

The United Republic of Tanzania



Kusini Pemba Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

**2012 Population and
Housing Census**

OCGS Vision

To become a “centre of excellence” for statistical production and for promoting a culture of evidence-based policy and decision-making”

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Kusini Pemba Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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Ministry of State, President Office, State House
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Zanzibar

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KUSINI PEMBA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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

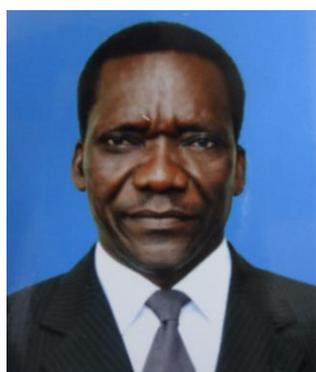
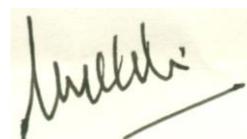
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amina Mrisho Said".A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mwalim Haji Ameir".

Executive Summary

The Kusini Pemba 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.

Kusini Pemba 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 Kusini Pemba population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kusini Pemba had a population of 0.2 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 93. Population of Kusini Pemba is growing at a rate of 1.1 percent annually, representing an increase of about 11 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kusini Pemba region will double in the next 74 years. Kusini Pemba population is predominantly rural with 65 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Kusini Pemba was 1.1 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 0.8 percent and 2.2 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kusini Pemba decreased from 2.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 1.1 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kusini Pemba region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania., Observation 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 48 percent of the population in Kusini Pemba region is aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent is aged 65 years and above. It was also observed that, Kusini Pemba region pyramid shows a few persons in age group 10-24, an indication of youth out-migration to other regions or urban centres.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Kusini Pemba region had a total of 35,618 private households, out of which 28,587 (80 percent) were in rural areas and 7,031 (20 percent) were in urban areas. One third (31 percent) of households in Kusini Pemba region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas had increased from 17.9 in 2002 Census to 19.7 in 2012. Average household size was 5.4 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.4 persons per household were slightly lower than urban households (5.5 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 9.0 compared to 3.8 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Kusini Pemba region, about sixty (59 percent) of the population were married and three percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 25–79 are either married or living together. As expected, as age increases the proportion in the never married category decreases except at age group 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 70-74, and 80+. The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2012 was 25.5 years for males and 22.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 27.1 years in 2002 to 25.5 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.8 years in 2002 and 22.5 years in 2012.

Chapter Six reveals that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from China and Great Britain. Another country with significant number of foreigners in the region was Germany.

Information on birth registration shows that, more than half (59 percent) of Kusini Pemba population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 73 percent of all persons in Kusini Pemba region and 95 percent of all children below 18 years had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.33) percent of population below 18 years had both parents dead. Internationally and in the Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, five (5) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (5.9 percent) than rural (5.1 percent).

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of census and whether households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that one (1) percent of total private households in Kusini Pemba region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Kusini Pemba region has 1,232 diaspora among 16,039 Tanzania Zanzibar Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Great Britain (23.7 percent) followed by Mozambique (5.9 percent). On remittances, results show that 36 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 Kusini Pemba region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 69 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 34 years and was also higher among the urban population (83 percent) than the rural population (65 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 73 percent and was higher in urban areas (87 percent) than in rural areas (70 percent). Adult literacy for males (80 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (68 percent). Adult literacy rates was higher in Chake Chake District (76 percent) compared with Mkoani District (71 percent).

Generally, literacy increased from 55 percent in 2002 to 69 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 60 percent in 2002 to 73 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 65 percent in 2002 to 78 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (75 percent). Female NER (80 percent) was higher than that of males (76 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Chake Chake District (81.7 percent) compared with Mkoani District (74.4 percent). More than 100 percent (100.4 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 (111.9 percent) compared to rural areas (97.6 percent). There were no differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented. Chapter Ten observation shows that 44 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas four percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity where results show that 42 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 56 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Kusini Pemba resident was farming (37 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. Persons with disabilities in this publication are those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported by three (3) percent of Kusini Pemba 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, 86 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses, percentage of households living in their own houses was higher in rural areas (89 percent) compared to rural areas (71 percent). Twenty two (22) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built where 46 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information

on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority (79 percent) of households had used iron sheet as the main roofing material. Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 88 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 76 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (51 percent) of households in Kusini Pemba region had used cement as the main flooring material, followed by earth or sand (48 percent). Majority half (69 percent) of all private households in Kusini Pemba region had their houses' wall built of earth or sand. On room occupancy, results show that 52 percent of the households in Kusini Pemba region had three rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 78 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (25.2 percent had water piped into their houses, 14.7 percent piped into yard and 38 percent used public tap. In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 88 compared to 76 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kusini Pemba region is uncommon, one (1.4) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (97 percent) used wood-fuel 84 percent firewood and 12.7 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 23 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 72 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (61 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps and lantern/Chimney (81 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 13 percent in 2002 to 24 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, Forty two (42) percent of the households in Kusini Pemba Region had no toilet facilities, flush/pour to covered pit (18.2 percent) and pit latrine with washable slab with lid (17.4 percent). Majority of households (79 percent) reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the main method of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households were hand hoe (84 percent each), followed by a house (82.6 percent), mobile phone (71.2 percent) and land or farms (65.9 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, bicycles, and hand hoes was higher in rural than in urban areas). ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons was higher in urban than in rural areas. Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

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 79 percent of all private households in Kusini Pemba region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (86 percent) while in urban areas (14 percent), 52 percent of all private households in Kusini Pemba were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.7 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

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

Indicator	Kusini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	195,116	100.0	155,901	100.0	39,215	100.0
Male	93,871	48.1	75,671	48.5	18,200	46.4
Female	101,245	51.9	80,230	51.5	21,015	53.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	1.1	-	0.8	-	2.2
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	33,316	17.1	27,454	17.6	5,862	14.9
Male	16,666	17.8	13,705	18.1	2,961	16.3
Female	16,650	16.4	13,749	17.1	2,901	13.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	93,329	47.8	75,898	48.7	17,431	44.4
Male	47,277	50.4	38,797	51.3	8,480	46.6
Female	46,052	45.5	37,101	46.2	8,951	42.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	106,891	54.8	86,693	55.6	20,198	51.5
Male	53,968	57.5	44,251	58.5	9,717	53.4
Female	52,923	52.3	42,442	52.9	10,481	49.9
Elderly Population (60+ years)	10,221	5.2	8,328	5.3	1,893	4.8
Male	5,142	5.5	4,264	5.6	878	4.8
Female	5,079	5.0	4,064	5.1	1,015	4.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	6,530	3.3	5,368	3.4	1,162	3
Male	3,302	3.5	2,762	3.7	540	3
Female	3,228	3.2	2,606	3.2	622	3
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	35,618	100	28,587	80.3	7,031	19.7
Male Headed Households	24,516	68.8	19,720	69.0	4,796	68.2
Female Headed Households	11,102	31.2	8,867	31.0	2,235	31.8
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.4	-	5.4	-	5.5
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.8	-	3.8	-	3.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	9.0	-	9.0	-	9.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	59,295	59.0	47,456	59.8	11,839	55.8
Never Married	34,770	34.6	26,820	33.8	7,950	37.5
Living Together	399	0.4	298	0.4	101	0.5
Separated	132	0.1	107	0.1	25	0.1
Divorced	3,768	3.7	2,950	3.7	818	3.9
Widowed	2,182	2.2	1,700	2.1	482	2.3
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						

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

Indicator	Kusini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzanians	195,023	99.95	155,849	99.97	39,174	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	93	0.05	52	0.03	41	0.1
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	114,660	59.3	84,365	54.5	30,295	78.8
Population with Birth Notification	20,793	10.8	19,053	12.3	1,740	4.5
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	5,577	5.3	4,393	5.1	1,184	5.9
Male	2,870	5.4	2,304	5.2	566	5.9
Female	2,707	5.2	2,089	5.0	617	6.0
Diaspora						
Total	718	0.4	404	0.3	314	0.8
Male	431	0.5	238	0.3	193	1.1
Female	287	0.3	166	0.2	121	0.6
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	109,951	68.6	82,873	65	27,078	82.9
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	73,672	73.3	55,184	69.6	18,488	87.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	33,879	91.1	26,327	89.6	7,552	96.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	52,566	85.7	40,037	83.2	12,529	94.7
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	32,085	78	24,729	74.7	7,356	91.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	41,285	100.4	32,312	97.6	8,973	111.9
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	29,964	100	19,987	100	9,977	4,533
Primary School	3,093	10.3	2,023	10.1	1,070	585
Training after Primary	153	0.5	93	0.5	60	25
Secondary School	25,279	84.4	17,135	85.7	8,144	3,502
Training after Secondary	556	1.9	333	1.7	223	109
University and Others	883	2.9	403	2	480	312
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	8,709	1.0	5,987	0.8	2,722	2.3
Professionals	9,024	1.1	4,424	0.6	4,599	3.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	25,183	3.0	17,679	2.4	7,505	6.3
Clerks	5,766	0.7	3,147	0.4	2,619	2.2
Small Business Managers	5,500	0.6	2,652	0.4	2,848	2.4
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	45,374	5.3	20,084	2.7	25,290	21.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	14,540	1.7	6,106	0.8	8,434	7.1
Crafts and Related Workers	28,240	3.3	15,439	2.1	12,801	10.7
Farmers	609,382	71.5	576,880	78.7	32,502	27.2
Livestock Keepers	19,749	2.3	18,681	2.5	1,067	0.9
Fishermen	1,653	0.2	1,405	0.2	249	0.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	4,478	0.5	1,022	0.1	3,456	2.9
Elementary Occupations	41,280	4.8	30,599	4.2	10,682	8.9
Others	31,392	3.7	26,960	3.7	4,431	3.7
Disability						
Type of Disability						

Indicator	Kusini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Albinism	55	0.03	41	0.03	14	0.04
Seeing	5,744	2.97	4,769	3.08	975	2.54
Hearing	3,565	1.84	3,057	1.97	508	1.32
Walking	2,307	1.19	1,789	1.16	518	1.35
Remembering	2,478	1.28	2,019	1.30	459	1.19
Self-Care	1,368	0.71	1,104	0.71	264	0.69
Other Disability	1,281	0.66	998	0.64	283	0.74
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	30,569	85.8	25,548	89.4	5,022	71.4
Living without Paying any Rent	3,467	9.7	2,478	8.7	989	14.1
Rented Privately	1,219	3.4	392	1.4	827	11.8
Rented by Employer	86	0.2	28	0.1	58	0.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	108	0.3	45	0.2	63	0.9
Owned by Employer (Free)	136	0.4	77	0.3	59	0.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	32	0.1	18	0.1	14	0.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	3,001	8.4	2,134	7.5	867	12.3
Cement Bricks	6,304	17.7	2,877	10.1	3,427	48.7
Sundried Bricks	1,193	3.3	878	3.1	315	4.5
Baked Bricks	317	0.9	219	0.8	98	1.4
Timber	10	0.0	7	0.0	3	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	62	0.2	47	0.2	15	0.2
Poles and Mud	24,562	69.0	22,267	77.9	2,295	32.6
Grass	165	0.5	154	0.5	10	0.1
Tent	5	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	17,250	48.4	15,972	55.9	1,279	18.2
Non Earth	18,363	51.6	12,610	44.1	5,752	81.8
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	27,985	78.6	21,800	76.3	6,185	88.0
Grass/Leaves	7,012	19.7	6,478	22.7	534	7.6
Mud and Leaves	218	0.6	212	0.7	5	0.1
Others	403.0	1.1	96	0.3	307	4.4
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	25,747	72.3	23,203	81.2	2,544	36.2
Electricity	8,381	23.5	4,090	14.3	4,290	61.0
Others	1,492	4.2	1,294	4.5	197	2.8
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	29,922	84.0	26,302	92.0	3,620	51.5
Charcoal	4,530	12.7	1,408	4.90	3,122	44.4

Indicator	Kusini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kerosene	580	1.6	533	1.90	46	0.7
Electricity	504	1.4	298	1.00	207	2.9
Others	81	0.2	45	0.20	37	0.5
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	27,765	78.0	21,583	75.5	6,182	87.9
Other Protected Sources	2,310	6.5	2,032	7.1	277	3.9
Unprotected Sources	5,543	15.6	4,972	17.4	570	8.1
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	8,716	24.5	4,672	16.3	4,046	57.5
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	1,666	4.7	1,184	4.1	482	6.9
Pit Latrine	10,329	29.0	8,443	29.5	1,886	26.8
Others	30	0.1	22	0.1	7	0.1
No Facility	14,877	41.8	14,268	49.9	609	8.7
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	1,143	3.2	9	0.0	1,134	16.1
Burnt	4,712	13.2	3,514	12.3	1,198	17.0
Roadside Dumping	233	0.7	116	0.4	117	1.7
Burying/Pit	1,317	3.7	720	2.5	597	8.5
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	28,212	79.2	24,228	84.8	3,984	56.7
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	19,825	55.7	15,485	54.2	4,340	61.7
Mobile Phone	25,357	71.2	19,123	66.9	6,234	88.7
Hand Hoe	29,870	83.9	25,068	87.7	4,802	68.3
Television	5,322	14.9	2,204	7.7	3,117	44.3
Land or Farm	23,464	65.9	20,207	70.7	3,256	46.3
House	29,421	82.6	24,542	85.9	4,879	69.4
Bicycle	11,286	31.7	9,372	32.8	1,914	27.2
Motorcycle or Vespa	2,092	5.9	1,271	4.4	820	11.7
Power Tiller	159	0.4	137	0.5	22	0.3
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	110	0.3	91	0.3	19	0.3
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	194	0.5	99	0.3	95	1.4
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	4,010	11.3	2,304	8.1	1,706	24.3
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	60	0.2	20	0.1	40	0.6
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	234	0.7	97	0.3	137	1.9
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	10	0.0	5	0.0	5	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 those in the “working age population” (15-64 years).

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

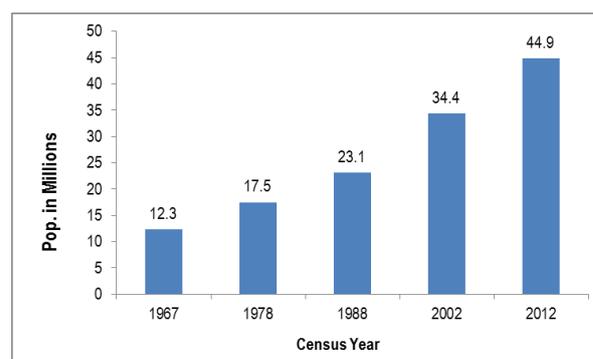
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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, the enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The second week was mainly dedicated to enumerating populations that were difficult to reach and packing of questionnaires ready for dispatch to the Data Processing Centre.

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

Data collected by 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 the Central Census Committee for final approval.

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 used during the census include the questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and environmental or natural

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

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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



A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2012 PHC

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

The Government's collaboration with a private media consulting firm facilitated by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was critical to the success of the public sensitization campaigns. An intensified mass media campaign was launched by the 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 o the total

number of enumerators and supervisors needed for each ward or *shehia* and their qualifications. A total of 200,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained to undertake the enumeration.

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

Supervisors collected the questionnaires and other Census materials from the enumerators and handed them to the District Census Coordinator (DCC) after checking them for completeness and

accuracy. Thereafter, all materials including the questionnaires, EA maps, control forms and the population summaries (SWMT 15A) were transported to the respective Regional Census Offices from where they were in turn shipped to the Census Data Processing Centre at Kibaha, Pwani Region.

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

A total of 420 temporary staff were recruited as scanner operators, data editors/entrants, batch registers, box handlers and technicians. The registration and training of the staff started on 16th up

to 24th September 2012. During the scanning exercise, the staff worked for 24 hours in three shifts of eight hours each. The whole process of data capture and compilation of basic counts was completed in three months after receipt of questionnaires from the field. The basic counts at National level were released by H.E. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 31st December, 2012.

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows the enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found among homeless people (3 people) while in urban areas, it was inmates institutions (6 people). From the table it can be noted that in Kusini Pemba urban there were no refugee camps.

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	195,116	100.00	155,901	100.00	39,215	100.00
Private Households	193,228	99.03	154,789	99.29	38,439	98.02
Special Institutions	268	0.14	182	0.12	86	0.22
Inmates Institutions	6	0.00	-	-	6	0.02
Hotel and Tourist Camps	79	0.04	54	0.03	25	0.06
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	52	0.03	3	0.00	49	0.12
Travellers/In transit	252	0.13	-	-	252	0.64
Health Institutions/Facilities	52	0.03	-	-	52	0.13
Education/AI Institutions	17	0.01	17	0.01	-	-
Orphan/Age Centres	20	0.01	20	0.01	-	-
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	1,142	0.59	836	0.54	306	0.78

Table 2.2 shows that the majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 195,116 persons in Kusini Pemba Region, 193,228 (99 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population. Moreover, in private households, female population was larger (100,435 persons) than male population (92,793 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	195,116	100.00	93,871	100.00	101,245	100.00
Private Households	193,228	99.03	92,793	98.85	100,435	99.20
Special Institutions	268	0.14	219	0.23	49	0.05
Inmates Institutions	6	0.00	6	0.01	-	-
Hotel and Tourist Camps	79	0.04	51	0.05	28	0.03
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	52	0.03	36	0.04	16	0.02
Travellers/In transit	252	0.13	149	0.16	103	0.10
Health Institutions/Facilities	52	0.03	14	0.01	38	0.04
Education/AI Institutions	17	0.01	16	0.02	1	0.00
Orphan/Age Centres	20	0.01	8	0.01	12	0.01
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	1,142	0.59	579	0.62	563	0.56

2.3 Population Size and Growth

The total population of Kusini Pemba Region in 2012 was 0.2 million. Out of that, 80 percent were in rural areas and 20 percent resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kusini Pemba Region was 1.1 percent while the population growth rate of rural areas was 0.8 percent and that of urban areas was 2.2 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kusini Pemba Region declined from 2.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 1.1 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Percentage 2012	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					
Kusini Pemba Region	127,623	175,471	195,116	100.0	37.5	2.3	1.1	65.3
Rural	106,352	144,013	155,901	79.9	35.4	2.2	0.8	87.4
Urban	21,271	31,458	39,215	20.1	47.9	2.8	2.2	31.4

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts, Chake Chake District recorded 4.2 percent and Mkoani District had 2.0 percent. It was also observed that the average annual inter-censal population growth in urban areas (2.2 percent) is higher than that of rural areas (0.8 percent).

Figure 2. 1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by district, Kusini Pemba, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

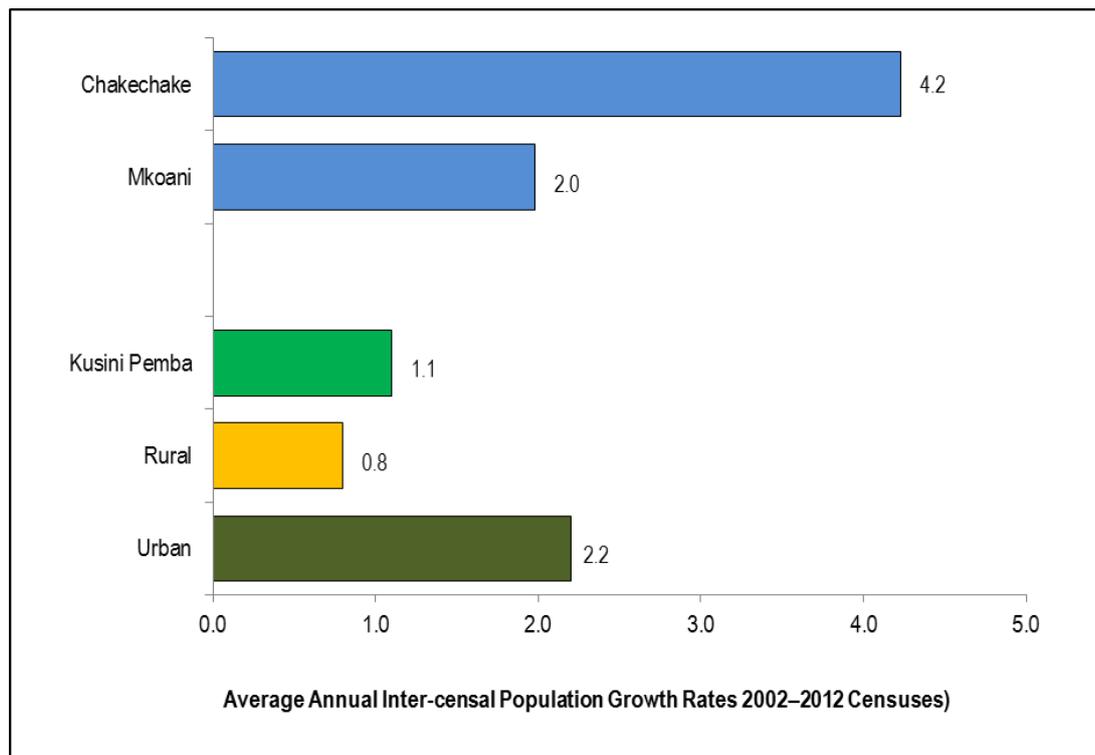


Figure 2.2 show that Kusini Pemba Region population growth rate has declined from 2.5 percent in 1978 to 1.1 percent in 2012.

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

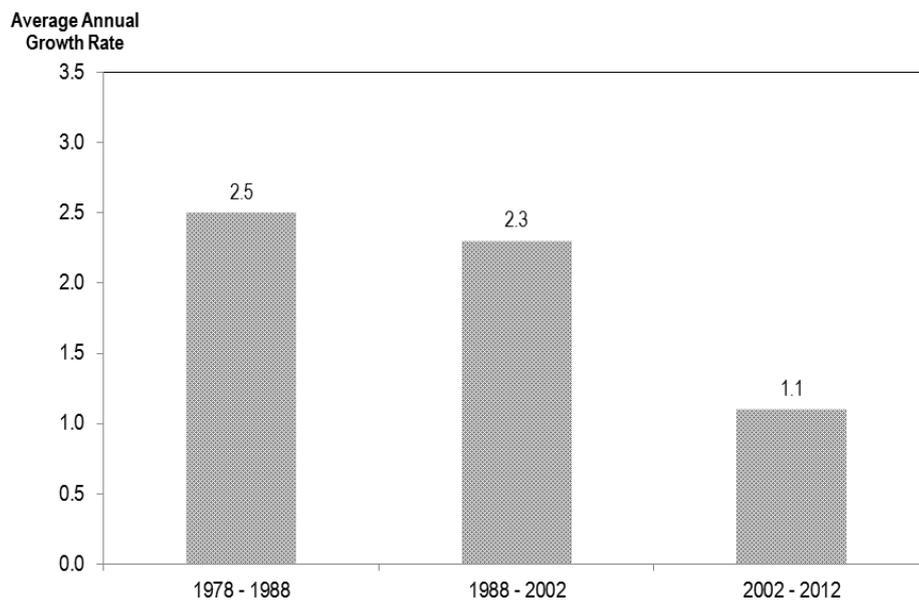


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Kusini Pemba Region has increased by 11 percent from 2002 Census to 2012. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kusini Pemba Region has increased by 38 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts during the 2002 – 2012 intercensal period; the largest population change was recorded in Chake Chake district (17.2 percent).

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

District/Council	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per annum		Doubling Time (years)	
	1988	2002	2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012	1988-2002	2002-2012
Kusini Pemba Region	127,623	175,471	195,116	37.5	11.2	2.3	1.1	30.5	65.3
Rural	106,352	144,013	155,901	35.4	8.3	2.2	0.8	32.0	87.4
Urban	21,271	31,458	39,215	47.9	24.7	2.8	2.2	24.8	31.4
Chake Chake	60,051	82,998	97,249	38.2	17.2	2.3	1.6	30.0	43.7
Mkoani	67,572	92,473	97,867	36.9	5.8	2.2	0.6	30.9	122.3

Table 2.5 shows that there are variations in the district population. Kusini Pemba Region has a total population of 195,116 among whom 97,867 are in Mkoani District (50.2 percent) and 97,249 are in Chake Chake District (49.8 percent).

In rural areas, 55 percent of Mkoani District population is residing in rural areas (86,352 persons). This is higher than the rural population which is found in Chake Chake District (45 percent or 69,549 persons). On the other hand, Chake Chake District has a much higher proportion of urban population (71 percent) than that in Mkoani District (29 percent).

Table 2.5: Population Distribution by Region, Rural and Urban Areas; Kusini Pemba region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	195,116	100.0	155,901	100.0	39,215	100.0
Chake Chake	97,249	49.8	69,549	44.6	27,700	70.6
Mkoani	97,867	50.2	86,352	55.4	11,515	29.4

Table 2.6 presents the rural and urban population change in Kusini Pemba Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Rural population in 2012 was 155,901 with an increase of 8.3 percent change from 2002. At the same period, urban population increased from 31,458 in 2002 to 39,215 in 2012 with an increase of 24.7 percent increase. Chake Chake District recorded high percentage changes (9 percent and 44 percent in both rural and urban areas respectively), while percentage changes in Mkoani district were very low (about 8 percent in rural areas and negative five percent in urban areas).

Table 2.6: Population Size and Growth by Region and Rural - Urban; Kusini Pemba Region, 1988-2012 Censuses

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Kusini Pemba Region	144,013	155,901	8.3	31,458	39,215	24.7
Chake Chake	63,715	69,549	9.2	19,283	27,700	43.6
Mkoani	80,298	86,352	7.5	12,175	11,515	-5.4

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” 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 Kusini Pemba Region was 93 males for every 100 females. For Kusini Pemba rural, the sex ratio was 94 for every 100 females, and 87 males for every 100 female in Kusini Pemba urban. This indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratios at age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 55-59, 65-69 and 75-79 were above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in that particular age group for Kusini Pemba Region and Kusini Pemba rural. On the other hand, the sex ratio for Kusini Pemba urban is more than 100 for age groups 0-4, 55-59 and 65-69.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	195,116	100.0	93,871	100.0	101,245	100.0	92.7
0-4	33,316	17.1	16,666	17.8	16,650	16.4	100.1
5-9	31,597	16.2	16,088	17.1	15,509	15.3	103.7
10-14	28,416	14.6	14,523	15.5	13,893	13.7	104.5
15-19	22,334	11.4	10,750	11.5	11,584	11.4	92.8
20-24	15,219	7.8	6,572	7.0	8,647	8.5	76.0
25-29	11,810	6.1	5,061	5.4	6,749	6.7	75.0
30-34	9,463	4.8	4,135	4.4	5,328	5.3	77.6
35-39	8,723	4.5	3,689	3.9	5,034	5.0	73.3
40-44	7,526	3.9	3,293	3.5	4,233	4.2	77.8
45-49	6,862	3.5	3,221	3.4	3,641	3.6	88.5
50-54	6,197	3.2	2,856	3.0	3,341	3.3	85.5
55-59	3,432	1.8	1,875	2.0	1,557	1.5	120.4
60-64	3,691	1.9	1,840	2.0	1,851	1.8	99.4
65-69	1,970	1.0	1,061	1.1	909	0.9	116.7
70-74	2,160	1.1	1,068	1.1	1,092	1.1	97.8
75-79	899	0.5	477	0.5	422	0.4	113.0
80+	1,501	0.8	696	0.7	805	0.8	86.5

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	155,901	100.0	75,671	100.0	80,230	100.0	94.3
0-4	27,454	17.6	13,705	18.1	13,749	17.1	99.7
5-9	25,877	16.6	13,377	17.7	12,500	15.6	107.0
10-14	22,567	14.5	11,715	15.5	10,852	13.5	108.0
15-19	17,737	11.4	8,735	11.5	9,002	11.2	97.0
20-24	11,837	7.6	5,152	6.8	6,685	8.3	77.1
25-29	9,109	5.8	3,926	5.2	5,183	6.5	75.7
30-34	7,244	4.6	3,120	4.1	4,124	5.1	75.7
35-39	6,830	4.4	2,877	3.8	3,953	4.9	72.8
40-44	5,927	3.8	2,562	3.4	3,365	4.2	76.1
45-49	5,386	3.5	2,528	3.3	2,858	3.6	88.5
50-54	4,895	3.1	2,218	2.9	2,677	3.3	82.9
55-59	2,710	1.7	1,492	2.0	1,218	1.5	122.5
60-64	2,960	1.9	1,502	2.0	1,458	1.8	103.0
65-69	1,608	1.0	878	1.2	730	0.9	120.3
70-74	1,790	1.1	902	1.2	888	1.1	101.6
75-79	725	0.5	393	0.5	332	0.4	118.4
80+	1,245	0.8	589	0.8	656	0.8	89.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	39,215	100.0	18,200	100.0	21,015	100.0	86.6
0-4	5,862	14.9	2,961	16.3	2,901	13.8	102.1
5-9	5,720	14.6	2,711	14.9	3,009	14.3	90.1
10-14	5,849	14.9	2,808	15.4	3,041	14.5	92.3
15-19	4,597	11.7	2,015	11.1	2,582	12.3	78.0
20-24	3,382	8.6	1,420	7.8	1,962	9.3	72.4
25-29	2,701	6.9	1,135	6.2	1,566	7.5	72.5
30-34	2,219	5.7	1,015	5.6	1,204	5.7	84.3
35-39	1,893	4.8	812	4.5	1,081	5.1	75.1
40-44	1,599	4.1	731	4.0	868	4.1	84.2
45-49	1,476	3.8	693	3.8	783	3.7	88.5
50-54	1,302	3.3	638	3.5	664	3.2	96.1
55-59	722	1.8	383	2.1	339	1.6	113.0
60-64	731	1.9	338	1.9	393	1.9	86.0
65-69	362	0.9	183	1.0	179	0.9	102.2
70-74	370	0.9	166	0.9	204	1.0	81.4
75-79	174	0.4	84	0.5	90	0.4	93.3
80+	256	0.7	107	0.6	149	0.7	71.8

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 broad 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, these pyramids show youth (ages 10 to 24) out-migration to other regions or urban centres.

