

The United Republic of Tanzania



Kaskazini Pemba Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

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

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Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Kaskazini Pemba Region

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Ministry of Finance
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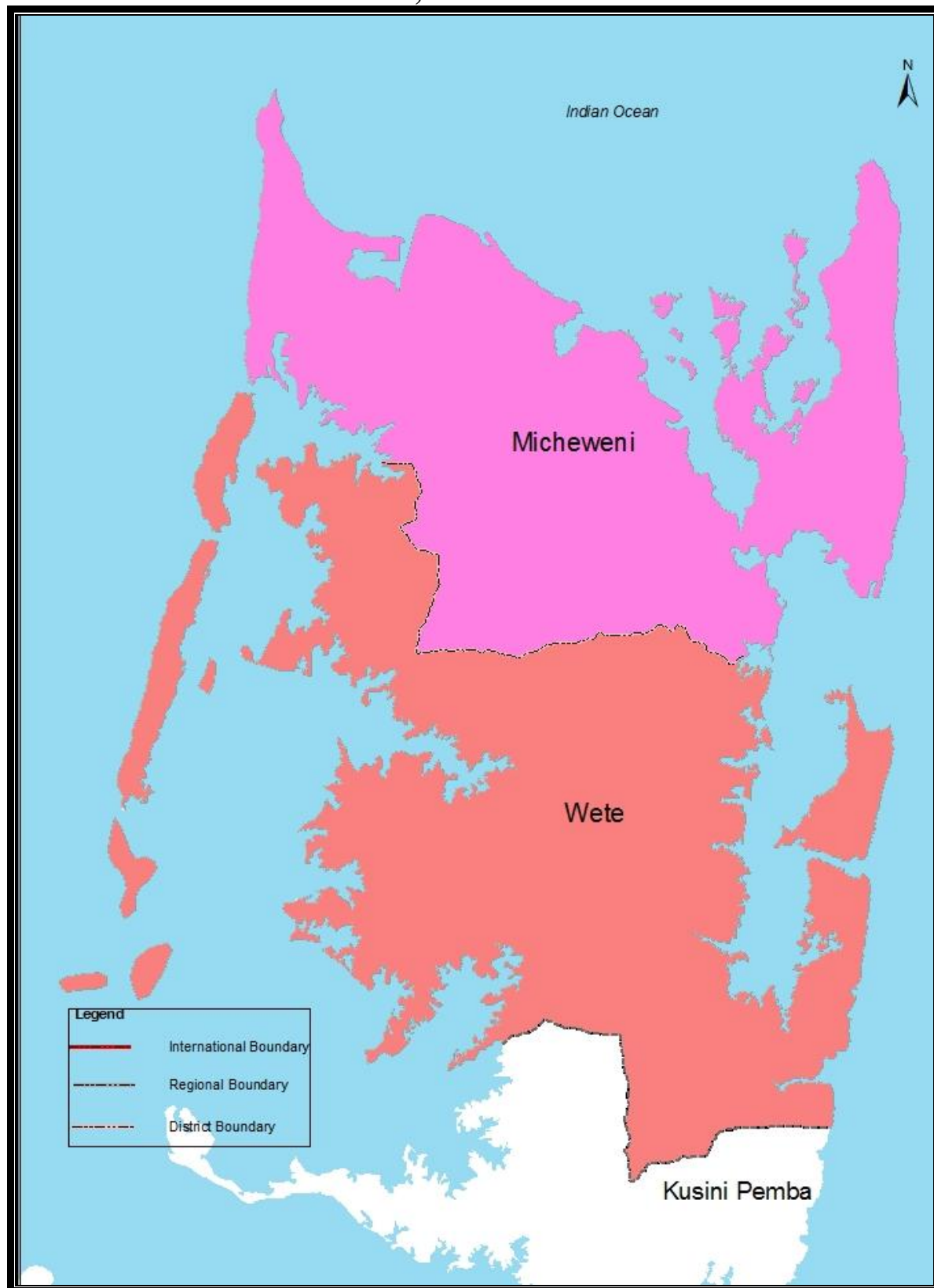
and

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Zanzibar

March, 2016



KASKAZINI 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.

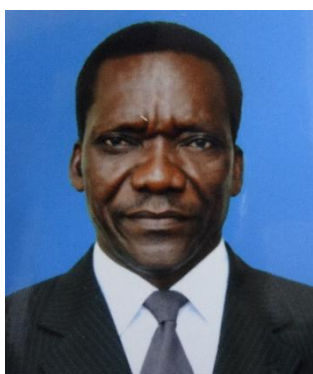
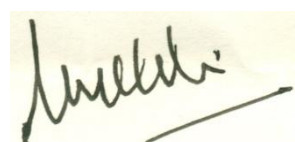
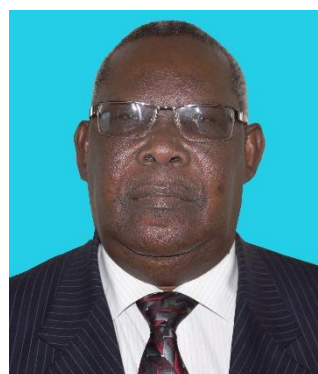
The 2012 PHC is unique in the sense that the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 for Zanzibar, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty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

Executive Summary

The Kaskazini 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.

Kaskazini 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 Kaskazini Pemba population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Kaskazini Pemba had a population of 0.2 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 95. Population of Kaskazini Pemba is growing at a rate of 1.3 percent annually, representing an increase of about 14 percent over 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Kaskazini Pemba region will double in the next 52 years. Kaskazini Pemba population is predominantly rural with 81 percent of total population living in Rural Areas.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Kaskazini Pemba was 1.3 percent while the population growth rate of rural was 1.1 percent and 2.5 percent for the urban population. The average annual growth rate of Kaskazini Pemba decreased from 2.1 percent during the 1988-2002 to 1.3 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Kaskazini Pemba region. It highlights on the deficiencies associated with age and sex reporting in most developing countries including Tanzania. Observation on the 2012 PHC data shows that the data is affected by misreporting of age and sex. Evidence shows strong preference for ages ending in digits “0” and “5”, and avoidance of ages ending in digits “1”, “3” and “9”. Age misreporting is generally higher among females compared to males.

The Chapter also gives population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with 48 percent of the population in Kaskazini Pemba region is aged below 15 years, and three (3) percent is aged 65 years and above.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Kaskazini Pemba region had a total of 39,408 private households, out of which 32,217 (82 percent) were in rural areas and 7,191 (18 percent) were in urban areas. One third (32 percent) of households in Kaskazini Pemba region were headed by females. Percentage of households in urban areas increased from 5.7 in 2002 Census to 18.2 in 2012. Average household size was 5.3 persons per household. Rural households with an average household size of 5.3 persons per household were slightly lower than urban households (5.4 persons per household). Moreover, female headed households were more than twice as big as those headed by males. Average number of persons per household in female headed households was 8.4 compared to 3.8 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Kaskazini Pemba region, Sixty (60 percent) of the people 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 25.4 years for males and 22.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 26.8 years in 2002 to 25.4 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 21.0 years in 2002 and 22.3 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanians. Majority of foreigners were from Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Mozambique and USA.

Information on birth registration shows that, more than half (54 percent) of Kaskazini 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 Kaskazini Pemba region and 95 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that less than one (0.38) percent of population below 18 years of age had both parents dead. Internationally and in the Tanzanian context, an “orphan” is a person who has lost one or both of his or her parents. By that broad definition, five (5) percent of the populations were orphans. Incidences of orphan-hood were highest in urban areas (6.2 percent) than in rural areas (4.9 percent).

