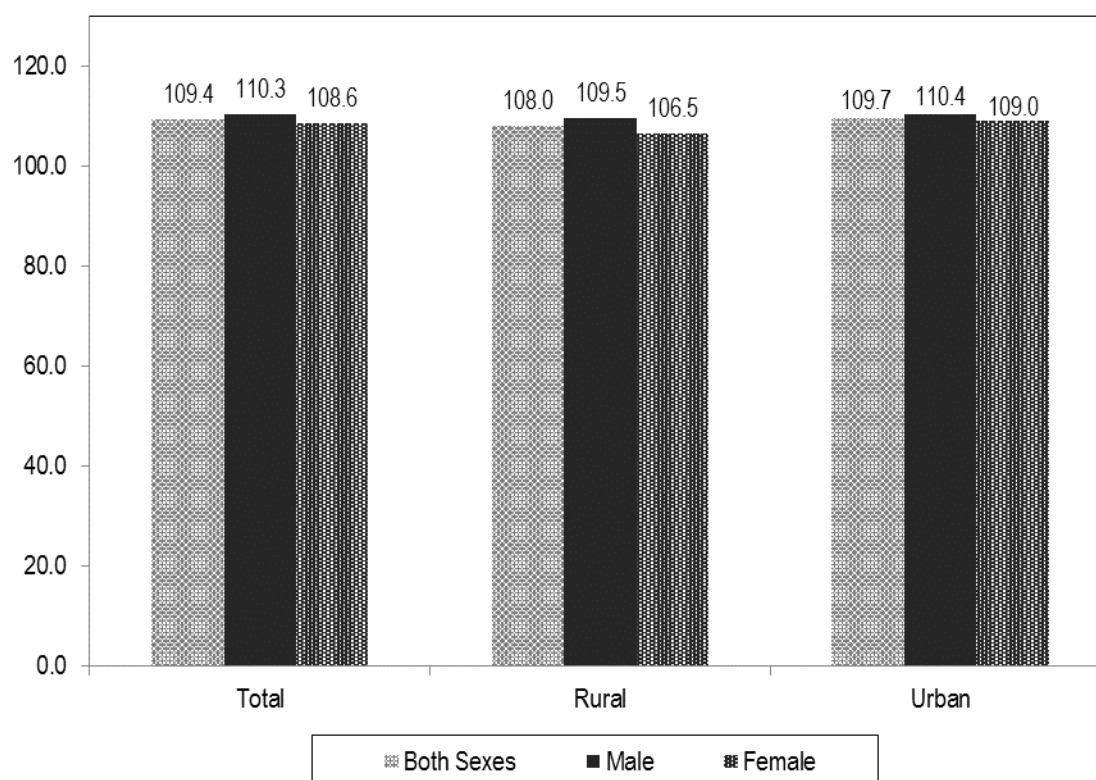


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges from 93.8 percent in Mjini District to 90.9 percent in Magharibi District Council.

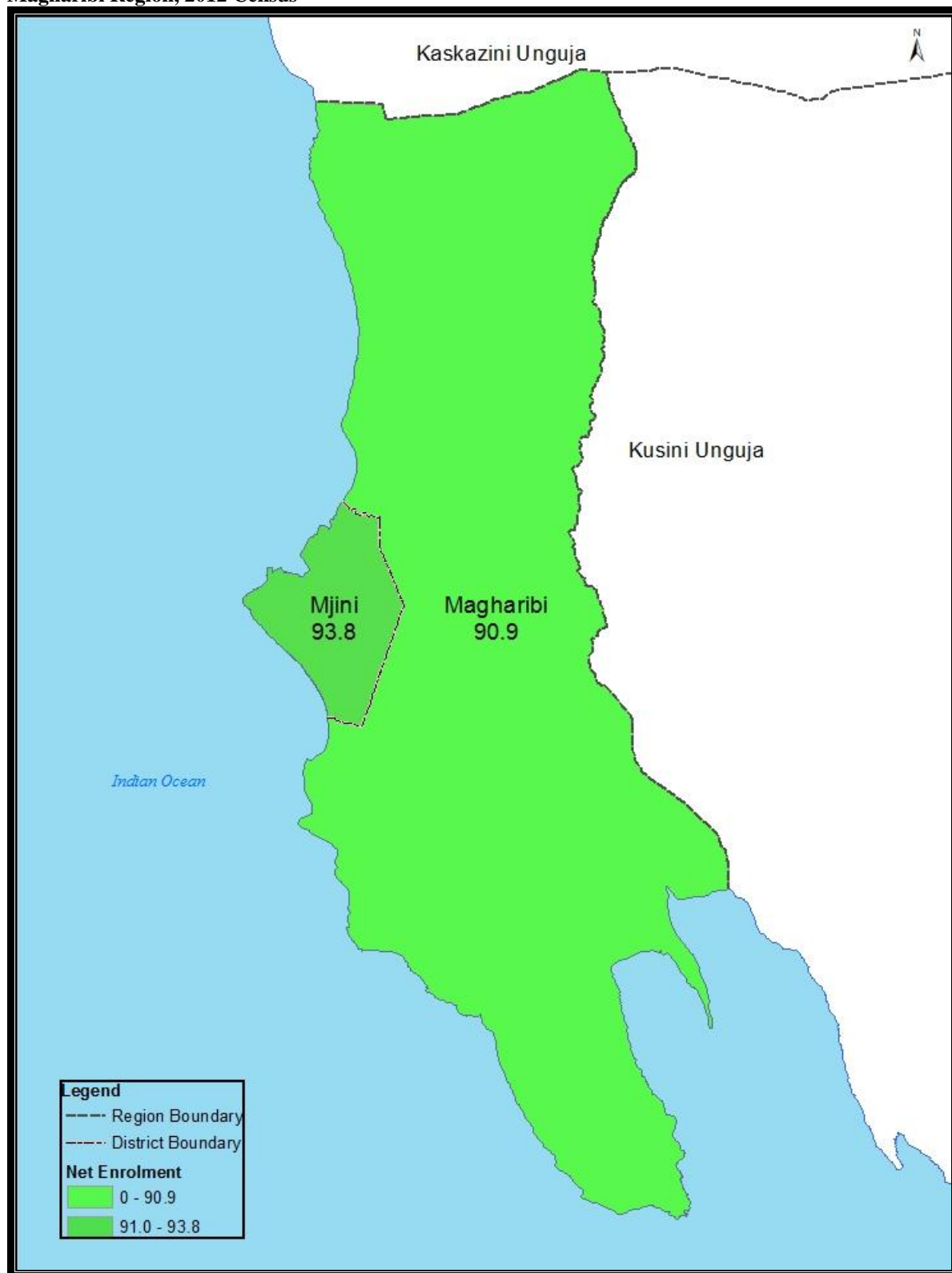
Table 9.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by District, Residence and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mjini Magharibi Region	91.9	91.1	92.6	89.4	88.7	90.1	92.3	91.6	93.1
Magharibi	90.9	90.0	91.7	89.4	88.7	90.1	91.4	90.4	92.3
Mjini	93.8	93.2	94.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	93.8	93.2	94.3

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mjini District council has no rural component

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 196,836 persons who attained any level of education, 93,605 (47.6 percent) were males and 103,231 (52.4 percent) were females. Secondary education was the most dominant level with about 77.1 percent, followed by primary education (16.3 percent), and lastly, university and others (5.1 percent). The results also show that more females had attained Secondary education (77.9 percent) compared with males (76.2 percent).

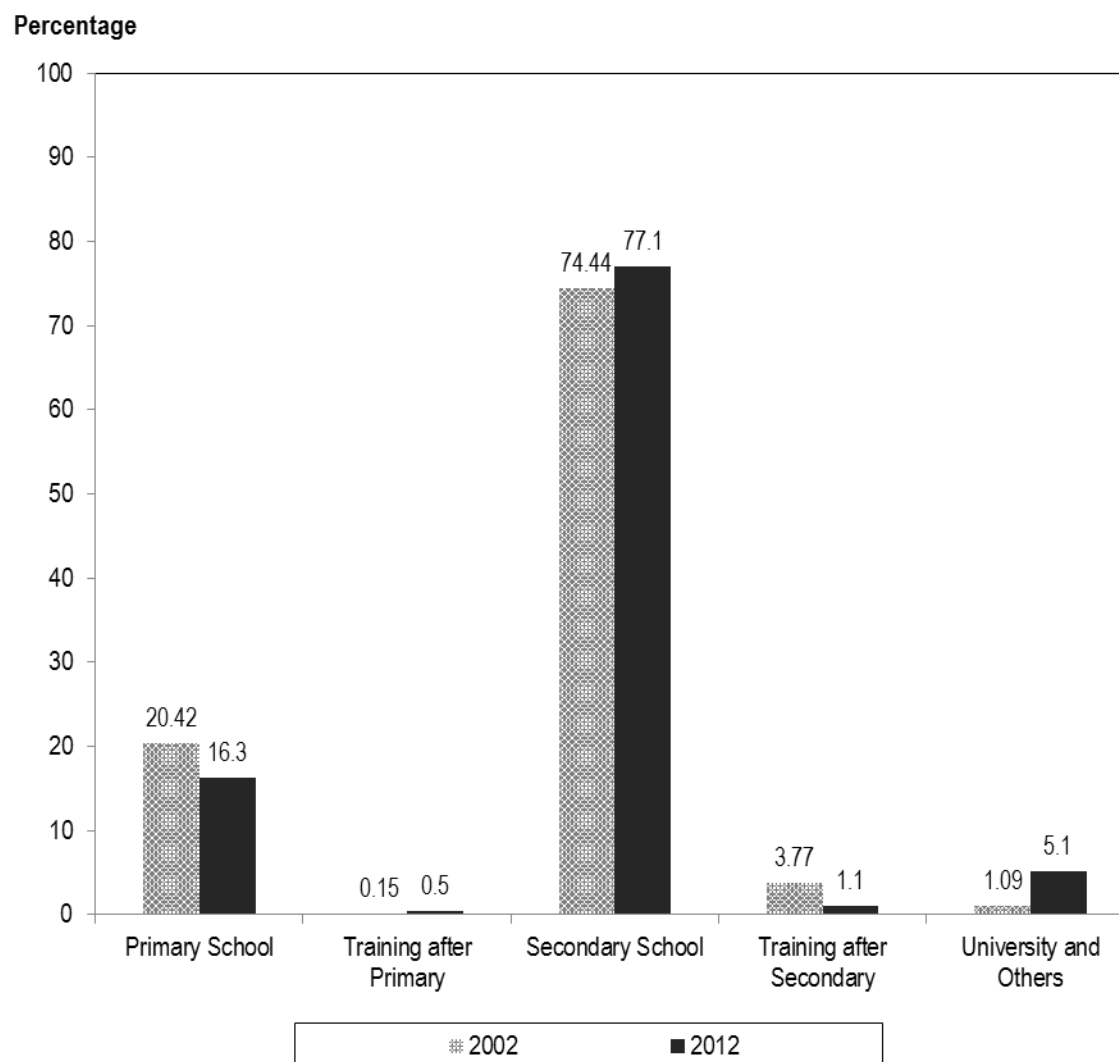
However, at secondary level and above, number of males was larger than that of females.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	196,836	93,605	103,231	100	100	100
Primary School	31,994	14,942	17,052	16.3	16.0	16.5
Training after Primary	927	495	432	0.5	0.5	0.4
Secondary School	151,716	71,315	80,401	77.1	76.2	77.9
Training after Secondary	2,069	1,044	1,025	1.1	1.1	1.0
University and Others	10,130	5,809	4,321	5.1	6.2	4.2