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

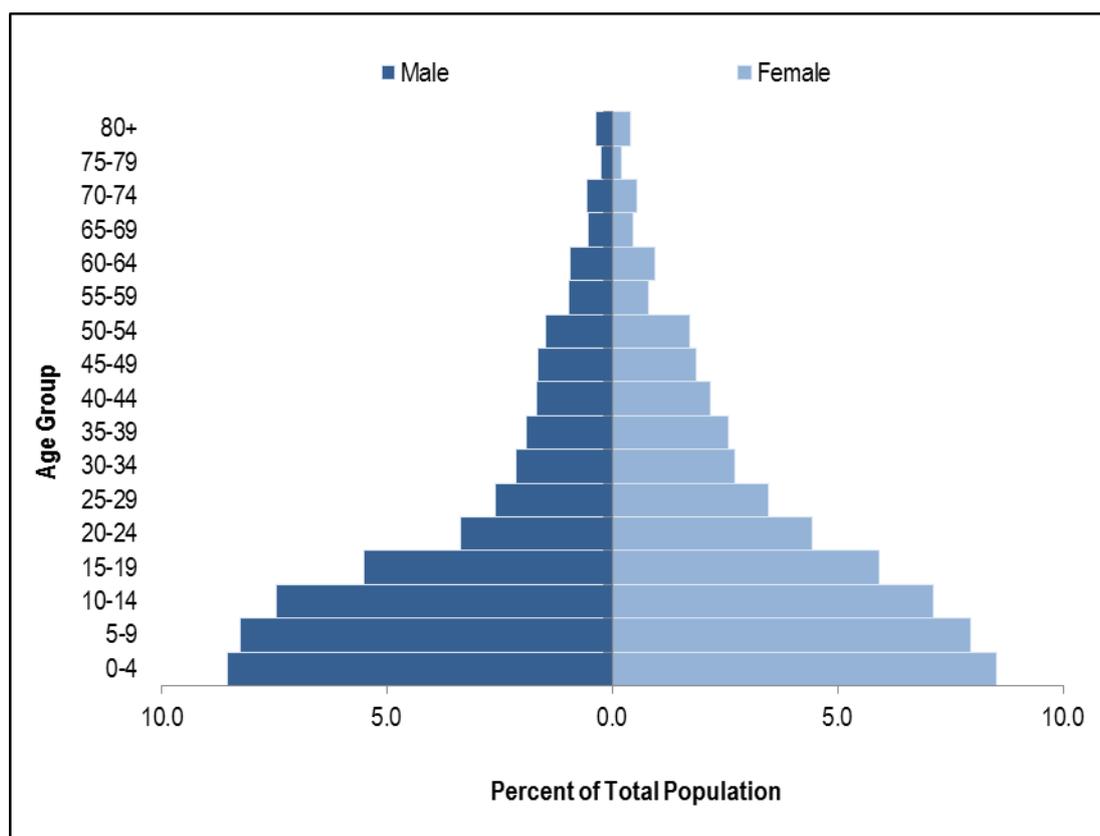


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2012 Census

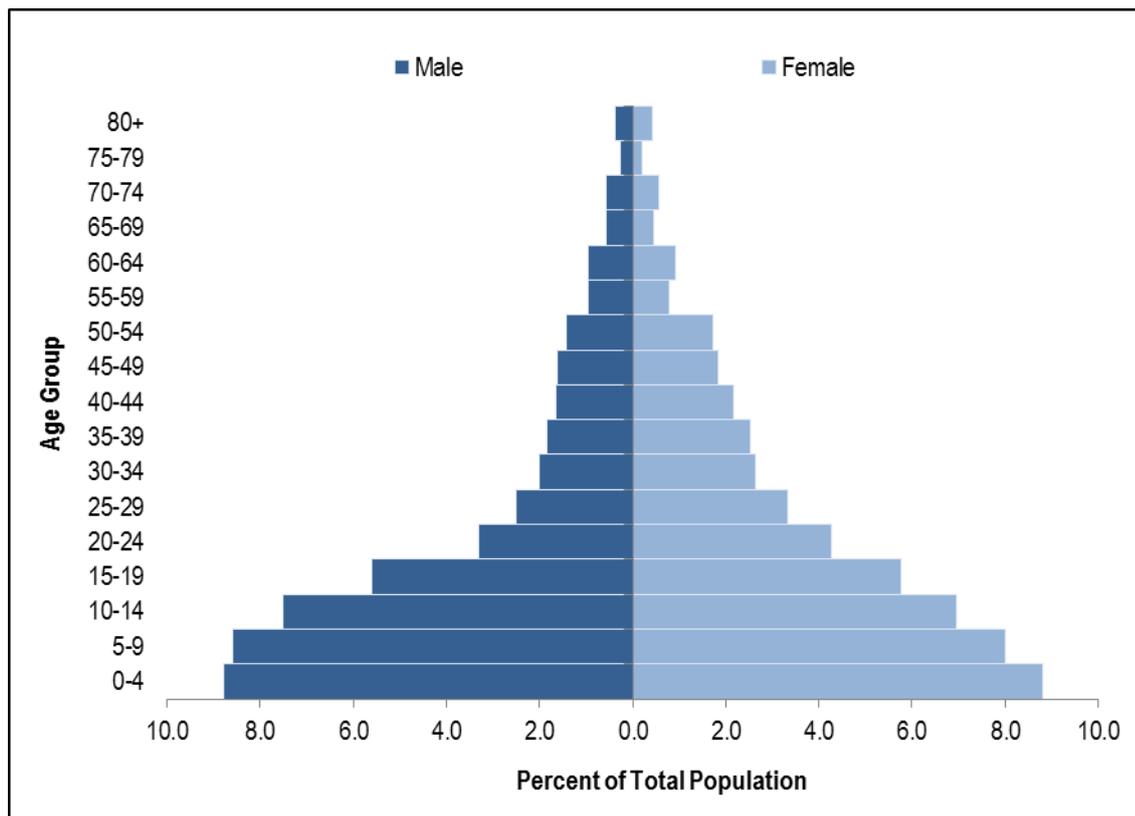
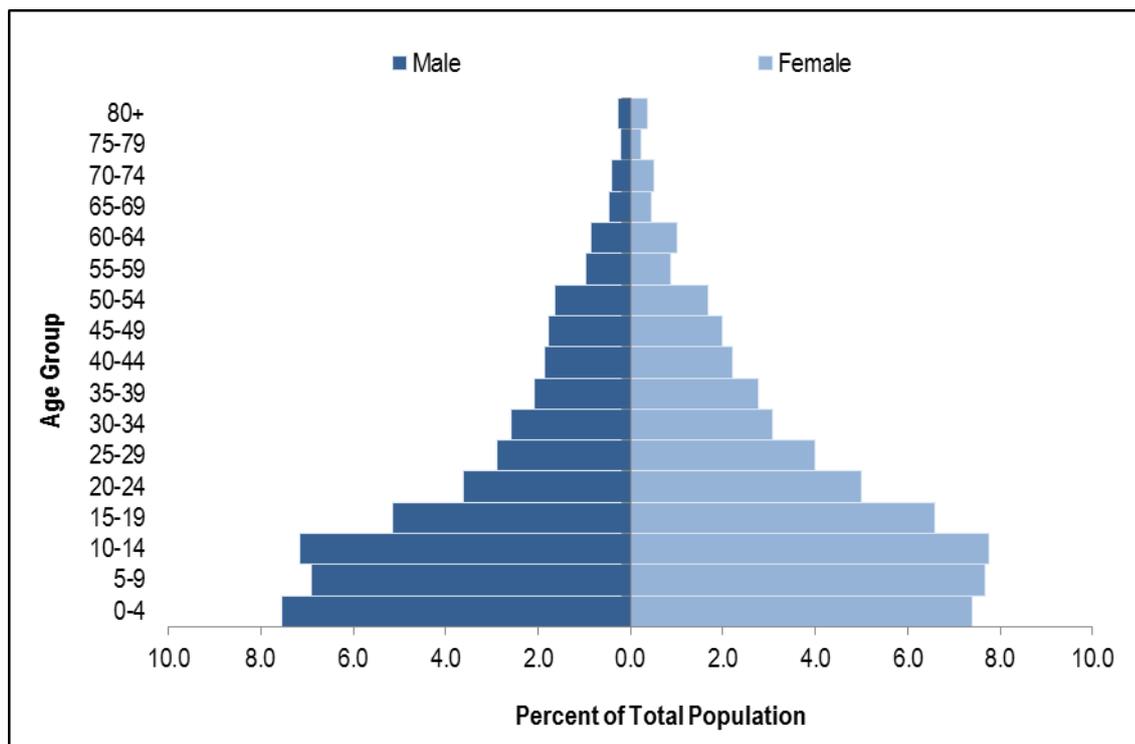


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 PHC revealed a young population with 48 percent of Kusini Pemba Region population below 15 years of age and only three (3) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

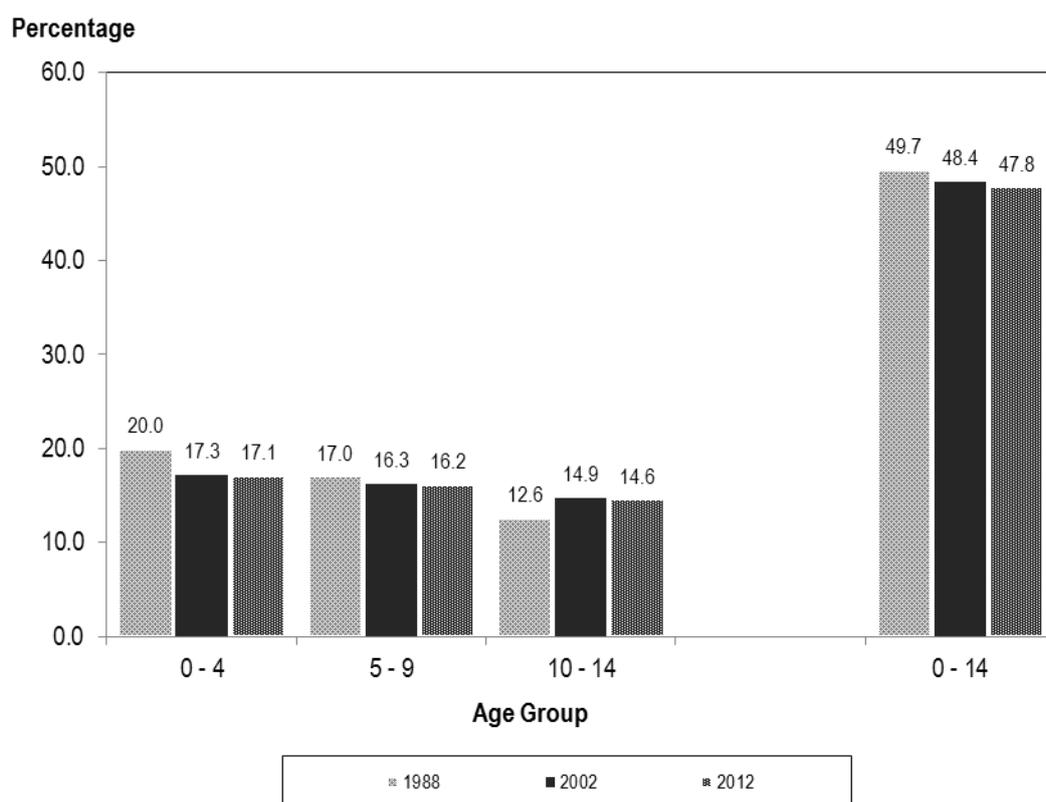
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Kusini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	195,116	100.0	155,901	100.0	39,215	100.0
Male	93,871	48.1	75,671	48.5	18,200	46.4
Female	101,245	51.9	80,230	51.5	21,015	53.6
Children (Under 1 year)	6,754	3.5	5,548	3.6	1,206	3.1
Male	3,366	3.6	2,785	3.7	581	3.2
Female	3,388	3.3	2,763	3.4	625	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	33,316	17.1	27,454	17.6	5,862	14.9
Male	16,666	17.8	13,705	18.1	2,961	16.3
Female	16,650	16.4	13,749	17.1	2,901	13.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	93,329	47.8	75,898	48.7	17,431	44.4
Male	47,277	50.4	38,797	51.3	8,480	46.6
Female	46,052	45.5	37,101	46.2	8,951	42.6
Young Population (0–17 years)	106,891	54.8	86,693	55.6	20,198	51.5
Male	53,968	57.5	44,251	58.5	9,717	53.4
Female	52,923	52.3	42,442	52.9	10,481	49.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	37,553	19.2	29,574	19.0	7,979	20.3
Male	17,322	18.5	13,887	18.4	3,435	18.9
Female	20,231	20.0	15,687	19.6	4,544	21.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	62,136	31.8	48,568	31.2	13,568	34.6
Male	27,937	29.8	22,059	29.2	5,878	32.3
Female	34,199	33.8	26,509	33.0	7,690	36.6
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	41,406	21.2	33,295	21.4	8,111	20.7
Male	21,120	22.5	17,205	22.7	3,915	21.5
Female	20,286	20.0	16,090	20.1	4,196	20.0
Secondary School (14–17 years)	18,765	9.6	14,868	9.5	3,897	9.9
Male	9,287	9.9	7,543	10.0	1,744	9.6
Female	9,478	9.4	7,325	9.1	2,153	10.2
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	95,257	48.8	74,635	47.9	20,622	52.6
Male	43,292	46.1	34,112	45.1	9,180	50.4
Female	51,965	51.3	40,523	50.5	11,442	54.4
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	45,216	44.7	35,170	43.8	10,046	47.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	10,221	5.2	8,328	5.3	1,893	4.8
Male	5,142	5.5	4,264	5.6	878	4.8
Female	5,079	5.0	4,064	5.1	1,015	4.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	6,530	3.3	5,368	3.4	1,162	3.0
Male	3,302	3.5	2,762	3.7	540	3.0
Female	3,228	3.2	2,606	3.2	622	3.0
Age-Dependency Ratio		105		109		90

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age declined slightly from 50 percent in 1988 Census to 48 percent in 2002 and 2012 Censuses as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in Kusini Pemba Region over the 24 years period.

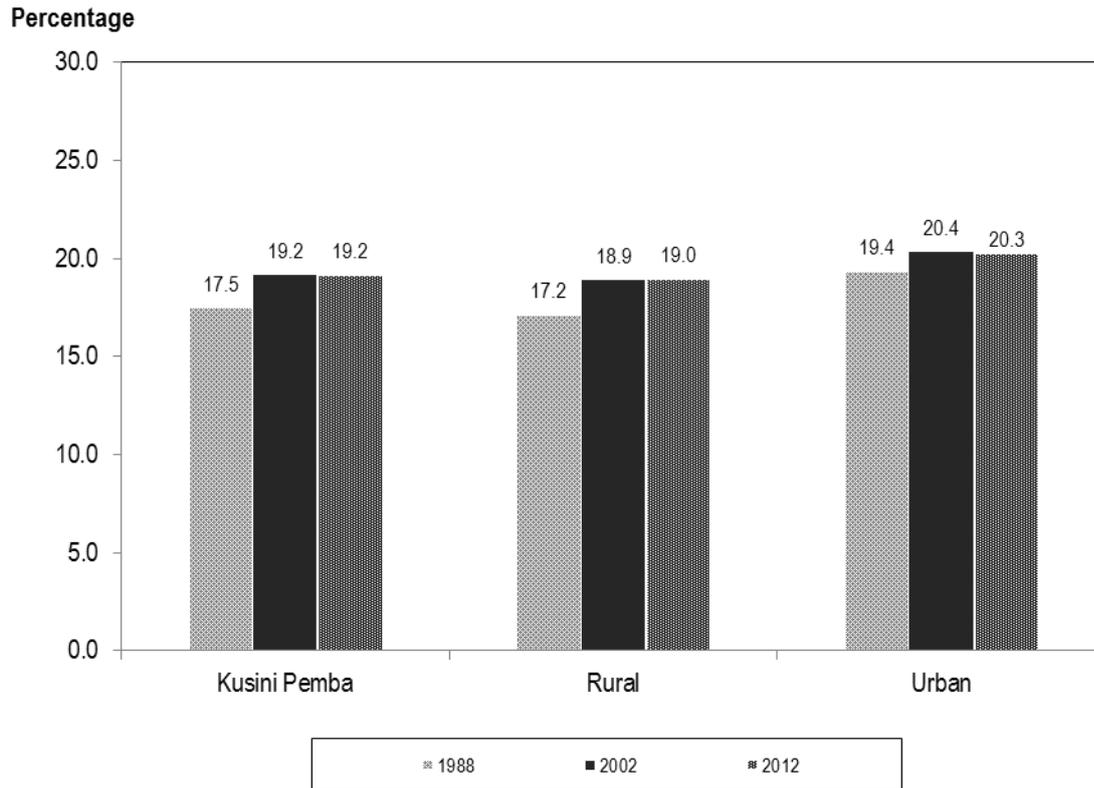
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kusini Pemba Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

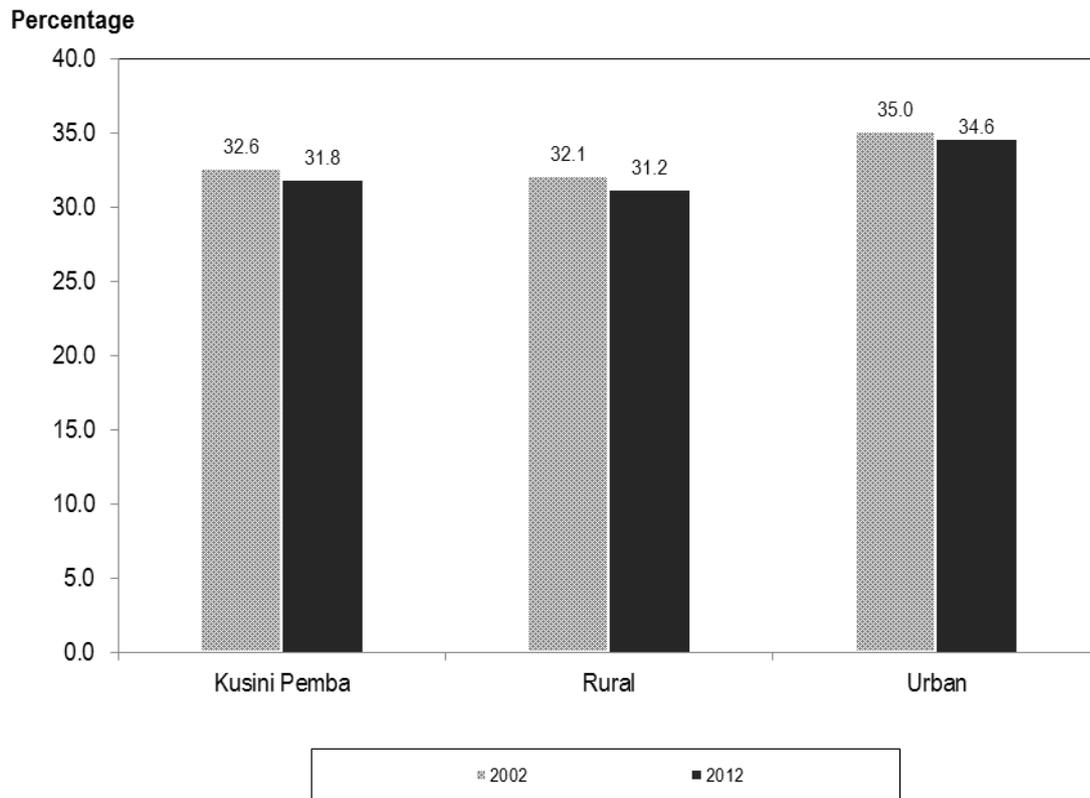
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Kusini Pemba Region, rural and urban areas for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Kusini Pemba Region has remained between 19 and 20 percent between 1988 and 2012 Censuses respectively. The proportion of youth in rural areas has increased from 17 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 2012 while that of urban areas has increased at a marginal rate from 19 to 20 percent in 1988 to 2012 Censuses respectively.

Figure 3. 5: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Kusini Pemba Region 1988,2002 and 2012 Censuses



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years decreased marginally from 33 percent in 2002 to 32 percent in 2012. The same pattern is observed in Kusini Pemba rural. However, for Kusini Pemba urban, the proportion remained about the same at 35 percent between 2002 and 2012 Censuses (Figure 3.6).

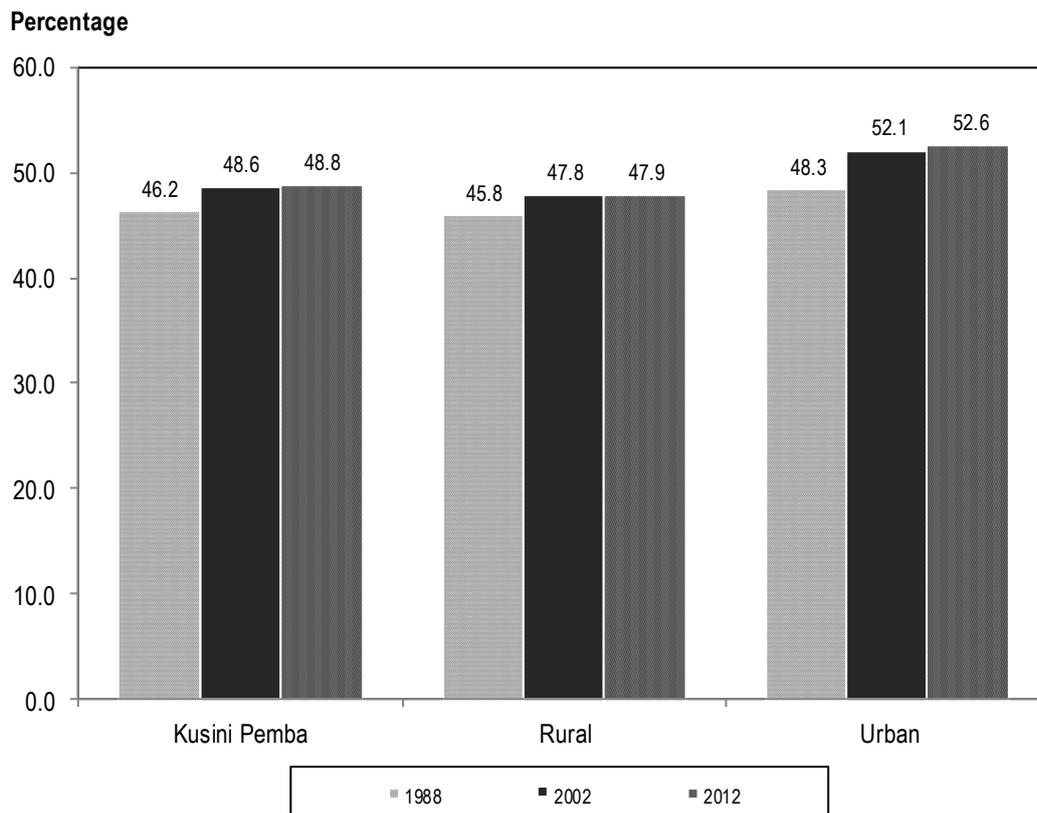
Figure 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kusini Pemba Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage distribution of the population of Kusini Pemba Region that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased slightly from 46 percent in 1988 to 49 percent in 2012 and increased from 48 percent in 1988 to 53 percent in 2012 for Kusini Pemba urban. The same pattern is observed in Kusini Pemba rural where the proportion slightly increased from 46 percent in 1988 to 48 percent in 2012 Census, as shown in Figure 3.7.

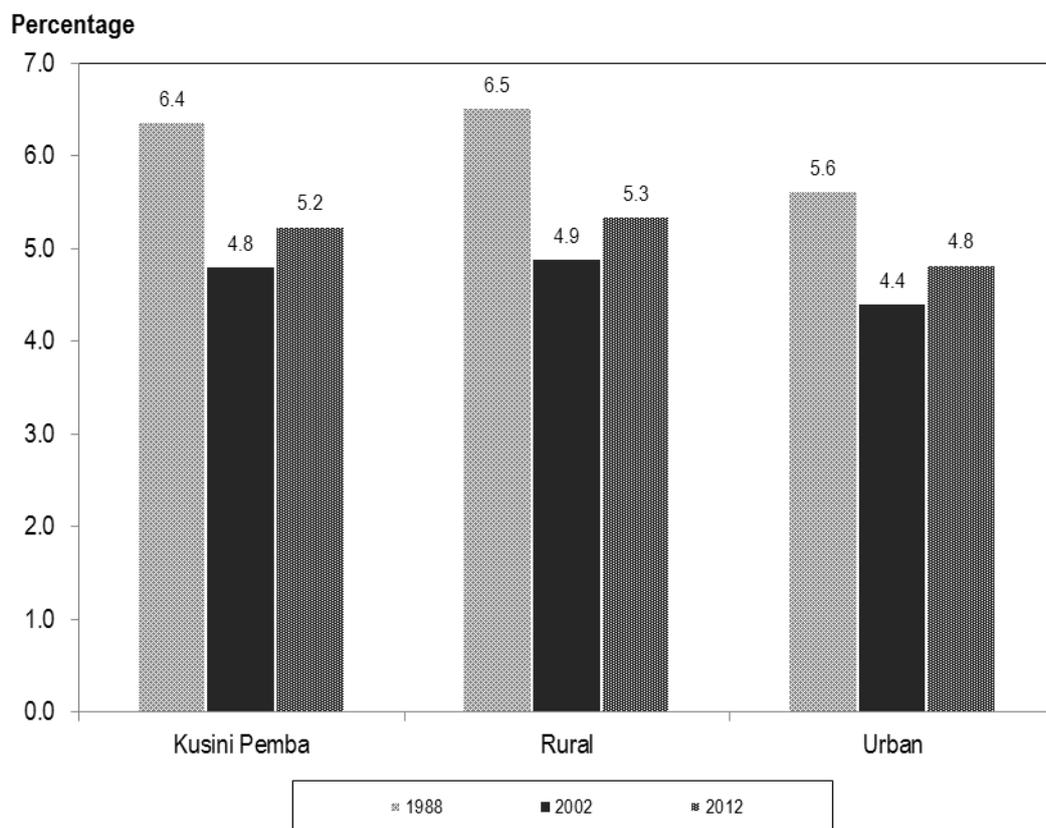
Figure 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kusini Pemba Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region and Kusini Pemba rural is almost the same for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses where the proportion decreased from six (6) percent in 1988 to five (5) percent in 2002 and 2012 censuses. However, it decreased in Kusini Pemba urban from six (6) percent in 1988 to four (4) percent in 2002 and then increased to five (5) percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.8).

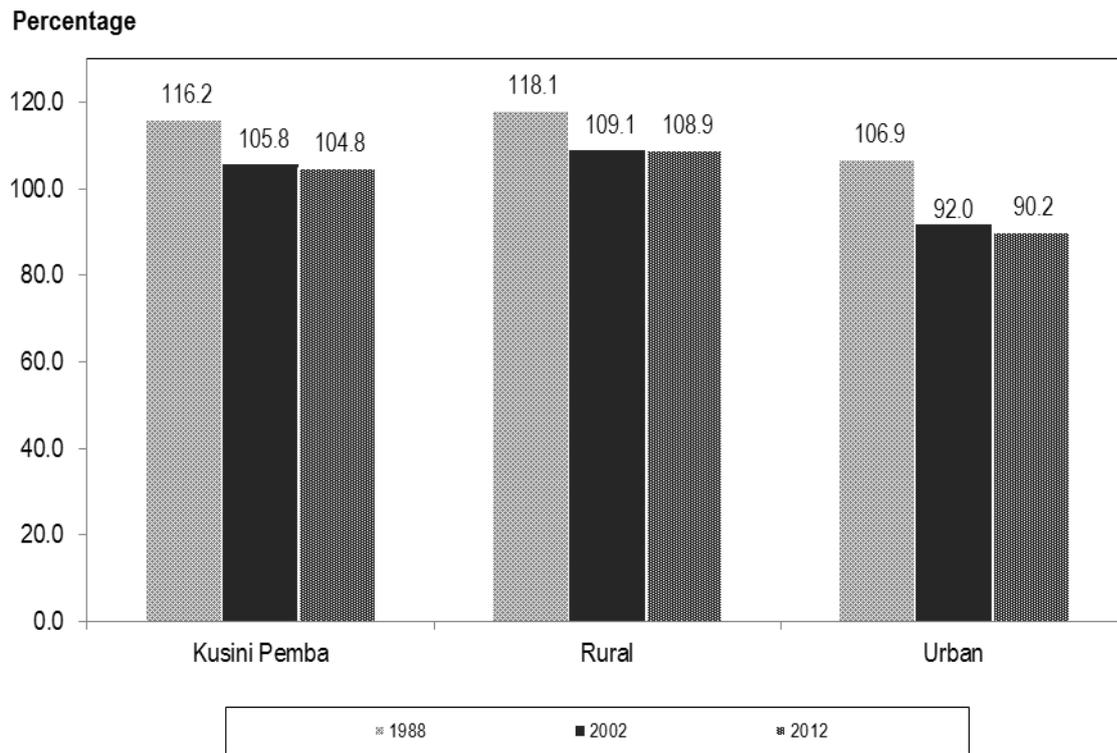
Figure 3. 8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kusini Pemba Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Kusini Pemba Region age dependency ratio was 105 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 105 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. This shows that the dependency ratio has declined over time from 116 in 1988 Census to 105 in 2012 Census. In Kusini Pemba urban, age dependency ratio shows a decline trend from 107 in the 1988 census to 90 in the 2012 PHC. The same pattern is observed in Kusini Pemba rural.

Figure 3. 9: Age Dependency Ratio; Kusini Pemba 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. Inconsideration 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 (35,884) in Kusini Pemba Region covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Kusini Pemba Region had a total of 35,618 private households. Eighty (80) percent of the private households (28,587 households) were in rural areas and 20 percent of the private households (7,031 households) were in urban areas. About sixty nine (68.8) percent of the private households were headed by males as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Rural-Urban, Age and Sex of Head of Household; Kusini Pemba 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	35,618	24,516	68.8	11,102	31.2	28,587	80.3	19,720	80.4	8,867	79.9	7,031	19.7	4,796	19.6	2,235	20.1
< 10	14	9	64.3	5	35.7	11	78.6	8	88.9	3	60.0	3	21.4	1	11.1	2	40.0
10-14	62	44	71.0	18	29.0	51	82.3	38	86.4	13	72.2	11	17.7	6	13.6	5	27.8
15-19	243	127	52.3	116	47.7	192	79.0	102	80.3	90	77.6	51	21.0	25	19.7	26	22.4
20-24	1,461	999	68.4	462	31.6	1,238	84.7	849	85.0	389	84.2	223	15.3	150	15.0	73	15.8
25-29	3,257	2,500	76.8	757	23.2	2,661	81.7	2,054	82.2	607	80.2	596	18.3	446	17.8	150	19.8
30-34	4,028	3,004	74.6	1,024	25.4	3,138	77.9	2,341	77.9	797	77.8	890	22.1	663	22.1	227	22.2
35-39	4,166	3,045	73.1	1,121	26.9	3,313	79.5	2,29	79.8	884	78.9	853	20.5	616	20.2	237	21.1
40-44	4,160	2,899	69.7	1,261	30.3	3,298	79.3	2,286	78.9	1,012	80.3	862	20.7	613	21.1	249	19.7
45-49	4,162	2,908	69.9	1,254	30.1	3,284	78.9	2,313	79.5	971	77.4	878	21.1	595	20.5	283	22.6
50-54	4,015	2,588	64.5	1,427	35.5	3,150	78.5	2,017	77.9	1,133	79.4	865	21.5	571	22.1	294	20.6
55-59	2,473	1,723	69.7	750	30.3	1,977	79.9	1,384	80.3	593	79.1	496	20.1	339	19.7	157	20.9
60-64	2,729	1,684	61.7	1,045	38.3	2,191	80.3	1,375	81.7	816	78.1	538	19.7	309	18.3	229	21.9
65-69	1,512	993	65.7	519	34.3	1,261	83.4	833	83.9	428	82.5	251	16.6	160	16.1	91	17.5
70-74	1,616	979	60.6	637	39.4	1,373	85.0	841	85.9	532	83.5	243	15.0	138	14.1	105	16.5
75-79	667	415	62.2	252	37.8	551	82.6	344	82.9	207	82.1	116	17.4	71	17.1	45	17.9
80+	1,053	599	56.9	454	43.1	898	85.3	506	84.5	392	86.3	155	14.7	93	15.5	62	13.7

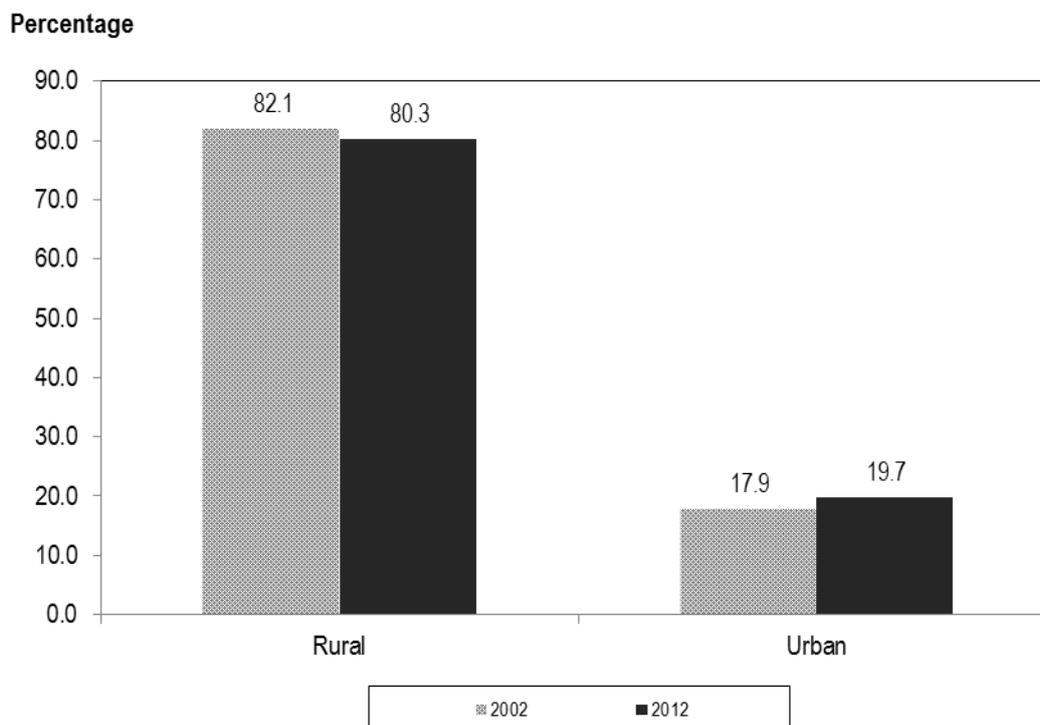
Results in Table 4.2 shows that Mkoani District had 51 percent and Chake Chake District had 49 percent of the total number of private households. Mkoani District (88 percent) had more private households than Chake Chake District (72 percent) in rural areas while Chake Chake District had 28 percent and Mkoani District had 12 percent of their private households in urban areas.