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight. The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diaspora. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that at least one (1.3) percent of total private households in Kaskazini Pemba region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad, and that Kaskazini Pemba region has 1,815 diaspora among 16,039 Tanzania Zanzibar Diasporas in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya and Great Britain (28 percent). On remittances, results show that 34 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 Kaskazini Pemba region (i.e. literacy among population aged 5 years and above) was 65 percent. Literacy rate was highest among those aged between 10 and 24 years and was also higher among the urban population (83 percent) than the rural population (60 percent). Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 68 percent and was higher in urban areas (86 percent) than in rural areas (63 percent). Adult literacy for males (75 percent) was significantly higher than that of females (61 percent). Adult literacy rates were higher in Wete District (78 percent) compared with Micheweni District (56 percent).

Generally, literacy increased from 49 percent in 2002 to 65 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 52 percent in 2002 to 68 in 2012.

Census results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 59 percent in 2002 to 76 in 2012. NER was higher in urban areas (92 percent) than in rural areas (72 percent). Female NER (78 percent) was higher than that of males (74 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Wete District (85.3 percent) compared with Micheweni District (66.5 percent). At least nine in every ten (98 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 (113.9 percent) compared to rural areas (94.5 percent). There were slight differences in gross enrolment between sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The 2012 PHC collected information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above. Chapter Ten shows that 43 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night. Results also indicate that four percent of population was unemployed. There was no significant difference observed with current activity where results show that 42 percent of the population was employed. Results further reveal that 53 percent of employed persons were engaged in agriculture. Main occupation for the majority of working Kaskazini Pemba resident was farming (52 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 two (2) percent of Kaskazini Pemba region population. Albinism (0.02 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 87 percent of the population was living in privately owned houses, percentage of households living in their own houses was higher in rural areas (90 percent) compared to rural areas (72 percent). Twenty two (50) percent of house owners had no legal right over the land where the house was built where 20 percent of land ownership was customary. The 2012 PHC also collected information on building material of the main house. Results show that, majority (56 percent) of households had used iron sheet as the main roofing material. Usage of iron sheets was very high in urban areas whereby 80 percent of all households had iron sheets roofs compared to 51 percent in rural areas. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (55 percent) of households in Kaskazini Pemba region had used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (44 percent). More

than half (56 percent) of all private households in Kaskazini Pemba region had their houses' wall built of Poles and Mud, followed by Cement bricks (21 percent). On room occupancy, results show that 48 percent of the households in Kaskazini Pemba region had three rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, only 71 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (21.9 percent had water piped into their houses, 12.4 percent piped into the yard and 37.0 percent used public tap). In urban areas the percentage of households using piped water was 90 compared to 67 in rural areas.

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Kaskazini Pemba region is uncommon, one (1.0) percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (96 percent) used wood-fuel 86 percent firewood and 11 percent charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 18 percent of all households used electricity for lighting and 78 percent used kerosene (in wick lamps, lantern or chimney) for lighting. The main source of energy for lighting in urban areas was electricity (54 percent) compared to kerosene in wick lamps and lantern/Chimney (85 percent) for rural areas. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 7 percent in 2002 to 18 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, More than half (52) percent of the households in Kaskazini Pemba Region had no toilet facilities, followed by flush/pour to covered pit (17 percent). The main method of refuse disposal used by the majority of households (88 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 by private households were house (85 percent each), followed by hand hoe (80 percent), mobile phone (71 percent) and land or farms (63 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in Rural than in Urban Areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons were higher in Urban than in Rural Areas.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that 67 percent of all private households in Kaskazini Pemba region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, more households in rural areas (87 percent) while in urban areas (13 percent), 46 percent of all private households in Kaskazini 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 (0.6 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity.

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

Indicator	Kaskazini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	211,732	100.0	172,409	100.0	39,323	100.0
Male	103,222	48.8	84,489	49.0	18,733	47.6
Female	108,510	51.2	87,920	51.0	20,590	52.4
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	1.3	-	1.1	-	2.5
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	37,317	17.6	31,010	18.0	6,307	16.0
Male	18,901	18.3	15,753	18.6	3,148	16.8
Female	18,416	17.0	15,257	17.4	3,159	15.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	101,155	47.8	83,597	48.5	17,558	44.7
Male	51,507	49.9	42,858	50.7	8,649	46.2
Female	49,648	45.8	40,739	46.3	8,909	43.3
Young Population (0–17 years)	115,783	54.7	95,352	55.3	20,431	52.0
Male	58,840	57.0	48,761	57.7	10,079	53.8
Female	56,943	52.5	46,591	53.0	10,352	50.3
Elderly Population (60+ years)	10,483	5.0	8,807	5.1	1,676	4.3
Male	5,717	5.5	4,823	5.7	894	4.8
Female	4,766	4.4	3,984	4.5	782	3.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	6,624	3.1	5,621	3.3	1,003	2.6
Male	3,592	3.5	3,082	3.6	510	2.7
Female	3,032	2.8	2,539	2.9	493	2.4
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	39,408	100.0	32,217	81.8	7,191	18.2
Male Headed Households	26,658	67.7	21,913	68.0	4,745	66.0
Female Headed Households	12,750	32.4	10,304	32.0	2,446	34.0
Average Household Size ¹	-	5.3	-	5.3	-	5.4
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.8	-	3.8	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	8.5	-	8.5	-	8.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Married	65,164	59.6	53,369	60.7	11,795	55.3
Never Married	37,274	34.1	29,244	33.2	8,030	37.6
Living Together	433	0.4	341	0.4	92	0.4
Separated	136	0.1	105	0.1	31	0.1
Divorced	3,812	3.5	2,933	3.3	879	4.1
Widowed	2,503	2.3	1,995	2.3	508	2.4
Citizenship and Birth Registration						
Citizenship:						
Tanzanians	211,479	99.9	172,270	99.9	39,209	99.7

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

Indicator	Kaskazini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Tanzanians	253	0.1	139	0.1	114	0.3
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	113,871	54.3	84,820	49.6	29,051	74.9
Population with Birth Notification	23,287	11.1	20,964	12.3	2,323	6.0
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	5,946	5.2	4,678	4.9	1,268	6.2
Male	3,067	5.3	2,464	5.1	603	6.0
Female	2,878	5.1	2,215	4.8	665	6.5
Diaspora						
Total	1,815	0.9	630	0.4	1,185	3.1
Male	1,053	1.0	432	0.5	621	3.4
Female	762	0.7	198	0.2	564	2.8
Literacy and Education						
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	172,735	64.6	140,205	60.3	32,530	83.0
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	73,938	67.6	55,534	63.1	18,404	86.3
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	33,618	83.9	26,042	81.1	7,576	95.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	51,319	78.0	39,162	74.2	12,157	93.1
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	33,232	75.8	26,004	72.3	7,228	91.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	42,971	98.0	33,991	94.5	8,980	113.9
Highest Level of Educational Attained						
Total Number of Graduate	29,506	100.0	19,986	100.0	9,520	100.0
Primary School	3,193	11.0	2,253	11.0	940	10.0
Training after Primary	160	0.5	116	0.6	44	0.5
Secondary School	24,550	83.2	16,655	83.3	7,895	82.9
Training after Secondary	744	2.5	460	2.3	284	3.0
University and Others	859	2.9	502	2.5	357	3.8
Economic Activity						
Legislators Administrators and Managers	823	1.4	574	1.2	249	2.5
Professionals	1,407	2.4	881	1.8	526	5.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,258	3.9	1,526	3.2	733	7.3
Clerks	842	1.5	419	0.9	424	4.2
Small Business Managers	497	0.9	300	0.6	197	2.0
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	3,716	6.4	1,920	4.0	1,796	17.8
Street Vendors and Related Workers	893	1.5	493	1.0	400	4.0
Crafts and Related Workers	4,054	7.0	2,379	5.0	1,674	16.6
Farmers	30,308	52.4	28,276	59.1	2,032	20.2
Livestock Keepers	574	1.0	503	1.1	71	0.7
Fishermen	7,159	12.4	6,791	14.2	368	3.7
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	645	1.1	354	0.7	291	2.9
Elementary Occupations	3,779	6.5	2,756	5.8	1,023	10.2
Others	827	1.4	553	1.2	274	2.7
Disability						
Type of Disability						
Albinism	47	0.02	38	0.02	9	0.06
Seeing	3,684	1.76	2,898	1.72	786	5.19
Hearing	2,656	1.27	2,202	1.31	454	3.00
Walking	1,919	0.91	1,501	0.89	418	2.76
Remembering	1,915	0.91	1,487	0.88	428	2.83