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 74.44 percent to 77.1 percent and from 1.09 percent to 5.1 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; Mjini Magharibi 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 percent distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 423,057 (38.8 percent) out of 1,089,853 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 258,761 people (60.1 percent) aged 10 years and above

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

did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 33,882 persons (8 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 30 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 20.2 and 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	423,057	38.8	8.0	20.2	30.0	2.9
10–14	71,412	0.7	0.4	2.5	95.0	1.4
15–19	63,332	8.2	7.0	12.7	69.5	2.5
20–24	61,522	28.5	17.7	28.5	24.6	0.7
25–29	50,730	49.8	19.6	30.0	-	0.5
30–34	42,706	63.6	8.3	27.6	-	0.4
35–39	36,039	68.7	4.9	25.8	-	0.6
40–44	27,978	71.1	4.0	24.2	-	0.8
45–49	22,913	70.4	2.8	24.5	-	2.3
50–54	15,850	73.5	2.6	21.0	-	2.9
55–59	9,558	70.3	2.9	20.9	-	5.9
60–64	8,386	57.5	3.4	24.1	-	15.0
65–69	4,361	46.9	3.0	23.8	-	26.2
70–74	3,972	39.8	1.9	20.8	-	37.5
75–79	1,607	33.2	1.9	20.7	-	44.1
80 +	2,691	17.4	0.1	-	-	82.4

Tables 10.2 to 10.5 present the information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who performed usual economic activity by sex, rural and urban. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (45.3 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (37.7 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (8.5 percent) compared with those found in rural areas (5.3 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	62,478	45.3	5.3	19.9	26.8	2.7
10–14	10,814	1.2	0.6	3.3	92.8	2.1
15–19	8,658	13.8	6.6	15.0	61.3	3.3
20–24	8,480	36.3	12.6	33.7	16.5	0.8
25–29	7,883	55.7	10.7	33.0	-	0.7
30–34	7,324	70.4	4.3	24.9	-	0.4
35–39	5,781	75.5	3.4	20.8	-	0.3
40–44	3,912	77.4	1.5	20.3	-	0.8
45–49	3,322	77.3	1.6	18.9	-	2.3
50–54	2,176	77.5	2.5	16.2	-	3.8
55–59	1,201	78.3	1.7	15.9	-	4.1
60–64	1,088	73.5	2.2	14.5	-	9.7
65–69	572	66.4	2.1	12.2	-	19.1
70–74	614	54.4	1.8	13.0	-	30.8
75–79	211	56.9	-	19.0	-	23.7
80 +	442	33.7	-	-	-	66.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	360,579	37.7	8.5	20.3	30.6	2.9
10–14	60,598	0.6	0.4	2.4	95.4	1.2
15–19	54,674	7.4	7.1	12.3	70.8	2.4
20–24	53,042	27.3	18.5	27.6	25.9	0.7
25–29	42,847	48.7	21.3	29.5	-	0.5
30–34	35,382	62.2	9.1	28.2	-	0.5
35–39	30,258	67.4	5.2	26.8	-	0.6
40–44	24,066	70.1	4.4	24.8	-	0.8
45–49	19,591	69.2	3.0	25.5	-	2.3
50–54	13,674	72.9	2.6	21.7	-	2.8
55–59	8,357	69.2	3.0	21.6	-	6.2
60–64	7,298	55.1	3.6	25.6	-	15.7
65–69	3,789	44.0	3.1	25.6	-	27.3
70–74	3,358	37.1	1.9	22.2	-	38.7
75–79	1,396	29.6	2.2	21.0	-	47.2
80 +	2,249	14.4	0.1	-	-	85.5

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (53.7 percent) were employed compared with females (25.7 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	198,345	53.7	10.2	2.5	30.8	2.8
10–14	34,760	0.8	0.6	2.0	94.9	1.7
15–19	28,834	10.6	10.9	3.6	71.1	3.8
20–24	26,867	40.8	25.4	4.9	27.9	1.0
25–29	22,134	71.3	25.3	2.7	-	0.6
30–34	19,455	88.8	9.2	1.4	-	0.6
35–39	17,235	92.6	5.4	1.4	-	0.6
40–44	14,133	93.8	4.3	1.4	-	0.6
45–49	10,731	94.9	3.3	0.8	-	0.9
50–54	8,417	93.1	3.4	1.6	-	1.9
55–59	5,309	89.5	3.2	1.5	-	5.7
60–64	4,497	81.5	4.6	2.9	-	11.1
65–69	2,324	67.5	5.0	3.5	-	23.9
70–74	1,859	64.0	3.0	4.4	-	28.7
75–79	770	52.1	0.8	6.9	-	40.3
80 +	1,020	33.7	0.3	-	-	66.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	224,712	25.7	6.0	35.9	29.4	3.0
10–14	36,652	0.5	0.2	3.1	95.1	1.1
15–19	34,498	6.3	3.8	20.3	68.2	1.4
20–24	34,655	19.0	11.7	46.7	22.1	0.5
25–29	28,596	33.2	15.2	51.1	-	0.5
30–34	23,251	42.5	7.6	49.6	-	0.3
35–39	18,804	46.8	4.5	48.2	-	0.5
40–44	13,845	47.9	3.8	47.4	-	0.9
45–49	12,182	48.8	2.4	45.4	-	3.5
50–54	7,433	51.4	1.7	42.8	-	4.1
55–59	4,249	46.3	2.4	45.1	-	6.2
60–64	3,889	29.8	2.1	48.8	-	19.4
65–69	2,037	23.5	0.6	47.0	-	28.9
70–74	2,113	18.6	0.9	35.3	-	45.3
75–79	837	15.9	3.0	33.5	-	47.7
80 +	1,671	7.6	-	-	-	92.5

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10

years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region. Results revealed that Mjini District had a lower proportion (39.6 percent) of employed persons than that of Mjini District (37.6 percent).

The proportion percent of unemployed persons in Mjini district was 10 percent and Magharibi District was seven (6.6) percent. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was 3.8 percent of the population in Mjini District and two (2.3) percent in Magharibi District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Mjini Magharibi Region	423,057	38.8	8.0	20.2	30.0	2.9
Rural	62,478	45.3	5.3	19.9	26.8	2.7
Urban	360,579	37.7	8.5	20.3	30.6	2.9
Male	198,345	53.7	10.2	2.5	30.8	2.8
Female	224,712	25.7	6.0	35.9	29.4	3.0
Magharibi	256,556	39.6	6.6	20.7	30.7	2.3
Mjini	166,501	37.6	10.2	19.5	28.9	3.8

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 423,057 persons aged 10 years and above, 161,654 (38.2 percent) were employed while the remaining 61.8 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 30 percent of the population, 21 percent were home maintenance workers and three percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for eight (8) 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	423,057	38.2	8.3	21.0	29.5	3.0
10–14	71,412	0.7	0.5	3.7	93.7	1.4
15–19	63,332	8.1	7.1	13.9	68.3	2.6
20–24	61,522	28.0	18.0	29.3	23.9	0.8
25–29	50,730	49.2	19.9	30.4	-	0.5
30–34	42,706	62.5	8.6	28.5	-	0.5
35–39	36,039	67.7	5.3	26.5	-	0.6
40–44	27,978	70.4	4.4	24.5	-	0.7
45–49	22,913	69.2	3.3	25.2	-	2.4
50–54	15,850	72.4	3.3	21.3	-	3.0
55–59	9,558	68.8	3.3	22.0	-	5.9
60–64	8,386	56.5	3.5	24.7	-	15.4
65–69	4,361	45.9	3.4	24.6	-	26.0
70–74	3,972	37.4	2.1	21.3	-	39.2
75–79	1,607	31.7	2.0	20.2	-	46.2
80 +	2,691	17.0	0.1	-	-	82.8

Tables 10.8 and 10.9 show the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity, rural and urban areas. The results show that the proportion of employed persons was higher in rural areas (44.2 percent) than in urban areas (37.2 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban areas (8.7 percent) than that in rural areas (5.6 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	62,478	44.2	5.6	21.5	25.8	2.9
10–14	10,814	1.1	0.7	6.1	89.5	2.6
15–19	8,658	13.4	7.0	17.1	58.9	3.6
20–24	8,480	35.4	13.0	35.1	15.6	0.9
25–29	7,883	54.6	10.5	34.3	-	0.7
30–34	7,324	68.6	4.9	26.2	-	0.4
35–39	5,781	73.8	3.9	22.0	-	0.4
40–44	3,912	75.6	2.4	21.1	-	0.9
45–49	3,322	76.0	1.7	19.9	-	2.3
50–54	2,176	76.2	2.5	17.4	-	3.9
55–59	1,201	76.3	2.5	16.8	-	4.5
60–64	1,088	71.8	2.5	15.0	-	10.7
65–69	572	63.6	2.8	13.1	-	20.5
70–74	614	51.5	2.6	12.7	-	33.2
75–79	211	54.5	-	17.5	-	28.0
80 +	442	31.7	-	-	-	68.3