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	100.0	28,587	80.3	7,031	19.7
Chake Chake	17,551	49.3	12,649	72.1	4,902	27.9
Mkoani	18,067	50.7	15,938	88.2	2,129	11.8

Figure 4.1 shows an increase of urban households in Kusini Pemba Region from 18 percent to 20 percent in 2002 and 2012 Censuses respectively while rural households decreased from 82 percent to 80 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Kusini Pemba Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.4 persons, which is lower than 5.8 persons in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 5.4 persons per household are relatively lower than the urban ones (5.5 persons). Chake Chake District (5.5) had a slightly higher average household size than Mkoani District (5.4).

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

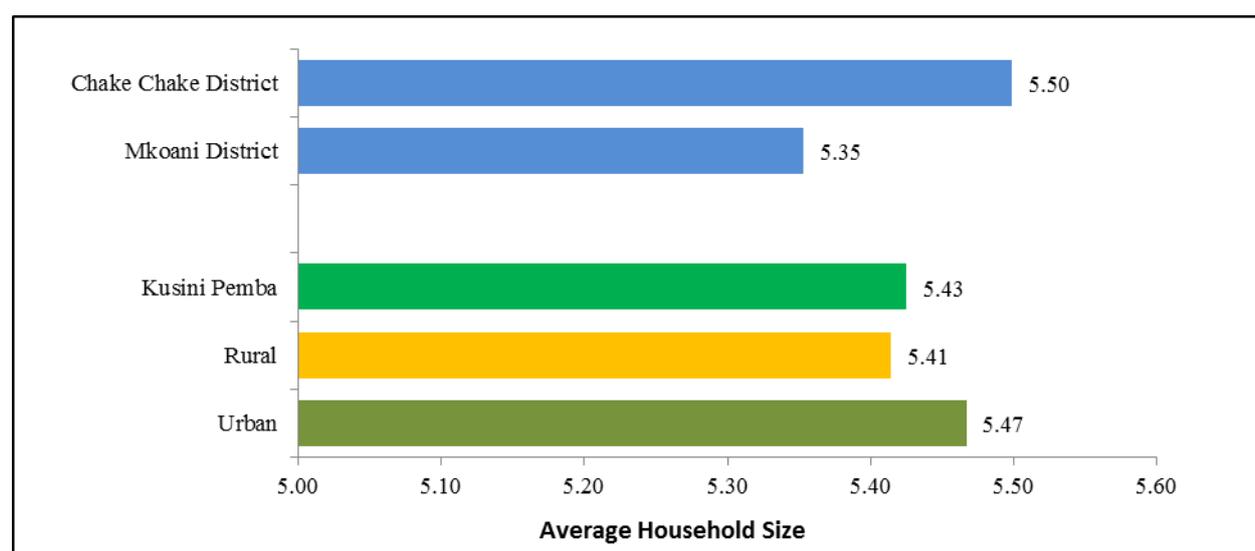


Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kusini Pemba Region	172,571	193,228	29,830	35,618	5.8	5.4
Rural	142,091	154,789	24,477	28,587	5.8	5.4
Urban	30,480	38,439	5,353	7,031	5.7	5.5

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 more than two-thirds (69 percent) of the total private households in Kusini Pemba Region were headed by males and 31 percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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

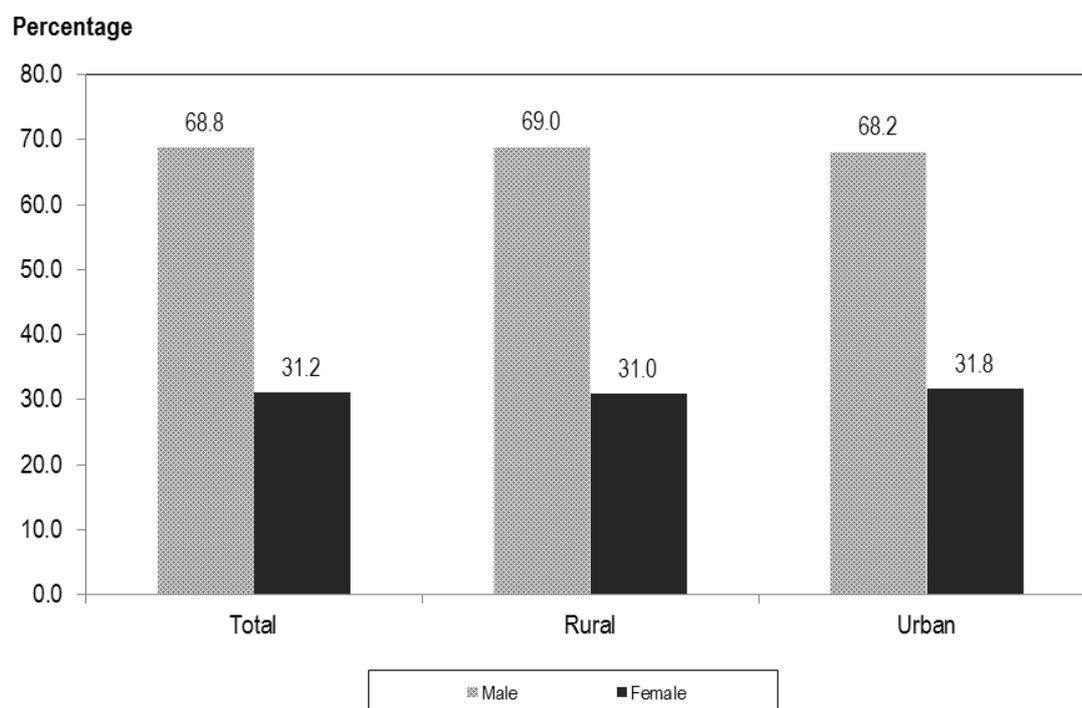


Table 4.4 shows that in Kusini Pemba Region, the percentage of male headed and female headed households were 69 percent and 31 percent respectively for 2002 and 2012 Censuses.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kusini Pemba Region	69.1	30.9	68.8	31.2
Rural	69.5	30.5	69.0	31.0
Urban	67.3	32.7	68.2	31.8

The average household size for female headed households (9.0) is more than twice that of male headed households (3.8). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	24,516	11,102	5.4	3.8	9.0
Rural	28,587	19,720	8,867	5.4	3.8	9.0
Urban	7,031	4,796	2,235	5.5	3.7	9.3
Chake Chake	17,551	12,095	5,456	5.5	3.8	9.3
Mkoani	18,067	12,421	5,646	5.4	3.8	8.8

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

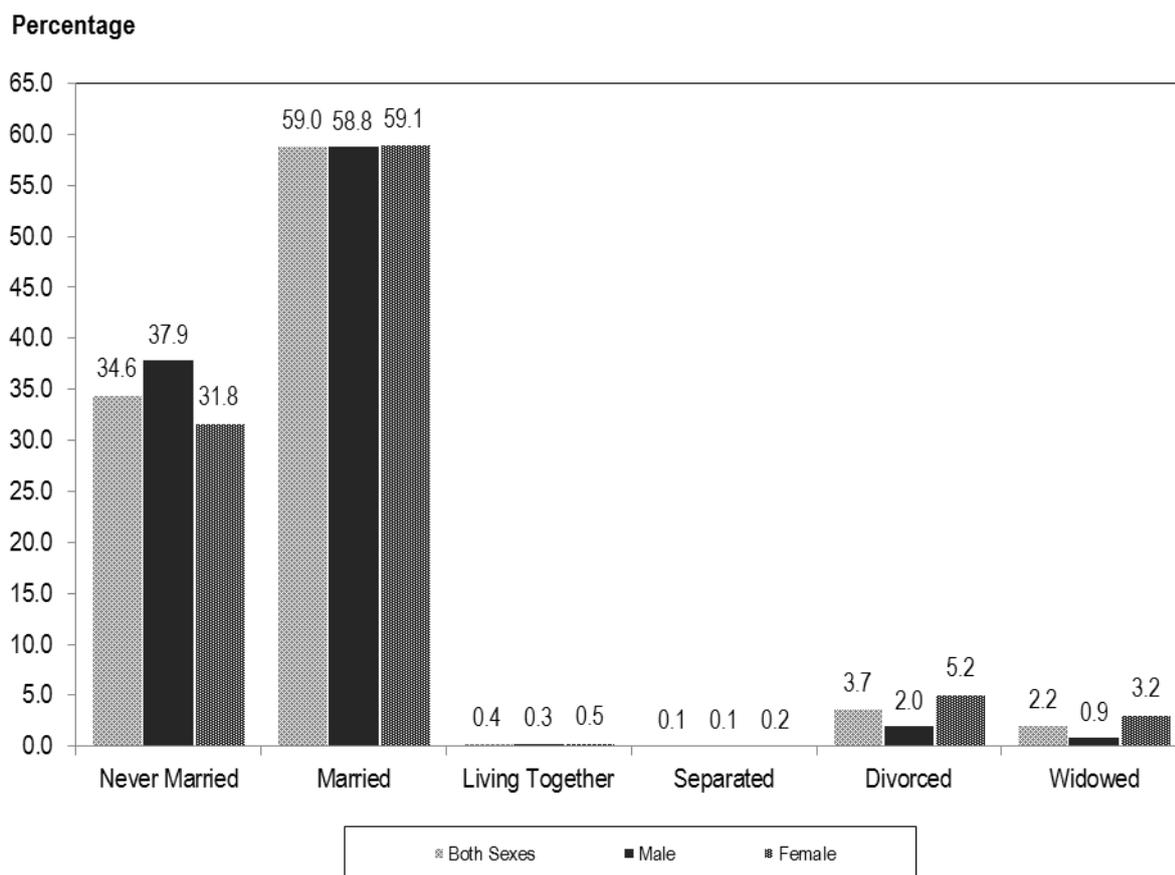
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, region, rural and urban areas which indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and district in Kusini Pemba Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 35 percent of the people in Kusini Pemba aged 15 years and above had never married and about 89 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The Table also shows that 59 percent of the people were married and two (2) 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 56 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 11 percent for those of age 80 years and above because marriage is almost universal in Tanzania.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	100,546	34.6	59.0	0.4	3.7	0.1	2.2
15-19	22,152	89.0	11.0	-	-	-	-
20-24	15,042	55.9	41.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1
25-29	11,597	26.4	71.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
30-34	9,303	12.0	83.8	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.1
35-39	8,592	7.1	88.4	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1
40-44	7,422	5.1	90.1	0.1	3.5	0.2	1.0
45-49	6,782	3.2	89.5	0.1	4.6	0.3	2.4
50-54	6,120	5.0	83.7	0.1	7.3	0.2	3.7
55-59	3,393	5.1	79.3	1.5	9.5	0.4	4.3
60-64	3,658	7.5	72.2	1.1	12.2	0.7	6.2
65-69	1,953	4.7	71.7	2.9	10.6	0.6	9.6
70-74	2,146	8.5	61.4	1.9	12.7	0.6	15.0
75-79	893	6.4	51.0	0.1	12.8	0.3	29.5
80+	1,493	10.9	40.5	0.1	11.9	0.5	36.1

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex; Kusini Pemba 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 (38 percent) was higher than that of females (32 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3 percent) was thrice as much as that of males (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.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	45,834	37.9	58.8	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.9
15-19	10,660	92.4	7.6	-	-	-	-
20-24	6,461	69.1	27.7	-	3.0	-	0.1
25-29	4,930	33.2	63.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.1
30-34	4,015	14.5	81.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.2
35-39	3,601	7.8	88.8	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.2
40-44	3,234	4.7	93.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
45-49	3,170	2.7	93.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.7
50-54	2,815	3.2	93.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.7
55-59	1,852	2.7	92.6	0.4	3.0	0.2	1.2
60-64	1,815	3.1	90.5	0.6	3.7	0.2	2.0
65-69	1,053	2.5	89.6	0.9	4.2	0.4	2.4
70-74	1,060	2.5	87.5	0.5	5.0	0.3	4.2
75-79	473	3.0	83.1	0.2	5.5	0.2	8.0
80+	695	5.6	75.3	0.1	5.6	0.6	12.8

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	54,712	31.8	59.1	0.5	5.2	0.2	3.2
15-19	11,492	85.9	14.1	-	-	-	-
20-24	8,581	46.0	51.6	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0
25-29	6,667	21.3	76.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
30-34	5,288	10.1	85.6	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0
35-39	4,991	6.6	88.2	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.1
40-44	4,188	5.4	87.8	0.1	5.4	0.3	1.0
45-49	3,612	3.6	85.9	0.1	7.1	0.4	3.1
50-54	3,305	6.6	75.6	0.1	12.0	0.4	5.3
55-59	1,541	7.9	63.3	2.9	17.3	0.6	8.0
60-64	1,843	11.9	54.3	1.7	20.6	1.2	10.3
65-69	900	7.3	50.7	5.1	18.1	0.8	18.0
70-74	1,086	14.4	36.0	3.2	20.2	0.8	25.4
75-79	420	10.2	14.8	-	21.0	0.5	53.6
80+	798	15.5	10.3	0.1	17.3	0.4	56.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	79,331	33.8	59.8	0.4	3.7	0.1	2.1
15-19	17,646	88.6	11.4	-	-	-	-
20-24	11,751	54.0	43.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1
25-29	8,974	24.3	73.4	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
30-34	7,145	11.2	84.8	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1
35-39	6,761	6.3	89.5	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.1
40-44	5,883	4.7	90.5	0.1	3.6	0.2	1.0
45-49	5,347	3.0	89.8	0.1	4.5	0.2	2.4
50-54	4,853	5.0	83.5	0.1	7.5	0.3	3.6
55-59	2,690	5.3	79.1	1.4	9.3	0.4	4.5
60-64	2,941	7.1	73.3	1.2	11.8	0.7	5.9
65-69	1,597	4.6	72.8	2.6	10.6	0.6	8.8
70-74	1,781	8.1	62.7	1.8	12.9	0.4	14.0
75-79	721	5.1	53.4	0.1	13.0	0.4	27.9
80+	1,241	11.1	41.5	0.2	12.3	0.2	34.6

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	36,474	37.6	59.2	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.9
15-19	8,691	92.2	7.8	-	-	-	-
20-24	5,103	68.3	28.7	-	2.9	-	0.1
25-29	3,842	31.0	66.1	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.1
30-34	3,047	13.4	82.9	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.2
35-39	2,838	7.0	89.9	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1
40-44	2,539	4.8	93.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9
45-49	2,505	2.4	93.9	0.2	1.8	0.1	1.6
50-54	2,196	3.3	93.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.8
55-59	1,479	2.6	92.6	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.1
60-64	1,487	3.0	90.6	0.6	3.6	0.2	2.1
65-69	872	2.3	90.8	0.7	4.1	0.5	1.6
70-74	898	2.2	87.8	0.6	5.2	0.2	4.0
75-79	389	2.1	84.8	0.3	5.1	0.3	7.5
80+	588	6.0	75.3	0.2	5.8	0.3	12.4

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	42,857	30.6	60.4	0.4	5.2	0.2	3.2
15-19	8,955	85.1	14.9	-	-	-	-
20-24	6,648	43.0	54.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0
25-29	5,132	19.3	79.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
30-34	4,098	9.6	86.3	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0
35-39	3,923	5.8	89.3	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.1
40-44	3,344	4.6	88.6	0.1	5.5	0.3	1.0
45-49	2,842	3.5	86.3	0.0	6.9	0.3	3.1
50-54	2,657	6.4	75.6	0.2	12.3	0.4	5.2
55-59	1,211	8.5	62.6	2.6	16.9	0.7	8.7
60-64	1,454	11.4	55.6	1.7	20.2	1.3	9.8
65-69	725	7.3	51.2	4.8	18.5	0.8	17.4
70-74	883	14.2	37.3	3.1	20.6	0.7	24.2
75-79	332	8.7	16.6	-	22.3	0.6	51.8
80+	653	15.8	11.0	0.2	18.2	0.2	54.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	21,215	37.5	55.8	0.5	3.9	0.1	2.3
15-19	4,506	90.7	9.3	-	-	-	-
20-24	3,291	62.8	34.1	0.1	2.9	-	0.1
25-29	2,623	33.4	64.1	1.7	0.8	-	0.0
30-34	2,158	14.6	80.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.1
35-39	1,831	10.0	84.3	0.1	5.2	-	0.3
40-44	1,539	6.8	88.3	0.2	3.4	0.1	1.2
45-49	1,435	3.8	88.1	0.1	4.9	0.5	2.7
50-54	1,267	5.2	84.4	0.2	6.5	0.1	3.7
55-59	703	4.3	80.1	2.0	10.1	0.1	3.4
60-64	717	9.2	67.8	1.0	14.1	0.6	7.4
65-69	356	5.3	66.6	4.2	10.4	0.3	13.2
70-74	365	10.4	55.1	2.2	11.8	1.1	19.5
75-79	172	11.6	40.7	-	11.6	-	36.0
80+	252	9.9	35.7	-	9.5	1.6	43.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	9,360	38.9	57.3	0.4	2.2	0.1	1.1
15-19	1,969	93.2	6.8	-	-	-	-
20-24	1,358	72.3	24.0	-	3.5	-	0.1
25-29	1,088	41.1	56.1	2.2	0.6	-	0.1
30-34	968	18.2	76.7	-	4.9	0.1	0.2
35-39	763	11.0	84.8	0.1	3.5	-	0.5
40-44	695	4.3	92.5	0.3	1.4	-	1.4
45-49	665	3.6	92.3	-	1.5	0.3	2.3
50-54	619	2.9	93.2	0.3	2.1	-	1.5
55-59	373	2.9	92.5	0.5	2.4	-	1.6
60-64	328	3.7	89.9	0.3	4.3	-	1.8
65-69	181	3.3	84.0	2.2	4.4	-	6.1
70-74	162	4.3	85.8	-	3.7	0.6	5.6
75-79	84	7.1	75.0	-	7.1	-	10.7
80+	107	3.7	74.8	-	4.7	1.9	15.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	11,855	36.3	54.6	0.5	5.1	0.2	3.2
15-19	2,537	88.7	11.3	-	-	-	-
20-24	1,933	56.2	41.2	0.2	2.4	-	-
25-29	1,535	27.9	69.8	1.4	0.9	-	-
30-34	1,190	11.6	83.3	0.1	5.0	-	-
35-39	1,068	9.4	84.0	-	6.5	-	0.2
40-44	844	8.8	84.8	0.1	5.0	0.2	1.1
45-49	770	3.9	84.4	0.1	7.8	0.6	3.1
50-54	648	7.4	75.9	-	10.6	0.2	5.9
55-59	330	5.8	66.1	3.6	18.8	0.3	5.5
60-64	389	13.9	49.1	1.5	22.4	1.0	12.1
65-69	175	7.4	48.6	6.3	16.6	0.6	20.6
70-74	203	15.3	30.5	3.9	18.2	1.5	30.5
75-79	88	15.9	8.0	-	15.9	-	60.2
80+	145	14.5	6.9	-	13.1	1.4	64.1

Table 5.10 highlights the never married category which is higher in Chake Chake District (35.8 percent) than in Mkoani District (33.3 percent). There are slightly more married people in Mkoani District (60 percent) than in Chake Chake District (58 percent). The percentage of the population living together, divorced and widowed is almost the same for both districts (0.4, 4 and 2 percent respectively).

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Kusini Pemba Region	100,546	34.6	59.0	0.4	0.1	3.7	2.2
Rural	79,331	33.8	59.8	0.4	0.1	3.7	2.1
Urban	21,215	37.5	55.8	0.5	0.1	3.9	2.3
Chake Chake	50,945	35.8	58.0	0.4	0.1	3.5	2.1
Mkoani	49,601	33.3	60.0	0.4	0.2	4.0	2.2

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that there was a slight increase in the Mean Age at First Marriage for females from 21.8 years in 2002 Census to 22.5 years in 2012. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 27.1 years in 2002 Census to 25.5 years in 2012 Census. The Mean Age at First Marriage is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas slightly increased from 23.1 years to 23.8 years, while that for males decreased from 28.1 years to 26.4 years from 2002 to 2012 Census. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased from 21.5 years to 22.2 years whereas that of males slightly decreased from 26.8 years to 25.2 years.

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

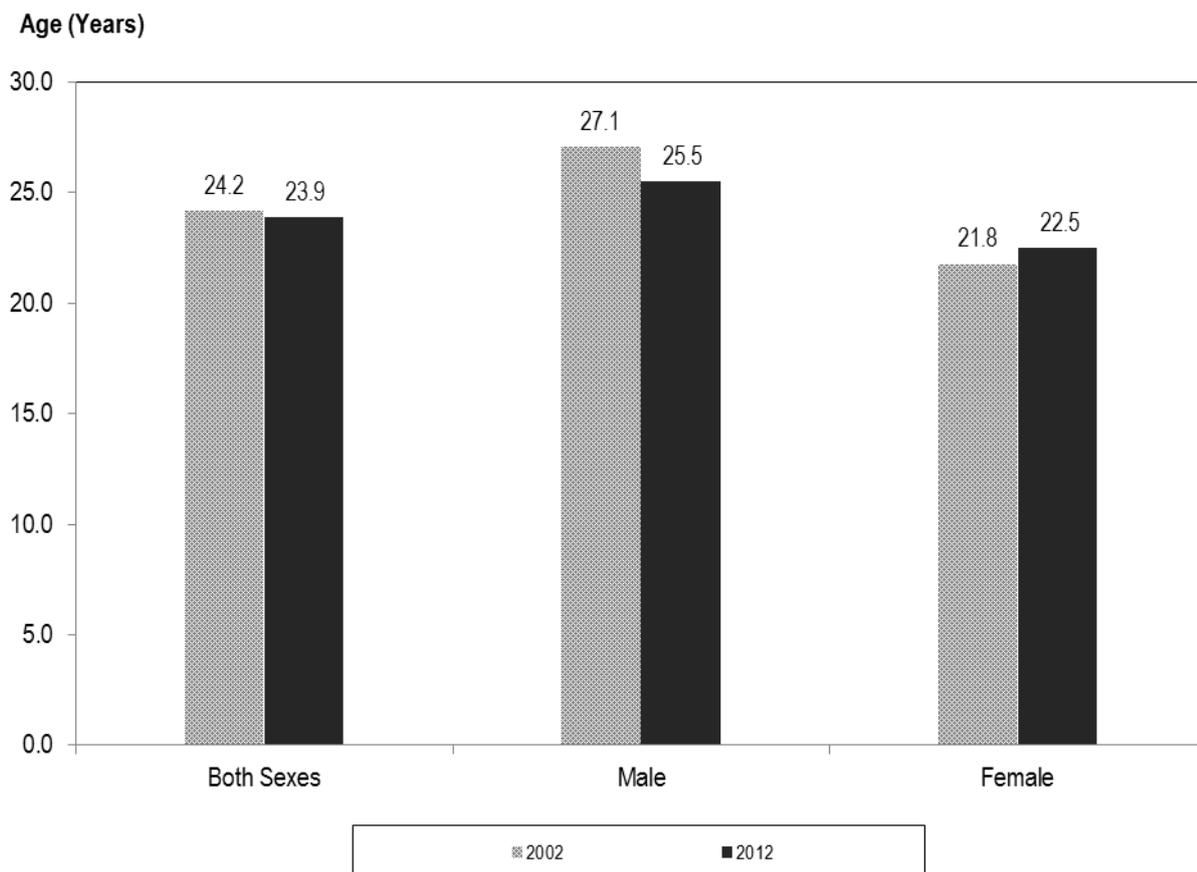
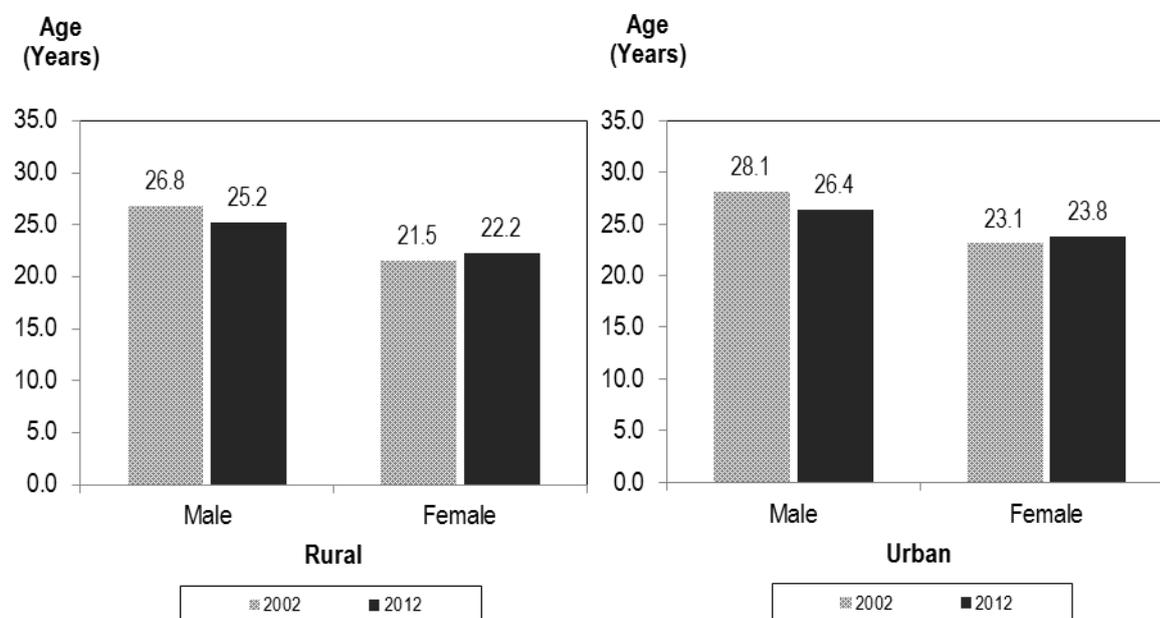


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

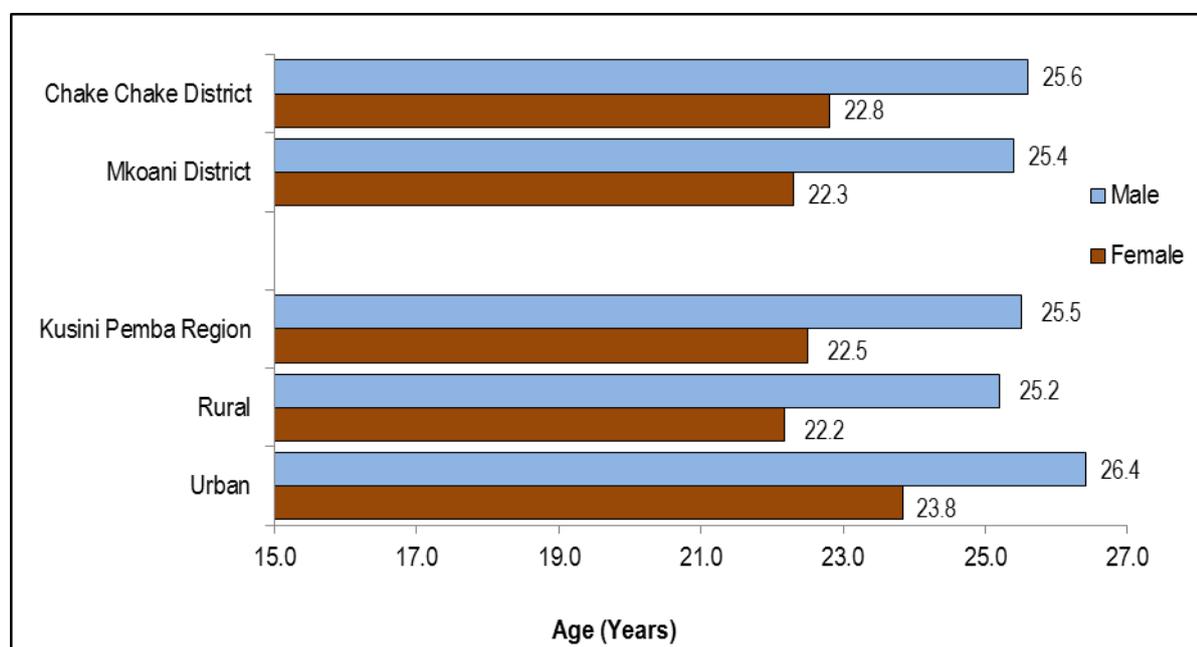


In 2012, Chake Chake District had slightly higher mean age at first marriage for both males (25.6 years) and females (22.8 years), than Mkoani District (25.4 years for males and 22.3 years for females)

Table 5.11: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kusini Pemba Region	24.2	23.9	27.1	25.5	21.8	22.5
Rural	23.9	23.6	26.8	25.2	21.5	22.2
Urban	25.4	25.0	28.1	26.4	23.1	23.8
Chake Chake	24.3	24.1	27.1	25.6	22.2	22.8
Mkoani	24.0	23.7	27.1	25.4	21.5	22.3

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at Marriage by Residence; Kusini Pemba 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). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from China and Great Britain. Another country with significant number of foreigners in the region was Germany.