Indicator	Kaskazini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Self-Care	1,452	0.69	1,207	0.72	245	1.62
Other Disability	33	0.02	30	0.02	3	0.02
Housing Conditions						
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	34,156	86.7	28,997	90.0	5,159	71.7
Living without Paying any Rent	3,780	9.6	2,864	8.9	916	12.7
Rented Privately	987	2.5	230	0.7	757	10.5
Rented by Employer	105	0.3	13	0.0	91	1.3
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	143	0.4	37	0.1	107	1.5
Owned by Employer (Free)	190	0.5	64	0.2	126	1.8
Owned by Employer (Rent)	47	0.1	11	0.0	36	0.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Stones	7,098	18.0	6,258	19.4	840	11.7
Cement Bricks	8,427	21.4	3,843	11.9	4,584	63.7
Sundried Bricks	1,305	3.3	1,132	3.5	174	2.4
Baked Bricks	214	0.5	136	0.4	78	1.1
Timber	21	0.1	19	0.1	2	0.0
Timber and Iron Sheets	69	0.2	62	0.2	7	0.1
Poles and Mud	21,917	55.6	20,426	63.4	1,491	20.7
Grass	354	0.9	340	1.1	14	0.2
Tent	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Earth/Sand	21,584	54.8	20,114	62.4	1,470	20.4
Non Earth	17,795	45.2	12,076	37.5	5,717	79.5
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	22,151	56.2	16,414	50.9	5,737	79.8
Grass/Leaves	16,225	41.2	15,195	47.2	1,030	14.3
Mud and Leaves	428	1.1	392	1.2	37	0.5
Others	604.0	1.5	217	0.7	388	5.4
Household Amenities						
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Kerosene	30,524	77.5	27,373	85.0	3,151	43.8
Electricity	6,986	17.7	3,135	9.7	3,850	53.5
Others	1,899	4.8	1,710	5.3	190	2.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	33,894	86.0	30,106	93.4	3,789	52.7
Charcoal	4,193	10.6	1,098	3.4	3,095	43.0
Kerosene	692	1.8	649	2.0	44	0.6
Electricity	491	1.2	276	0.9	215	3.0
Others	138	0.4	88	0.3	49	0.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	28,085	71.3	21,584	67.0	6,502	90.4
Other Protected Sources	2,028	5.1	1,790	5.6	238	3.3
Unprotected Sources	9,294	23.6	8,845	27.5	449	6.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	9,037	22.9	5,090	15.8	3,947	54.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	1,002	2.5	838	2.6	164	2.3
Pit Latrine	8,732	22.2	6,275	19.5	2,456	34.2
Others	70	0.2	64	0.2	6	0.1

Indicator	Kaskazini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No Facility	20,567	52.2	19,949	61.9	618	8.6
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	377	1.0	28	0.1	349	4.9
Burnt	2,762	7.0	2,267	7.0	496	6.9
Roadside Dumping	118	0.3	54	0.2	64	0.9
Burying/Pit	1,426	3.6	949	2.9	477	6.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	34,725	88.1	28,920	89.8	5,805	80.7
Ownership of Household Assets						
Radio	22,559	57.2	17,913	55.6	4,646	64.6
Mobile Phone	27,952	70.9	21,700	67.4	6,252	86.9
Hand Hoe	31,465	79.8	26,810	83.2	4,655	64.7
Television	4,619	11.7	1,701	5.3	2,917	40.6
Land or Farm	25,001	63.4	21,718	67.4	3,283	45.7
House	33,346	84.6	28,303	87.9	5,043	70.1
Bicycle	18,591	47.2	15,280	47.4	3,311	46.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	2,263	5.7	1,433	4.4	830	11.5
Power Tiller	179	0.5	140	0.4	39	0.5
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	117	0.3	41	0.1	76	1.1
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	168	0.4	84	0.3	84	1.2
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	3,439	8.7	2,096	6.5	1,343	18.7
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	38	0.1	16	0.0	22	0.3
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	256	0.6	117	0.4	139	1.9
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	14	0.0	8	0.0	6	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 the Tanzania National Ageing Policy, an elderly is an individual who is 60 years and above.

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

Average Household Size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households 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 a certified copy of representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter One

Overview of the 2012 Population and Housing Census

1.1 What is a Population Census?

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

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

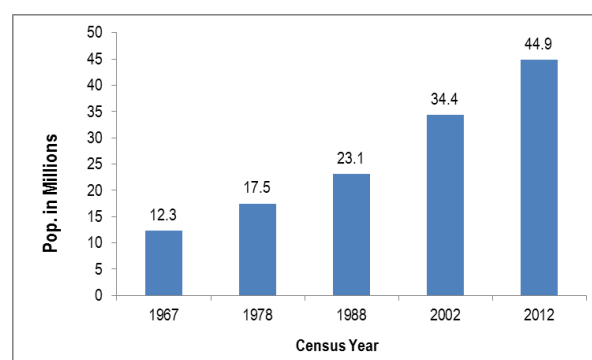
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

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



1.2 Objective of the 2012 PHC

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

1.3 Preparations for the 2012 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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



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

1.3.2 Census Organization

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

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

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

region and district. They were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their respective regions and districts. Members of these committees also included representatives of main religious institutions in their respective regions and districts.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

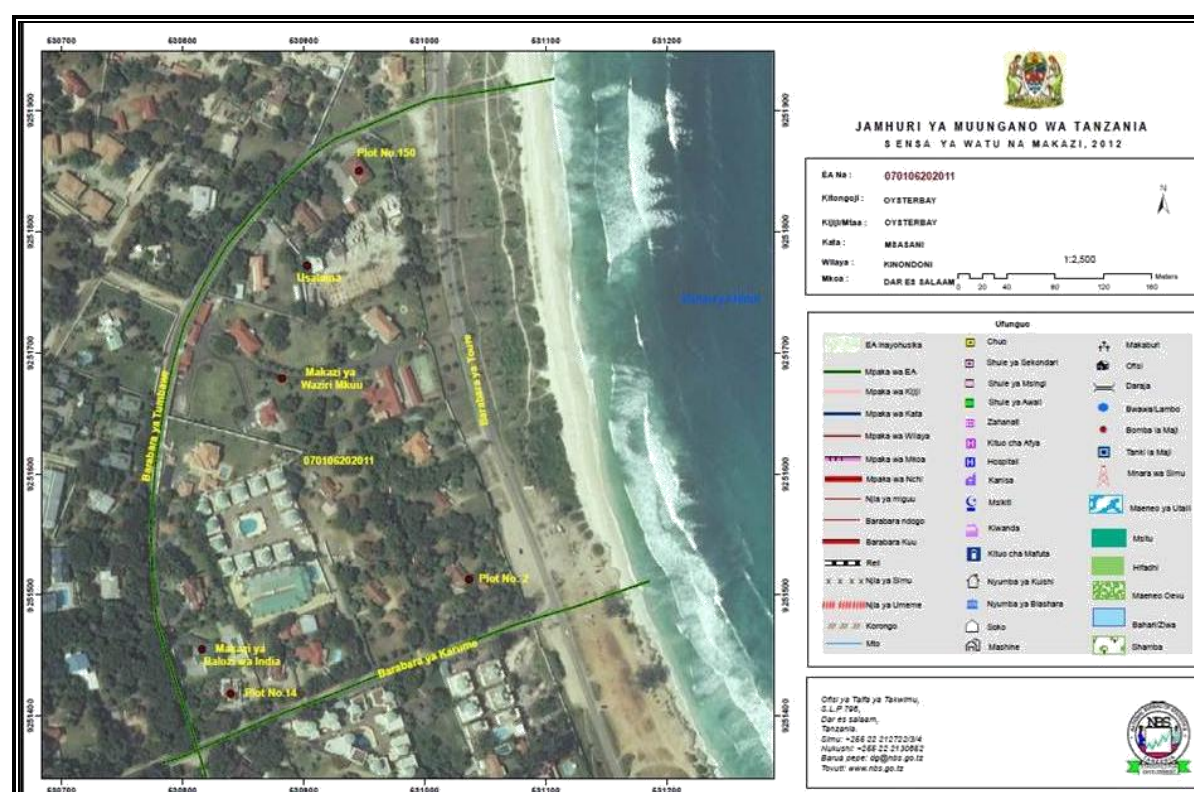
The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from higher learning institutions and national MDAs. The 2012 PHC questionnaires incorporated topics of previous censuses for comparison purposes, added new topics to cater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