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	360,579	37.2	8.7	21.0	30.2	3.0
10–14	60,598	0.6	0.5	3.3	94.4	1.2
15–19	54,674	7.2	7.2	13.4	69.8	2.4
20–24	53,042	26.9	18.8	28.4	25.2	0.7
25–29	42,847	48.2	21.7	29.6	-	0.5
30–34	35,382	61.2	9.3	29.0	-	0.5
35–39	30,258	66.5	5.6	27.3	-	0.6
40–44	24,066	69.5	4.7	25.1	-	0.7
45–49	19,591	68.0	3.6	26.1	-	2.4
50–54	13,674	71.8	3.4	21.9	-	2.9
55–59	8,357	67.7	3.4	22.7	-	6.2
60–64	7,298	54.2	3.6	26.1	-	16.1
65–69	3,789	43.3	3.5	26.4	-	26.9
70–74	3,358	34.9	2.0	22.9	-	40.3
75–79	1,396	28.2	2.3	20.6	-	48.9
80 +	2,249	14.2	0.1	-	-	85.7

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (53.3 percent) compared with females, of whom only 24.9 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (10.6 percent) than that of female (6.3 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	198,345	53.3	10.6	2.9	30.3	2.9
10–14	34,760	0.8	0.7	3.0	93.8	1.8
15–19	28,834	10.4	11.1	4.3	70.2	4.0
20–24	26,867	40.8	25.8	5.2	27.1	1.1
25–29	22,134	71.1	25.5	2.7	-	0.6
30–34	19,455	87.9	9.8	1.8	-	0.5
35–39	17,235	92.3	5.6	1.4	-	0.7
40–44	14,133	93.2	4.7	1.4	-	0.6
45–49	10,731	94.1	4.0	0.9	-	1.0
50–54	8,417	92.6	3.8	1.6	-	2.0
55–59	5,309	88.1	4.0	1.8	-	6.0
60–64	4,497	80.2	4.7	3.2	-	11.9
65–69	2,324	67.3	4.9	3.9	-	24.0
70–74	1,859	61.1	3.8	4.2	-	30.9
75–79	770	49.6	1.2	5.1	-	44.0
80 +	1,020	33.2	0.3	-	-	66.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	224,712	24.9	6.3	37.1	28.8	3.0
10–14	36,652	0.6	0.3	4.4	93.6	1.1
15–19	34,498	6.1	3.8	21.8	66.8	1.4
20–24	34,655	18.1	12.0	48.0	21.4	0.5
25–29	28,596	32.2	15.6	51.8	-	0.4
30–34	23,251	41.2	7.5	50.9	-	0.4
35–39	18,804	45.1	5.0	49.5	-	0.4
40–44	13,845	47.1	4.0	48.1	-	0.8
45–49	12,182	47.2	2.6	46.6	-	3.6
50–54	7,433	49.5	2.7	43.6	-	4.2
55–59	4,249	44.6	2.4	47.2	-	5.8
60–64	3,889	29.0	2.1	49.5	-	19.5
65–69	2,037	21.5	1.7	48.3	-	28.4
70–74	2,113	16.7	0.6	36.3	-	46.4
75–79	837	15.2	2.7	33.9	-	48.1
80 +	1,671	7.2	-	-	-	92.8

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region. Results revealed that Mjini District had a lower proportion (37 percent) of employed persons than that of Magharibi District (39 percent).

The proportion of unemployed persons in Mjini District was 10.3 percent and that of Magharibi District was 6.9 percent. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was 3.8 percent of the population in Mjini District and 2.4 percent in Magharibi District.

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

District	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Student s	Unable
Mjini Magharibi Region	423,057	38.2	8.3	21.0	29.5	3.0
Rural	62,478	44.2	5.6	21.5	25.8	2.9
Urban	360,579	37.2	8.7	21.0	30.2	3.0
Male	198,345	53.3	10.6	2.9	30.3	2.9
Female	224,712	24.9	6.3	37.1	28.8	3.0
Magharibi	256,556	39.0	6.9	21.5	30.2	2.4
Mjini	166,501	37.0	10.3	20.4	28.4	3.8

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is own non-agriculture (49.1 percent), followed by employee category (41.2 percent) and own agriculture employed 7.8 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	161,654	0.5	41.2	49.1	7.8	1.1	0.2	0.1
10–14	488	0.4	29.1	24.2	8.8	37.7	-	-
15–19	5,119	0.5	28.8	57.8	9.0	2.5	1.1	0.3
20–24	17,246	0.3	33.1	57.5	6.5	1.6	0.8	0.2
25–29	24,957	0.3	43.9	49.0	5.3	1.2	0.2	0.1
30–34	26,678	0.4	48.2	45.9	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.1
35–39	24,386	0.6	43.0	49.8	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
40–44	19,692	0.4	42.0	51.2	5.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
45–49	15,846	0.6	43.5	45.4	9.3	1.0	0.1	0.1
50–54	11,475	0.5	42.8	45.7	10.4	0.7	-	0.1
55–59	6,575	0.7	44.1	38.9	15.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
60–64	4,735	0.4	27.3	48.4	22.4	1.0	0.1	0.4
65–69	2,002	1.0	21.9	53.0	22.6	1.3	-	0.1
70–74	1,487	1.0	15.3	58.2	23.8	1.7	-	-
75–79	509	1.2	7.3	55.0	35.8	0.4	-	0.6
80 +	459	-	13.1	56.6	29.6	0.7	-	-

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

District	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Mjini Magharibi Region	161,654	0.5	41.2	49.1	7.8	1.1	0.2	0.1
Rural	27,644	0.3	29.6	40.5	28.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
Urban	134,010	0.5	43.6	50.9	3.6	1.0	0.2	0.1
Male	105,755	0.5	38.9	52.1	7.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
Female	55,899	0.4	45.6	43.6	8.1	2.1	0.2	0.1
Magharibi	100,066	0.3	41.7	46.4	10.4	0.9	0.1	0.1
Mjini	61,588	0.7	40.5	53.6	3.5	1.3	0.3	0.2

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that service workers shop and stall sales workers was the most common occupation among working Mjini Magharibi people (28 percent) while livestock keepers constituted the lowest proportion of working people (1.1 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	161,654	2.8	5.4	9.4	4.0	2.5	28.0	7.2	15.0	8.2	1.1	2.4	3.2	7.8	2.9	0.2
10–14	488	-	-	-	-	-	33.2	5.5	12.3	15.4	2.3	5.7	0.6	9.0	16.0	-
15–19	5,119	-	-	-	0.6	1.4	35.5	10.8	18.4	8.9	2.0	3.0	2.3	10.2	6.6	0.3
20–24	17,246	0.6	1.9	7.1	2.6	2.5	30.1	7.8	20.4	6.4	1.1	2.8	3.2	9.4	3.8	0.2
25–29	24,957	2.0	5.6	10.2	3.7	2.7	28.2	7.3	16.6	5.2	0.9	2.8	3.6	8.3	2.5	0.3
30–34	26,678	2.9	7.4	11.9	3.9	2.4	28.7	7.2	14.2	5.1	0.9	1.9	3.7	6.6	3.0	0.1
35–39	24,386	3.0	5.8	8.8	4.2	2.8	29.8	7.8	15.4	5.6	1.2	2.3	3.7	7.0	2.3	0.3
40–44	19,692	3.8	5.6	9.7	4.5	2.4	29.3	7.3	13.9	6.2	1.1	2.7	3.1	8.2	2.1	0.1
45–49	15,846	3.7	6.5	10.6	5.0	2.4	25.5	6.4	14.2	9.6	0.7	2.4	2.8	7.6	2.5	0.1
50–54	11,475	3.8	6.8	9.8	5.6	2.5	25.7	5.9	12.2	11.8	1.1	1.8	2.5	7.5	3.1	0.1
55–59	6,575	3.8	6.1	10.8	7.3	2.3	22.4	5.1	10.2	16.6	1.1	2.3	2.7	6.4	2.8	0.3
60–64	4,735	4.9	3.8	8.1	3.0	2.7	20.5	5.0	10.4	25.3	1.4	2.3	2.4	8.1	1.7	0.3
65–69	2,002	3.4	4.2	5.0	3.1	2.8	19.8	6.1	11.5	23.7	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.6	2.7	0.4
70–74	1,487	3.7	2.4	6.5	2.6	1.5	18.6	7.0	11.5	27.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	9.1	3.3	0.7
75–79	509	0.6	0.6	4.3	1.2	0.6	17.7	7.7	11.6	37.5	0.6	6.1	2.0	7.3	2.6	-
80+	459	4.6	2.6	3.9	0.7	2.0	22.2	5.4	8.7	32.2	3.1	1.7	2.2	8.1	2.4	-