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

	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Sex		Perc ent	Total	Sex		Perc ent	Total	Sex		Perc ent
		Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	
Total	195,116	93,871	101,245	100.000	155,901	75,671	80,230	100.000	39,215	18,200	21,015	100.000
Tanzania	195,023	93,827	101,196	99.952	155,849	75,647	80,202	99.967	39,174	18,180	20,994	99.895
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	1	1	0	0.001	1.00	1	0	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Comoro	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Kenya	5	1	4	0.003	3.00	1	2	0.002	2	0	2	0.005
Lesotho	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	1	0	1	0.001	1.00	0	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	3	1	2	0.002	2.00	1	1	0.001	1	0	1	0.003
Swaziland	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Uganda	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
DRC	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	8	5	3	0.004	5.00	4	1	0.003	3	1	2	0.008
China	10	6	4	0.005	-	0	0	0.000	10	6	4	0.026
India	5	4	1	0.003	-	0	0	0.000	5	4	1	0.013
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	15	5	10	0.008	7.00	2	5	0.004	8	3	5	0.020
Italy	4	1	3	0.002	3.00	1	2	0.002	1	0	1	0.003
Nordic Countries	0	0	0	0.000	-	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Great Britain	9	4	5	0.005	8.00	3	5	0.005	1	1	0	0.003
Germany	8	5	3	0.004	7.00	4	3	0.004	1	1	0	0.003
Other European Countries	16	8	8	0.008	11.00	6	5	0.007	5	2	3	0.013
Canada	1	0	1	0.001	1.00	0	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
USA	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Dual Citizenship	7	3	4	0.004	3	1	2		4	2	2	0.010

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 59.3 percent of Kusini Pemba population had birth certificates while 11.1 percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. About 29 percent of the population did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. The proportion of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kusini Pemba 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	59.3	61.7	57.2	10.8	11.1	10.5	28.6	25.9	31.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
0 - 4	68.7	69.1	68.4	20.9	20.5	21.3	9.7	9.8	9.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
5 - 9	73.6	74.0	73.1	14.5	14.6	14.5	11.1	10.7	11.4	0.8	0.7	1.0
10 - 14	73.6	73.7	73.5	11.8	11.9	11.7	13.5	13.5	13.4	1.1	0.9	1.4
15 - 19	70.4	70.8	70.0	10.1	10.7	9.7	18.4	17.5	19.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
20 - 24	62.2	65.3	59.9	7.5	7.8	7.3	28.8	25.2	31.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
25 - 29	51.2	53.4	49.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	41.1	38.6	43.0	1.9	2.2	1.6
30 - 34	46.9	51.1	43.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	47.2	42.3	50.9	1.9	2.3	1.5
35 - 39	40.9	45.5	37.5	3.8	3.4	4.1	53.4	48.9	56.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
40 - 44	36.0	41.2	31.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	58.5	52.2	63.3	2.0	3.0	1.3
45 - 49	34.9	39.7	30.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	59.5	54.4	64.0	1.8	2.1	1.6
50 - 54	28.9	37.3	21.8	4.2	4.5	3.9	64.8	55.7	72.4	2.1	2.5	1.9
55 - 59	25.3	31.5	17.8	4.5	4.7	4.2	68.5	61.7	76.8	1.7	2.1	1.2
60 - 64	18.5	24.2	12.9	3.2	3.7	2.7	75.9	69.1	82.5	2.4	2.9	2.0
65 - 69	17.6	22.6	11.7	3.5	4.4	2.6	77.0	71.0	83.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
70 - 74	14.3	17.5	11.1	2.6	3.2	2.0	80.6	76.8	84.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
75 - 79	13.7	18.0	8.8	3.7	4.4	2.9	81.4	76.5	86.9	1.2	1.1	1.4
80+	12.3	14.0	10.9	2.5	2.7	2.4	81.8	80.4	83.1	3.3	2.9	3.6

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kusini Pemba urban areas (78.8 percent) was more than that of Kusini Pemba rural areas (54.5 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kusini Pemba 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	54.5	57.0	52.2	12.3	12.7	12.0	31.8	29.0	34.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
0 - 4	65.1	65.4	64.8	23.1	22.7	23.5	11.1	11.2	11.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 - 9	69.2	70.0	68.3	17.1	16.9	17.3	12.8	12.3	13.4	0.9	0.7	1.1
10 - 14	69.0	69.4	68.5	14.0	14.0	14.1	15.7	15.6	15.9	1.2	1.0	1.5
15 - 19	65.6	66.3	64.9	12.1	12.6	11.7	21.1	19.9	22.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
20 - 24	56.4	59.6	53.9	8.7	9.2	8.3	33.3	29.4	36.4	1.6	1.9	1.4
25 - 29	44.0	46.0	42.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	47.4	45.0	49.2	2.1	2.3	1.9
30 - 34	39.3	43.0	36.6	4.4	4.7	4.1	54.2	49.7	57.5	2.1	2.6	1.7
35 - 39	34.4	38.9	31.2	4.0	3.7	4.2	59.5	55.1	62.8	2.1	2.3	1.9
40 - 44	29.3	33.0	26.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	65.2	60.1	69.0	2.2	3.3	1.3
45 - 49	28.8	32.9	25.2	3.4	3.8	3.1	65.8	61.1	69.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
50 - 54	23.3	31.1	16.9	3.4	3.9	3.0	71.0	62.5	78.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
55 - 59	20.4	26.3	13.2	3.9	4.5	3.1	74.0	67.0	82.5	1.7	2.2	1.2
60 - 64	14.7	19.6	9.7	2.4	2.8	2.0	80.4	74.6	86.3	2.4	2.9	2.0
65 - 69	14.5	18.5	9.7	3.1	3.8	2.2	80.6	75.7	86.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
70 - 74	11.6	14.1	9.1	2.2	2.7	1.7	83.9	80.8	87.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
75 - 79	12.1	16.5	6.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	83.6	79.7	88.3	1.4	1.0	1.8
80+	10.5	12.1	9.0	2.3	2.7	1.8	83.8	82.3	85.1	3.5	2.9	4.0

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kusini Pemba 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	78.8	81.7	76.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	15.7	12.8	18.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
0 - 4	85.9	86.2	85.6	10.5	10.2	10.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 - 9	93.5	93.7	93.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
10 - 14	91.4	91.7	91.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
15 - 19	89.1	90.5	88.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	7.7	6.8	8.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
20 - 24	83.1	86.7	80.7	3.4	2.4	4.0	12.6	9.7	14.6	0.9	1.2	0.7
25 - 29	75.9	79.7	73.3	3.0	2.5	3.5	19.8	16.0	22.5	1.2	1.8	0.8
30 - 34	72.1	76.7	68.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	24.1	19.2	28.0	1.1	1.4	0.8
35 - 39	64.8	70.2	60.9	3.3	2.2	4.1	30.7	26.0	34.1	1.2	1.6	0.9
40 - 44	61.6	71.2	53.7	4.0	3.5	4.5	32.9	23.5	40.8	1.4	1.9	1.1
45 - 49	57.5	65.3	50.8	5.1	3.6	6.4	36.2	29.5	42.1	1.2	1.7	0.8
50 - 54	50.4	59.1	42.0	7.0	6.8	7.3	40.9	31.8	49.5	1.7	2.3	1.2
55 - 59	44.1	52.3	34.8	6.7	5.4	8.2	47.7	40.5	55.8	1.6	1.9	1.2
60 - 64	34.2	45.1	24.9	6.3	7.6	5.1	57.2	44.2	68.1	2.4	3.0	1.8
65 - 69	31.5	42.5	20.0	5.6	7.2	4.0	60.7	48.6	73.1	2.2	1.7	2.9
70 - 74	27.4	36.4	20.2	4.7	6.2	3.4	64.1	54.3	71.9	3.8	3.1	4.4
75 - 79	20.3	25.0	15.9	7.0	11.9	2.3	72.1	61.9	81.8	0.6	1.2	0.0
80+	21.4	24.3	19.3	4.0	2.8	4.8	72.2	70.1	73.8	2.4	2.8	2.1

Table 6.5 indicates that there were more people with birth certificates in Mkoani District (65.1 percent) than in Chake Chake District (59.3 percent).

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

District/Council	Has a Birth Certificate			Has a Birth Notification			Has no Birth Certificate/Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kusini Pemba Region	59.3	61.7	57.2	10.8	11.1	10.5	28.6	25.9	31.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chake Chake	59.3	61.7	57.2	10.8	11.1	10.5	28.6	25.9	31.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Mkoani	65.1	67.6	62.8	7.1	7.2	7.0	26.6	23.9	29.0	1.2	1.3	1.2

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 such 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 in Kusini Pemba and Tanzania in general is a child of age 0 to 17 years who has lost one or both of his/her parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

In the 2012 PHC, data on the survival of parents were collected from a sample of 30 percent of private households. Each person was asked to state if his/her mother and father were alive, dead or if their survival status was unknown. Information collected was 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, male and female population. The tables indicate that more than 73 percent of all persons in Kusini Pemba Region and 95 percent of all children below the age of 18 years reported to have their both parents surviving. The percentage of persons having both parents surviving decreased as age increased for both sexes.

Table 7.1: Population Distribution by Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	193,228	141,883	73.4	5,900	3.1	24,227	12.5	21,218	11.0
< 1	6,700	6,626	98.9	20	0.3	44	0.7	10	0.1
1-4	26,362	25,837	98.0	138	0.5	357	1.4	31	0.1
5-9	31,401	30,176	96.1	312	1.0	835	2.7	78	0.2
10-14	28,219	26,026	92.2	479	1.7	1,549	5.5	165	0.6
15-19	22,152	19,320	87.2	648	2.9	2,034	9.2	150	0.7
20-24	15,042	11,840	78.7	635	4.2	2,283	15.2	285	1.9
25-29	11,597	7,949	68.5	661	5.7	2,512	21.7	475	4.1
30-34	9,303	5,035	54.1	664	7.1	2,800	30.1	804	8.6
35-39	8,592	3,715	43.2	677	7.9	3,044	35.4	1,156	13.5
40-44	7,422	2,325	31.3	567	7.6	2,708	36.5	1,822	24.5
45-49	6,782	1,561	23.0	501	7.4	2,424	35.7	2,295	33.8
50-54	6,120	773	12.6	305	5.0	1,903	31.1	3,139	51.3
55-59	3,393	252	7.4	136	4.0	857	25.3	2,148	63.3
60-64	3,658	229	6.3	85	2.3	525	14.4	2,819	77.1
65+	6,485	220	3.4	72	1.1	353	5.4	5,840	90.1
Total (Age 0-17)	106,150	100,573	94.7	1,301	1.2	3,923	3.7	353	0.3

Table 7.2: Distribution of Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Male	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	92,793	68,917	74.3	2,652	2.9	11,254	12.1	9,969	10.7
<1	3,339	3,294	98.7	9	0.3	30	0.9	6	0.2
1-4	13,207	12,940	98.0	70	0.5	180	1.4	16	0.1
5-9	15,992	15,342	95.9	150	0.9	452	2.8	48	0.3
10-14	14,421	13,283	92.1	246	1.7	813	5.6	80	0.6
15-19	10,660	9,304	87.3	298	2.8	1,007	9.4	50	0.5
20-24	6,461	5,143	79.6	259	4.0	948	14.7	110	1.7
25-29	4,930	3,377	68.5	309	6.3	1,023	20.8	220	4.5
30-34	4,015	2,223	55.4	250	6.2	1,249	31.1	293	7.3
35-39	3,601	1,541	42.8	298	8.3	1,308	36.3	454	12.6
40-44	3,234	1,018	31.5	248	7.7	1,210	37.4	758	23.4
45-49	3,170	746	23.5	215	6.8	1,165	36.8	1,044	32.9
50-54	2,815	377	13.4	132	4.7	925	32.9	1,381	49.1
55-59	1,852	131	7.1	87	4.7	500	27.0	1,133	61.2
60-64	1,815	114	6.3	31	1.7	276	15.2	1,395	76.9
65+	3,281	84	2.6	51	1.6	167	5.1	2,980	90.8
Total (Age 0-17)	53,603	50,733	94.6	653	1.2	2,045	3.8	172	0.3

Table 7.3: Distribution Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	100,435	72,966	72.6	3,248	3.2	12,972	12.9	11,249	11.2
<1	3,361	3,331	99.1	11	0.3	14	0.4	4	0.1
1-4	13,155	12,896	98.0	68	0.5	176	1.3	15	0.1
5-9	15,409	14,834	96.3	162	1.1	383	2.5	30	0.2
10-14	13,798	12,743	92.4	233	1.7	736	5.3	85	0.6
15-19	11,492	10,016	87.2	350	3.0	1,027	8.9	100	0.9
20-24	8,581	6,696	78.0	376	4.4	1,335	15.6	174	2.0
25-29	6,667	4,572	68.6	352	5.3	1,489	22.3	255	3.8
30-34	5,288	2,812	53.2	414	7.8	1,551	29.3	512	9.7
35-39	4,991	2,174	43.6	379	7.6	1,735	34.8	702	14.1
40-44	4,188	1,308	31.2	320	7.6	1,497	35.7	1,064	25.4
45-49	3,612	815	22.6	287	7.9	1,260	34.9	1,251	34.6
50-54	3,305	396	12.0	173	5.2	978	29.6	1,757	53.2
55-59	1,541	121	7.9	48	3.1	357	23.2	1,015	65.9
60-64	1,843	115	6.2	55	3.0	249	13.5	1,424	77.3
65+	3,204	137	4.3	21	0.7	186	5.8	2,861	89.3
Total (Age 0-17)	52,547	49,840	94.8	648	1.2	1,878	3.6	181	0.3

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by district, sex and rural-urban areas. They show that the highest proportion of persons who reported to have both parents alive was in Mkoani District (74.4 percent) and the lowest was in Chake Chake District (72.5 percent).

Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was more than four times higher (12.5 percent) than those reported to have lost their mothers only (3.1 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in rural areas (11.0 percent) than urban areas (10.7 percent). The proportion is the same for both Chake Chake and Mkoani districts (11 percent).

Table 7. 4: District Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents, Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	193,228	141,883	73.4	5,900	3.1	24,227	12.5	21,218	11.0
Rural	154,789	114,297	73.8	4,583	3.0	18,817	12.2	17,092	11.0
Urban	38,439	27,586	71.8	1,317	3.4	5,410	14.1	4,126	10.7
Chake Chake	96,517	69,971	72.5	3,147	3.3	12,825	13.3	10,574	11.0
Mkoani	96,711	71,912	74.4	2,753	2.8	11,402	11.8	10,644	11.0

Table 7. 5: District Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents, Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	92,793	68,917	74.3	2,652	2.9	11,254	12.1	9,969	10.7
Rural	75,052	56,053	74.7	2,064	2.8	8,874	11.8	8,061	10.7
Urban	17,741	12,864	72.5	588	3.3	2,381	13.4	1,909	10.8
Chake Chake	45,967	33,644	73.2	1,371	3.0	5,991	13.0	4,961	10.8
Mkoani	46,826	35,274	75.3	1,281	2.7	5,264	11.2	5,008	10.7

Table 7. 6: District Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents, Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	100,435	72,966	72.6	3,248	3.2	12,972	12.9	11,249	11.2
Rural	79,737	58,243	73.0	2,519	3.2	9,943	12.5	9,032	11.3
Urban	20,698	14,723	71.1	730	3.5	3,029	14.6	2,217	10.7
Chake Chake	50,550	36,327	71.9	1,776	3.5	6,834	13.5	5,613	11.1
Mkoani	49,885	36,639	73.4	1,472	3.0	6,139	12.3	5,636	11.3

Table 7. 7: District Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents, Kusini Pemba Rural, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	154,789	114,297	73.8	4,583	3.0	18,817	12.2	17,092	11.0
Male	75,052	56,053	74.7	2,064	2.8	8,874	11.8	8,061	10.7
Female	79,737	58,243	73.0	2,519	3.2	9,943	12.5	9,032	11.3
Chake Chake	69,128	50,331	72.8	2,148	3.1	8,893	12.9	7,757	11.2
Mkoani	85,661	63,966	74.7	2,435	2.8	9,924	11.6	9,336	10.9

Table 7. 8: District Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents, Kusini Pemba Urban, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	38,439	27,586	71.8	1,317	3.4	5,410	14.1	4,126	10.7
Male	17,741	12,864	72.5	588	3.3	2,381	13.4	1,909	10.8
Female	20,698	14,723	71.1	730	3.5	3,029	14.6	2,217	10.7
Chake Chake	27,389	19,640	71.7	1,000	3.7	3,932	14.4	2,817	10.3
Mkoani	11,050	7,946	71.9	318	2.9	1,478	13.4	1,308	11.8

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 persons with father and mother dead increases as age increases. A Similar pattern is observed for both males and females (Tables 7.10 and 7.11) and for both rural and urban areas (Tables 7.12 and 7.13).

Table 7. 9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	193,228	141,883	73.4	5,900	3.1	24,227	12.5	21,218	11.0
< 1	6,700	6,626	98.9	20	0.3	44	0.7	10	0.1
1-4	26,362	25,837	98.0	138	0.5	357	1.4	31	0.1
5-9	31,401	30,176	96.1	312	1.0	835	2.7	78	0.2
10-14	28,219	26,026	92.2	479	1.7	1,549	5.5	165	0.6
15-19	22,152	19,320	87.2	648	2.9	2,034	9.2	150	0.7
20-24	15,042	11,840	78.7	635	4.2	2,283	15.2	285	1.9
25+	63,352	22,059	34.8	3,669	5.8	17,125	27.0	20,499	32.4

Table 7. 10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	92,793	68,917	74.3	2,652	2.9	11,254	12.1	9,969	10.7
< 1	3,339	3,294	98.7	9	0.3	30	0.9	6	0.2
1-4	13,207	12,940	98.0	70	0.5	180	1.4	16	0.1
5-9	15,992	15,342	95.9	150	0.9	452	2.8	48	0.3
10-14	14,421	13,283	92.1	246	1.7	813	5.6	80	0.6
15-19	10,660	9,304	87.3	298	2.8	1,007	9.4	50	0.5
20-24	6,461	5,143	79.6	259	4.0	948	14.7	110	1.7
25+	28,713	9,610	33.5	1,620	5.6	7,824	27.2	9,659	33.6

Table 7. 11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	100,435	72,966	72.6	3,248	3.2	12,972	12.9	11,249	11.2
< 1	3,361	3,331	99.1	11	0.3	14	0.4	4	0.1
1-4	13,155	12,896	98.0	68	0.5	176	1.3	15	0.1
5-9	15,409	14,834	96.3	162	1.1	383	2.5	30	0.2
10-14	13,798	12,743	92.4	233	1.7	736	5.3	85	0.6
15-19	11,492	10,016	87.2	350	3.0	1,027	8.9	100	0.9
20-24	8,581	6,696	78.0	376	4.4	1,335	15.6	174	2.0
25+	34,639	12,449	35.9	2,048	5.9	9,301	26.9	10,840	31.3

Table 7. 12: Percentage Distribution of Rural Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	154,789	114,297	73.8	4,583	3.0	18,817	12.2	17,092	11.0
< 1	5,515	5,453	98.9	19	0.3	35	0.6	8	0.1
1-4	21,769	21,322	97.9	114	0.5	308	1.4	25	0.1
5-9	25,736	24,748	96.2	250	1.0	672	2.6	66	0.3
10-14	22,438	20,756	92.5	359	1.6	1,198	5.3	124	0.6
15-19	17,646	15,439	87.5	478	2.7	1,624	9.2	105	0.6
20-24	11,751	9,314	79.3	486	4.1	1,741	14.8	210	1.8
25+	49,934	17,265	34.6	2,876	5.8	13,239	26.5	16,554	33.2

Table 7. 13: Percentage Distribution of Urban Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba 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	38,439	27,586	71.8	1,317	3.4	5,410	14.1	4,126	10.7
< 1	1,185	1,173	99.0	1	0.1	9	0.8	2	0.2
1-4	4,593	4,515	98.3	24	0.5	48	1.0	6	0.1
5-9	5,665	5,428	95.8	62	1.1	163	2.9	12	0.2
10-14	5,781	5,270	91.2	120	2.1	351	6.1	41	0.7
15-19	4,506	3,881	86.1	170	3.8	410	9.1	45	1.0
20-24	3,291	2,525	76.7	149	4.5	542	16.5	74	2.2
25+	13,418	4,794	35.7	792	5.9	3,886	29.0	3,945	29.4

7.3 Orphans in Kusini Pemba Region

Figure 7.1 shows that 0.3 percent of the population below 18 years had lost both parents in Kusini Pemba Region. The orphan-hood is higher for male children (5.35 percent) compared with female children (5.15 percent).

Figure 7. 1: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

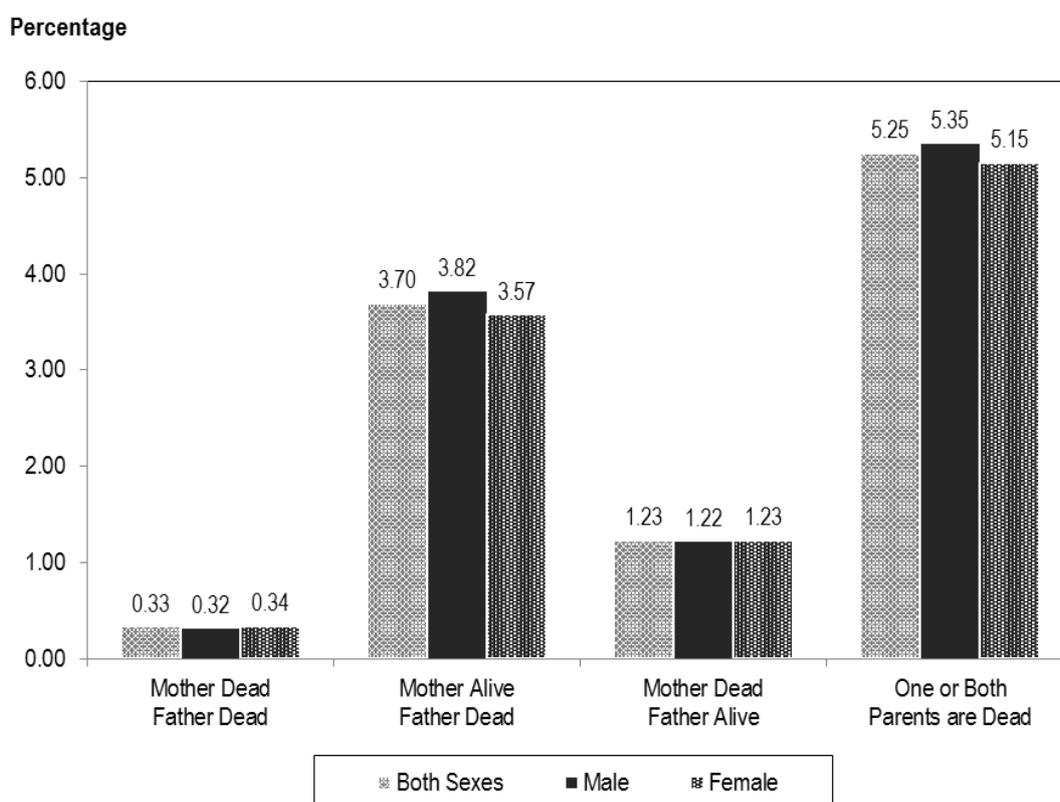


Table 7.14 shows district distribution of children below 18 years of age by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan-hood prevalence was higher in Chake Chake District (5.9 percent) than in Mkoani District (4.6).

Generally, in Kusini Pemba Region, there were proportionally more child orphans in urban areas (6 percent) than rural areas (5 percent).

Table 7. 14: Percentage Distribution of Children below Age 18 Years by Residenc and Survival of Parents, Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kusini Pemba Region	106,150	53,603	52,547	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.7	3.8	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.3	5.4	5.2
Rural	86,200	44,007	42,193	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6	3.8	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.1	5.2	5.0
Urban	19,950	9,596	10,354	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	5.9	6.0
Chake Chake	52,406	26,109	26,297	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.2	4.5	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	6.1	5.7
Mkoani	53,744	27,494	26,250	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.6	4.6

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country. One percent (1.1 percent) of the total private households in Kusini Pemba Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The proportion of households with former household members living in diaspora was slightly higher in urban (2.8 percent) than in rural areas (0.7 percent). Chake Chake District (1.2 percent) had slightly more households with diaspora than Mkoani District (1.0 percent).

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

District/Council	Total Households			Rural			Urban		
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	401	1.1	28,587	205	0.7	7,031	196	2.8
Chake Chake	17,551	216	1.2	12,649	96	0.8	4,902	120	2.4
Mkoani	18,067	185	1.0	15,938	109	0.7	2,129	76	3.6

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 (75.8 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (22.7 percent). The same pattern is observed in Chake Chake and Mkoani districts.

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

District/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	401	304	75.8	91	22.7	4	1.0	2	0.5
Chake Chake	216	164	75.9	48	22.2	3	1.4	1	0.5
Mkoani	185	140	75.7	43	23.2	1	0.5	1	0.5

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of persons living outside Tanzania by rural and urban areas. Results show that 62.3 percent of the diaspora was from rural areas and 37.7 percent was from urban areas. It is also observed that most of the diaspora are in Great Britain (23.7 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,232	100.0	767	62.3	465	37.7
Angola	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4
Botswana	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Burundi	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0
Comoro	8	0.6	6	0.8	2	0.4
Kenya	88	7.1	68	8.9	20	4.3
Lesotho	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0
Malawi	3	0.2	3	0.4	0	0.0
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mozambique	73	5.9	43	5.6	30	6.5
Namibia	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seychelles	5	0.4	4	0.5	1	0.2
Somalia	10	0.8	3	0.4	7	1.5
Swaziland	15	1.2	2	0.3	13	2.8
South Africa	47	3.8	19	2.5	28	6.0
Uganda	11	0.9	0	0.0	11	2.4
Republic of Congo	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
Zimbabwe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zambia	9	0.7	1	0.1	8	1.7
Other African Countries	28	2.3	9	1.2	19	4.1
China	3	0.2	2	0.3	1	0.2
India	52	4.2	51	6.6	1	0.2
Pakistan	9	0.7	6	0.8	3	0.6
Other Asian Countries	256	20.8	203	26.5	53	11.4
Italy	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Nordic Countries	34	2.8	25	3.3	9	1.9
Great Britain	292	23.7	140	18.3	152	32.7
Germany	29	2.4	8	1.0	21	4.5
Other European Countries	96	7.8	59	7.7	37	8.0
Canada	70	5.7	63	8.2	7	1.5
USA	80	6.5	45	5.9	35	7.5
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons living outside the country by the country of residence and sex. The Census results show that out of 1,232 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Great Britain (23.7 percent) followed by Mozambique (5.9 percent). The table also reveals that there are more males (58 percent) than females (42 percent) in diaspora.

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,232	100.0	717	58.2	515	41.8
Angola	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
Botswana	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Burundi	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
Comoro	8	0.6	6	0.8	2	0.4
Kenya	88	7.1	52	7.3	36	7.0
Lesotho	2	0.2	2	0.3	0	0.0
Malawi	3	0.2	3	0.4	0	0.0
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Mozambique	73	5.9	63	8.8	10	1.9
Namibia	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seychelles	5	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.8
Somalia	10	0.8	9	1.3	1	0.2
Swaziland	15	1.2	12	1.7	3	0.6
South Africa	47	3.8	36	5.0	11	2.1
Uganda	11	0.9	5	0.7	6	1.2
DRC	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2
Zimbabwe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zambia	9	0.7	7	1.0	2	0.4
Other African Countries	28	2.3	22	3.1	6	1.2
China	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.4
India	52	4.2	43	6.0	9	1.7
Pakistan	9	0.7	5	0.7	4	0.8
Other Asian Countries	256	20.8	89	12.4	167	32.4
Italy	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Nordic Countries	34	2.8	18	2.5	16	3.1
Great Britain	292	23.7	181	25.2	111	21.6
Germany	29	2.4	20	2.8	9	1.7
Other European Countries	96	7.8	52	7.3	44	8.5
Canada	70	5.7	38	5.3	32	6.2
USA	80	6.5	45	6.3	35	6.8
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	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 35.8 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	1,232	441	35.8
Angola	2	1	50.0
Botswana	1	1	100.0
Burundi	2	0	0.0
Comoro	8	4	50.0
Kenya	88	13	14.8
Lesotho	2	0	0.0
Malawi	3	2	66.7
Mauritius	1	1	100.0
Mozambique	73	32	43.8
Namibia	3	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0	0.0
Seychelles	5	0	0.0
Somalia	10	5	50.0
Swaziland	15	7	46.7
South Africa	47	15	31.9
Uganda	11	0	0.0
Republic of Congo	2	1	50.0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0.0
Zambia	9	0	0.0
Other African Countries	28	11	39.3
China	3	1	33.3
India	52	17	32.7
Pakistan	9	3	33.3
Other Asian Countries	256	100	39.1
Italy	1	1	100.0
Nordic Countries	34	9	26.5
Great Britain	292	134	45.9
Germany	29	7	24.1
Other European Countries	96	34	35.4
Canada	70	10	14.3
USA	80	32	40.0
Not Reported	0	0	0.0

Chapter Nine

Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Kusini Pemba Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 160,166 persons age five (5) years and above, 109,951 (68.6 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (71.3 percent) than females (66.2 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 39 years (ranging from 69 to 93 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently universal primary education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas at 83 percent was significantly higher than in rural areas at 65 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	160,166	76,247	83,919	109,951	54,375	55,576	68.6	71.3	66.2
5-9	31,401	15,992	15,409	11,084	5,337	5,747	35.3	33.4	37.3
10-14	28,219	14,421	13,798	25,195	12,599	12,596	89.3	87.4	91.3
15-19	22,152	10,660	11,492	20,606	9,892	10,714	93.0	92.8	93.2
20-24	15,042	6,461	8,581	13,273	5,833	7,440	88.2	90.3	86.7
25-29	11,597	4,930	6,667	9,433	4,182	5,251	81.3	84.8	78.8
30-34	9,303	4,015	5,288	6,998	3,330	3,668	75.2	82.9	69.4
35-39	8,592	3,601	4,991	5,960	2,773	3,187	69.4	77.0	63.9
40-44	7,422	3,234	4,188	4,922	2,416	2,506	66.3	74.7	59.8
45-49	6,782	3,170	3,612	4,373	2,444	1,929	64.5	77.1	53.4
50-54	6,120	2,815	3,305	3,311	2,029	1,282	54.1	72.1	38.8
55-59	3,393	1,852	1,541	1,702	1,232	470	50.2	66.5	30.5
60-64	3,658	1,815	1,843	1,351	973	378	36.9	53.6	20.5
65-69	1,953	1,053	900	655	518	137	33.5	49.2	15.2
70-74	2,146	1,060	1,086	548	417	131	25.5	39.3	12.1
75-79	893	473	420	244	186	58	27.3	39.3	13.8
80+	1,493	695	798	296	214	82	19.8	30.8	10.3

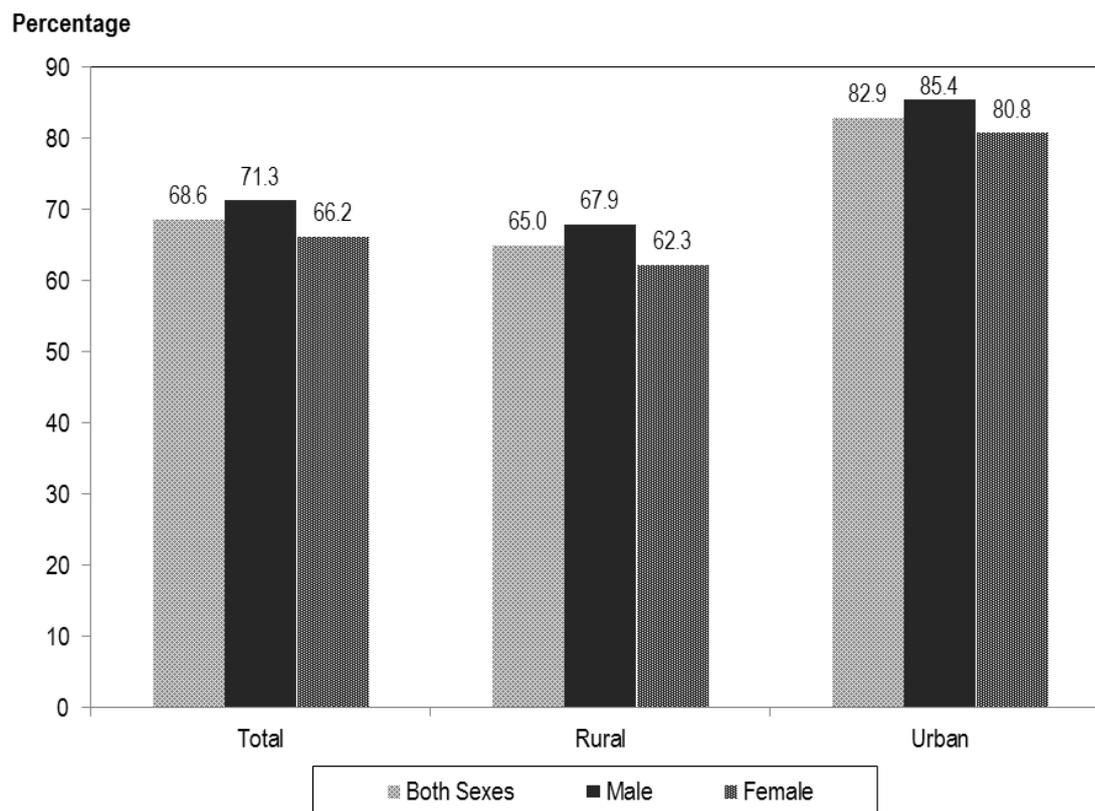
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	127,505	61,432	66,073	82,873	41,723	41,150	65.0	67.9	62.3
5-9	25,736	13,305	12,431	8,044	3,938	4,106	31.3	29.6	33.0
10-14	22,438	11,653	10,785	19,645	9,960	9,685	87.6	85.5	89.8
15-19	17,646	8,691	8,955	16,218	7,973	8,245	91.9	91.7	92.1
20-24	11,751	5,103	6,648	10,109	4,518	5,591	86.0	88.5	84.1
25-29	8,974	3,842	5,132	6,989	3,162	3,827	77.9	82.3	74.6
30-34	7,145	3,047	4,098	5,027	2,412	2,615	70.4	79.2	63.8
35-39	6,761	2,838	3,923	4,356	2,069	2,287	64.4	72.9	58.3
40-44	5,883	2,539	3,344	3,594	1,780	1,814	61.1	70.1	54.2
45-49	5,347	2,505	2,842	3,171	1,821	1,350	59.3	72.7	47.5
50-54	4,853	2,196	2,657	2,331	1,475	856	48.0	67.2	32.2
55-59	2,690	1,479	1,211	1,197	914	283	44.5	61.8	23.4
60-64	2,941	1,487	1,454	934	705	229	31.8	47.4	15.7
65-69	1,597	872	725	477	388	89	29.9	44.5	12.3
70-74	1,781	898	883	395	311	84	22.2	34.6	9.5
75-79	721	389	332	168	133	35	23.3	34.2	10.5
80+	1,241	588	653	218	164	54	17.6	27.9	8.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	32,661	14,815	17,846	27,078	12,652	14,426	82.9	85.4	80.8
5-9	5,665	2,687	2,978	3,040	1,399	1,641	53.7	52.1	55.1
10-14	5,781	2,768	3,013	5,550	2,639	2,911	96.0	95.3	96.6
15-19	4,506	1,969	2,537	4,388	1,919	2,469	97.4	97.5	97.3
20-24	3,291	1,358	1,933	3,164	1,315	1,849	96.1	96.8	95.7
25-29	2,623	1,088	1,535	2,444	1,020	1,424	93.2	93.8	92.8
30-34	2,158	968	1,190	1,971	918	1,053	91.3	94.8	88.5
35-39	1,831	763	1,068	1,604	704	900	87.6	92.3	84.3
40-44	1,539	695	844	1,328	636	692	86.3	91.5	82.0
45-49	1,435	665	770	1,202	623	579	83.8	93.7	75.2
50-54	1,267	619	648	980	554	426	77.3	89.5	65.7
55-59	703	373	330	505	318	187	71.8	85.3	56.7
60-64	717	328	389	417	268	149	58.2	81.7	38.3
65-69	356	181	175	178	130	48	50.0	71.8	27.4
70-74	365	162	203	153	106	47	41.9	65.4	23.2
75-79	172	84	88	76	53	23	44.2	63.1	26.1
80+	252	107	145	78	50	28	31.0	46.7	19.3