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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



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

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

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

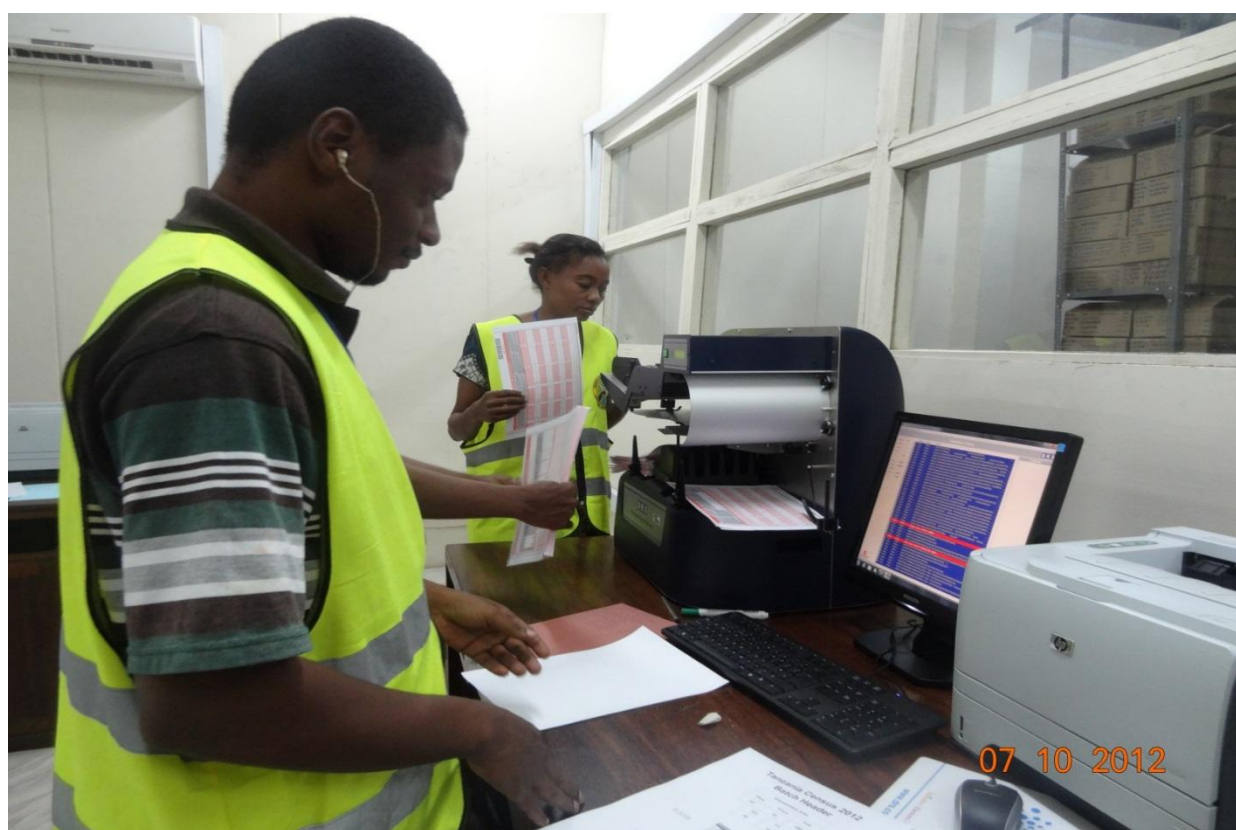
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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 and the population

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Enumerated Population by Record Type

The 2012 PHC was conducted on the basis of the place a person slept on the Census night (*de facto*). Table 2.1 shows enumerated population by record type in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the smallest number of people was found in Orphanage Centres (28 people) while in urban areas; it was Homeless People Centres (1 person).

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

Record type	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	211,732	100.00	172,409	100.00	39,323	100.00
Private Households	209,802	99.09	171,023	99.20	38,779	98.62
Special Institutions	200	0.09	61	0.04	139	0.35
Inmates Institutions	2	0.00	-	-	2	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	107	0.05	87	0.05	20	0.05
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	1	0.00	-	-	1	0.00
Travellers/In transit	10	0.00	-	-	10	0.03
Health Institutions/Facilities	107	0.05	-	-	107	0.27
Educational Institutions	57	0.03	-	-	57	0.14
Orphanage Centres	35	0.02	28	0.02	7	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	1,411	0.67	1,210	0.70	201	0.51

Table 2.1 shows that majority of the population was enumerated in private households. Out of 211,732 persons in Kaskazini Pemba Region, 209,802 (99.09 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Moreover, results show that, in rural areas, the persons who were enumerated in private households (171,023 persons) were more than twice those in urban areas (38,779 persons).

Table 2.2 shows that majority of the enumerated population in the private households were females (107,659 persons) compared to male population (102,143 persons).

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

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	211,732	100.00	103,222	100.00	108,510	100.00
Private Households	209,802	99.09	102,143	98.95	107,659	99.22
Special Institutions	200	0.09	186	0.18	14	0.01
Inmates Institutions	2	0.00	2	0.00	-	-
Hotel and Tourist Camps	107	0.05	68	0.07	39	0.04
Refugee Camps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homeless People	1	0.00	1	0.00	-	-
Travellers/In transit	10	0.00	10	0.01	-	-
Health Institutions/Facilities	107	0.05	33	0.03	74	0.07
Educational Institutions	57	0.03	55	0.05	2	0.00
Orphanage Centres	35	0.02	13	0.01	22	0.02
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	1,411	0.67	711	0.69	700	0.65

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.3 shows that the total population of Kaskazini Pemba Region in 2012 was 0.2 million. Out of that, 81.4 percent (0.1 million) were residing in rural areas and 18.6 percent (0.03 million) resided in urban areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Kaskazini Pemba Region was 1.3 percent. In rural areas, the population growth rate was 1.1 percent while in urban areas the population growth rate was 2.5 percent. The average annual growth rate of Kaskazini Pemba Region decreased from 2.1 percent during the 1988-2002 to 1.3 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal period.

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

Administrative Unit	Population Size			Changes 1988-2002 (Percentage)	Changes 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 1988 -2002 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2012 (Years)
	1988	2002	2012					
Kaskazini Pemba Region	137,189	185,326	211,732	35.1	14.2	2.1	1.3	52.0
Rural	109,116	154,747	172,409	41.8	11.4	2.5	1.1	64.1
Urban	28,073	30,579	39,323	8.9	28.6	0.6	2.5	27.6

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary between the two districts. Micheweni District recorded a higher growth rate of 2.2 percent than Wete District (0.6 percent).

Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

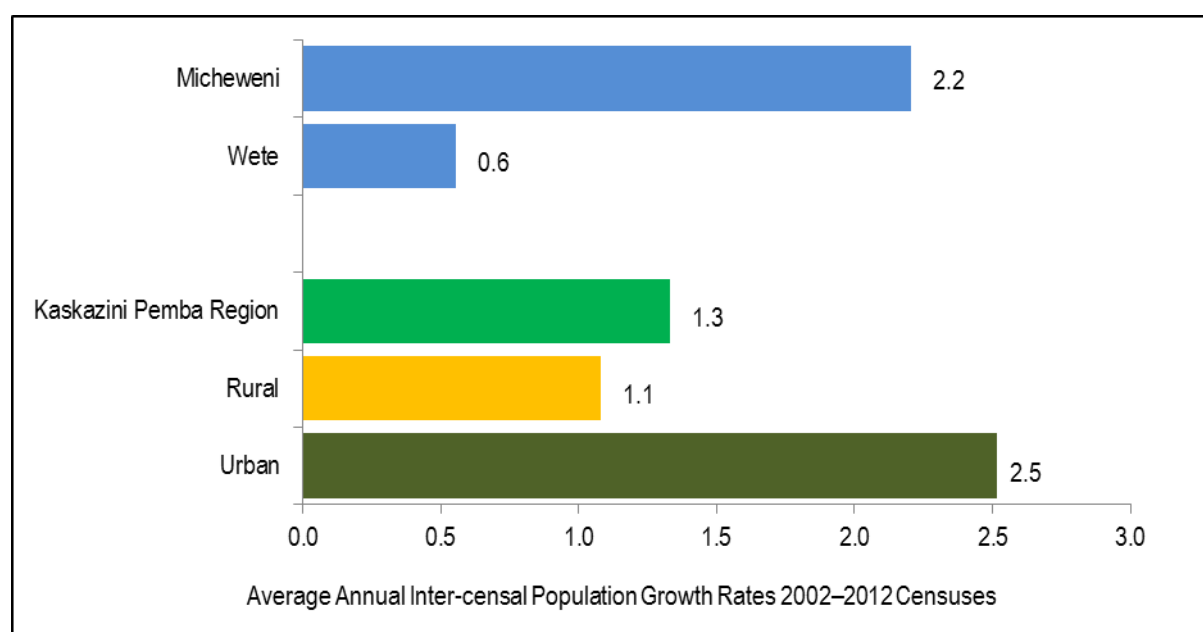


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate of Kaskazini Pemba Region decreased from 2.6 percent in 1978/88 to 1.3 percent in 2002/2012 inter-censal period.

Figure 2.2: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 1978–2012 Censuses

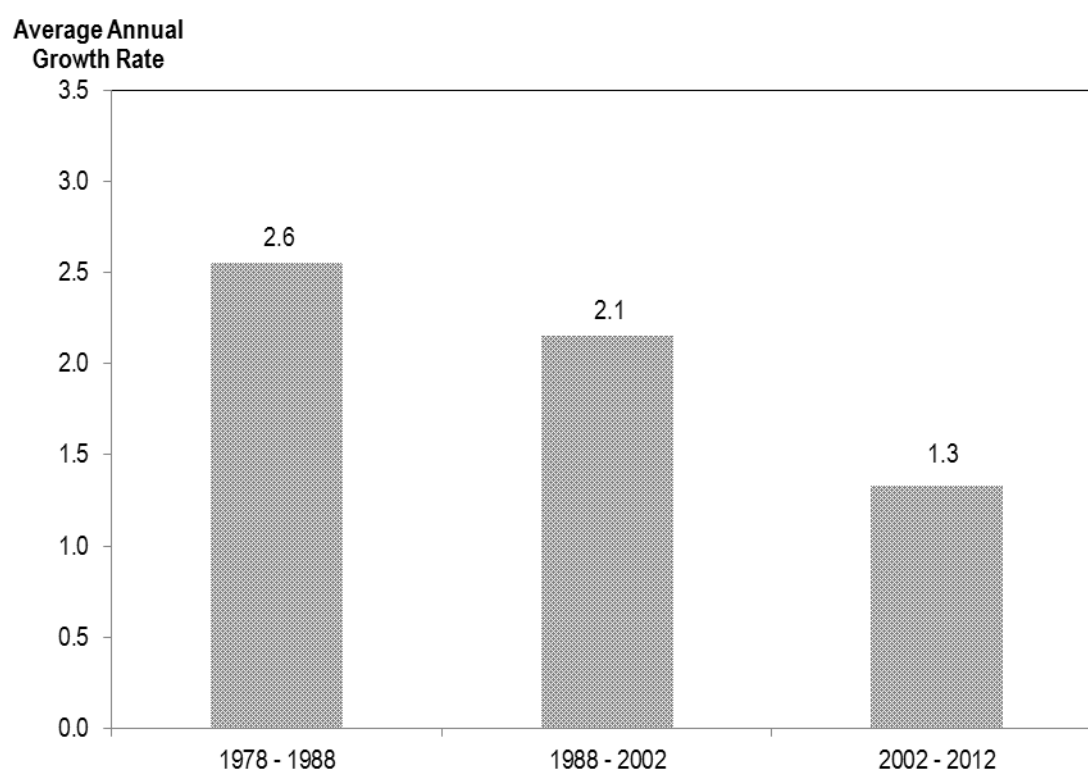


Table 2.4 indicates that the total population of Kaskazini Pemba Region increased by 14.2 percent between 2002 and 2012 Census. However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Kaskazini Pemba Region increased by 35.1 percent. Population increase was recorded in all the two districts of Kaskazini Pemba Region from 2002 to 2012 Census; a larger population change was recorded in Micheweni District (24.7 percent) while Wete District recorded a smaller increase (5.7 percent).

Table 2.4: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	137,189	185,326	211,732	35.1	14.2	2.1	1.3	32.3	52.0
Rural	109,116	154,747	172,409	41.8	11.4	2.5	1.1	27.8	64.1
Urban	28,073	30,579	39,323	8.9	28.6	0.6	2.5	113.5	27.6
Wete	76,125	102,060	107,916	34.1	5.7	2.1	0.6	33.1	124.2
Micheweni	61,064	83,266	103,816	36.4	24.7	2.2	2.2	31.3	31.4

Table 2.5 shows Population Distribution by District and Rural-Urban areas in Kaskazini Pemba Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with a larger proportion of population was Wete District with 51.0 percent (107,916 persons) and Micheweni District recorded a smaller proportion of population of 49.0 percent (103,816).

Moreover, results show that the proportion of population in rural areas (172,409 persons) was more than thrice that of urban areas (39,323 persons).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	211,732	100.0	172,409	100.0	39,323	100.0
Wete	107,916	51.0	76,044	44.1	31,872	81.1
Micheweni	103,816	49.0	96,365	55.9	7,451	18.9

Table 2.6 presents Population Distribution by District for Rural and Urban Areas of Kaskazini Pemba Region between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show that the population in rural areas increased from 0.15 million in 2002 to 0.17 million in 2012, an increase of 11.4 percent between 2002 and 2012 Censuses. At the same period, urban population increased from 0.30 million in 2002 to 0.39 million in 2012, an increase of 28.6 percent.

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

District/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012	Population size		Percentage Change 2002–2012
	2002	2012		2002	2012	
Kaskazini Pemba Region	154,747	172,409	11.4	30,579	39,323	28.6
Wete	77,077	76,044	- 1.3	24,983	31,872	27.6
Micheweni	77,670	96,365	24.1	5,596	7,451	33.1

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, and age preferences. As was the case with the previous censuses in Tanzania, the 2012 Census information on age and sex was collected using both short and long questionnaires. All persons who spent the Census night in the country were asked to state their sex and age in completed years.