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

District	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Mjini Magharibi Region	161,654	2.8	5.4	9.4	4.0	2.5	28.0	7.2	15.0	8.2	1.1	2.4	3.2	7.8	2.9	0.2
Rural	27,644	2.8	3.7	7.0	1.7	1.0	18.4	4.3	13.3	28.1	2.1	3.4	2.4	8.9	2.6	0.3
Urban	134,010	2.8	5.7	9.9	4.5	2.8	29.9	7.7	15.3	4.1	0.9	2.2	3.4	7.6	2.9	0.2
Male	105,755	3.1	4.4	7.7	3.0	2.6	27.6	6.5	17.4	8.0	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.3	2.7	0.2
Female	55,899	2.2	7.3	12.6	6.0	2.2	28.6	8.3	10.4	8.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	8.7	3.2	0.3
Magharibi	100,066	3.0	5.5	9.7	3.9	1.9	25.5	6.8	14.6	10.7	1.5	2.9	3.1	7.7	3.0	0.2
Mjini	61,588	2.4	5.2	8.9	4.2	3.4	32.0	7.7	15.7	4.2	0.5	1.7	3.4	7.9	2.7	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 raw food sales (Uncooked Food) employed more persons (12.2 percent), than any other industry, followed by Manufacturing (11 percent) and agriculture, food crops and forestry (10.2 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included electricity gas and steam (1.1 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Mjini Magharibi 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	161,654	10.2	4.2	1.7	11.0	1.1	1.9	7.1	12.2	8.6	4.6	7.8	1.9	2.1	8.6	6.4	1.6	3.0	5.9
10–14	488	14.3	7.6	2.5	6.6	0.6	2.5	9.6	12.5	11.5	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	10.9
15–19	5,119	10.0	5.2	1.4	11.4	0.6	2.5	8.6	13.1	9.9	2.4	7.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	8.6
20–24	17,246	7.8	4.5	1.9	13.6	1.0	1.8	8.9	13.2	11.5	4.7	10.6	1.8	1.1	3.7	2.9	0.4	4.7	6.0
25–29	24,957	6.8	3.9	1.4	12.1	1.1	1.5	7.6	11.3	8.1	4.7	10.7	2.2	2.6	7.4	8.2	1.5	3.0	6.0
30–34	26,678	7.1	3.8	1.3	11.0	1.3	1.9	7.3	11.0	8.2	5.1	7.7	1.8	2.1	11.2	10.1	1.2	2.0	5.8
35–39	24,386	7.6	4.1	1.7	11.3	1.2	1.8	7.0	12.6	9.6	5.0	8.1	2.2	1.9	9.7	6.9	1.5	2.5	5.4
40–44	19,692	8.3	4.4	1.7	10.0	1.0	2.1	7.1	13.5	9.4	4.4	6.7	2.0	2.4	10.9	6.4	1.6	2.1	6.1
45–49	15,846	11.7	4.3	1.9	10.3	1.0	1.8	7.1	12.1	7.6	4.5	6.1	2.0	2.9	10.3	6.2	2.7	2.3	5.4
50–54	11,475	15.1	3.5	2.0	9.6	1.1	2.5	6.2	12.5	6.7	4.1	5.3	2.2	2.5	9.9	6.4	1.9	1.7	6.6
55–59	6,575	18.1	4.9	1.5	8.7	1.8	2.5	4.6	11.0	6.7	4.9	4.8	2.8	2.4	9.4	3.6	4.9	1.2	6.5
60–64	4,735	27.3	4.9	1.3	8.9	0.6	1.5	3.6	12.9	6.1	4.3	5.5	0.5	1.9	7.6	3.7	2.2	1.4	5.6
65–69	2,002	28.1	6.3	2.2	9.4	0.5	1.4	3.7	13.0	6.8	2.9	5.0	0.6	1.5	5.7	3.7	1.1	2.0	5.9
70–74	1,487	31.0	3.2	4.0	7.5	1.2	3.3	5.6	12.7	8.3	2.5	3.4	0.2	1.3	4.8	1.3	0.3	4.0	5.1
75–79	509	38.1	6.7	2.6	9.4	0.0	1.2	5.5	9.4	6.5	4.9	4.3	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.2
80+	459	34.9	5.0	2.0	9.4	3.5	2.0	5.4	13.5	2.4	2.2	6.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	3.1	6.3

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

District	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commer ce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administratio n and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Mjini Magharibi Region	161,654	10.2	4.2	1.7	11.0	1.1	1.9	7.1	12.2	8.6	4.6	7.8	1.9	2.1	8.6	6.4	1.6	3.0	5.9
Rural	27,644	32.4	5.7	2.7	7.4	0.7	1.4	7.5	7.6	5.4	3.3	5.5	0.8	1.2	6.8	4.2	1.0	2.3	4.2
Urban	134,010	5.6	3.9	1.4	11.7	1.2	2.0	7.0	13.2	9.3	4.8	8.3	2.2	2.3	9.0	6.9	1.7	3.2	6.3
Male	105,755	10.0	5.4	1.6	10.5	1.3	2.0	9.8	13.2	9.6	6.4	5.4	1.7	1.8	10.6	3.4	1.0	0.8	5.6
Female	55,899	10.5	1.9	1.7	11.9	0.8	1.7	2.0	10.4	6.8	1.2	12.3	2.4	2.6	4.9	12.2	2.7	7.2	6.7
Magharibi	100,067	12.8	5.0	1.9	9.6	1.0	1.6	7.4	11.4	8.1	4.2	6.6	1.8	2.1	9.3	6.8	1.3	2.5	6.3
Mjini	61,588	5.9	2.9	1.2	13.3	1.2	2.3	6.6	13.6	9.4	5.1	9.7	2.2	2.1	7.5	5.8	2.0	3.8	5.4

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district in Mjini Magharibi Region. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.9 percent) and Albinism (0.03 percent) was the least type of disability reported.

Table 11. 1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

District	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Mjini Magharibi Region	181	0.03	10,927	1.9	4,847	0.8	4,384	0.7	3,731	0.6	2,959	0.5	69	0.0
Magharibi District	114	0.03	6,076	1.7	2,975	0.8	2,310	0.6	2,189	0.6	1,797	0.5	43	0.0
Mjini District	67	0.03	4,851	2.2	1,872	0.9	2,074	0.9	1,542	0.7	1,162	0.5	26	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. Results show that out of all private households with a population of 586,882 enumerated in Mjini Magharibi Region, 181 people (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the albinos (91) were males and 90 were females. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups.

Table 11. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	181	0.03	91	0.03	90	0.03	586,882	279,248	307,634
0 – 4	15	0.02	7	0.02	8	0.02	86,292	43,035	43,257
5 – 9	23	0.03	10	0.03	13	0.03	77,517	37,868	39,649
10 – 14	19	0.03	9	0.03	10	0.03	71,412	34,760	36,652
15 – 19	31	0.05	16	0.06	15	0.04	63,332	28,834	34,498
20 – 24	21	0.03	9	0.03	12	0.03	61,522	26,867	34,655
25 – 29	17	0.03	11	0.05	6	0.02	50,730	22,134	28,596
30 – 34	14	0.03	8	0.04	6	0.03	42,706	19,455	23,251
35 – 39	11	0.03	6	0.03	5	0.03	36,039	17,235	18,804
40 – 44	10	0.04	5	0.04	5	0.04	27,978	14,133	13,845
45 – 49	5	0.02	4	0.04	1	0.01	22,913	10,731	12,182
50 – 54	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01	15,850	8,417	7,433
55 – 59	2	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.02	9,558	5,309	4,249
60 – 64	4	0.05	3	0.07	1	0.03	8,386	4,497	3,889
65 – 69	4	0.09	1	0.04	3	0.15	4,361	2,324	2,037
70 – 74	2	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	3,972	1,859	2,113
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,623	770	853
80+	2	0.07	0	0.00	2	0.12	2,691	1,020	1,671

Table 11. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	37	0.04	17	0.04	20	0.04	91,388	44,399	46,989
0 – 4	3	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.04	15,908	7,940	7,968
5 – 9	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.03	13,002	6,521	6,481
10 – 14	5	0.05	1	0.02	4	0.07	10,814	5,339	5,475
15 – 19	8	0.09	5	0.12	3	0.07	8,658	4,135	4,523
20 – 24	4	0.05	1	0.03	3	0.06	8,480	3,515	4,965
25 – 29	3	0.04	2	0.06	1	0.02	7,883	3,274	4,609
30 – 34	2	0.03	2	0.06	0	0.00	7,324	3,607	3,717
35 – 39	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.04	5,781	3,046	2,735
40 – 44	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.05	3,912	2,052	1,860
45 – 49	1	0.03	1	0.06	0	0.00	3,322	1,606	1,716
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,176	1,159	1,017
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,201	697	504
60 – 64	2	0.18	2	0.35	0	0.00	1,088	572	516
65 – 69	2	0.35	0	0.00	2	0.81	572	324	248
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	614	313	301
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	211	114	97
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	442	185	257

Table 11. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	144	0.03	74	0.03	70	0.03	495,494	234,849	260,645
0 – 4	12	0.02	7	0.02	5	0.01	70,384	35,095	35,289
5 – 9	19	0.03	8	0.03	11	0.03	64,515	31,347	33,168
10 – 14	14	0.02	8	0.03	6	0.02	60,598	29,421	31,177
15 – 19	23	0.04	11	0.04	12	0.04	54,674	24,699	29,975
20 – 24	17	0.03	8	0.03	9	0.03	53,042	23,352	29,690
25 – 29	14	0.03	9	0.05	5	0.02	42,847	18,860	23,987
30 – 34	12	0.03	6	0.04	6	0.03	35,382	15,848	19,534
35 – 39	9	0.03	5	0.04	4	0.02	30,258	14,189	16,069
40 – 44	9	0.04	5	0.04	4	0.03	24,066	12,081	11,985
45 – 49	4	0.02	3	0.03	1	0.01	19,591	9,125	10,466
50 – 54	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.02	13,674	7,258	6,416
55 – 59	2	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.03	8,357	4,612	3,745
60 – 64	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	7,298	3,925	3,373
65 – 69	2	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.06	3,789	2,000	1,789
70 – 74	2	0.06	1	0.06	1	0.06	3,358	1,546	1,812
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,412	656	756
80+	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.14	2,249	835	1,414

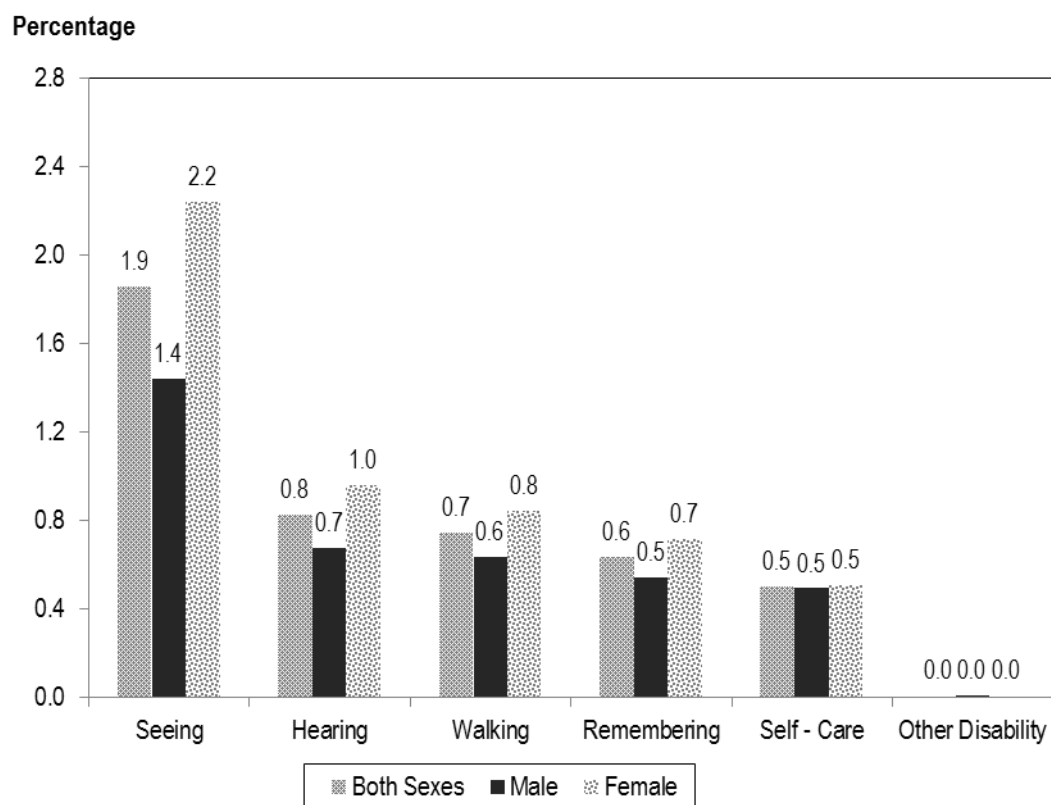
11.3 Persons with disability (Ten year age groups)