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



9.1.3 Adult Literacy

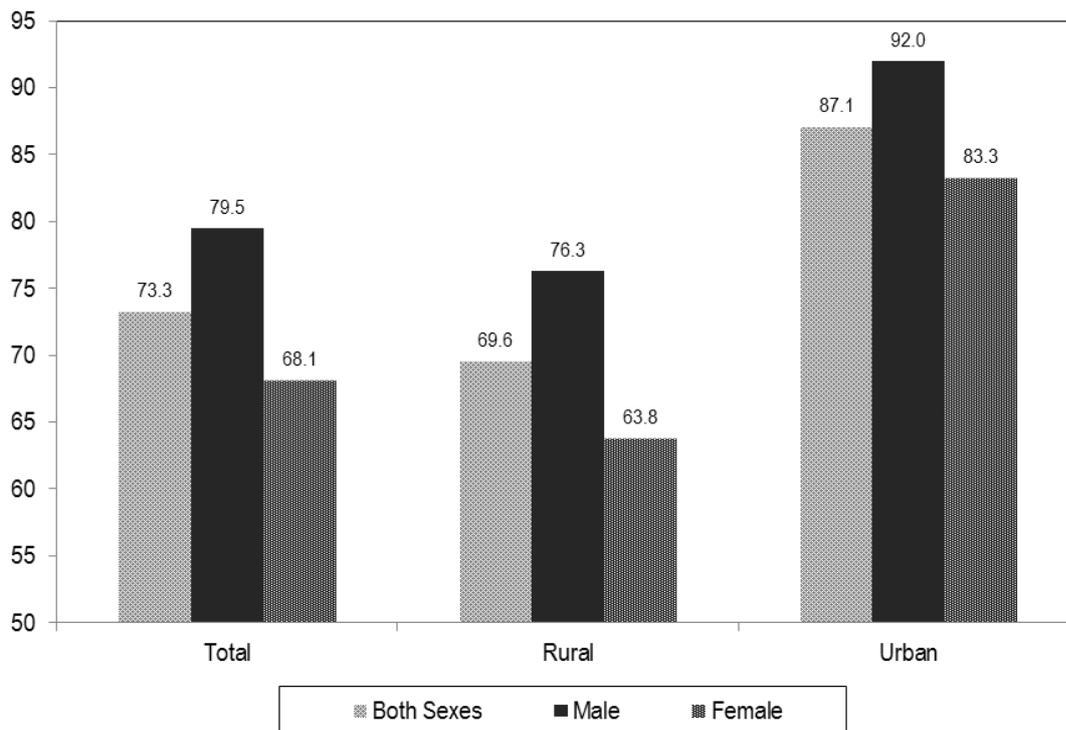
Table 9.4 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Kusini Pemba Region stands at 73.3 percent and it was higher in urban areas (87.1 percent) than in rural areas (69.6 percent). Males were more literate than females 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	73.3	79.5	68.1	69.6	76.3	63.8	87.1	92.0	83.3
15–19	93.0	92.8	93.2	91.9	91.7	92.1	97.4	97.5	97.3
20–24	88.2	90.3	86.7	86.0	88.5	84.1	96.1	96.8	95.7
25–29	81.3	84.8	78.8	77.9	82.3	74.6	93.2	93.8	92.8
30–34	75.2	82.9	69.4	70.4	79.2	63.8	91.3	94.8	88.5
35–39	69.4	77.0	63.9	64.4	72.9	58.3	87.6	92.3	84.3
40–44	66.3	74.7	59.8	61.1	70.1	54.2	86.3	91.5	82.0
45–49	64.5	77.1	53.4	59.3	72.7	47.5	83.8	93.7	75.2
50–54	54.1	72.1	38.8	48.0	67.2	32.2	77.3	89.5	65.7
55–59	50.2	66.5	30.5	44.5	61.8	23.4	71.8	85.3	56.7
60–64	36.9	53.6	20.5	31.8	47.4	15.7	58.2	81.7	38.3
65–69	33.5	49.2	15.2	29.9	44.5	12.3	50.0	71.8	27.4
70–74	25.5	39.3	12.1	22.2	34.6	9.5	41.9	65.4	23.2
75–79	27.3	39.3	13.8	23.3	34.2	10.5	44.2	63.1	26.1
80+	19.8	30.8	10.3	17.6	27.9	8.3	31.0	46.7	19.3

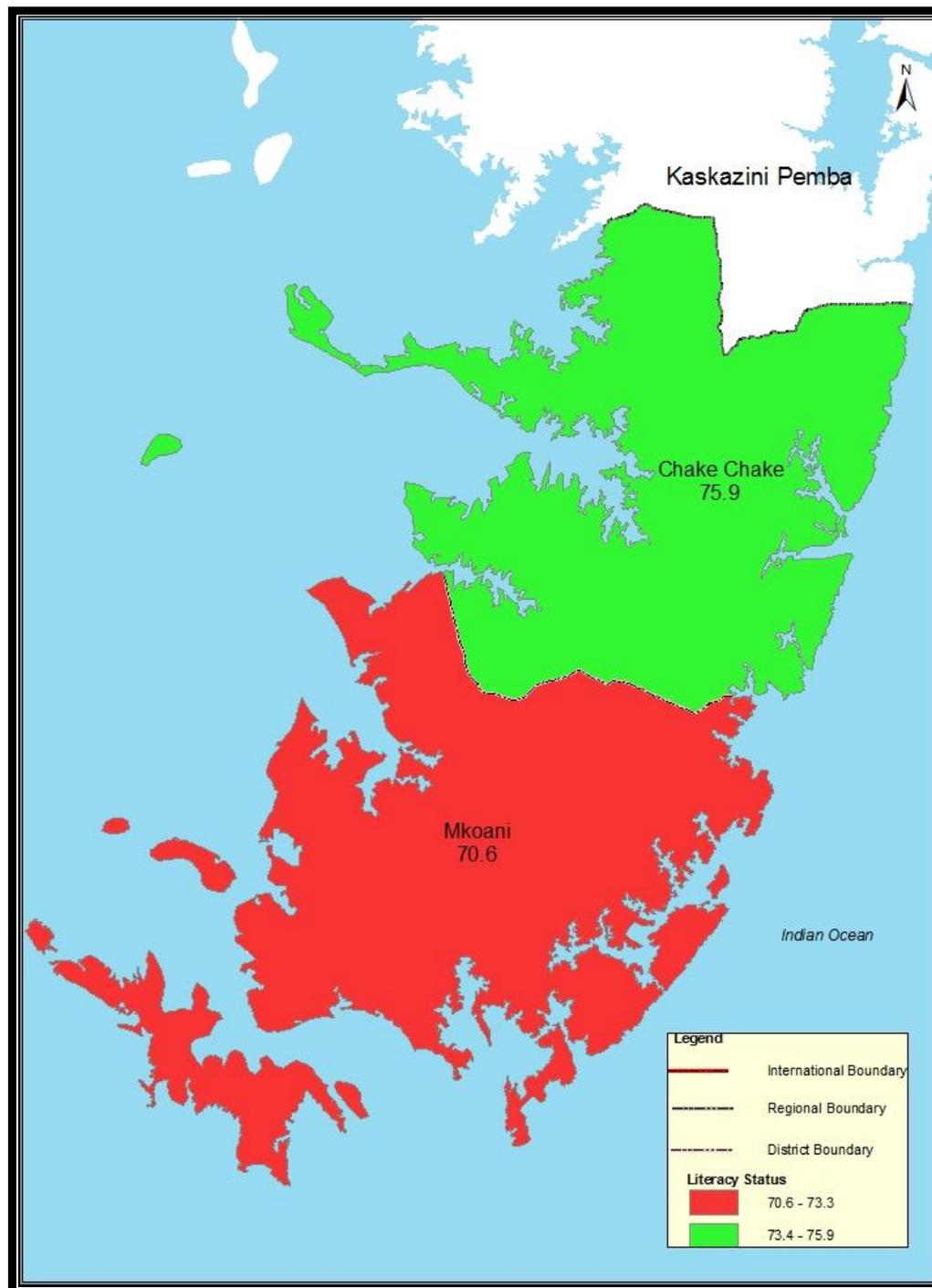
Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex, and Rural-Urban; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Percentage



Map 9.1 presents the adult literacy rates by district in 2012 Census. The results revealed that literacy rate were higher in Chake Chake District (76 percent) compared with Mkoani District (71 percent).

Map 9.1: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census



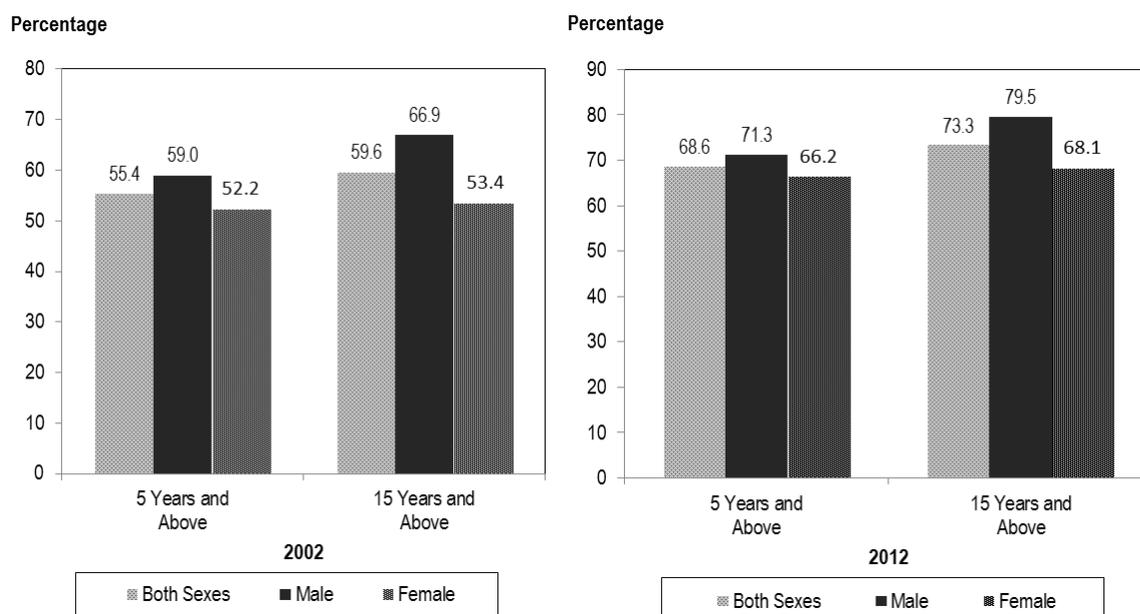
Comparison of adult literacy rates across districts between 2002 and 2012 Censuses shows significant increases (Table 9.5). The highest percentage change was observed in Chake Chake District (22 percent). The percentage change was higher for females in both districts (28 percent in Chake Chake and 25 percent in Mkoani) compared with males (16 percent in Chake Chake and 17 percent in Mkoani).

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3) literacy rate increased from 55 percent to 69 percent for persons of age 5 years and above; and from 60 percent to 73 percent for persons of age 15 years and above. The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 59 percent to 71 percent for males and from 52 percent to 66 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Kusini Pemba Region	59.6	66.9	53.4	73.3	79.5	68.1	23.0	18.8	27.5
Rural	56.2	64.2	49.3	69.6	76.3	63.8	23.8	18.8	29.3
Urban	78.4	86.2	72.0	87.1	92.0	83.3	11.1	6.8	15.7
Chake Chake	62.4	70.5	55.5	75.9	81.6	71.1	21.5	15.7	28.0
Mkoani	58.4	66.2	52.0	70.6	77.3	65.0	20.9	16.9	25.0

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates For Persons Aged 5 and 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kusini Pemba 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 of aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (33.3 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (35 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.1 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14 and 75–79, literacy rates increased with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	33.3	0.2	35.0	0.1	68.6	31.4	160,166
5-9	32.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	35.3	64.7	31,401
10-14	57.7	0.2	31.4	0.0	89.3	10.7	28,219
15-19	30.2	0.5	62.2	0.0	93.0	7.0	22,152
20-24	27.3	0.6	60.3	0.1	88.2	11.8	15,042
25-29	28.4	0.4	52.4	0.1	81.3	18.7	11,597
30-34	28.5	0.3	46.3	0.2	75.2	24.8	9,303
35-39	28.6	0.2	40.4	0.2	69.4	30.6	8,592
40-44	28.9	0.2	37.0	0.2	66.3	33.7	7,422
45-49	25.8	0.2	38.4	0.1	64.5	35.5	6,782
50-54	21.2	0.1	32.6	0.2	54.1	45.9	6,120
55-59	20.8	0.1	29.0	0.2	50.2	49.8	3,393
60-64	17.5	0.1	18.9	0.5	36.9	63.1	3,658
65-69	18.1	0.1	14.7	0.6	33.5	66.5	1,953
70-74	14.7	0.1	10.2	0.6	25.5	74.5	2,146
75-79	16.9	-	9.1	1.3	27.3	72.7	893
80+	11.9	0.1	6.7	1.1	19.8	80.2	1,493

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

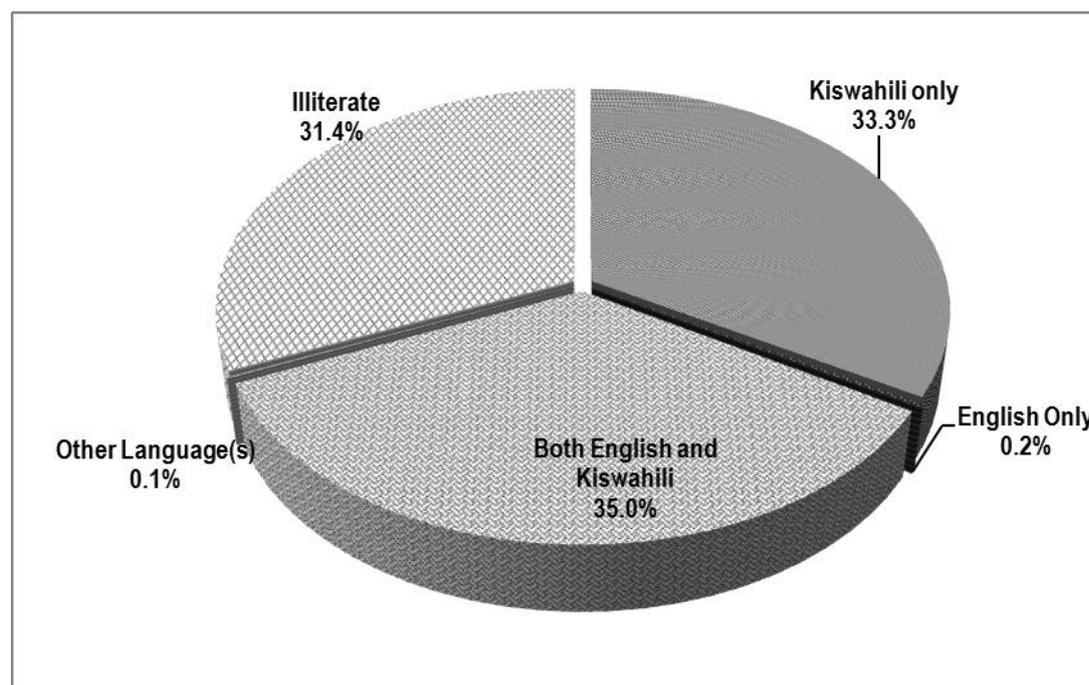


Table 9.7, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (82.9 percent) than in rural areas (65 percent) and males were more literate (71.3 percent) than females (66.2 percent).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kusini Pemba Region	33.3	0.2	35.0	0.1	68.6	31.4	160,166
Male	35.5	0.3	35.4	0.2	71.3	28.7	76,247
Female	31.3	0.2	34.6	0.1	66.2	33.8	83,919
Kusini Pemba Rural	33.3	0.3	31.3	0.1	65.0	35.0	127,505
Male	35.8	0.3	31.7	0.2	67.9	32.1	61,432
Female	31.0	0.2	30.9	0.1	62.3	37.7	66,073
Kusini Pemba Urban	33.0	0.2	49.5	0.1	82.9	17.1	32,661
Male	34.0	0.2	51.0	0.2	85.4	14.6	14,815
Female	32.2	0.2	48.3	0.1	80.8	19.2	17,846

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

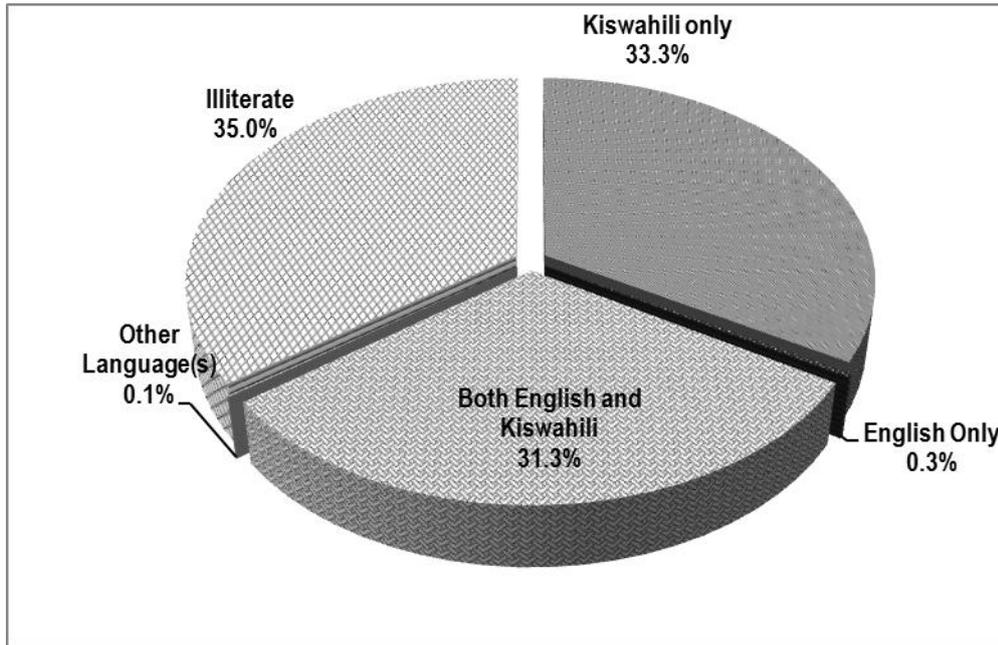
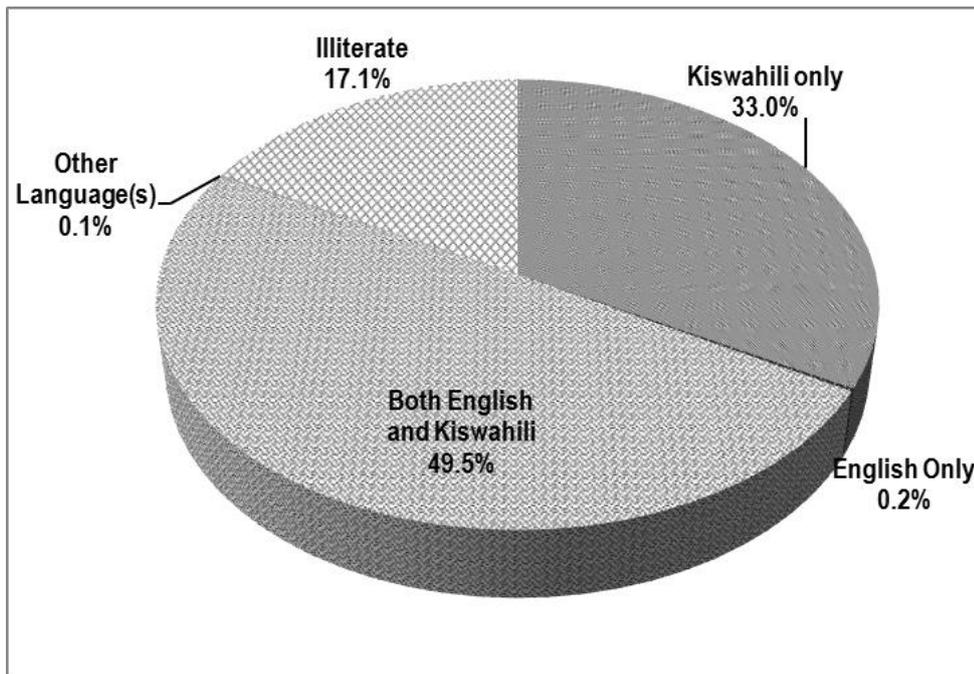


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kusini Pemba Urban, 2012 Census



The converse of literacy is illiteracy. Illiteracy status by districts is presented in Table 9.8. It is revealing that illiteracy levels differ among districts in Kusini Pemba Region. Mkoani District had highest illiteracy rate (34.1 percent) than Chake Chake District (28.6 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kusini Pemba Region	33.3	0.2	35.0	0.1	68.6	31.4	160,166
Chake Chake	41.6	0.3	29.4	0.1	71.4	28.6	80,492
Mkoani	24.9	0.2	40.6	0.1	65.9	34.1	79,674

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

During the 2012 PHC, all persons of 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 attained was asked.

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

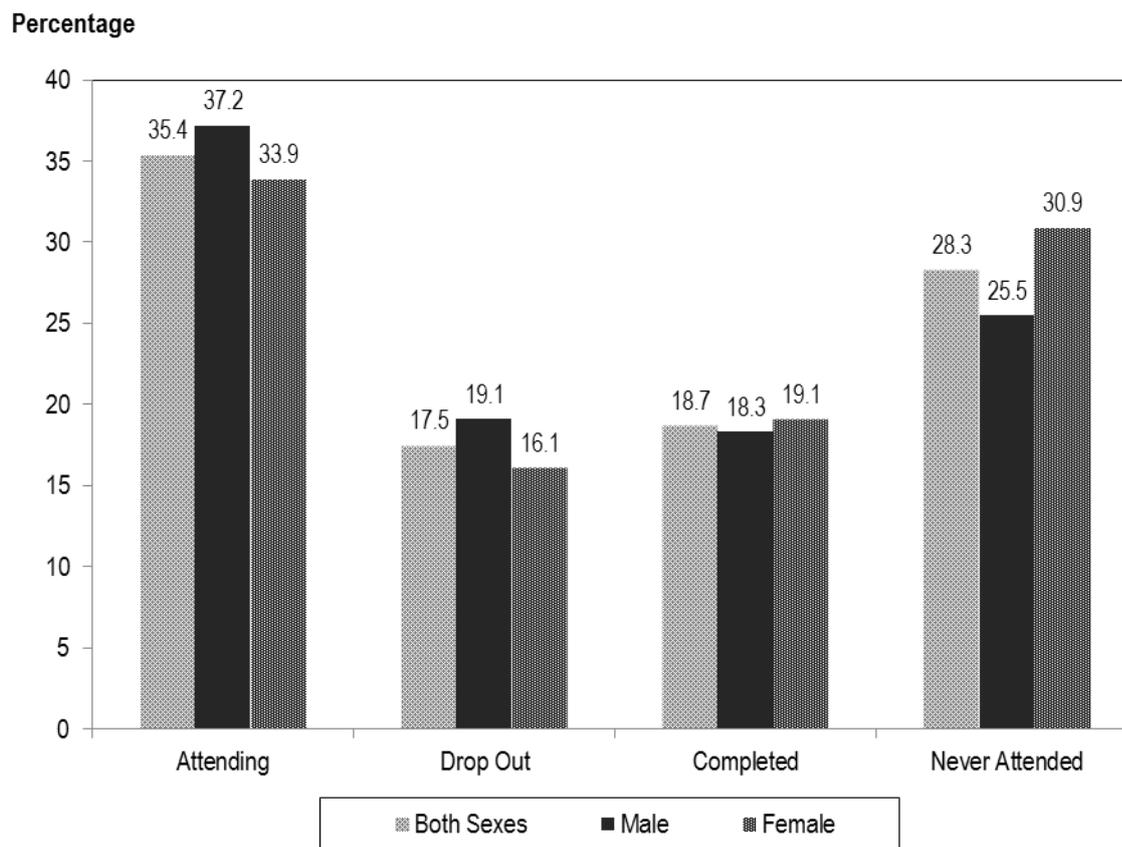
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance, 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 of age 5 years and above. Twenty eight (28.3) percent of 160,166 people in Kusini Pemba Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (30.9 percent) having never been to school compared with males (25.5 percent). Thirty five (35) percent of population aged 5 years and above were attending school, 19 had completed school at different levels of education system, and 18 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Kusini Pemba 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	160,166	35.4	17.5	18.7	28.3	76,247	37.2	19.1	18.3	25.5	83,919	33.9	16.1	19.1	30.9
5	6,683	21.7	0.2	0.1	78.0	3,440	20.6	0.1	0.1	79.2	3,243	23.0	0.2	0.0	76.7
6	6,644	28.9	0.0	0.1	71.0	3,417	27.0	0.1	0.1	72.9	3,227	30.9	0.0	0.1	69.0
5-6	13,327	25.3	0.1	0.1	74.5	6,857	23.8	0.1	0.1	76.1	6,470	26.9	0.1	0.0	72.9
7	6,486	46.6	0.4	0.0	53.0	3,262	44.5	0.5	0.0	55.0	3,224	48.8	0.2	0.1	50.9
8	6,203	66.5	0.5	0.1	32.9	3,123	63.6	0.6	0.0	35.8	3,080	69.4	0.4	0.1	30.0
9	5,385	82.1	0.9	0.1	16.9	2,750	78.9	0.9	0.1	20.0	2,635	85.5	0.8	0.1	13.6
10	6,410	86.6	1.5	0.2	11.7	3,332	83.9	2.0	0.2	13.8	3,078	89.5	1.0	0.2	9.3
11	4,547	91.4	2.2	0.2	6.2	2,300	90.1	2.6	0.2	7.1	2,247	92.7	1.9	0.2	5.3
12	6,577	90.2	3.6	0.2	6.1	3,425	88.4	5.0	0.1	6.5	3,152	92.1	2.0	0.2	5.6
13	5,513	88.4	5.9	0.3	5.4	2,791	86.6	7.3	0.3	5.8	2,722	90.3	4.4	0.3	5.0
7-13	41,121	78.0	2.1	0.2	19.7	20,983	75.9	2.7	0.1	21.3	20,138	80.3	1.5	0.2	18.1
14	5,172	87.2	7.7	0.5	4.6	2,573	85.5	9.0	0.2	5.2	2,599	88.8	6.5	0.7	4.0
15	4,986	80.5	12.5	1.4	5.6	2,579	77.2	15.5	1.1	6.2	2,407	83.9	9.3	1.8	5.0
16	4,495	75.8	15.2	3.6	5.4	2,170	74.6	17.1	2.6	5.7	2,325	77.0	13.5	4.4	5.1
17	3,987	68.8	18.2	8.1	4.8	1,895	69.3	20.1	5.8	4.9	2,092	68.5	16.6	10.3	4.7
14 - 17	18,640	78.7	13.1	3.1	5.1	9,217	77.3	15.0	2.2	5.5	9,423	80.1	11.2	4.0	4.7
18	5,192	50.9	23.3	19.3	6.5	2,513	55.9	24.6	13.6	5.9	2,679	46.2	22.1	24.6	7.1
19	3,492	37.4	24.4	31.0	7.2	1,503	45.3	26.3	23.1	5.3	1,989	31.5	23.0	37.0	8.5
18 - 19	8,684	45.5	23.7	24.0	6.8	4,016	51.9	25.2	17.2	5.7	4,668	39.9	22.5	29.9	7.7
20	4,958	19.6	29.5	39.7	11.2	2,178	27.7	31.6	32.1	8.5	2,780	13.2	27.9	45.6	13.2
21	2,185	17.7	26.0	47.1	9.1	954	25.5	28.0	40.5	6.1	1,231	11.7	24.5	52.3	11.5
22	3,426	11.7	30.6	46.1	11.5	1,446	16.7	32.6	41.6	9.1	1,980	8.1	29.2	49.4	13.2
23	2,295	8.4	28.5	51.1	12.0	941	11.3	31.8	47.1	9.9	1,354	6.4	26.2	53.9	13.4
24	2,178	7.5	30.3	50.7	11.5	942	8.8	31.7	48.6	10.8	1,236	6.6	29.1	52.3	12.1
20 - 24	15,042	14.1	29.2	45.6	11.1	6,461	19.8	31.3	40.1	8.8	8,581	9.8	27.6	49.7	12.8
25+	63,352	0.9	28.9	32.2	38.0	28,713	1.0	33.3	36.4	29.3	34,639	0.8	25.2	28.7	45.3

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 32 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 13.8 percent of urban population. Likewise, percentage of drop-outs was higher in rural (18.5 percent) than in urban areas (13.6 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (30.5 percent) than in the rural areas (15.7 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending school where 42.1 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 33.8 percent in the rural areas.