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

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

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratios 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 Kaskazini Pemba Region was 95 males for every 100 females, for Kaskazini Pemba rural, it was 96 and for Kaskazini Pemba urban it was 91 which indicate an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged below 14 years and 50 years and above was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups. Sex ratio was above 100 in Kaskazini Pemba rural for population aged below 14 years and 55 years and above. On the other hand, Kaskazini Pemba urban sex ratios were more than 100 for population aged 50 to 69 years and 75 years and above.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	211,732	100.0	103,222	100.0	108,510	100.0	95.1
0–4	37,317	17.6	18,901	18.3	18,416	17.0	102.6
5–9	34,002	16.1	17,452	16.9	16,550	15.3	105.5
10–14	29,836	14.1	15,154	14.7	14,682	13.5	103.2
15–19	24,083	11.4	11,731	11.4	12,352	11.4	95.0
20–24	16,385	7.7	7,342	7.1	9,043	8.3	81.2
25–29	12,240	5.8	5,555	5.4	6,685	6.2	83.1
30–34	10,118	4.8	4,609	4.5	5,509	5.1	83.7
35–39	9,649	4.6	4,114	4.0	5,535	5.1	74.3
40–44	8,326	3.9	3,506	3.4	4,820	4.4	72.7
45–49	8,937	4.2	3,653	3.5	5,284	4.9	69.1
50–54	6,633	3.1	3,352	3.2	3,281	3.0	102.2
55–59	3,723	1.8	2,136	2.1	1,587	1.5	134.6
60–64	3,859	1.8	2,125	2.1	1,734	1.6	122.5
65–69	2,029	1.0	1,093	1.1	936	0.9	116.8
70–74	2,174	1.0	1,165	1.1	1,009	0.9	115.5
75–79	915	0.4	534	0.5	381	0.4	140.2
80+	1,506	0.7	800	0.8	706	0.7	113.3

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Total	172,409	100.0	84,489	100.0	87,920	100.0	96.1
0–4	31,010	18.0	15,753	18.6	15,257	17.4	103.3
5–9	28,332	16.4	14,632	17.3	13,700	15.6	106.8
10–14	24,255	14.1	12,473	14.8	11,782	13.4	105.9
15–19	19,410	11.3	9,479	11.2	9,931	11.3	95.4
20–24	13,006	7.5	5,843	6.9	7,163	8.1	81.6
25–29	9,704	5.6	4,404	5.2	5,300	6.0	83.1
30–34	7,993	4.6	3,607	4.3	4,386	5.0	82.2
35–39	7,788	4.5	3,320	3.9	4,468	5.1	74.3
40–44	6,708	3.9	2,839	3.4	3,869	4.4	73.4
45–49	6,972	4.0	2,906	3.4	4,066	4.6	71.5
50–54	5,360	3.1	2,664	3.2	2,696	3.1	98.8
55–59	3,064	1.8	1,746	2.1	1,318	1.5	132.5
60–64	3,186	1.8	1,741	2.1	1,445	1.6	120.5
65–69	1,726	1.0	939	1.1	787	0.9	119.3
70–74	1,815	1.1	986	1.2	829	0.9	118.9
75–79	782	0.5	466	0.6	316	0.4	147.5
80+	1,298	0.8	691	0.8	607	0.7	113.8

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	39,323	100.0	18,733	100.0	20,590	100.0	91.0
0–4	6,307	16.0	3,148	16.8	3,159	15.3	99.7
5–9	5,670	14.4	2,820	15.1	2,850	13.8	98.9
10–14	5,581	14.2	2,681	14.3	2,900	14.1	92.4
15–19	4,673	11.9	2,252	12.0	2,421	11.8	93.0
20–24	3,379	8.6	1,499	8.0	1,880	9.1	79.7
25–29	2,536	6.4	1,151	6.1	1,385	6.7	83.1
30–34	2,125	5.4	1,002	5.3	1,123	5.5	89.2
35–39	1,861	4.7	794	4.2	1,067	5.2	74.4
40–44	1,618	4.1	667	3.6	951	4.6	70.1
45–49	1,965	5.0	747	4.0	1,218	5.9	61.3
50–54	1,273	3.2	688	3.7	585	2.8	117.6
55–59	659	1.7	390	2.1	269	1.3	145.0
60–64	673	1.7	384	2.0	289	1.4	132.9
65–69	303	0.8	154	0.8	149	0.7	103.4
70–74	359	0.9	179	1.0	180	0.9	99.4
75–79	133	0.3	68	0.4	65	0.3	104.6
80+	208	0.5	109	0.6	99	0.5	110.1