Table 11.5 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.9 percent), followed by difficulties in hearing (0.8 percent) and difficulty in walking (0.7 percent). In general, there was no pronounced difference between males and females although percentage of female population with disabilities was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that percentage of people with disabilities was considerably higher among older persons compared with young persons. For instance, the proportion of population with difficulty in seeing ranges between 0.3 percent among population below 10 years and 17.2 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Such marked differences can be observed in all disability categories

Table 11. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Type of Disability																	
	Both Sexes						Male						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0
10 – 19	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 29	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	3.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	5.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.0
50 – 59	6.5	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	8.4	1.5	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.0
60 – 69	10.1	2.4	5.2	2.6	1.6	0.0	8.6	1.7	3.7	1.8	1.4	0.0	11.7	3.2	6.9	3.4	1.9	0.0
70+	17.2	6.3	12.9	6.8	5.9	0.0	16.9	5.3	10.2	5.5	4.3	0.0	17.5	7.1	15.0	7.8	7.2	0.0

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



Tables 11.6 and 11.7 show the percentage distribution of the population with disabilities by ten year age groups, sex, rural and urban areas. The tables show that there were no marked differences between rural and urban population, even though the percentage of population with disabilities is higher in urban than rural areas.

Table 11. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.0
0 – 9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0
10 – 19	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
30 – 39	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
40 – 49	4.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	5.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0
50 – 59	7.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	6.1	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	9.0	1.4	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.0
60 – 69	12.0	3.1	4.6	3.7	1.2	0.0	10.9	2.3	3.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	13.2	4.1	6.0	5.1	1.4	0.0
70+	19.3	6.8	12.1	7.0	4.8	0.0	17.2	5.6	9.3	6.2	3.8	0.0	21.4	7.9	14.7	7.8	5.8	0.0

Table 11. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0
0–9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0
10–19	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
20–29	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0
30–39	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
40–49	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	5.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0
50–59	6.3	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.0	4.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	8.3	1.5	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.0
60–69	9.8	2.3	5.3	2.4	1.7	0.0	8.3	1.6	3.8	1.7	1.5	0.0	11.5	3.1	7.0	3.2	1.9	0.0
70+	16.8	6.2	13.0	6.8	6.1	0.0	16.8	5.2	10.4	5.3	4.4	0.0	16.9	7.0	15.0	7.8	7.4	0.1

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 69.8 percent of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned households was higher in rural (82.8 percent) than in urban areas (67.1 percent).

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Area and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling by Rural and Urban; Mjini Magharibi 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)
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	69.8	11.6	14.4	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.3
Rural	19,320	82.8	10.9	4.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3
Urban	93,396	67.1	11.8	16.5	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (65 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only nine (8.5) percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Tenure Status; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Age of	Total	Owned by	Living	Rented	Rented	Rented by	Owned	Owned
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head of Household		Household	without Paying any Rent	Privately	by Employer	Government at Subsidized Rent	by Employer (Free)	by Employer (Rent)
Total	112,716	69.8	11.6	14.4	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.3
Below 15	45	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	632	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.2	2.7	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	4,886	2.3	7.8	10.4	8.2	10.2	2.8	3.9
25 – 29	11,825	6.5	18.6	21.7	19.6	15.3	15.2	8.0
30 – 34	16,829	11.8	21.4	23.6	22.4	20.0	14.4	16.4
35 – 39	17,250	15.1	14.6	16.3	15.9	17.6	19.6	13.5
40 – 44	16,032	15.5	12.6	9.6	11.4	11.4	20.9	14.1
45 – 49	15,576	16.0	9.7	7.7	12.2	8.8	8.6	21.9
50 – 54	10,109	10.9	5.3	3.8	3.0	5.3	8.4	4.8
55 – 59	6,316	6.9	2.6	2.3	3.5	2.2	5.4	5.5
60 – 64	5,591	6.2	2.3	1.6	0.9	2.7	2.2	4.5
65+	7,625	8.5	3.6	2.1	1.6	3.8	2.3	7.4
Total Age Groups	112,716	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Legal Right over the Ownership of Land Where Main Dwelling is Located

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About thirty (29.7) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and 56.5 percent of households had title deed. However, 59.3 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with 45.2 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Mjini Magharibi Region	78,697	56.5	4.3	0.7	3.9	1.9	3.0	29.7
Rural	16,005	45.2	2.3	1.4	7.4	2.6	4.0	36.9
Urban	62,692	59.3	4.8	0.6	3.0	1.7	2.8	27.9

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 92.5 percent of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves four (4.3) percent. Ninety eight (98) percent of the households in urban areas used modern materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 82 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials was 99 percent in Mjini District and 94 percent in Magharibi District.

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

District	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	92.5	0.7	2.0	0.2	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rural	19,320	81.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	17.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
Urban	93,396	94.9	0.8	2.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Magharibi	70,995	92.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mjini	41,721	92.6	0.7	5.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 86.4 percent of the total private households in Mjini Magharibi Region used cement as the main flooring material, followed by earth or sand eight (7.8) percent. In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (89 percent), followed by ceramic tiles (5.5 percent). On the other hand, 73.8 percent of the rural households used cement as the main flooring material followed by earth or sand (23.1 percent).

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

District	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth /Sand	Animal Dung
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	86.4	5.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.8	0.0
Rural	19,320	73.8	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	23.1	0.0
Urban	93,396	89.0	5.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0
Magharibi	70,995	83.2	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.5	0.0
Mjini	41,721	91.8	4.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0

12.6 Wall Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 87.2 percent of all private households in Mjini Magharibi Region had their houses walls built of cement bricks. Other materials used for building walls were stones eight (8.2) percent and poles and mud three (3.3) percent. The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (89.7 percent) as wall materials followed by stone (8.5 percent). In rural areas, the main wall materials used were cement bricks (74.8 percent) followed by poles and mud (15.0 percent) and stones (6.5 percent)

Table 12.6: **Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Wall Materials Used; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census**

District	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	8.2	87.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0
Rural	19,320	6.5	74.8	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	15.0	0.5	0.0
Urban	93,396	8.5	89.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Magharibi	70,995	3.3	90.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.2	0.0
Mjini	41,721	16.6	82.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is vital information in estimating and understanding the requirements of accommodation for a particular household.

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 store can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.6 show that 41 percent of the households in Mjini Magharibi Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 27.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 32 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping was higher in Urban (18.7 percent) than rural areas (17.1 percent).

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

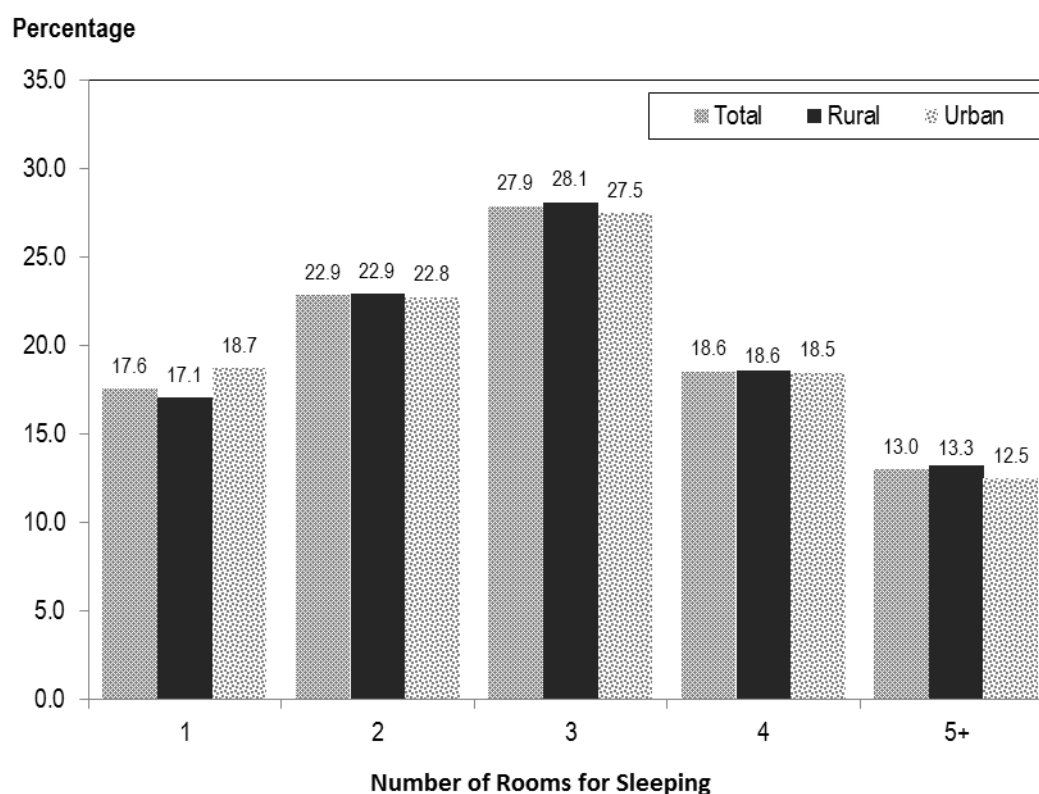


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

District	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Mjini Magharibi Region	5.2	112,716	17.6	22.9	27.9	18.6	13.0	2.9
Male headed household	3.6	78,147	16.0	33.9	32.7	11.9	5.4	2.9
Female headed household	8.9	34,569	17.9	20.6	26.9	20.0	14.6	2.9
Rural	4.7	19,320	17.1	22.9	28.1	18.6	13.3	2.6
Urban	5.3	93,396	18.7	22.8	27.5	18.5	12.5	3.0
Magharibi	5.2	70,995	15.2	24.6	31.2	18.4	10.5	2.9
Mjini	5.3	41,721	21.6	20.0	22.3	18.9	17.3	3.0