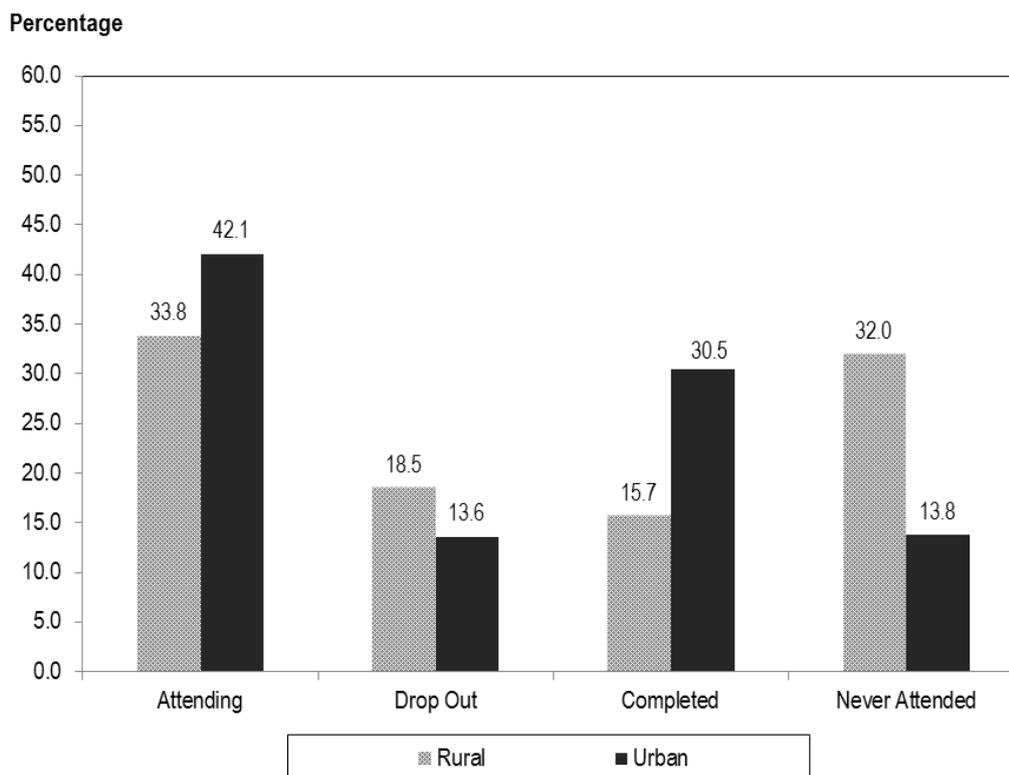
Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2012 Census

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	127,505	33.8	18.5	15.7	32.0	61,432	35.6	20.1	15.4	28.9	66,073	32.0	17.1	16.0	34.9
5	5,560	16.8	0.2	0.1	82.9	2,903	16.3	0.1	0.1	83.5	2,657	17.4	0.2	0.0	82.3
6	5,459	22.7	0.0	0.0	77.2	2,866	21.5	0.0	0.1	78.4	2,593	24.1	0.0	0.0	75.9
5-6	11,019	19.7	0.1	0.1	80.1	5,769	18.9	0.1	0.1	81.0	5,250	20.7	0.1	0.0	79.1
7	5,284	40.3	0.4	0.0	59.3	2,697	38.3	0.6	0.0	61.1	2,587	42.3	0.3	0.0	57.4
8	5,086	61.8	0.6	0.1	37.5	2,569	58.8	0.7	0.0	40.4	2,517	65.0	0.5	0.1	34.4
9	4,347	78.9	1.0	0.1	20.0	2,270	75.6	1.1	0.1	23.2	2,077	82.5	0.9	0.1	16.5
10	5,217	84.5	1.8	0.2	13.6	2,762	81.8	2.3	0.3	15.6	2,455	87.5	1.2	0.0	11.3
11	3,552	89.7	2.5	0.3	7.5	1,830	88.3	2.7	0.2	8.7	1,722	91.2	2.2	0.3	6.3
12	5,250	88.5	4.1	0.2	7.3	2,757	86.4	5.6	0.1	7.9	2,493	90.8	2.3	0.3	6.6
13	4,367	86.7	6.7	0.2	6.4	2,230	84.8	8.1	0.2	6.9	2,137	88.8	5.1	0.2	5.9
7-13	33,103	74.7	2.4	0.1	22.8	17,115	72.5	3.0	0.1	24.4	15,988	77.1	1.7	0.2	21.1
14	4,052	85.5	8.5	0.5	5.5	2,074	84.0	9.5	0.2	6.3	1,978	87.1	7.5	0.7	4.7
15	4,019	78.0	14.3	1.3	6.4	2,101	74.5	17.4	1.1	7.0	1,918	81.9	10.8	1.6	5.8
16	3,594	73.0	17.3	3.3	6.4	1,815	72.0	19.0	2.6	6.4	1,779	74.1	15.6	4.0	6.4
17	3,129	65.8	20.6	8.0	5.6	1,513	66.7	22.1	5.4	5.8	1,616	65.0	19.2	10.4	5.4
14 - 17	14,794	76.3	14.8	3.0	6.0	7,503	74.9	16.6	2.1	6.4	7,291	77.7	12.9	3.9	5.5
18	4,165	48.9	24.8	18.8	7.6	2,057	53.6	26.2	13.2	7.0	2,108	44.2	23.3	24.2	8.3
19	2,739	35.9	26.6	29.0	8.5	1,205	44.6	27.9	21.2	6.3	1,534	29.1	25.6	35.1	10.2
18 - 19	6,904	43.7	25.5	22.8	8.0	3,262	50.3	26.8	16.2	6.7	3,642	37.8	24.3	28.8	9.1
20	4,002	18.4	32.1	36.6	12.9	1,768	26.0	34.2	29.8	10.1	2,234	12.4	30.4	42.0	15.2
21	1,666	15.9	28.9	44.5	10.7	731	25.2	30.9	37.1	6.8	935	8.7	27.4	50.3	13.7
22	2,696	9.8	33.2	43.0	14.1	1,158	14.7	35.4	38.9	11.0	1,538	6.1	31.5	46.0	16.4
23	1,738	6.3	32.0	47.3	14.4	735	9.3	34.7	44.5	11.6	1,003	4.1	30.1	49.4	16.5
24	1,649	5.6	32.5	47.7	14.2	711	7.3	33.2	46.1	13.4	938	4.3	32.0	48.9	14.8
20 - 24	11,751	12.5	32.0	42.3	13.3	5,103	18.3	33.9	37.3	10.5	6,648	8.0	30.4	46.2	15.4
25+	49,934	0.7	30.3	25.9	43.1	22,680	0.9	35.2	30.0	33.9	27,254	0.6	26.2	22.5	50.6

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status; Kusini Pemba 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	32,661	42.1	13.6	30.5	13.8	14,815	43.4	14.9	30.6	11.0	17,846	40.9	12.6	30.5	16.0
5	1,123	46.1	0.3	0.0	53.6	537	43.8	0.2	0.0	56.1	586	48.3	0.3	0.0	51.4
6	1,185	57.1	0.1	0.2	42.6	551	55.4	0.2	0.0	44.5	634	58.7	0.0	0.3	41.0
5-6	2,308	51.8	0.2	0.1	48.0	1,088	49.6	0.2	0.0	50.2	1,220	53.7	0.2	0.2	46.0
7	1,202	74.6	0.0	0.1	25.3	565	73.8	0.0	0.0	26.2	637	75.4	0.0	0.2	24.5
8	1,117	87.6	0.1	0.1	12.3	554	85.7	0.2	0.0	14.1	563	89.3	0.0	0.2	10.5
9	1,038	95.6	0.4	0.2	3.9	480	94.4	0.4	0.4	4.8	558	96.6	0.4	0.0	3.0
10	1,193	96.1	0.4	0.3	3.1	570	94.4	0.5	0.0	5.1	623	97.8	0.3	0.6	1.3
11	995	97.3	1.3	0.0	1.4	470	97.2	1.9	0.0	0.9	525	97.3	0.8	0.0	1.9
12	1,327	97.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	668	97.0	2.2	0.0	0.7	659	97.0	0.9	0.0	2.1
13	1,146	94.9	2.8	0.7	1.7	561	93.6	4.1	0.7	1.6	585	96.1	1.5	0.7	1.7
7-13	8,018	91.7	0.9	0.2	7.1	3,868	90.8	1.4	0.2	7.7	4,150	92.6	0.6	0.2	6.6
14	1,120	93.3	4.8	0.4	1.4	499	92.0	6.8	0.2	1.0	621	94.4	3.2	0.6	1.8
15	967	90.7	5.3	1.9	2.2	478	89.3	7.1	1.0	2.5	489	92.0	3.5	2.7	1.8
16	901	87.0	7.0	4.6	1.4	355	87.9	7.6	2.5	2.0	546	86.4	6.6	5.9	1.1
17	858	79.8	9.6	8.6	2.0	382	79.6	11.8	7.1	1.6	476	80.0	7.8	9.9	2.3
14 - 17	3,846	88.2	6.5	3.6	1.7	1,714	87.6	8.2	2.5	1.8	2,132	88.6	5.2	4.5	1.7
18	1,027	59.1	17.3	21.3	2.2	456	66.0	17.3	15.4	1.3	571	53.6	17.3	26.1	3.0
19	753	43.0	16.3	38.4	2.3	298	48.3	19.8	30.5	1.3	455	39.6	14.1	43.5	2.9
18 - 19	1,780	52.3	16.9	28.5	2.2	754	59.0	18.3	21.4	1.3	1,026	47.4	15.9	33.8	2.9
20	956	24.8	18.7	52.7	3.8	410	35.4	20.5	42.4	1.7	546	16.8	17.4	60.4	5.3
21	519	23.5	16.8	55.7	4.0	223	26.5	18.4	51.6	3.6	296	21.3	15.5	58.8	4.4
22	730	18.9	21.1	57.9	2.1	288	24.7	21.2	52.4	1.7	442	15.2	21.0	61.5	2.3
23	557	15.1	17.4	63.0	4.5	206	18.4	21.4	56.3	3.9	351	13.1	15.1	67.0	4.8
24	529	13.6	23.3	59.9	3.2	231	13.4	27.3	56.3	3.0	298	13.8	20.1	62.8	3.4
20 - 24	3,291	19.8	19.4	57.2	3.5	1,358	25.3	21.6	50.5	2.6	1,933	16.0	18.0	62.0	4.1
25+	13,418	1.6	23.7	55.4	19.3	6,033	1.5	26.3	60.3	11.9	7,385	1.7	21.6	51.3	25.4

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



9.2.3 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Figures 9.9 and 9.10 present primary schools' net enrolment rate 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 64.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 78.0 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 67.2 to 80.3 percent) compared with males (from 62.1 to 75.9 percent). The urban NER increased from 80.9 percent in 2002 to 91.7 percent in 2012 while, the rural NER increased from 61.4 to 74.7 percent respectively.

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

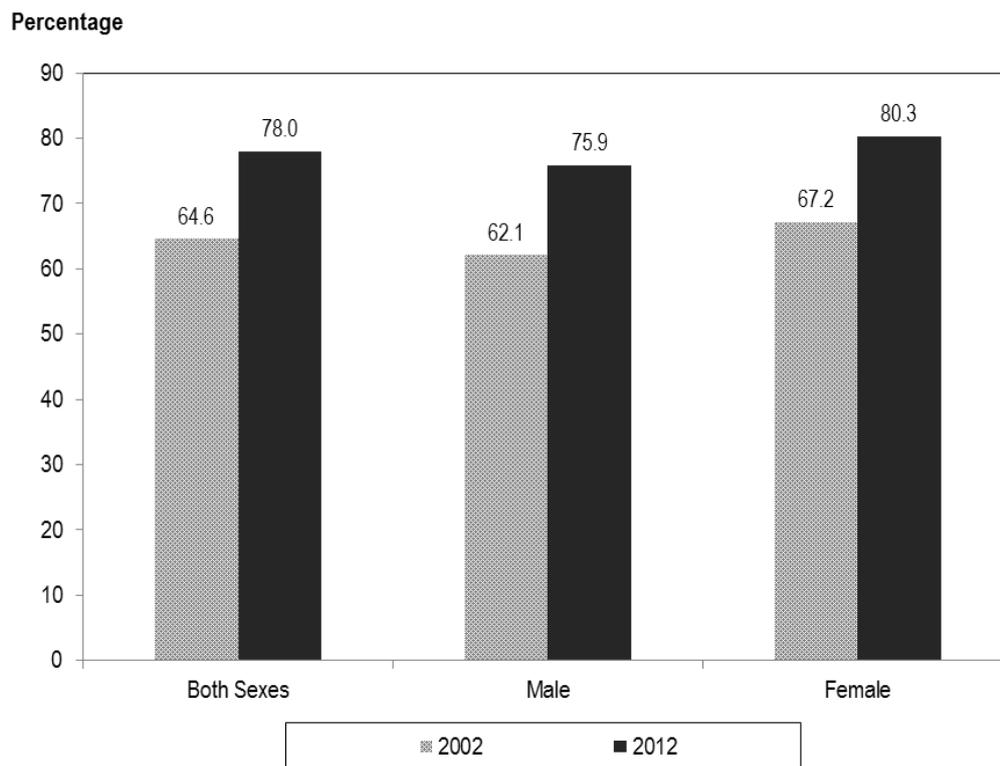
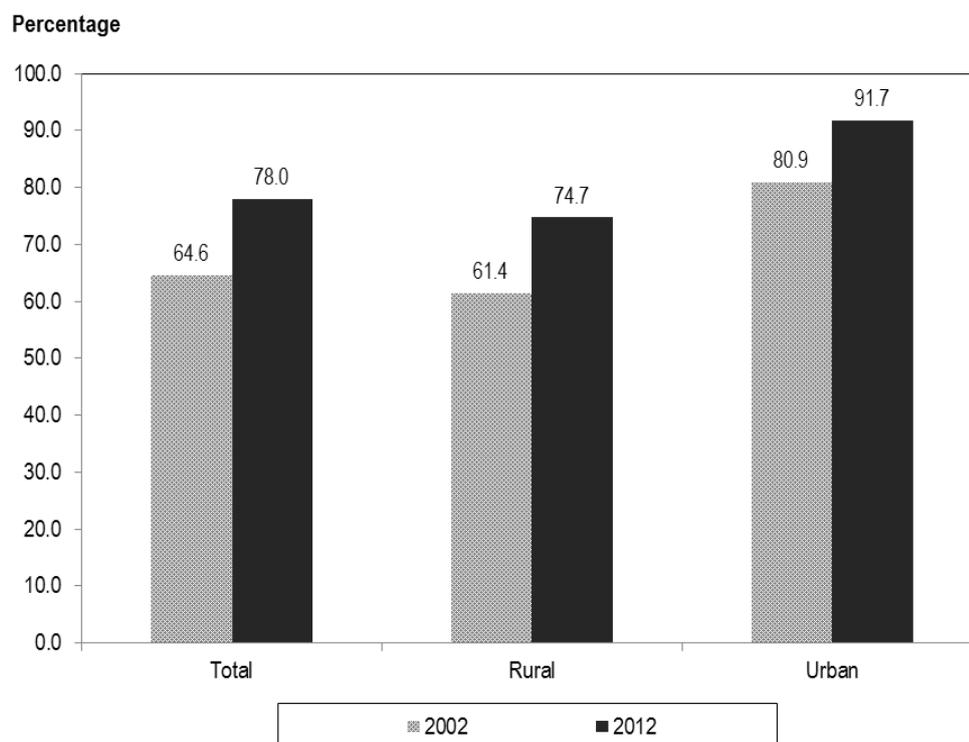


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. The GER was higher in Kusini Pemba Region (100 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), the gross enrolment rate was higher in urban areas (112 percent) than in rural areas (98 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

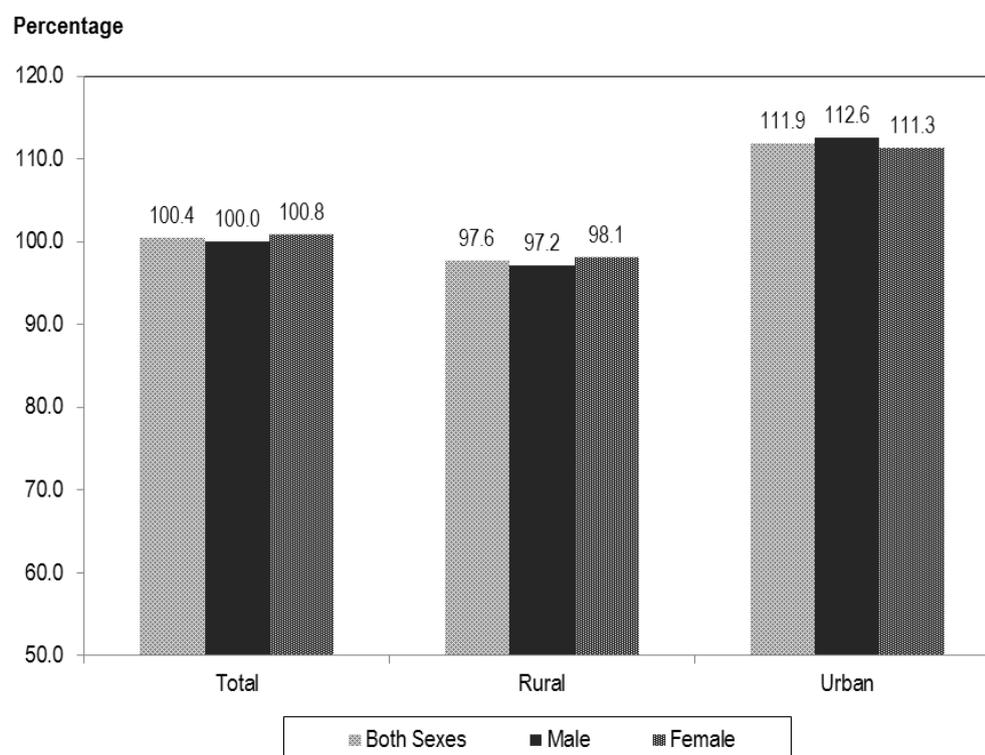
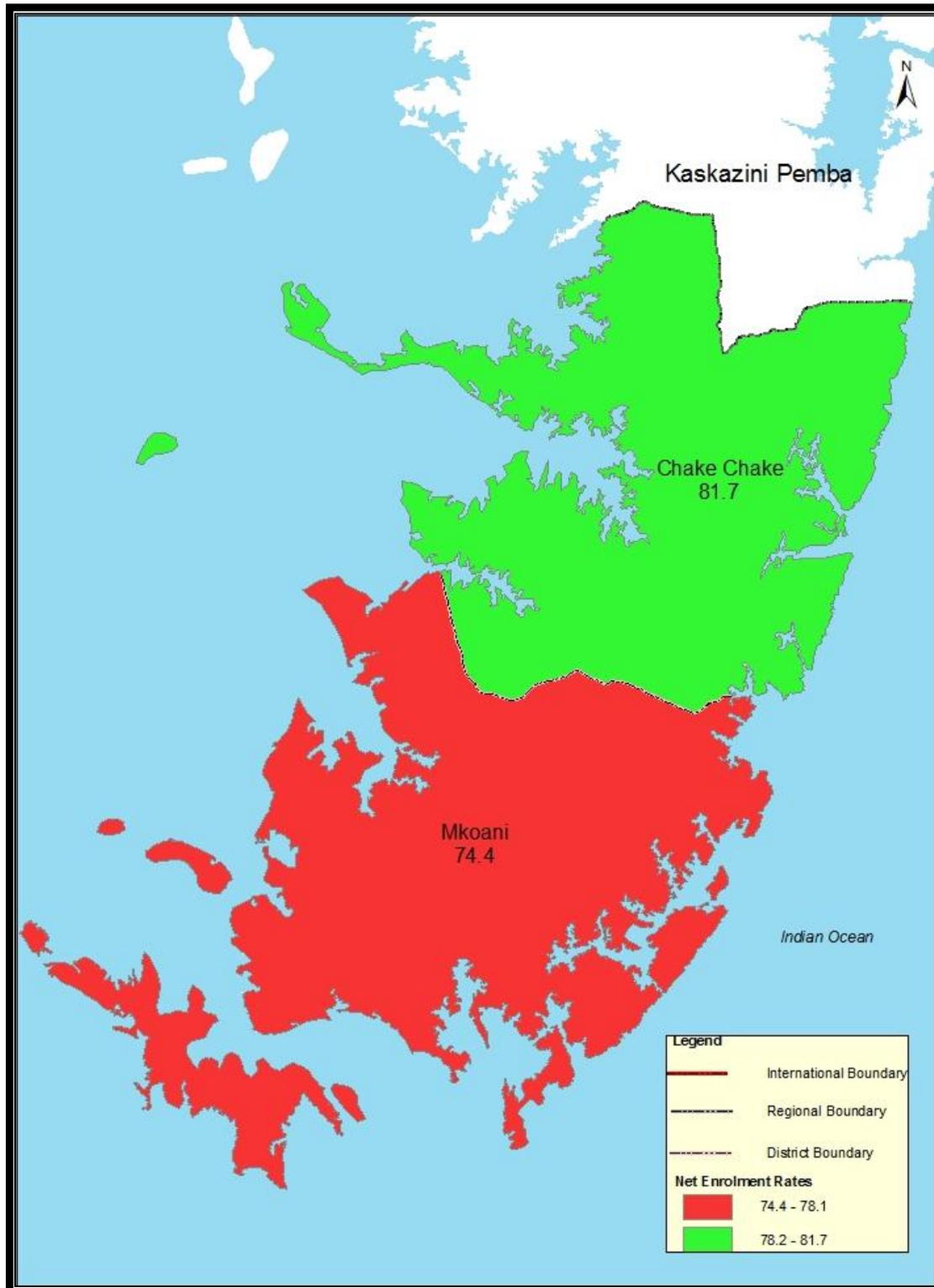


Table 9.12 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by districts. The results revealed that, Chake Chake District had higher NER (81.7 percent) compared with Mkoani District (74.4 percent).

Table 9.12: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex, District, Rural and Urban; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kusini Pemba Region	78.0	75.9	80.3	74.7	72.5	77.1	91.7	90.8	92.6
Chake Chake	81.7	80.0	83.5	77.3	75.6	79.1	93.1	92.2	93.9
Mkoani	74.4	71.9	77.0	72.6	70.1	75.4	88.4	87.5	89.3

Map 9.2: Net Enrolment Rates of Primary School Age Population (7–13 Years) by District; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census



9.2.4 Education Attainment

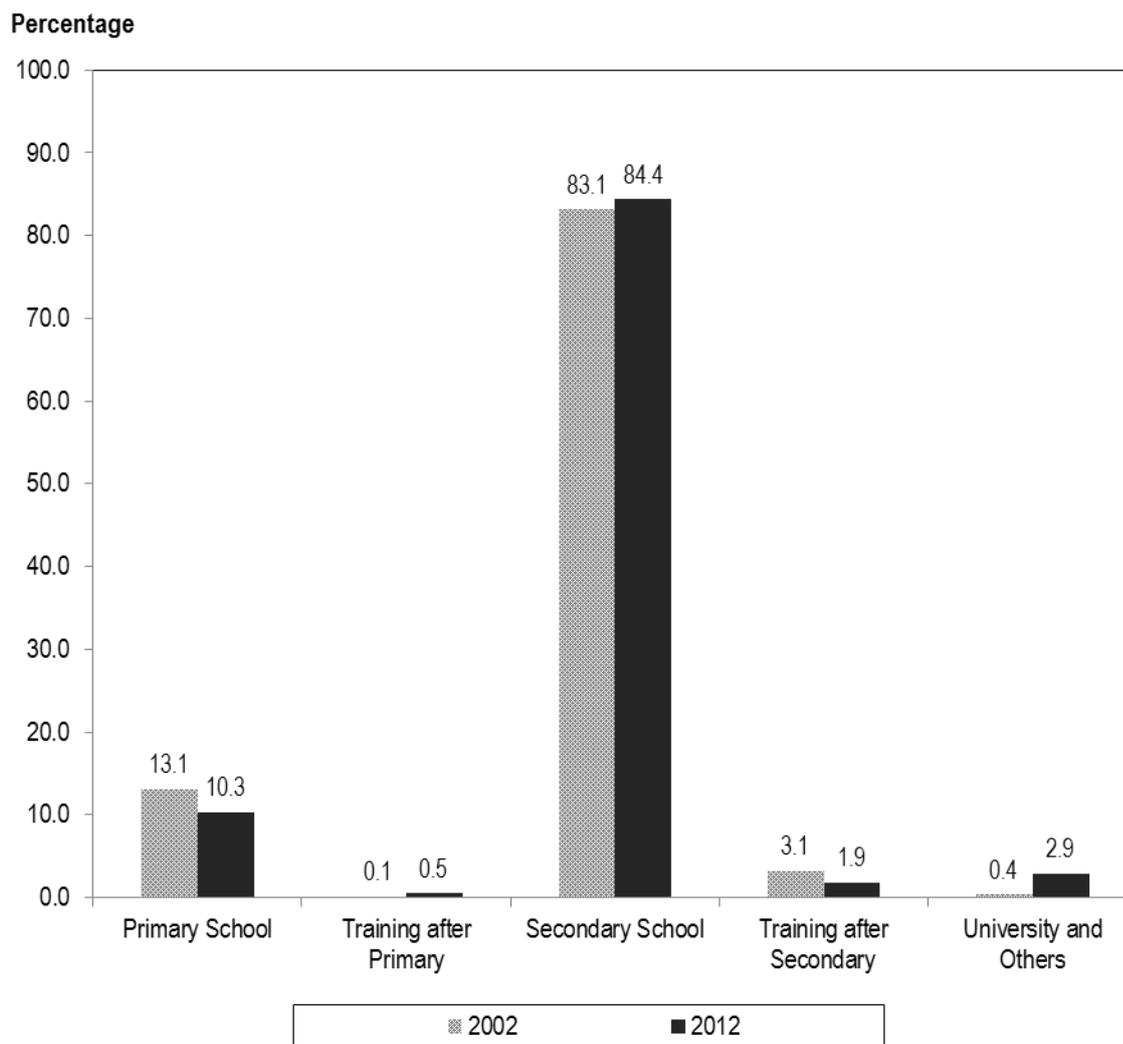
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.13 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that out of 29,964 persons who attained any level of education, 13,958 (46.6 percent) were males and 16,006 (53.4 percent) were females. Secondary education was the most dominant level with about 84 percent, followed by primary education (10.3 percent), university and others (2.9 percent). The results also show that more females had attained secondary education (88.5 percent) compared with males (79.6 percent). However, at University level, the number of males was larger (4.2 percent) than that of females (1.8 percent).

Table 9.13: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	29,964	13,958	16,006	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary School	3,093	1,875	1,218	10.3	13.4	7.6
Training after Primary	153	70	83	0.5	0.5	0.5
Secondary School	25,279	11,107	14,172	84.4	79.6	88.5
Training after Secondary	556	315	241	1.9	2.3	1.5
University and Others	883	591	292	2.9	4.2	1.8

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 presents that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 83.1 percent to 84.4 percent while the population that attained primary education decreased from 13.1 percent to 10.3 percent. The proportion of those who attained University or equivalent level increased from 0.4 percent to 2.9 percent.

Figure 9.12: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kusini Pemba 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.

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

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of the total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that 5,103 (43.5 percent) out of 128,765 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night. Furthermore, 72,759 people (56.5 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 5,103 persons (4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 26.9 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 21.1 and about five (4.6) 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	128,765	43.5	4.0	21.1	26.9	4.6
10-14	28,219	4.1	0.9	17.6	73.8	3.6
15-19	22,152	16.0	4.5	22.8	53.5	3.2
20-24	15,042	41.1	11.1	32.7	13.0	2.0
25-29	11,597	59.6	9.4	29.6	-	1.4
30-34	9,303	70.0	4.1	24.7	-	1.2
35-39	8,592	75.2	2.6	21.1	-	1.2
40-44	7,422	79.1	2.3	17.5	-	1.1
45-49	6,782	82.6	1.4	14.2	-	1.8
50-54	6,120	82.3	1.3	13.0	-	3.4
55-59	3,393	80.1	1.7	13.8	-	4.4
60-64	3,658	70.2	1.2	15.0	-	13.6
65-69	1,953	66.6	1.4	11.9	-	20.1
70-74	2,146	56.0	0.5	11.7	-	31.8
75-79	893	50.8	0.8	9.0	-	39.5
80 +	1,493	31.5	-	-	-	68.5

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 (45.6 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (35.4 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons was found in urban areas (6.1 percent) compared with persons in rural areas (3.4 percent). Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the sex disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity. The results indicated that a higher proportion of males (53.6 percent) were employed compared with females (34.6 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	101,769	45.6	3.4	20.7	25.5	4.7
10–14	22,438	5.0	1.0	19.8	70.2	4.0
15–19	17,646	18.2	4.0	24.1	50.4	3.3
20–24	11,751	44.9	9.4	31.8	11.6	2.3
25–29	8,974	63.4	7.6	27.6	-	1.4
30–34	7,145	72.4	3.5	22.8	-	1.4
35–39	6,761	78.1	2.0	18.8	-	1.1
40–44	5,883	81.3	1.9	15.6	-	1.2
45–49	5,347	84.9	1.2	12.2	-	1.7
50–54	4,853	83.7	1.1	11.6	-	3.6
55–59	2,690	81.6	1.5	12.6	-	4.3
60–64	2,941	72.7	0.9	13.3	-	13.0
65–69	1,597	70.0	1.3	10.1	-	18.7
70–74	1,781	59.2	0.3	10.1	-	30.3
75–79	721	53.1	0.6	7.6	-	38.6
80 +	1,241	33.0	-	-	-	66.9

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	26,996	35.4	6.1	22.3	32.0	4.0
10–14	5,781	0.8	0.4	8.9	87.8	2.1
15–19	4,506	7.4	6.3	17.6	66.0	2.8
20–24	3,291	27.7	17.0	36.0	18.1	1.2
25–29	2,623	46.7	15.6	36.2	-	1.4
30–34	2,158	61.9	6.4	31.0	-	0.6
35–39	1,831	64.4	4.5	29.8	-	1.3
40–44	1,539	70.8	3.6	24.8	-	0.9
45–49	1,435	74.3	2.2	21.5	-	2.0
50–54	1,267	76.6	2.1	18.4	-	2.8
55–59	703	74.3	2.7	18.3	-	4.7
60–64	717	59.4	2.5	22.0	-	16.0
65–69	356	51.4	2.2	19.7	-	26.7
70–74	365	40.3	1.1	19.5	-	39.2
75–79	172	40.7	1.2	14.5	-	43.0
80 +	252	23.4	-	-	-	76.6

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	60,255	53.6	5.3	7.0	29.4	4.7
10–14	14,421	5.5	1.4	15.0	73.0	5.0
15–19	10,660	21.7	6.1	11.5	56.3	4.4
20–24	6,461	56.6	15.9	6.8	18.1	2.7
25–29	4,930	83.4	12.5	2.4	-	1.7
30–34	4,015	91.0	6.4	1.4	-	1.1
35–39	3,601	94.1	3.6	0.9	-	1.5
40–44	3,234	94.9	3.5	0.7	-	0.9
45–49	3,170	95.7	2.0	0.9	-	1.5
50–54	2,815	94.6	1.6	1.0	-	2.7
55–59	1,852	94.5	2.3	1.3	-	1.9
60–64	1,815	86.9	1.8	1.8	-	9.5
65–69	1,053	78.6	2.5	1.9	-	17.1
70–74	1,060	75.6	0.5	1.7	-	22.2
75–79	473	67.0	0.2	1.9	-	30.9
80 +	695	48.2	-	-	-	51.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	68,510	34.6	2.8	33.4	24.7	4.5
10–14	13,798	2.7	0.3	20.3	74.6	2.0
15–19	11,492	10.8	3.0	33.2	50.9	2.0
20–24	8,581	29.5	7.5	52.3	9.2	1.6
25–29	6,667	42.0	7.2	49.6	-	1.2
30–34	5,288	54.0	2.5	42.3	-	1.2
35–39	4,991	61.5	1.9	35.7	-	0.9
40–44	4,188	67.0	1.3	30.4	-	1.3
45–49	3,612	71.1	1.0	25.9	-	2.0
50–54	3,305	71.7	1.1	23.2	-	4.0
55–59	1,541	62.8	1.0	28.7	-	7.3
60–64	1,843	53.7	0.7	28.1	-	17.7
65–69	900	52.6	0.2	23.6	-	23.7
70–74	1,086	36.8	0.5	21.5	-	41.3
75–79	420	32.6	1.2	16.9	-	49.0
80 +	798	16.8	-	-	-	83.2

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show that Mkoani District had 48 percent of employed persons and Chake Chake District had 39.1 percent of employed persons. The proportion of unemployed persons in Chake Chake District was about five (4.5) percent and Mkoani District was three (3.4) percent, while the proportion of persons who were full-time students was 31.8 percent of the

population in Chake Chake District and 21.9 percent in Mkoani District. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category constituted a proportion of 19.6 percent of the population in Chake Chake District and 22.5 percent in Mkoani District. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was about five (4.9) percent of the population in Chake Chake District and four (4.3) percent in Mkoani District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kusini Pemba Region	128,765	43.5	4.0	21.1	26.9	4.6
Rural	101,769	45.6	3.4	20.7	25.5	4.7
Urban	26,996	35.4	6.1	22.3	32.0	4.0
Male	60,255	53.6	5.3	7.0	29.4	4.7
Female	68,510	34.6	2.8	33.4	24.7	4.5
Chake Chake	65,070	39.1	4.5	19.6	31.8	4.9
Mkoani	63,695	48.0	3.4	22.5	21.9	4.3