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

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

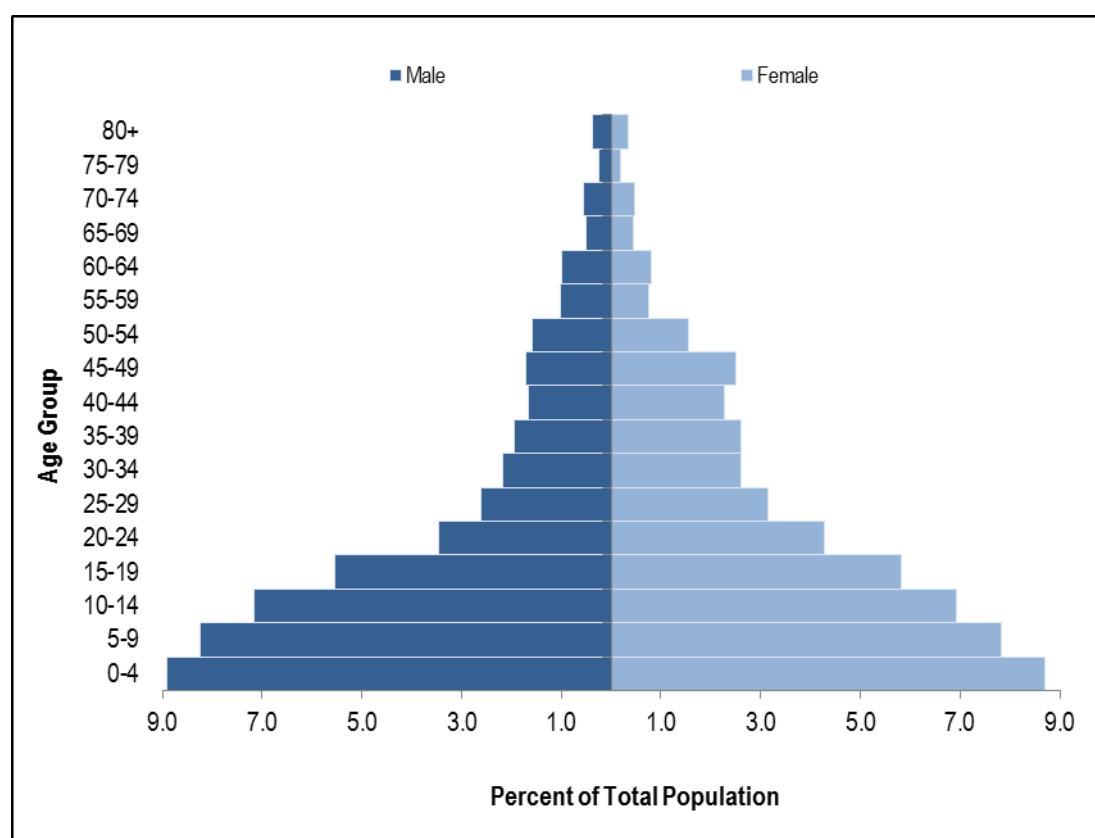


Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2012 Census

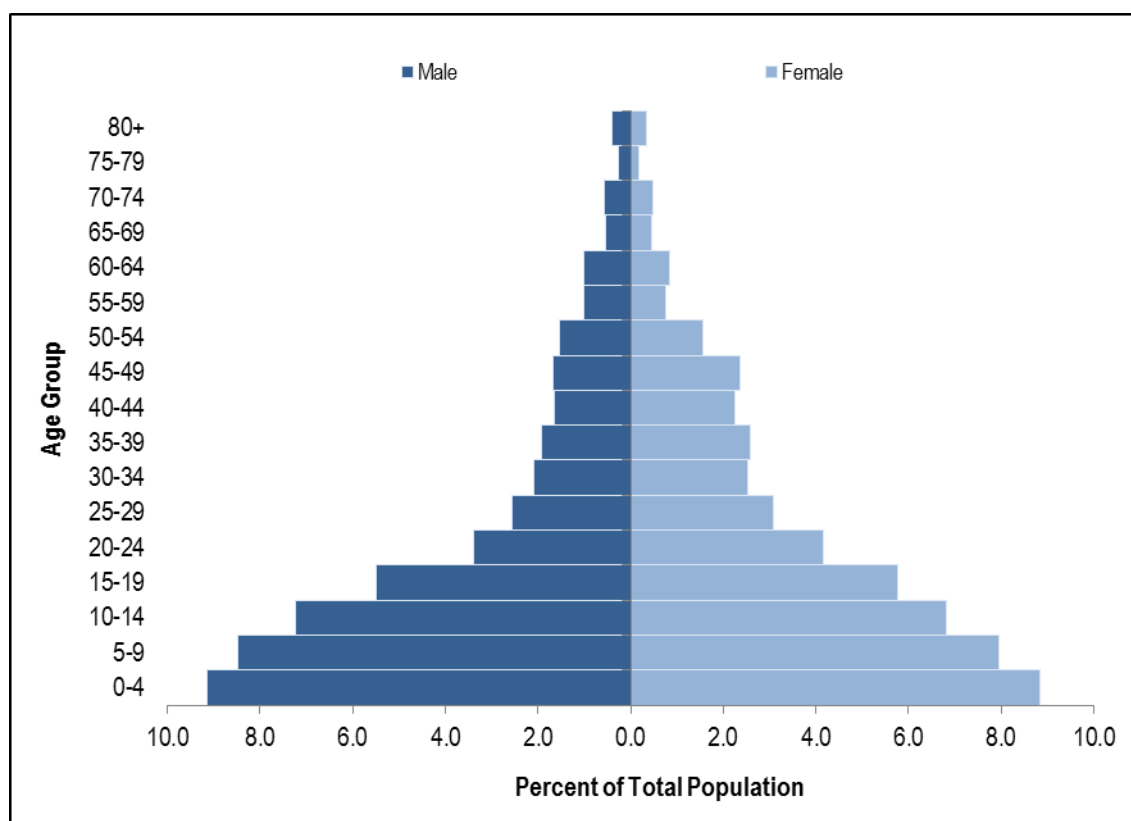
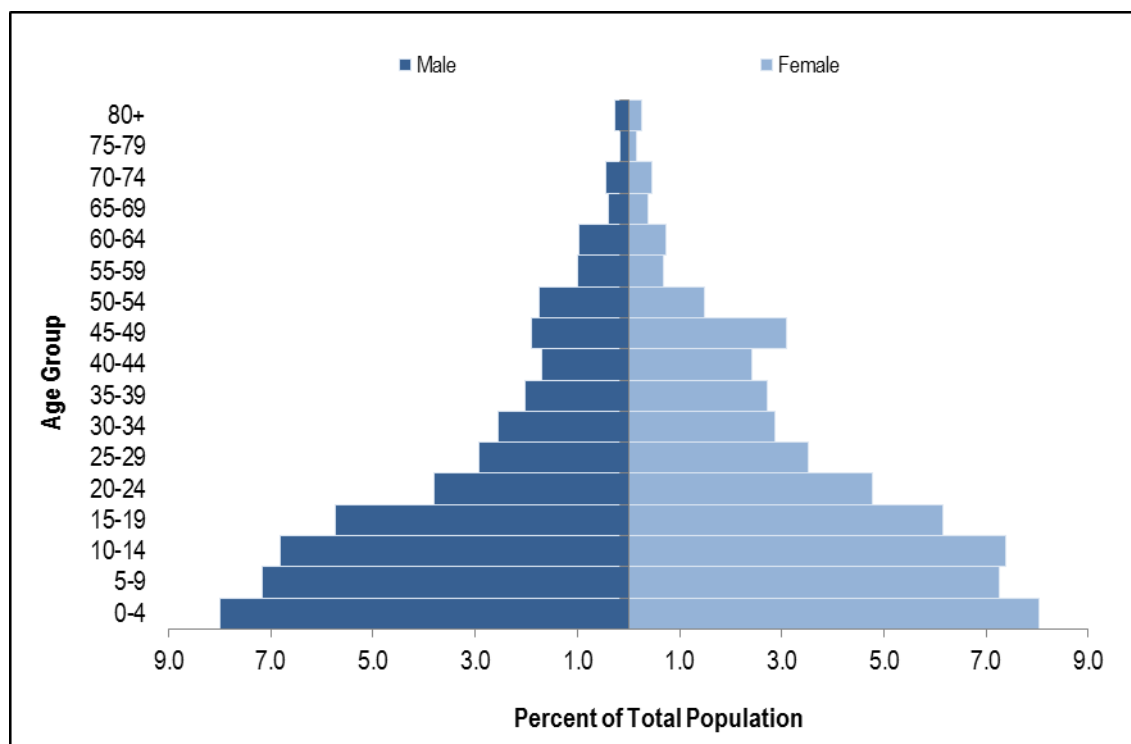


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population comprising of 47.8 percent of Kaskazini Pemba total 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 sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