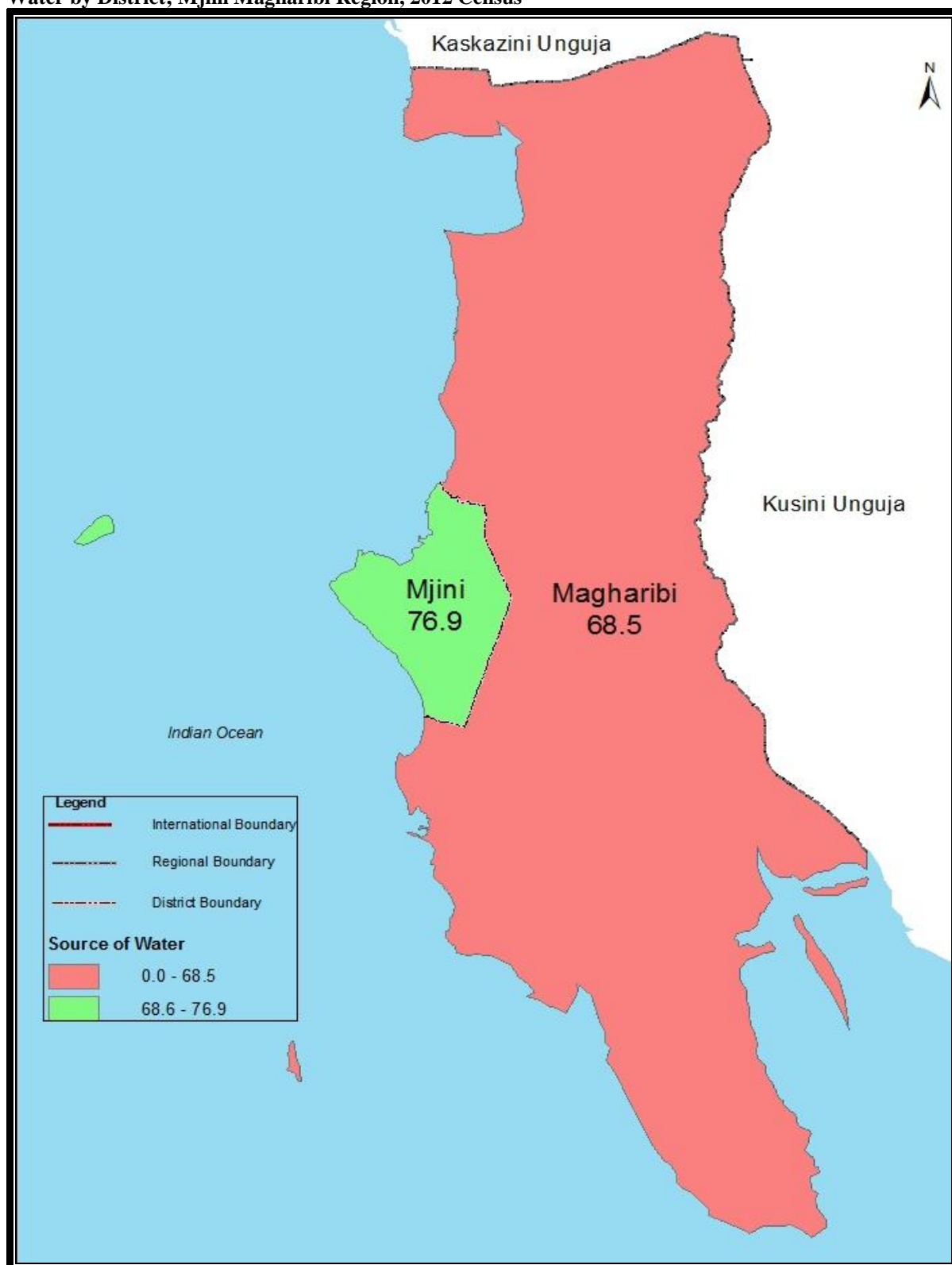
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 72 percent of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region used piped water as their main source of drinking water, (32.1 percent had water piped into their houses, 16.3 percent piped into the yard and 23.2 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 73 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 67 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentages by District households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. It is important to note that the percentages of households using piped water were above 50 percent in all Districts in Mjini Magharibi Region.

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

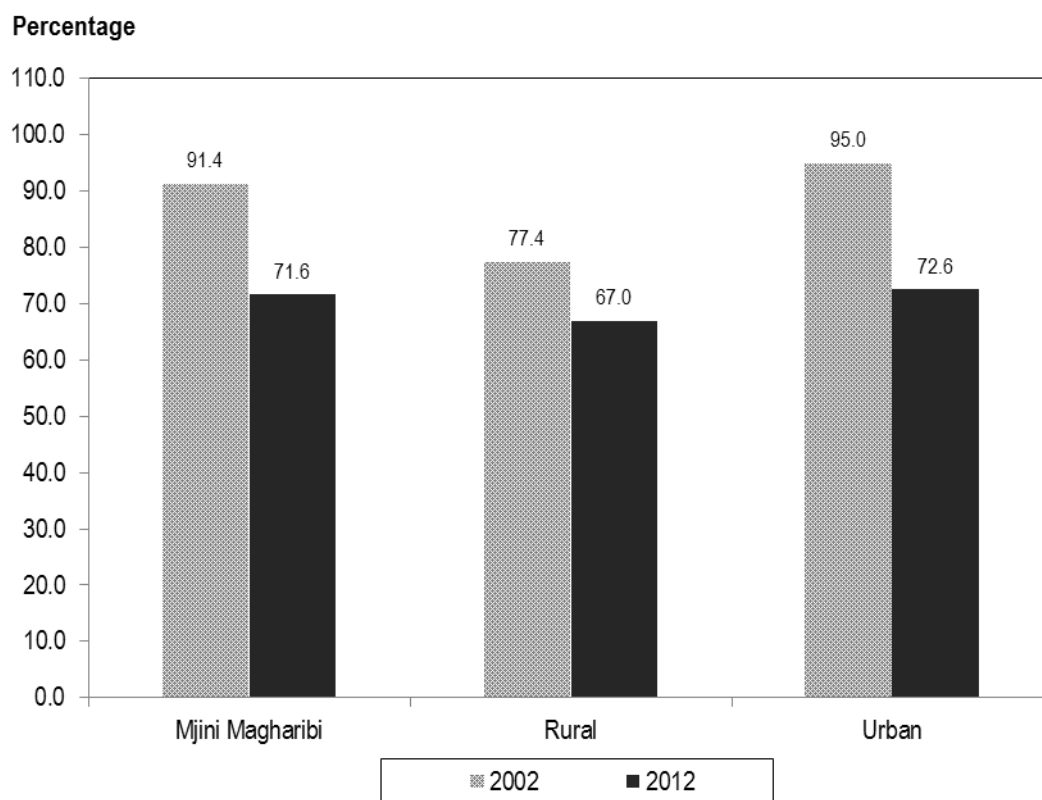
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	32.1	16.3	23.2	4.9	15.4	0.2	92.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	8.0
Male headed	78,147	32.7	16.0	22.8	4.9	15.2	0.2	91.8	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	8.2
Female headed	34,569	30.8	16.9	24.1	4.9	15.8	0.1	92.6	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	7.3
Rural	19,320	25.7	16.8	24.5	2.4	9.1	0.1	78.6	20.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	21.4
Urban	93,396	33.4	16.2	23.0	5.4	16.7	0.2	94.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	5.0
Magharibi	70,995	30.0	15.9	22.6	4.6	17.2	0.1	90.4	8.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.6
Mjini	41,721	35.6	17.0	24.3	5.4	12.4	0.4	95.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	4.9

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by District; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census



Overall, 71.6 percent of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Mjini Magharibi urban areas (72.6 percent) than in rural areas (67.0 percent). The percentage for Mjini Magharibi urban households decreased from 95 percent in 2002 to 72.6 percent in 2012.

Figure12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Mjini Magharibi 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 was meant to assess modern sources of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas).

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The use of modern sources of energy for cooking in Mjini Magharibi Region was very low. Table 12.9 shows percentage distribution of households by area and main source of energy for cooking. The results indicate that the use of modern source of energy for cooking was low even in urban areas (8) percent. Most households (89 percent) in Mjini Magharibi Region reported using wood fuel (35 percent firewood and 54 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

District	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	6.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.2	53.8	35.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Male headed household	78,147	6.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.2	54.5	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.9
Female headed household	34,569	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.2	52.2	38.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rural	19,320	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	27.9	66.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Urban	93,396	6.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.2	59.1	28.7	0.2	0.0	0.7
Magharibi	70,995	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.2	52.9	38.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
Mjini	41,721	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.3	55.3	28.8	0.2	0.0	1.0

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by rural and urban areas and main source of energy for lighting. It indicates that 69 percent of all households in Mjini Magharibi Region used electricity as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) that was used by 27 percent of households. In urban areas, the main source was electricity (77 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (20 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (60 percent), followed by electricity (32 percent).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Main Source of Energy for lighting													
District	Total	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
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	68.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.2	18.6	0.7	0.1	1.5
Male headed household	78,147	69.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.2	17.3	0.8	0.1	1.8
Female headed household	34,569	66.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.1	21.5	0.5	0.1	0.9
Rural	19,320	31.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	16.1	44.3	1.1	0.2	3.2
Urban	93,396	76.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.5	13.3	0.7	0.0	1.2
Magharibi	70,995	60.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	10.5	23.5	0.7	0.1	2.0
Miini	41,721	82.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.3	10.2	0.8	0.0	0.8

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across Districts (Map 12.2). Mjini District had a higher percentage of households using electricity for lighting (83 percent) than Magharibi District (61 percent).