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 (7) 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 128,765 persons aged 10 years and above, 54,059 (42 percent) were employed while the remaining 58 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven (7) days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 24.3 percent of the population, 24.5 percent were home maintenance workers and about five (4.8) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about four (4.4) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	128,765	42.0	4.4	24.5	24.3	4.8
10–14	28,219	3.3	1.1	24.7	67.0	3.9
15–19	22,152	14.9	4.8	29.0	47.9	3.4
20–24	15,042	39.2	12.1	34.9	11.7	2.2
25–29	11,597	57.9	9.6	30.9	-	1.6
30–34	9,303	68.5	4.7	25.4	-	1.4
35–39	8,592	72.8	2.8	23.3	-	1.2
40–44	7,422	77.2	2.7	18.7	-	1.4
45–49	6,782	80.5	2.2	15.5	-	1.8
50–54	6,120	80.7	1.3	14.5	-	3.5
55–59	3,393	77.8	3.0	14.7	-	4.5
60–64	3,658	68.6	2.0	15.7	-	13.7
65–69	1,953	64.3	1.8	12.6	-	21.3
70–74	2,146	54.0	1.2	12.6	-	32.2
75–79	893	49.7	0.3	10.3	-	39.8
80 +	1,493	29.5	-	-	-	70.5

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 (43.9 percent) than in urban areas (34.7 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was slightly higher in urban areas six (6.3) percent than in rural areas about four (3.9) percent.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	101,769	43.9	3.9	23.7	23.5	5.0
10–14	22,438	4.0	1.2	25.6	64.9	4.3
15–19	17,646	16.8	4.4	29.3	45.9	3.5
20–24	11,751	42.7	10.6	33.7	10.6	2.4
25–29	8,974	61.3	8.0	29.2	-	1.5
30–34	7,145	70.9	4.2	23.3	-	1.6
35–39	6,761	75.5	2.3	21.0	-	1.1
40–44	5,883	79.3	2.5	16.8	-	1.4
45–49	5,347	82.5	2.2	13.6	-	1.7
50–54	4,853	82.1	1.0	13.2	-	3.7
55–59	2,690	79.2	3.0	13.5	-	4.4
60–64	2,941	71.2	1.9	14.0	-	13.0
65–69	1,597	67.3	1.8	10.8	-	20.0
70–74	1,781	57.1	1.1	11.2	-	30.7
75–79	721	51.7	-	9.3	-	39.0
80 +	1,241	31.3	-	-	-	68.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	26,996	34.7	6.3	27.6	27.3	4.2
10–14	5,781	0.7	0.6	21.3	75.2	2.2
15–19	4,506	7.5	6.5	27.7	55.6	2.8
20–24	3,291	26.6	17.4	39.2	15.5	1.2
25–29	2,623	46.4	15.4	36.6	-	1.6
30–34	2,158	60.7	6.3	32.3	-	0.7
35–39	1,831	62.7	4.4	31.5	-	1.5
40–44	1,539	69.1	3.6	26.1	-	1.1
45–49	1,435	73.0	2.4	22.6	-	2.0
50–54	1,267	75.4	2.2	19.4	-	2.9
55–59	703	72.4	3.1	19.3	-	5.1
60–64	717	58.2	2.5	22.7	-	16.7
65–69	356	50.3	2.0	20.8	-	27.0
70–74	365	38.9	1.9	19.5	-	39.7
75–79	172	40.1	1.7	14.5	-	43.0
80 +	252	21.4	-	-	-	78.6

Tables 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (52.4 percent) compared with females 32.8 percent. On the other hand, unemployment was slightly higher among males six (6) percent than among females three (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	60,255	52.4	6.0	9.4	27.2	5.0
10–14	14,421	4.6	1.6	20.8	67.7	5.4
15–19	10,660	20.5	6.7	16.4	51.6	4.8
20–24	6,461	54.4	17.9	8.0	17.0	2.8
25–29	4,930	82.6	12.9	2.5	-	1.9
30–34	4,015	90.6	6.9	1.2	-	1.4
35–39	3,601	93.0	4.3	1.1	-	1.6
40–44	3,234	93.9	4.3	0.9	-	1.0
45–49	3,170	94.6	2.8	1.1	-	1.5
50–54	2,815	94.5	1.6	1.1	-	2.7
55–59	1,852	92.4	4.3	1.3	-	1.8
60–64	1,815	85.0	3.1	1.8	-	10.2
65–69	1,053	76.5	3.1	2.0	-	18.4
70–74	1,060	73.5	1.5	2.0	-	23.0
75–79	473	66.0	0.2	1.9	-	32.1
80 +	695	45.6	-	-	-	54.4

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	68,510	32.8	3.0	37.8	21.8	4.6
10–14	13,798	2.1	0.5	28.8	66.4	2.2
15–19	11,492	9.8	3.1	40.6	44.4	2.0
20–24	8,581	27.7	7.7	55.2	7.6	1.7
25–29	6,667	39.7	7.2	51.9	-	1.3
30–34	5,288	51.8	3.0	43.8	-	1.4
35–39	4,991	58.2	1.7	39.3	-	0.9
40–44	4,188	64.3	1.5	32.5	-	1.7
45–49	3,612	68.1	1.7	28.2	-	2.0
50–54	3,305	69.0	1.0	25.9	-	4.2
55–59	1,541	60.2	1.4	30.7	-	7.8
60–64	1,843	52.6	0.9	29.4	-	17.1
65–69	900	49.9	0.2	25.2	-	24.7
70–74	1,086	34.9	0.9	22.9	-	41.2
75–79	420	31.4	0.5	19.8	-	48.3
80 +	798	15.5	-	-	-	84.5

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. Results revealed that 46.2 percent of all persons aged 10 years and above were employed in Mkoani District and 37.8 percent of persons in Chake Chake District were employed. The proportion of unemployed persons in Chake Chake District was about five (4.9) percent and Mkoani district was four (3.9) percent while persons who were full-time students comprised of 29.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Chake Chake District and 18.8 percent in Mkoani District. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category had about 23 (22.6) percent of the population in Chake Chake District and 26.6 percent in Mkoani District. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was five (5.1) percent of the population in both Chake Chake and 4.5 percent in Mkoani District.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kusini Pemba Region	128,765	42.0	4.4	24.5	24.3	4.8
Rural	101,769	43.9	3.9	23.7	23.5	5.0
Urban	26,996	34.7	6.3	27.6	27.3	4.2
Male	60,255	52.4	6.0	9.4	27.2	5.0
Female	68,510	32.8	3.0	37.8	21.8	4.6
Chake Chake	65,070	37.8	4.9	22.6	29.6	5.1
Mkoani	63,695	46.2	3.9	26.6	18.8	4.5

10.4 Employment Status

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

The information on employment status was collected for all persons aged 10 years and above. The results in Table 10.13 show that the greatest employer is Own Agriculture (56.1 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (25.6 percent) and family worker (2.6 percent). Apprenticeship and Employer accounted less than one (1) percent of the working population (0.2 and 0.6 percent respectively).

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	54,059	0.6	14.8	25.6	56.1	2.6	0.2	0.1
10–14	941	0.4	2.3	19.2	19.7	57.8	0.2	0.2
15–19	3,309	0.4	4.5	37.7	48.6	7.6	1.0	0.3
20–24	5,890	0.6	9.2	34.0	52.4	3.3	0.5	0.1
25–29	6,718	0.6	14.6	32.9	49.8	1.8	0.3	-
30–34	6,375	0.8	18.4	30.1	49.7	0.9	-	0.1
35–39	6,253	0.5	16.3	26.8	55.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
40–44	5,729	0.4	17.1	23.8	57.2	1.4	-	0.1
45–49	5,457	0.9	18.2	19.8	60.4	0.6	-	0.1
50–54	4,940	0.5	21.9	16.7	60.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
55–59	2,640	0.1	24.3	16.5	58.6	0.3	-	0.2
60–64	2,511	1.2	9.2	17.7	71.2	0.6	0.0	0.1
65–69	1,255	0.4	8.0	10.8	79.7	1.0	-	-
70–74	1,158	2.4	5.3	12.2	79.2	0.9	-	-
75–79	443	-	3.8	23.5	72.0	0.5	-	-
80 +	441	0.5	3.9	15.0	79.1	0.9	-	0.5

Table 10.14: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Employment Status: Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Kusini Pemba Region	54,059	0.6	14.8	25.6	56.1	2.6	0.2	0.1
Rural	44,691	0.6	10.0	22.6	63.7	2.9	0.1	0.1
Urban	9,368	0.6	37.9	40.1	19.5	1.4	0.4	0.1
Male	31,571	0.8	17.9	33.2	45.8	1.9	0.2	0.1
Female	22,489	0.3	10.4	14.9	70.5	3.7	0.1	0.0
Chake Chake	24,628	1.1	20.0	25.9	51.2	1.4	0.2	0.1
Mkoani	29,431	0.2	10.5	25.3	60.2	3.7	0.1	0.1

10.5 Main Occupation

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

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working population in Kusini Pemba Region (37.4 percent) while livestock keepers category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.6 percent).

It is interesting to note that the farming occupation is the largest employer in all age groups except in age group 10-14. The results show the percentage range from 32.8 percent in age group 30-34 to 52.5 percent in age group 70-74, followed by elementary occupation which range from 22.2 percent in age group 25-29 to 36.7 percent in age 80 and above.

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Total	54,059	1.6	2.4	4.6	1.9	0.8	5.7	2.0	7.0	37.4	0.6	8.5	1.3	24.3	1.8	0.1
10–14	941	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	2.9	5.5	21.3	3.2	21.3	0.2	34.0	5.3	1.3
15–19	3,309	-	-	-	0.3	1.0	4.8	1.8	8.5	33.0	2.6	17.1	1.0	24.4	5.3	0.1
20–24	5,890	1.1	0.5	4.2	0.6	1.0	5.3	2.2	10.6	35.6	0.6	11.7	1.4	23.7	1.4	0.1
25–29	6,718	1.2	2.3	4.9	1.3	1.0	6.9	2.8	10.7	33.6	0.5	9.6	1.7	22.2	1.3	0.0
30–34	6,375	1.7	3.6	4.6	2.5	0.8	7.8	3.0	8.0	32.8	0.4	8.8	1.5	22.7	1.6	0.1
35–39	6,253	1.3	3.6	4.5	2.3	1.0	5.9	2.2	6.8	37.5	0.4	8.6	1.7	22.4	1.9	0.1
40–44	5,729	1.5	3.1	5.0	2.6	0.7	5.9	2.2	6.9	36.5	0.2	7.9	1.7	24.2	1.5	0.0
45–49	5,457	2.2	3.5	6.4	2.7	0.8	5.6	1.3	5.2	40.6	0.3	5.5	1.2	23.5	1.0	0.1
50–54	4,940	2.9	3.7	6.9	2.9	0.8	5.3	1.1	4.7	40.5	0.3	4.5	0.7	23.9	1.6	0.0
55–59	2,640	3.5	2.5	6.8	3.1	0.5	4.9	1.4	3.8	39.9	0.4	5.8	1.4	24.5	1.4	-
60–64	2,511	1.6	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.8	4.1	1.2	4.0	46.5	0.1	5.5	0.8	28.6	1.0	-
65–69	1,255	1.8	0.7	3.7	0.7	0.2	4.1	1.0	1.7	48.5	0.2	2.3	1.4	32.5	1.0	0.1
70–74	1,158	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	2.6	52.5	0.1	3.9	0.5	30.2	1.9	0.1
75–79	443	0.5	-	2.5	1.8	-	7.7	1.4	4.5	43.8	-	5.2	-	30.7	2.0	-
80+	441	1.6	0.2	2.5	-	0.9	2.0	-	2.9	47.4	-	1.6	0.2	36.7	3.2	-

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Residence, Sex and Main Occupation: Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professional	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Kusini Pemba Region	54,059	1.6	2.4	4.6	1.9	0.8	5.7	2.0	7.0	37.4	0.6	8.5	1.3	24.3	1.8	0.1
Rural	44,691	1.3	1.7	3.6	1.0	0.5	3.6	1.5	5.6	42.0	0.5	9.7	0.9	26.5	1.5	0.1
Urban	9,368	2.9	6.0	9.3	6.2	2.4	16.1	4.5	13.7	15.6	0.7	2.4	3.4	13.9	2.8	0.2
Male	31,571	2.0	2.6	4.2	1.8	1.1	7.4	2.2	8.7	32.2	0.8	13.1	2.2	20.0	1.7	0.1
Female	22,489	1.0	2.1	5.0	2.1	0.5	3.5	1.8	4.8	44.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	30.3	1.9	0.1
Chake Chake	24,628	2.4	2.9	5.5	3.3	1.1	7.5	3.2	8.6	51.1	0.5	5.5	1.7	4.4	2.4	0.1
Mkoani	29,431	0.9	2.1	3.8	0.7	0.6	4.3	1.0	5.7	26.0	0.6	11.0	1.0	40.9	1.3	0.1

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (58.5 percent) than any other industry, followed far by fishing hunting livestock and other related (9.3 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons was electricity, gas and stem (0.4 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Kusini Pemba 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	54,059	58.5	9.3	1.3	5.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	3.7	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.4	3.4	1.2	1.9	1.1
10–14	941	40.9	25.7	1.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.3	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	1.3
15–19	3,309	52.5	18.8	1.5	7.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	4.5	3.2	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.0
20–24	5,890	55.3	12.1	2.1	8.4	0.1	0.5	2.5	4.1	3.5	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.1	1.2
25–29	6,718	53.2	10.0	1.4	7.5	0.6	0.8	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.3	2.6	1.0	1.9	1.2
30–34	6,375	52.3	9.5	1.7	6.0	0.5	1.0	2.8	4.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	0.8	0.8	3.2	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.3
35–39	6,253	56.2	9.5	0.9	5.0	0.4	1.5	2.3	4.1	3.9	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	4.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
40–44	5,729	57.2	8.6	0.9	5.0	0.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	4.3	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.9	3.1	4.7	1.2	1.3	1.1
45–49	5,457	61.8	6.3	1.4	3.2	0.6	1.0	2.3	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	3.5	4.6	2.3	0.9	0.9
50–54	4,940	61.8	5.5	0.9	3.6	0.4	1.6	1.6	3.4	3.3	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.3	5.6	2.5	1.3	1.0
55–59	2,640	62.2	6.5	0.3	2.1	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	3.9	5.8	2.6	0.7	1.0
60–64	2,511	73.4	6.0	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.9	4.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.6
65–69	1,255	79.7	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.4	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.6
70–74	1,158	82.5	4.2	0.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.8
75–79	443	70.4	5.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	6.5	5.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
80+	441	83.7	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	3.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Kusini Pemba Region	852,195	69.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	5.4	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	6.0	1.6
Rural	732,659	76.3	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.2	4.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	5.8	1.1
Urban	119,536	29.3	1.5	1.8	7.8	1.0	2.5	5.5	8.5	9.3	3.0	5.5	1.1	1.8	4.4	3.5	1.5	7.1	4.7
Male	431,256	68.2	3.4	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.7	3.0	2.2	5.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.3	4.7	1.8
Female	420,940	71.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	2.3	5.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.5	7.3	1.4
Chake Chake	112,985	83.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	3.7	0.7
Mkoani	129,452	69.2	3.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.8	5.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	9.8	1.5

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities (Five Year Age Groups)

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district in Kusini Pemba Region. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (3 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: Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kusini Pemba Region	55	0.03	5,744	3.0	3,565	1.8	2,307	1.2	2,478	1.3	1,368	0.7	1,281	0.7
Chake Chake	25	0.03	3,029	3.1	1,900	2.0	1,229	1.3	1,469	1.5	779	0.8	768	0.8
Mkoani	30	0.03	2,715	2.8	1,665	1.7	1,078	1.1	1,009	1.0	589	0.6	513	0.5

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 193,228 enumerated in Kusini Pemba Region, 55 people (0.03 percent) had albinism. Majority of the albinos 34 were males and 21 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	55	0.03	34	0.04	21	0.02	193,228	92,793	100,435
0 – 4	7	0.02	4	0.02	3	0.02	33,062	16,546	16,516
5 – 9	8	0.03	6	0.04	2	0.01	31,401	15,992	15,409
10 – 14	4	0.01	2	0.01	2	0.01	28,219	14,421	13,798
15 – 19	7	0.03	3	0.03	4	0.03	22,152	10,660	11,492
20 – 24	4	0.03	2	0.03	2	0.02	15,042	6,461	8,581
25 – 29	4	0.03	2	0.04	2	0.03	11,597	4,930	6,667
30 – 34	3	0.03	2	0.05	1	0.02	9,303	4,015	5,288
35 – 39	3	0.03	2	0.06	1	0.02	8,592	3,601	4,991
40 – 44	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.02	7,422	3,234	4,188
45 – 49	2	0.03	2	0.06	0	0.00	6,782	3,170	3,612
50 – 54	2	0.03	1	0.04	1	0.03	6,120	2,815	3,305
55 – 59	1	0.03	1	0.05	0	0.00	3,393	1,852	1,541
60 – 64	6	0.16	4	0.22	2	0.11	3,658	1,815	1,843
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,953	1,053	900
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,146	1,060	1,086
75 – 79	1	0.11	1	0.21	0	0.00	893	473	420
80+	1	0.07	1	0.14	0	0.00	1,493	695	798

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	41	0.03	24	0.03	17	0.02	154,789	75,052	79,737
0 – 4	5	0.02	4	0.03	1	0.01	27,284	13,620	13,664
5 – 9	6	0.02	4	0.03	2	0.02	25,736	13,305	12,431
10 – 14	2	0.01	0	0.00	2	0.02	22,438	11,653	10,785
15 – 19	6	0.03	2	0.02	4	0.04	17,646	8,691	8,955
20 – 24	4	0.03	2	0.04	2	0.03	11,751	5,103	6,648
25 – 29	3	0.03	2	0.05	1	0.02	8,974	3,842	5,132
30 – 34	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.02	7,145	3,047	4,098
35 – 39	1	0.01	1	0.04	0	0.00	6,761	2,838	3,923
40 – 44	2	0.03	1	0.04	1	0.03	5,883	2,539	3,344
45 – 49	2	0.04	2	0.08	0	0.00	5,347	2,505	2,842
50 – 54	2	0.04	1	0.05	1	0.04	4,853	2,196	2,657
55 – 59	1	0.04	1	0.07	0	0.00	2,690	1,479	1,211
60 – 64	4	0.14	2	0.13	2	0.14	2,941	1,487	1,454
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,597	872	725
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,781	898	883
75 – 79	1	0.14	1	0.26	0	0.00	721	389	332
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,241	588	653

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	14	0.04	10	0.06	4	0.02	38,439	17,741	20,698
0 – 4	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.07	5,778	2,926	2,852
5 – 9	2	0.04	2	0.07	0	0.00	5,665	2,687	2,978
10 – 14	2	0.03	2	0.07	0	0.00	5,781	2,768	3,013
15 – 19	1	0.02	1	0.05	0	0.00	4,506	1,969	2,537
20 – 24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,291	1,358	1,933
25 – 29	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.07	2,623	1,088	1,535
30 – 34	1	0.05	1	0.10	0	0.00	2,158	968	1,190
35 – 39	2	0.11	1	0.13	1	0.09	1,831	763	1,068
40 – 44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,539	695	844
45 – 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,435	665	770
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,267	619	648
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	703	373	330
60 – 64	2	0.28	2	0.61	0	0.00	717	328	389
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	356	181	175
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	365	162	203
75 – 79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	172	84	88
80+	1	0.40	1	0.93	0	0.00	252	107	145

11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

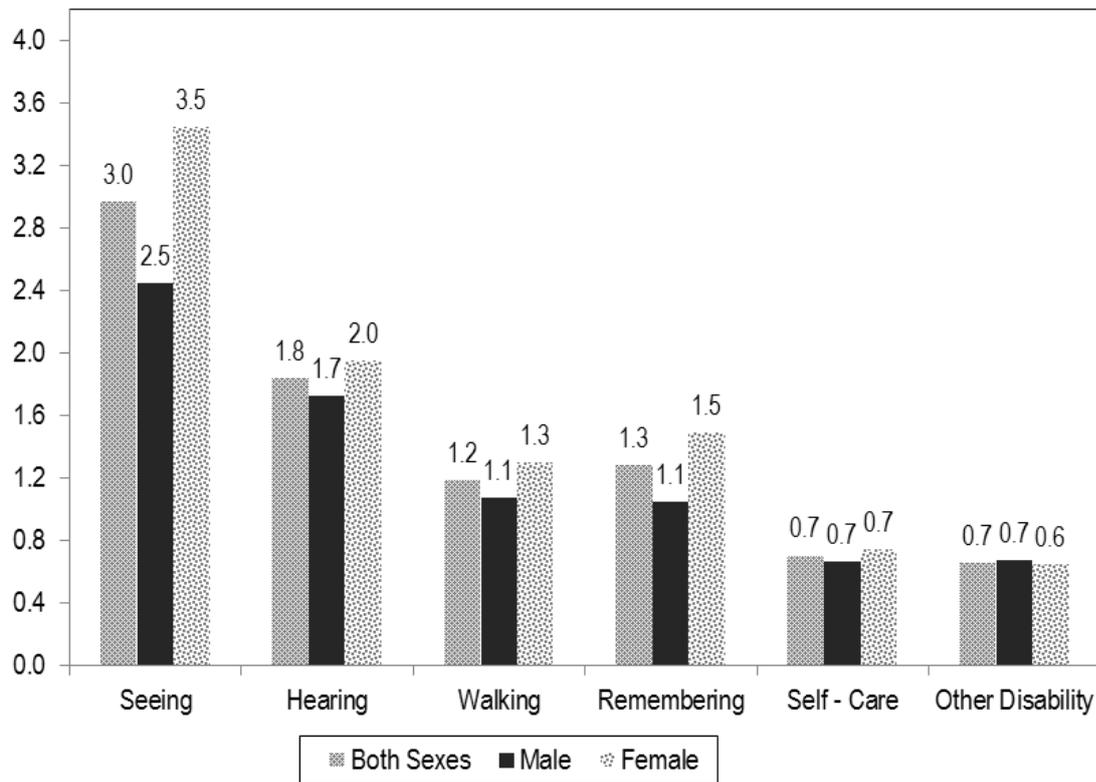
Table 11.5 shows the percentage of persons with disability by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (3.0 percent), followed by difficulty in walking and difficulty in hearing (1.1 percent each). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to over 20 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Marked differences are observed in all disability categories.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Kusini Pemba 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	3.0	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6
0 – 9	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
10 – 19	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
20 – 29	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.7
30 – 39	2.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.9
40 – 49	6.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.4	0.8	4.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	9.0	1.9	1.5	2.7	0.3	0.9
50 – 59	10.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	0.6	0.9	8.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.8	12.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	0.7	0.9
60 – 69	16.3	4.8	6.3	4.7	1.8	0.9	14.3	3.9	4.5	3.4	1.3	0.9	18.3	5.6	8.1	6.2	2.3	0.8
70+	26.7	10.6	15.8	10.7	7.1	1.2	25.4	9.8	12.9	8.0	5.1	1.4	27.9	11.4	18.7	13.2	9.0	1.1

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

Percentage



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 slightly higher in rural than urban areas.

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Kusini Pemba 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	3.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6
0 – 9	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
10 – 19	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
20 – 29	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.7
30 – 39	2.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7	3.3	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.9
40 – 49	7.5	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.4	0.8	4.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	9.7	2.2	1.4	2.8	0.4	0.8
50 – 59	11.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.9	9.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.8	13.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	0.6	1.0
60 – 69	17.1	5.2	5.7	4.5	1.6	0.8	15.0	4.4	4.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	19.3	6.1	7.0	5.7	2.1	0.8
70+	27.7	11.1	15.4	10.9	7.1	1.2	25.7	10.1	12.2	7.8	5.2	1.3	29.7	12.1	18.5	13.9	9.0	1.1

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Kusini Pemba 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	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	3.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
0–9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5
10–19	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7
20–29	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7
30–39	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7
40–49	4.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	6.5	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.1
50–59	7.7	1.6	3.5	2.6	0.7	0.9	4.7	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	10.6	2.6	5.2	4.3	0.8	0.9
60–69	13.0	2.9	8.7	5.7	2.3	1.0	11.4	2.0	4.5	3.1	1.6	1.0	14.4	3.7	12.4	8.0	3.0	1.1
70+	21.9	8.5	18.1	9.6	7.0	1.4	24.1	8.5	16.4	9.1	4.8	1.7	20.2	8.5	19.5	10.1	8.7	1.1

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that about 86 percent of private households in Kusini Pemba Region lived in privately owned dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned houses was higher in rural (89.4 percent) than in urban areas (71.4 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling: Kusini Pemba 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)
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	85.8	9.7	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Rural	28,587	89.4	8.7	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Urban	7,031	71.4	14.1	11.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that with the exception of heads of households age less than 15 years, ownership of private house is increasing with age of head of household. The table indicates that 67 percent of household heads aged 40 years and above were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status: Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age of head of Household	Total	Owned by Household	Living without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	Owned by Employer (Free)	Owned by Employer (Rent)
Total	35,618	85.8	9.7	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Below 15	83	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	208	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.1
20 – 24	1,468	3.4	9.1	6.3	14.0	8.3	7.4	3.1
25 – 29	3,265	7.9	16.3	17.6	11.6	10.2	22.8	18.8
30 – 34	4,020	10.3	16.4	19.9	14.0	27.8	14.0	12.5
35 – 39	4,132	11.1	13.6	17.5	15.1	14.8	10.3	6.3
40 – 44	4,295	12.1	11.1	13.0	16.3	13.9	11.0	6.3
45 – 49	4,139	12.1	8.3	8.6	12.8	8.3	16.9	15.6
50 – 54	4,111	12.2	7.7	7.6	2.3	5.6	6.6	21.9
55 – 59	2,533	7.7	3.5	3.4	5.8	2.8	0.7	6.3
60 – 64	2,738	8.3	4.7	3.0	4.7	3.7	3.7	0.0
65+	4,626	14.1	8.1	1.7	2.3	3.7	4.4	6.3
Total Age Groups	35,618	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. About twenty two (21.8) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and 24.9 percent of households had title deed (Table 12.3). However, 46.2 percent of the households had customary ownership. About fifty eight (57.6) percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with 18.4 percent in rural areas.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Administrative Area	Total	Type of Legal Right						
		Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Kusini Pemba Region	30,569	24.9	0.7	1.8	46.2	3.2	1.5	21.8
Rural	25,548	18.4	0.4	1.9	52.6	2.9	1.4	22.5
Urban	5,022	57.6	2.5	1.5	13.7	4.6	2.0	18.2

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 78.6 percent of private households in Kusini Pemba Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (19.7 percent). Ninety two (92.4) percent of the households in urban areas used modern materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 76.5 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. Percentage of households with modern roofing materials was 80.1 percent in Chake Chake District and 79.2 percent in Mkoani District.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	78.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	19.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Rural	28,587	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	22.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Urban	7,031	88.0	0.9	2.8	0.7	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Chake Chake	17,551	79.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	19.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Mkoani	18,067	78.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	20.1	0.7	0.0	0.0

12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 50.6 percent of the total private households in Kusini Pemba Region used cement as the main flooring material, followed by earth or sand (48.4 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (79.3 percent), followed by earth or sand (18.2 percent). On the other hand, 55.9 percent of the rural households used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (43.5 percent).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Main Material Used for Flooring; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit								
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	50.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	48.4	0.0
Rural	28,587	43.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	55.9	0.0
Urban	7,031	79.3	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0
Chake Chake	17,551	53.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	45.4	0.0
Mkoani	18,067	47.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	51.4	0.0

12.6 Wall Material

Table 12.6 shows that 69 percent of all private households in Kusini Pemba Region had walls of their houses built of poles and mud. Other materials used for building walls were cement bricks (17.7 percent) and stones (8.2 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (48.7 percent) as wall materials followed by poles and mud (32.6 percent). In rural areas, the main wall materials used were poles and mud (77.9 percent) followed by cement bricks (10.1 percent) and stones (7.5 percent).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Wall Materials Used; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
		Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	8.4	17.7	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	69.0	0.5	0.0
Rural	28,587	7.5	10.1	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	77.9	0.5	0.0
Urban	7,031	12.3	48.7	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	32.6	0.1	0.0
Chake Chake	17,551	9.3	22.3	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	63.0	0.3	0.0
Mkoani	18,067	7.6	13.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	74.8	0.6	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

Room occupancy is a 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 household members for sleeping. By this definition, it means any space

used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even stores can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.6 show that about 26 percent of the households in Kusini Pemba Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 51.9 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 22 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping was almost the same in urban and rural areas (6.6 and 7.0 percent respectively).