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

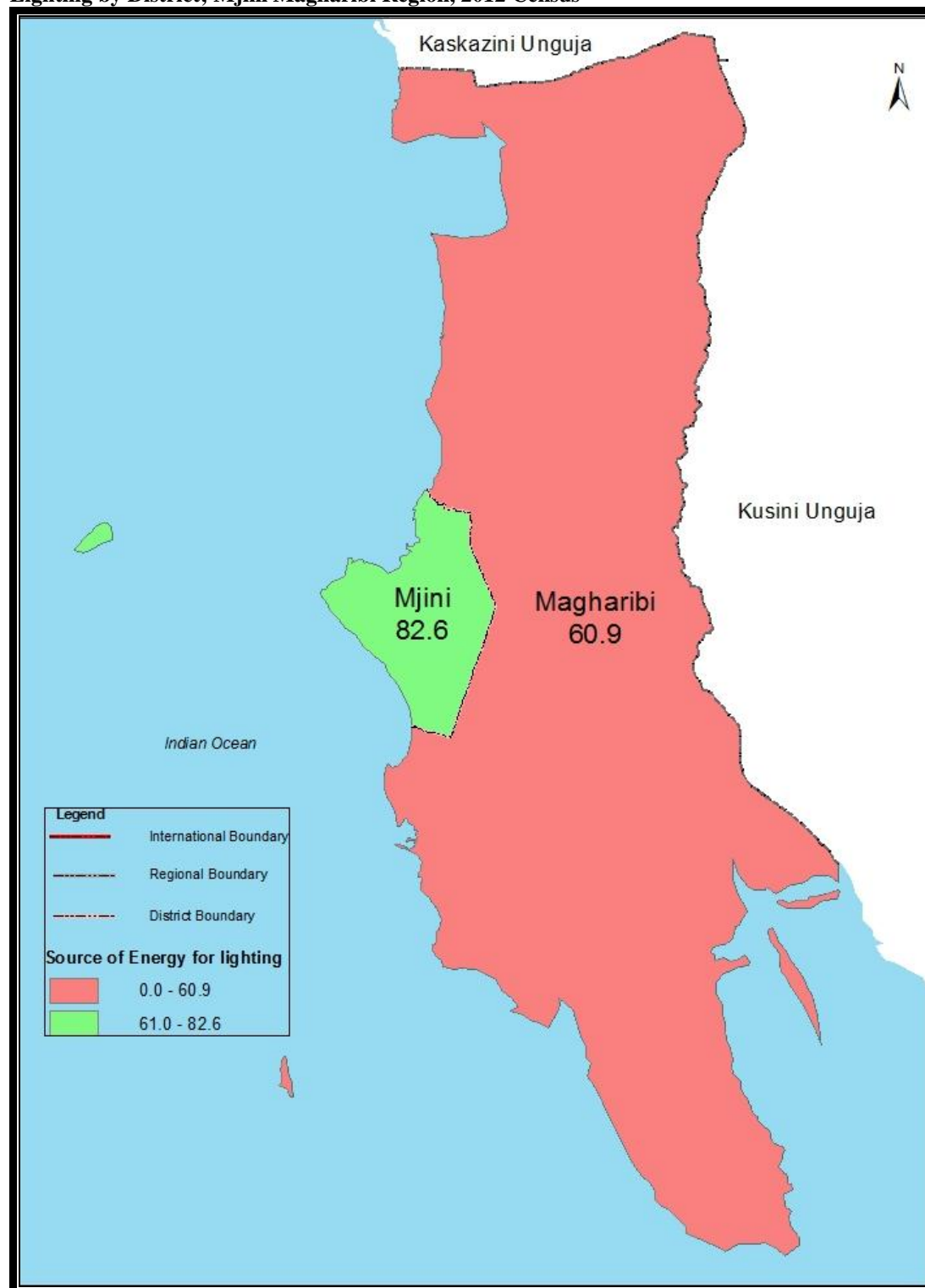
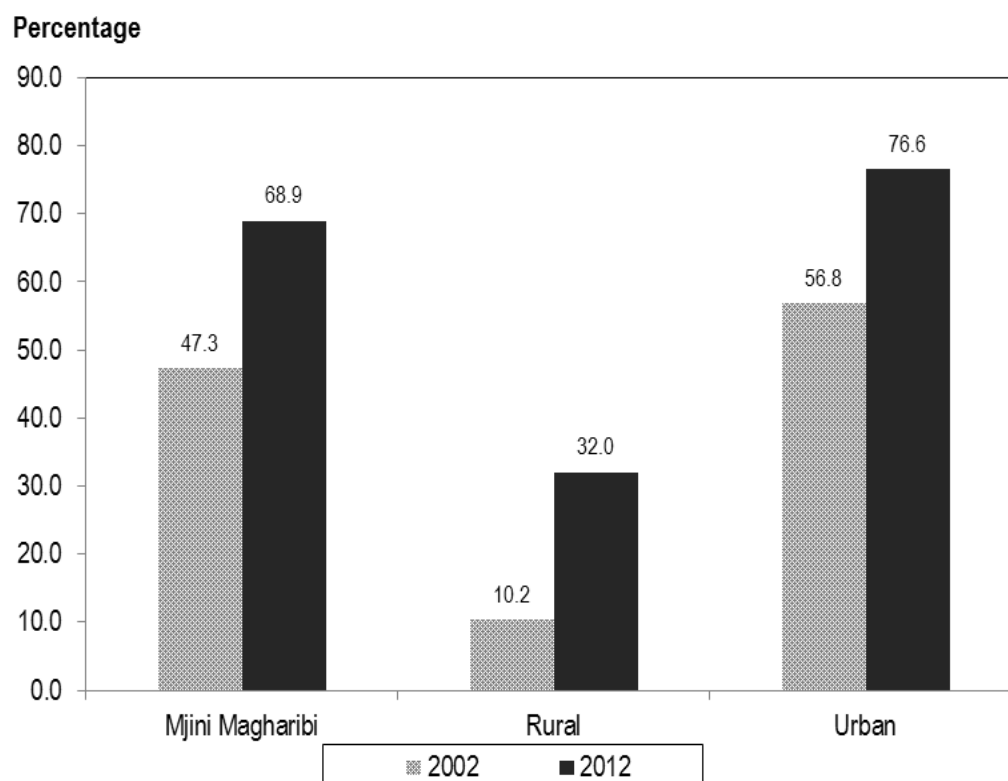


Figure 12.3 indicates that 68.9 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (76.6 percent) than rural households (32 percent).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002 and 2012 Census



12.10 Toilet Facility

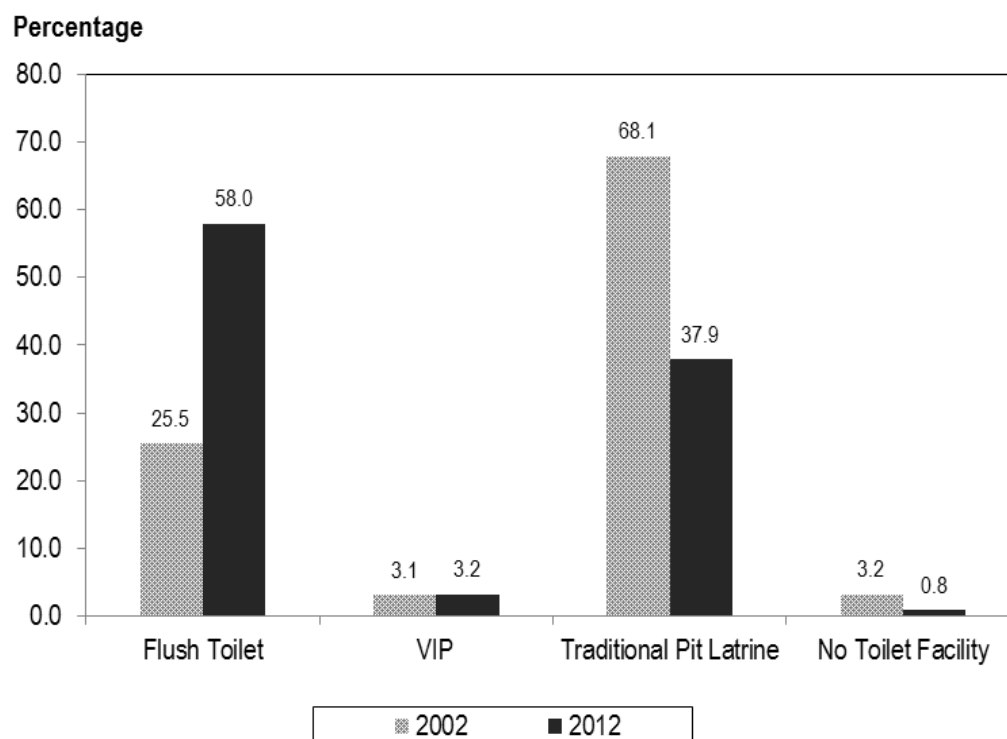
Table 12.11 presents information collected by area and type of toilet facility used. The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility in Mjini Magharibi Region was Flush/ Pour to Covered Pit (33.0 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (30.5 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (4.4 percent).

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

Region	Main Type of Toilet Facility														
	Improved Toilet Facilities								Improved Toilet Facilities						
	Total	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
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	8.4	13.4	33.0	3.2	30.5	4.4	0.1	93.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	7.1
Male headed household	78,147	8.4	13.9	33.7	3.0	29.8	4.1	0.0	92.9	3.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	7.1
Female headed household	34,569	8.3	12.2	31.4	3.6	32.1	5.2	0.1	92.9	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	7.1
Rural	19,320	7.7	13.2	25.7	2.6	26.0	7.2	0.1	82.5	2.8	7.6	3.7	-	3.5	17.6
Urban	93,396	8.5	13.4	34.5	3.3	31.4	3.8	0.1	95.0	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	5.0
Magharibi	70,995	7.9	14.6	39.5	2.4	22.5	4.4	0.1	91.4	3.1	3.0	1.4	0.0	1.3	8.8
Mjini	41,721	9.2	11.4	21.9	4.6	44.1	4.4	0.0	95.6	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.3

Figure 12.4 shows the percentage of household by type of toilet facility. Data show that the category of no toilet facility in Mjini Magharibi Region has decreased from three (3.2) percent in 2002 to 0.8 percent in 2012 while households using flush toilets increased from 25.5 percent to 58.0 percent in the same period.

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Mjini Magharibi Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Table 12.12 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal. The table shows that 40.9 percent of the private households in Mjini Magharibi Region reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the commonly used method of refuse disposal followed by burnt (25.2 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 22.2 percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

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

District	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	18.4	3.9	25.2	0.8	10.9	40.9
Male headed household	78,147	17.3	3.8	25.8	0.8	11.6	40.7
Female headed household	34,569	20.8	4.0	23.7	0.8	9.5	41.3
Rural	19,320	0.1	0.1	38.4	0.6	17.4	43.4
Urban	93,396	22.2	4.7	22.4	0.8	9.6	40.4
Magharibi	70,995	9.9	2.7	36.6	0.9	15.3	34.7
Mjini	41,721	32.9	5.9	5.8	0.6	3.5	51.4

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that mobile phone was the most owned asset and was owned by 91.9 percent of all private households in Mjini Magharibi Region, followed by radio (77 percent), house (66.8 percent) and Television (59.0 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons were 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 (93.7 percent) than female headed households (87.7 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 79.6 percent of male headed households compared with 71.1 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by (46 percent) of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed (31.8 percent) compared with male headed households (52.3 percent).