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

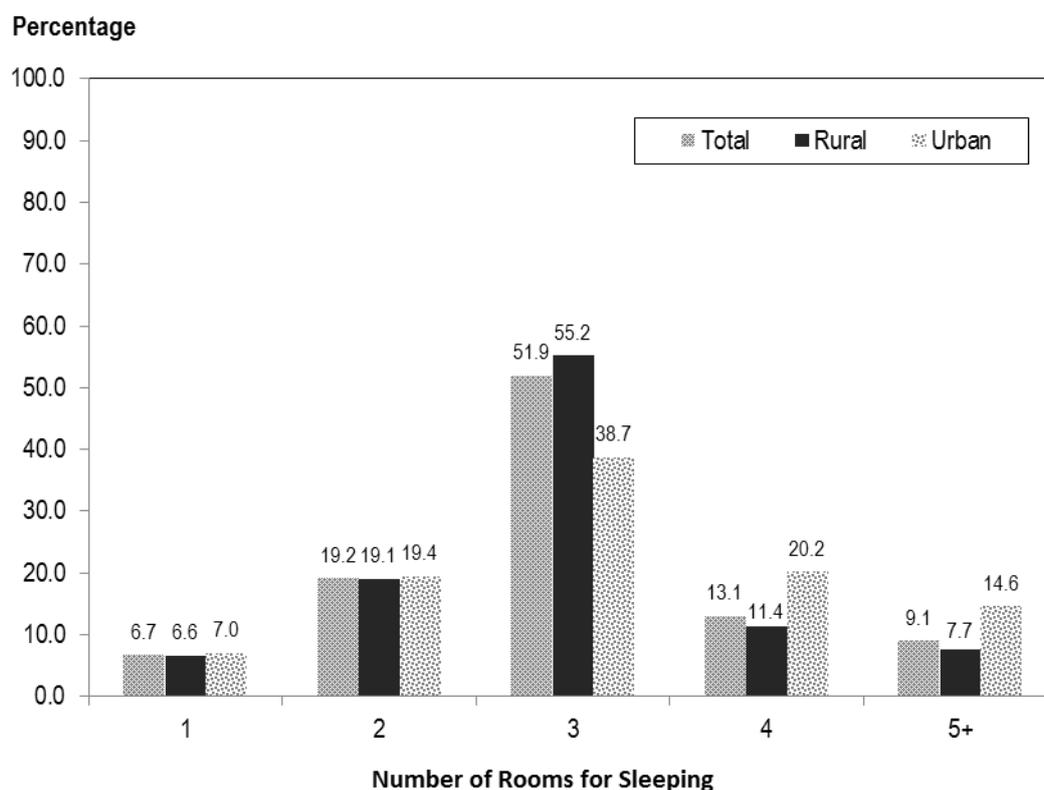


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Kusini Pemba Region	5.4	35,618	6.7	19.2	51.9	13.1	9.1	3.0
Male headed household	3.8	24,516	6.1	17.9	52.5	13.6	9.9	3.1
Female headed household	9.0	11,102	8.2	22.0	50.6	11.9	7.3	2.9
Rural	5.4	28,587	6.6	19.1	55.2	11.4	7.7	3.0
Urban	5.5	7,031	7.0	19.4	38.7	20.2	14.6	3.2
Chake Chake	5.5	17,551	7.4	22.4	46.5	15.0	8.7	3.0
Mkoani	5.4	18,067	6.1	16.0	57.3	11.3	9.4	3.1

12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that overall 78 percent of private households in Kusini Pemba Region used piped water as their main source of drinking water, (25.2 percent had water piped into their houses, 14.7 percent piped into the yard and 38.0 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 88 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 76 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentages by districts of 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 Kusini Pemba Region.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Kusini Pemba 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	
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	25.2	14.7	38.0	2.1	4.3	0.0	84.3	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.6
Male headed	24,516	25.5	14.2	37.5	2.2	4.4	0.0	83.8	16.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.2
Female headed	11,102	24.5	15.9	39.2	1.7	4.2	0.0	85.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
Rural	28,587	17.3	14.1	44.2	2.4	4.6	0.0	82.6	17.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.4
Urban	7,031	57.6	17.3	13.1	0.5	3.2	0.0	91.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Chake Chake	17,551	32.3	13.1	35.4	1.7	3.7	0.0	86.2	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7
Mkoani	18,067	18.4	16.3	40.6	2.4	5.0	0.0	82.7	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.3

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

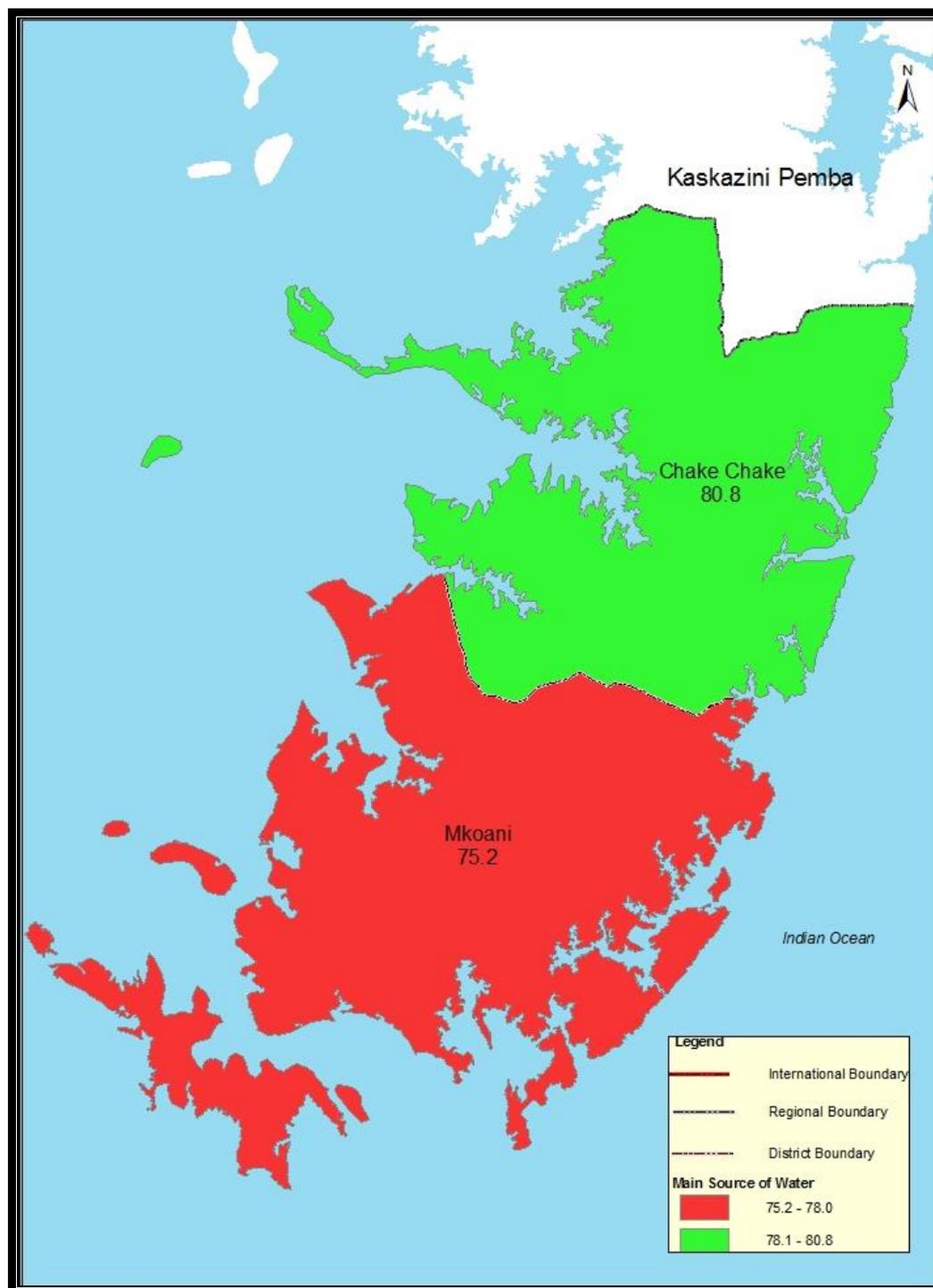
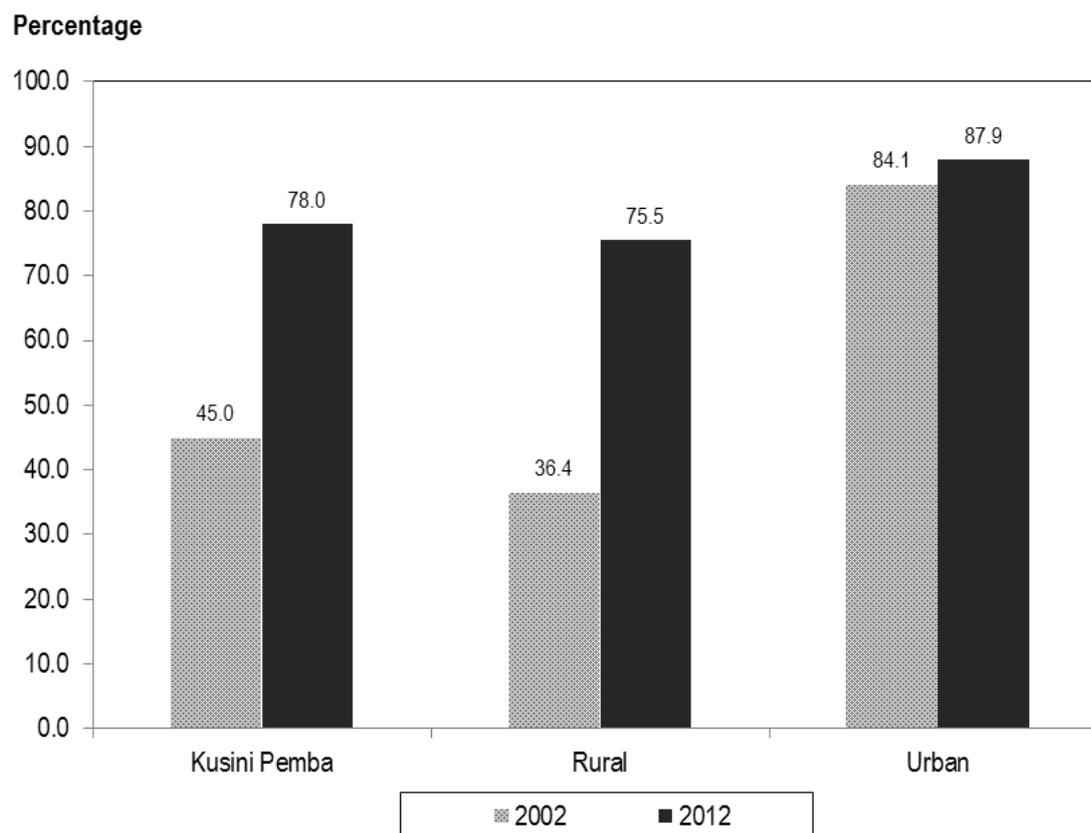


Figure 12.2 presents percentage of households using piped water as their main source of drinking water. Overall, 78 percent of private households in Kusini Pemba Region had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water in 2012 Census. Access to piped water was more common in Kusini Pemba urban areas (87.9 percent) than in rural areas (75.5 percent). The percentage for Kusini Pemba rural households increased from 36.4 percent in 2002 to 75.5 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kusini Pemba 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 availability of 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 Kusini Pemba 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 (2.9 percent). Most households (97 percent) in Kusini Pemba region reported using firewood (84 percent) and charcoal (12.7 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

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

District/Council	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
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	12.7	84.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male headed household	24,516	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	13.2	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female headed household	11,102	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.6	85.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	28,587	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.9	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	7,031	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	44.4	51.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Chake Chake	17,551	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	17.8	78.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mkoani	18,067	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.8	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.1

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 about 72 percent of all households in Kusini Pemba Region used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting. Only 23.3 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by acetylene (2.8 percent). In urban areas, the main source was electricity (60.9 percent), followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (36.2 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (81.1 percent), followed by electricity (14.3 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for lighting											
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Acetylene	Kerosene (lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/ Rechargeable Lamps
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	23.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.7	59.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
Male headed household	24,516	23.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	13.2	58.7	0.7	0.3	0.5
Female headed household	11,102	22.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	11.6	61.5	0.6	0.2	0.4
Rural	28,587	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.03	0.00	0.0	3.0	12.7	68.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
Urban	7,031	60.9	0.1	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.8	12.5	23.7	0.5	0.1	0.4
Chake Chake	17,551	30.3	0.1	0.0	0.02	0.00	0.0	2.7	12.0	53.8	0.6	0.2	0.3
Mkoani	18,067	16.4	0.4	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	2.8	13.4	65.2	0.8	0.3	0.6

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Chake Chake District had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (30.3 percent) and Mkoani District (16.4 percent).

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

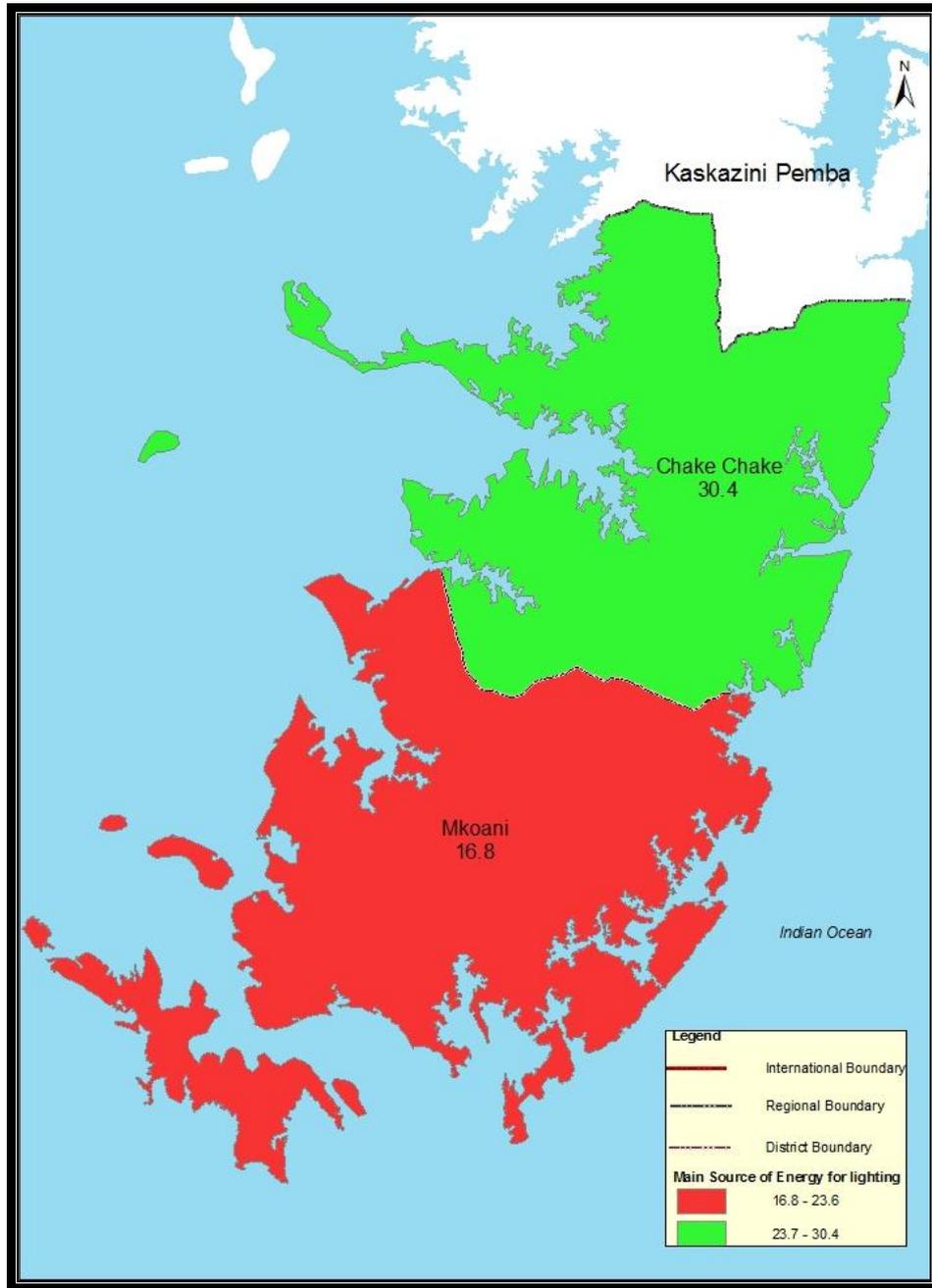
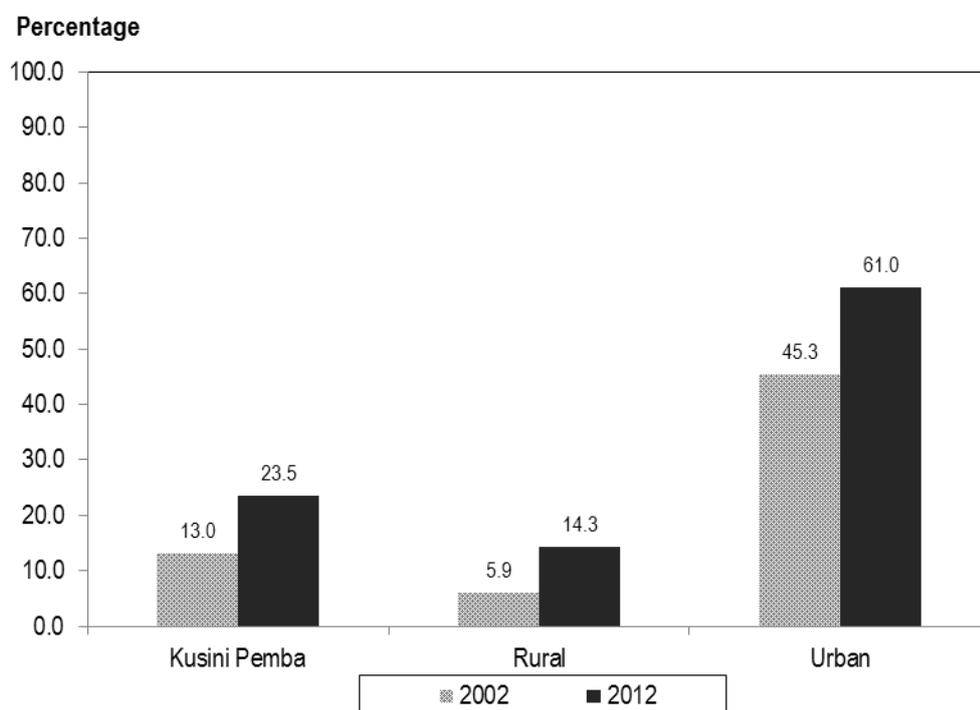


Figure 12.3 indicates that 23.5 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting; more households in urban areas reported using electricity (61.0 percent) than rural households (14.3 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

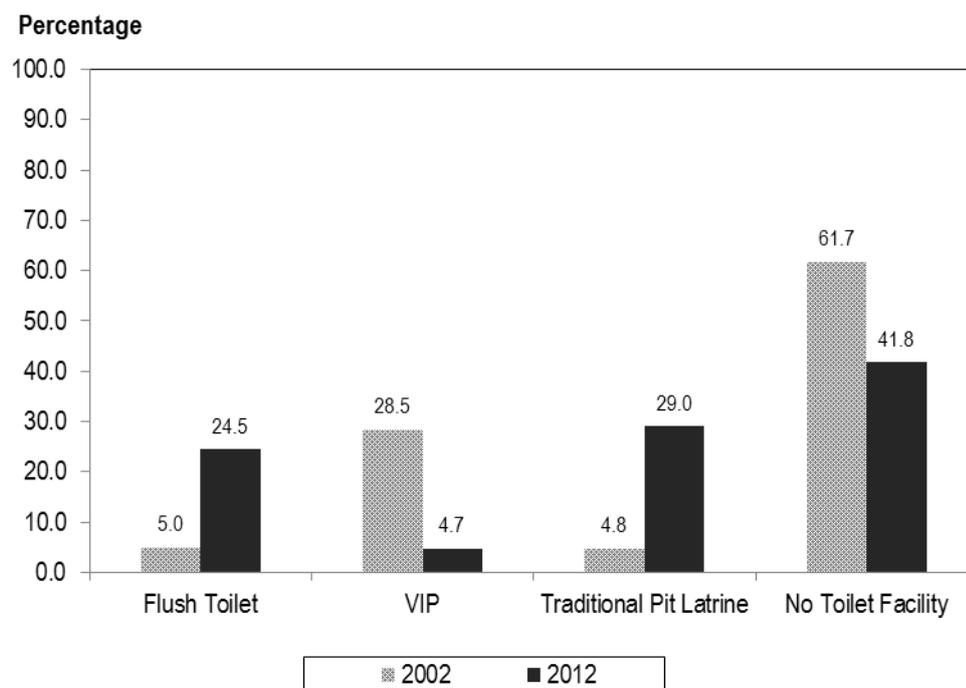
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents information collected by area and type of toilet facility used. The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility in Kusini Pemba Region was no facility/bush/field/beach (41.8 percent) followed by flush/pour to covered pit (18.2 percent) and pit latrine with washable slab with lid (17.4 percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility													
		Improved Toilet Facilities								Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/bush/field/beach	Total Non-Improved
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	2.0	2.9	18.2	4.7	17.4	8.5	0.0	53.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.0	41.8	46.2
Male headed household	24,516	2.0	2.9	19.0	4.9	17.5	8.5	0.0	54.8	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	40.6	45.2
Female headed household	11,102	2.0	3	16.4	4.1	17.3	8.4	0.0	51.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	44.4	48.6
Rural	28,587	1.0	1.6	12.6	4.1	17.2	8.9	0.0	45.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.0	49.9	54.5
Urban	7,031	6.2	8.6	40.9	6.9	18.2	6.6	0.0	87.4	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	8.7	12.7
Chake Chake	17,551	2.7	3.6	22.4	3.0	18.7	8.5	0.1	59.0	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.0	36.6	41.2
Mkoani	18,067	1.3	2.3	14.2	6.3	16.2	8.4	0.0	48.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	46.8	51.4

Figure 12.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility. The data show use of no toilet facility in Kusini Pemba Region has decreased from 61.7 percent in 2002 to 41.8 percent in 2012 while households using traditional pit latrine increased from about five percent (4.8) to 29.0 percent and flush toilets increased from five (5) to 24.5 percent in the same period.

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



12.11 Refuse Disposal

The percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal is presented in Table 12.12. The result shows that 79.2 percent of the private households in Kusini Pemba Region reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the commonly used method of refuse disposal followed by burning (13.2 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where only 12.6 percent of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Main Means of Waste Disposal					
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Other Dumping
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	2.5	0.7	13.2	0.7	3.7	79.2
Male headed household	24,516	2.5	0.7	13.1	0.7	4.0	79.2
Female headed household	11,102	2.5	0.9	13.6	0.6	3.1	79.3
Rural	28,587	-	0.0	12.3	0.4	2.5	84.8
Urban	7,031	12.6	3.5	17.0	1.7	8.5	56.7
Chake Chake	17,551	3.8	1.2	20.1	1.0	5.2	68.8
Mkoani	18,067	1.2	0.3	6.6	0.3	2.2	89.4

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that hand hoe was the most owned asset and was owned by 83.9 percent of all private households in Kusini Pemba Region, followed by a house (82.6 percent), mobile phone (71.2 percent) and land or farms (65.9 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 are 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 a house was higher among male-headed households (83.2 percent) than female headed households (81.2 percent). Likewise, 66 percent of all private households owned a piece of land/farm. The ownership of piece of land or farm was 66.8 percent for male-headed households and 63.8 percent for female-headed households. It may further be observed that although a bicycle was owned by 32 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female-headed households (18.6 percent) compared with male-headed households (37.6 percent).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets;; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/Vespa
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	55.7	1.9	71.2	31.7	2.0	5.9
Male headed household	24,516	59.3	2.0	76.3	37.6	2.4	6.9
Female headed household	11,102	47.5	1.5	60.0	18.6	1.2	3.6
Rural	28,587	54.2	1.0	66.9	32.8	1.2	4.4
Urban	7,031	61.7	5.4	88.7	27.2	5.4	11.7
Chake Chake	17,551	53.8	2.4	74.2	33.7	2.7	8.1
Mkoani	18,067	57.5	1.3	68.3	29.8	1.4	3.7

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/Freezer
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	0.1	0.1	14.9	11.6	10.9	3.6
Male headed household	24,516	0.1	0.1	15.7	12.4	11.9	3.8
Female headed household	11,102	0.2	0.1	13.2	10.0	8.6	3.3
Rural	28,587	0.1	0.1	7.7	5.4	9.8	1.1
Urban	7,031	0.1	0.2	44.3	37.0	15.4	13.7
Chake Chake	17,551	0.1	0.1	20.1	16.2	11.2	5.5
Mkoani	18,067	0.1	0.1	9.9	7.2	10.6	1.8

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	10.1	1.7	2.6	0.1
Male headed household	24,516	10.5	1.9	2.9	0.2
Female headed household	11,102	9.1	1.2	1.9	0.1
Rural	28,587	5.3	0.7	1.8	0.1
Urban	7,031	29.5	5.5	5.4	0.2
Chake Chake	17,551	13.3	2.5	1.9	0.1
Mkoani	18,067	7.0	0.9	3.2	0.2

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/Camel	House	Land/Farm
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	0.4	83.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	82.6	65.9
Male headed household	24,516	0.4	84.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	83.2	66.8
Female headed household	11,102	0.5	81.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	81.2	63.8
Rural	28,587	0.5	87.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	85.9	70.7
Urban	7,031	0.3	68.3	2.8	0.6	0.4	69.4	46.3
Chake Chake	17,551	0.5	82.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	80.3	62.4
Mkoani	18,067	0.4	85.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	84.9	69.3

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 14 percent of all households in Kusini Pemba Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) was the most popular social security schemes with 11 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of its household registered in that scheme.

Table 12 14: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Kusini Pemba Region	14.4	0.7	11.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.1
Rural	10.6	0.3	8.06	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.1
Urban	29.6	1.9	24.3	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	2.0
Chake Chake	18.0	0.9	14.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9
Mkoani	10.8	0.4	8.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.2

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

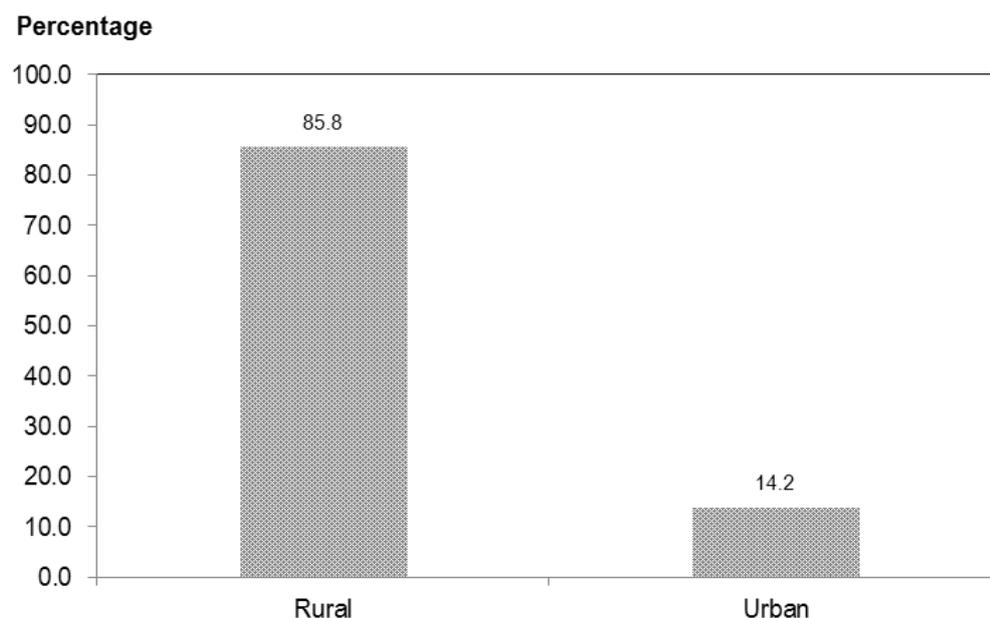
13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 28,252 out of 35,618 households equivalent to 79.3 percent were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Mkoani District (14,918 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 14.2 percent of households (2,270 households) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

Furthermore, the table revealed that Chake Chake District had 76.0 percent of its households involved in agriculture while Mkoani District had 82.6 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	28,252	79.3	85.8	14.2
Chake Chake	17,551	13,334	76.0	80.2	19.8
Mkoani	18,067	14,918	82.6	90.8	9.2

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

Cassava is the main staple food for most households in Kusini Pemba Region. This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (27,385 households) that were engaged in cassava 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Pemba Households	35,618	28,587	7,031
Households Engaged in Agriculture	28,252	24,244	4,008
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	5,302	5,125	177
Household Grows Paddy	22,233	20,328	1,905
Household Grows Cassava	27,385	23,608	3,777
Household Grows Banana	26,129	22,623	3,506
Household Grows Other Crops	10,351	9,382	969

Note: 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 Kusini Pemba 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 35,618 households in Kusini Pemba Region, 51.9 percent (18,471 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 24,244 households (87.7 percent) were in rural areas and 4,008 households (12.3 percent) were in urban.

Furthermore, it was noted that Chake Chake District had 46.5 percent of its households involved in keeping livestock while Mkoani District had 57.0 percent of its households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	18,471	51.9	87.7	12.3
Chake Chake	17,551	8,167	46.5	81.5	18.5
Mkoani	18,067	10,304	57.0	92.7	7.3

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

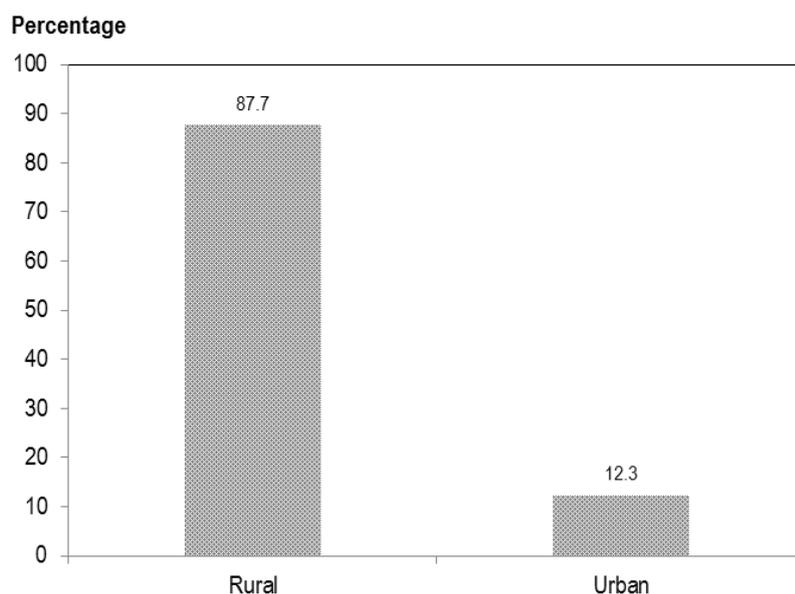


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found that the majority of Kusini Pemba households (16,622 households) were raising poultry.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kusini Pemba Households	35,618	28,587	7,031
Engaged in Raising Livestock	18,471	16,201	2,270
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	7,886	7,358	528
Goats	3,794	3,471	323
Sheep	49	39	10
Poultry	16,622	14,563	2,059

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. Kusini Pemba had a total of 21,792 cattle, out of which 18,677 cattle (86 percent) were kept in male headed households and 3,115 (14 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Kusini Pemba as of the Census night was 218, of which 83 percent (180 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 17 percent (38 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 81 percent of goats (10,770 goats) in Kusini Pemba were kept in male headed households, while 19 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 140,581 poultry owned by households, 77 percent (107,942 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 23 percent (32,639 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

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

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kusini Pemba Region	21,792	13,282	218	140,581	18,677	10,770	180	107,942	3,115	2,512	38	32,639
Chake Chake	9,686	6,128	125	59,562	8,249	5,036	120	46,165	1,437	1,092	5	13,397
Mkoani	12,106	7,154	93	81,019	10,428	5,734	60	61,777	1,678	1,420	33	19,242

Table 13.6 presents the distribution of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 90 percent of the cattle kept in Kusini Pemba (20,268 cattle) are in rural areas.

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

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kusini Pemba Region	21,792	13,282	218	140,581	20,268	11,860	134	120,592	1,524	1,422	84	19,989
Chake Chake	9,686	6,128	125	59,562	8,757	5,011	41	46,675	929	1,117	84	12,887
Mkoani	12,106	7,154	93	81,019	11,511	6,849	93	73,917	595	305	-	7,102

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Kusini Pemba Region. 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 35,618 households in Kusini Pemba, only 255 households (0.7 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 84 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 16 percent were in urban areas.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming		
			Total Households	Rural	Urban
Kusini Pemba Region	35,618	255	0.7	84.3	15.7
Chake Chake	17,551	104	0.6	73.1	26.9
Mkoani	18,067	151	0.8	92.1	7.9

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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		FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
A: IDENTIFICATION											
Region		District		Ward/Shehia		Village/Street		EA		HOUSEHOLD NO.	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
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 beifida	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
1	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						
2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						
3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						
4	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						
5	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						
6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						
7	1	2	1	2	3	4	5						

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS							
PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY							
(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?							
Yes = 1		<input type="checkbox"/>		IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E			
No = 2							
IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS				<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Martenal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS			
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2	
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	
1	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
3	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
5	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
6	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire						<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" 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)																																												
<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
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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		<input type="checkbox"/>		IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G					
No = 2									
						M		F	
34) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?						<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
35) In which country are they living?									
CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK									
1 st HH Member		<input type="text"/>		6 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>			
2 nd HH Member		<input type="text"/>		7 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>			
3 rd HH Member		<input type="text"/>		8 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>			
4 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>		9 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>			
5 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>		10 th HH Member		<input type="text"/>			
IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE									<input type="checkbox"/>
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									
1 st HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>		6 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>			
2 nd HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>		7 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>			
3 rd HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>		8 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>			
4 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>		9 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>			
5 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>		10 th HH Member		<input type="checkbox"/>			

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS			
37) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds?			
Yes = 1	<input type="text"/>	IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H, MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED	
No = 2	<input type="text"/>		
			Fund
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		<input type="text"/>
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		<input type="text"/>
Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		<input type="text"/>
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		<input type="text"/>
Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		<input type="text"/>
Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		<input type="text"/>
National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		<input type="text"/>
Other Funds	=8		<input type="text"/>
H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD			
Males		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Females		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED		Day	Month
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
NAME OF SUPERVISOR	<input type="text"/>		
DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE		Day	Month
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

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

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY						
(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2					<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>	IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G
RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS			<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female?	How old was the deceased at the time of death?	What was the cause of death?	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
	Male =1 Female =2	WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Martenal Death = 6 Other = 7	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 style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
3	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
5	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
6	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
7	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
8	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire						

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)																																																														
<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes		No		Maize	1		2		Paddy	1		2		Cassava	1		2		Banana	1		2		Other Crops	1		2		<input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Cattle</td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td></td> <td></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> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cattle								Goats								Sheep								Poultry								<input type="checkbox"/>
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Poultry																																																																		

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																				
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input type="checkbox"/>																																					
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	M	F			Males <table style="margin-left: 20px;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																
M	F																																				
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="margin-left: 20px;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																																				
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input type="checkbox"/>																																					
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																					
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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%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 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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