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

District	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	77.0	3.3	91.9	46.0	8.9	17.3
Male headed household	78,147	79.6	3.2	93.7	52.3	10.1	20.7
Female headed household	34,569	71.1	3.4	87.7	31.8	6.1	9.6
Rural	19,320	76.4	1.4	86.5	54.5	4.9	13.4
Urban	93,396	77.1	3.7	93.0	44.3	9.7	18.1
Magharibi	70,995	77.4	2.5	92.2	49.1	9.5	18.9
Mjini	41,721	76.4	4.6	91.4	40.8	7.8	14.4

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

District	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	0.3	0.5	59.0	47.9	13.0	19.6
Male headed household	78,147	0.4	0.6	60.9	49.4	13.6	20.5
Female headed household	34,569	0.2	0.5	54.6	44.7	11.7	17.4
Rural	19,320	0.2	0.2	28.1	20.6	16.7	8.1
Urban	93,396	0.4	0.6	65.4	53.6	12.3	22.0
Magharibi	70,995	0.4	0.5	53.3	43.9	13.8	19.7
Mjini	41,721	0.3	0.7	68.8	54.9	11.7	19.5

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

District	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	40.8	10.5	8.1	0.3
Male headed household	78,147	41.9	11.5	8.8	0.4
Female headed household	34,569	38.4	8.1	6.6	0.3
Rural	19,320	18.3	4.0	3.6	0.3
Urban	93,396	45.5	11.8	9.0	0.4
Magharibi	70,995	37.8	10.0	8.0	0.3
Mjini	41,721	45.8	11.4	8.3	0.4

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

Region	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	0.4	34.5	2.5	0.3	0.6	66.8	21.9
Male headed household	78,147	0.4	36.7	3.0	0.4	0.6	68.4	23.4
Female headed household	34,569	0.2	29.5	1.4	0.2	0.6	63.1	18.4
Rural	19,320	0.5	64.7	2.9	0.6	0.7	80.1	30.9
Urban	93,396	0.3	28.2	2.5	0.3	0.6	64.0	20.0
Magharibi	70,995	0.4	44.1	3.1	0.3	0.7	73.0	23.2
Mjini	41,721	0.3	18.1	1.6	0.2	0.5	56.3	19.7

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 the available security funds are likely to be more socially secured than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, twenty three (23.2) percent of all households in Mjini Magharibi Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

was the most popular social security scheme with 18.9 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of its household registered in that scheme.

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

District	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Mjini Magharibi Region	23.2	1.9	18.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.9
Rural	17.3	1.4	13.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2
Urban	24.4	2.1	20.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.9
Magharibi	23.0	2.0	19.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.9
Mjini	23.4	1.8	18.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.9

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the type of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 112,716 out of 26,041 households in the region (equivalent to 23 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Magharibi District Council (20,258 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 63.1 percent of households (16,444 household) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

Furthermore, the table revealed that Magharibi District had 28.5 percent of its households involved in agriculture while Mjini District had 13.9 percent of its households.

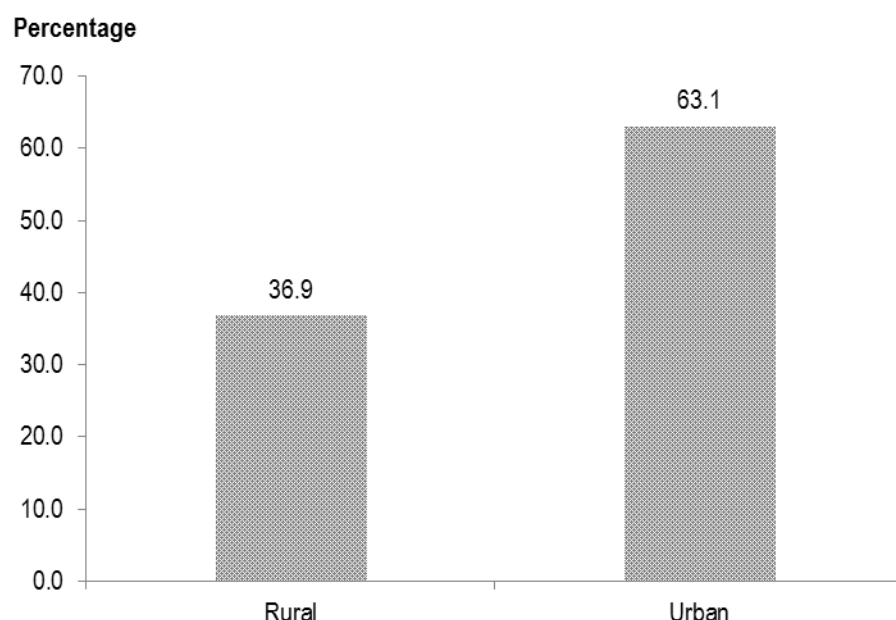
Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by District, Rural and Urban Residence During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

District	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	26,041	23.1	36.9	63.1
Magharibi	70,995	20,258	28.5	47.4	52.6
Mjini	41,721	5,783	13.9	N/A	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mjini District council has no rural component

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



Cassava is the main staple food for most households in Mjini Magharibi Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (21,331 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mjini Magharibi Households	112,716	19,320	93,396
Engaged in Agriculture	26,041	9,597	16,444
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	4,493	2,186	2,307
Household Grows Paddy	6,791	3,224	3,567
Household Grows Cassava	21,331	8,029	13,302
Household Grows Banana	19,717	7,548	12,169
Household Grows Other Crops	13,661	5,168	8,493

Note:

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

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Mjini Magharibi 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 112,716 households in Mjini Magharibi, 15.7 percent (17,734 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 7,651 households (43.1 percent) were in rural areas and 10,083 households (56.9 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that Magharibi District had 21.8 percent of its households involved in keeping livestock while Mjini District had 5.4 percent of its households.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	17,734	15.7	43.1	56.9
Magharibi	70,995	15,476	21.8	49.4	50.6
Kusini	41,721	2,258	5.4	N/A	100.0

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mjini District council has no rural component

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

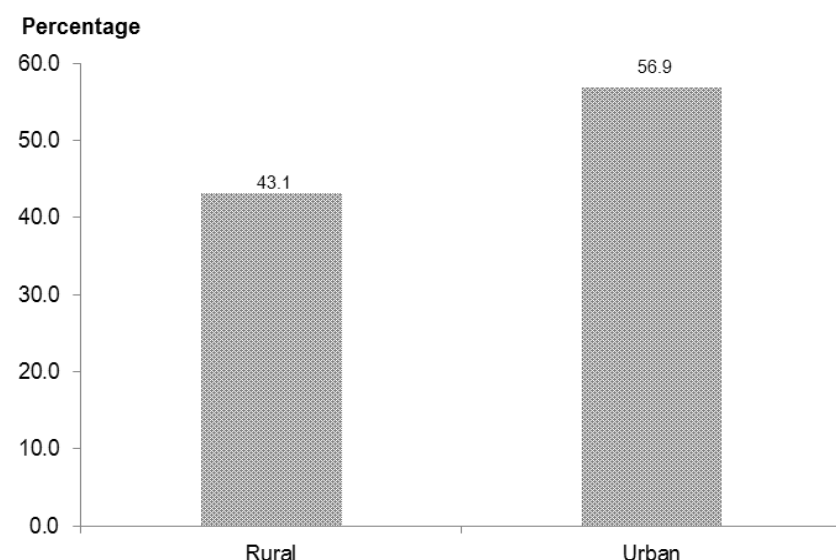


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found that the majority of Mjini Magharibi households (15,802 households) were raising poultry.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mjini Magharibi Households	112,716	19,320	93,396
Engaged in Raising Livestock	17,734	7,651	10,083
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	4,593	2,566	2,027
Goats	2,722	1,581	1,141
Sheep	100	22	78
Poultry	15,802	6,833	8,969

Note:

- i) A household could keep more than one type of livestock; hence "total" number of households engaged in livestock keeping exceeds total number of private households in the country

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry owned by livestock keeping households by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Mjini Magharibi Region had a total of 20,458 cattle, out of which 17,306 cattle (85 percent) were kept in male headed households and 3,152 (15 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

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

District	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mjini Magharibi Region	20,458	14,700	445	272,889	17,306	11,138	363	225,017	3,152	3,562	82	47,872
Magharibi	17,201	12,319	296	212,977	14,881	9,763	239	175,332	2,320	2,556	57	37,645
Kusini	3,257	2,381	149	59,912	2,425	1,375	124	49,685	832	1,006	25	10,227

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 60 percent of the Poultry (182,126 Poultry) kept in Mjini Magharibi are found in urban areas. A similar pattern is observed in sheep.

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

District	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Mjini Magharibi Region	20,458	14,700	445	272,889	10,303	7,332	96	90,763	10,155	7,368	349	182,126
Magharibi	17,201	12,319	296	212,977	10,303	7,332	96	90,763	6,898	4,987	200	122,214
Kusini	3,257	2,381	149	59,912	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,257	2,381	149	59,912

Note:

- (i) N/A=Not Applicable
- (ii) Mjini District council has 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 112,716 households in Mjini Magharibi Region, only 272 households (0.4 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 78.7 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in urban areas and 21.3 percent were in rural areas.

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

District	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Mjini Magharibi Region	112,716	272	0.2	21.3	78.7
Magharibi	70,995	148	0.2	39.2	60.8
Kusini	41,721	124	0.3	N/A	100.0

Note:



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

B: ALL PERSONS

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

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

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

=7

Other Funds

=8

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--



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

--	--	--

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

--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						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 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

[illegible]

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																														
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																				
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Which of the following crops did the household grow? 					Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"			Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming? Yes = 1 No = 2																												
(53)					(54)					(55)					(56)					(57)																										
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>										<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					Cattle <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Goats <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Sheep <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> Poultry <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>					<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>																										
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																						
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																							
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60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																						
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																																						
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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																																							
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8													
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