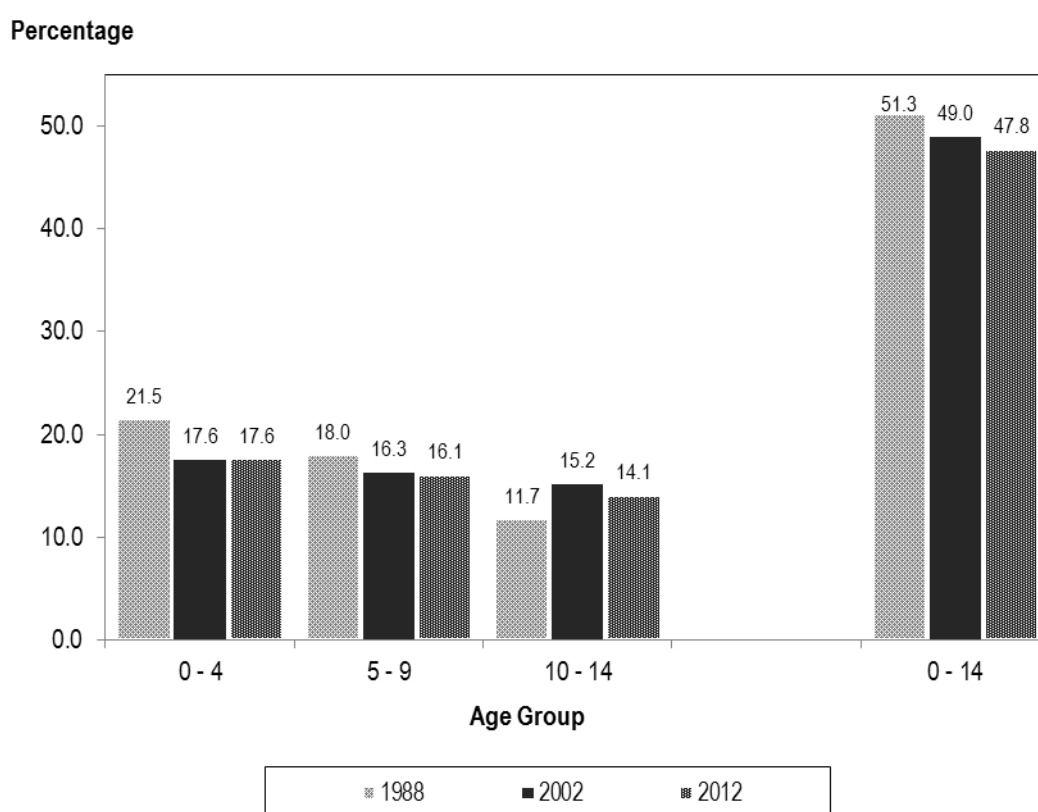
Table 3.4: Population by Key Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Population Group	Kaskazini Pemba		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	211,732	100.0	172,409	100.0	39,323	100.0
Male	103,222	48.8	84,489	49.0	18,733	47.6
Female	108,510	51.2	87,920	51.0	20,590	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	7,404	3.5	6,070	3.5	1,334	3.4
Male	3,783	3.7	3,154	3.7	629	3.4
Female	3,621	3.3	2,916	3.3	705	3.4
Children (0–4 years)	37,317	17.6	31,010	18.0	6,307	16.0
Male	18,901	18.3	15,753	18.6	3,148	16.8
Female	18,416	17.0	15,257	17.4	3,159	15.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	101,155	47.8	83,597	48.5	17,558	44.7
Male	51,507	49.9	42,858	50.7	8,649	46.2
Female	49,648	45.8	40,739	46.3	8,909	43.3
Young Population (0–17 years)	115,783	54.7	95,352	55.3	20,431	52.0
Male	58,840	57.0	48,761	57.7	10,079	53.8
Female	56,943	52.5	46,591	53.0	10,352	50.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	40,468	19.1	32,416	18.8	8,052	20.5
Male	19,073	18.5	15,322	18.1	3,751	20.0
Female	21,395	19.7	17,094	19.4	4,301	20.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	66,640	31.5	53,304	30.9	13,336	33.9
Male	30,828	29.9	24,650	29.2	6,178	33.0
Female	35,812	33.0	28,654	32.6	7,158	34.8
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	44,129	20.8	36,207	21.0	7,922	20.1
Male	22,659	22.0	18,794	22.2	3,865	20.6
Female	21,470	19.8	17,413	19.8	4,057	19.7
Secondary School (14–17 years)	19,952	9.4	16,074	9.3	3,878	9.9
Male	9,966	9.7	8,066	9.5	1,900	10.1
Female	9,986	9.2	8,008	9.1	1,978	9.6
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	103,953	49.1	83,191	48.3	20,762	52.8
Male	48,123	46.6	38,549	45.6	9,574	51.1
Female	55,830	51.5	44,642	50.8	11,188	54.3
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	49,228	45.4	39,183	44.6	10,045	48.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	10,483	5.0	8,807	5.1	1,676	4.3
Male	5,717	5.5	4,823	5.7	894	4.8
Female	4,766	4.4	3,984	4.5	782	3.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	6,624	3.1	5,621	3.3	1,003	2.6
Male	3,592	3.5	3,082	3.6	510	2.7
Female	3,032	2.8	2,539	2.9	493	2.4
Age-Dependency Ratio		104		107		89

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of population below 15 years of age decreased from 51.3 percent in 1988 Census to 49 percent in 2002 Census and to 47.8 percent in 2012 Census as shown in Figure 3.4. This marginal decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region over the 24 years period.

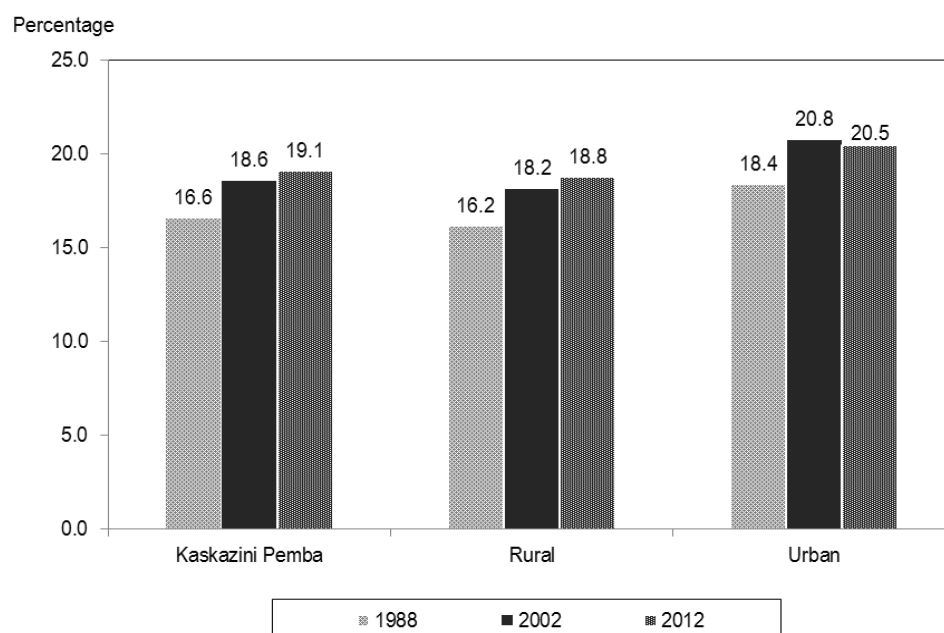
Figure 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Kaskazini Pemba Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

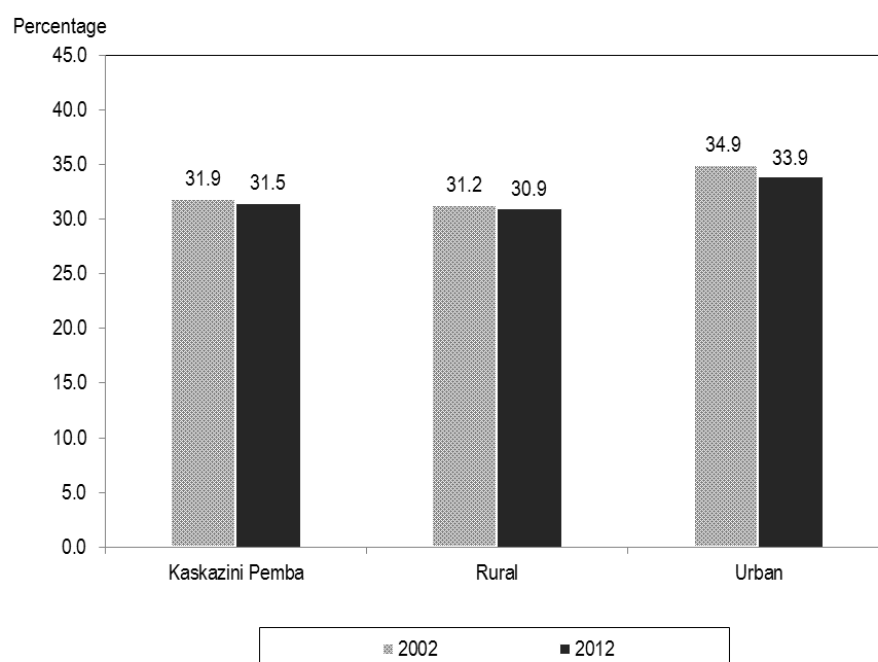
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Kaskazini Pemba Region, Kaskazini Pemba rural and Kaskazini Pemba urban for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Kaskazini Pemba Region increased from 16.6 percent in 1988 to 18.6 percent in 2002 and to 19.1 percent in 2012 Census. The proportion of the 15-24 years old population of Kaskazini Pemba rural increased from 16.2 percent in 1988 to 18.2 percent in 2002 and to 18.8 percent in 2012. On the other hand, as for Kaskazini Pemba urban, it increased from 18.4 percent in 1988 to 20.8 percent in 2002 but declined slightly to 20.5 percent in 2012 Census.

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



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years remained about the same at 32 percent in the 2002 and 2012 Censuses for Kaskazini Pemba Region. It remained about the same for Kaskazini Pemba rural at 31 percent over the same period. However, it decreased from 34.9 percent in 2002 to 33.9 percent in 2012 for Kaskazini Pemba urban. (Figure 3.6).

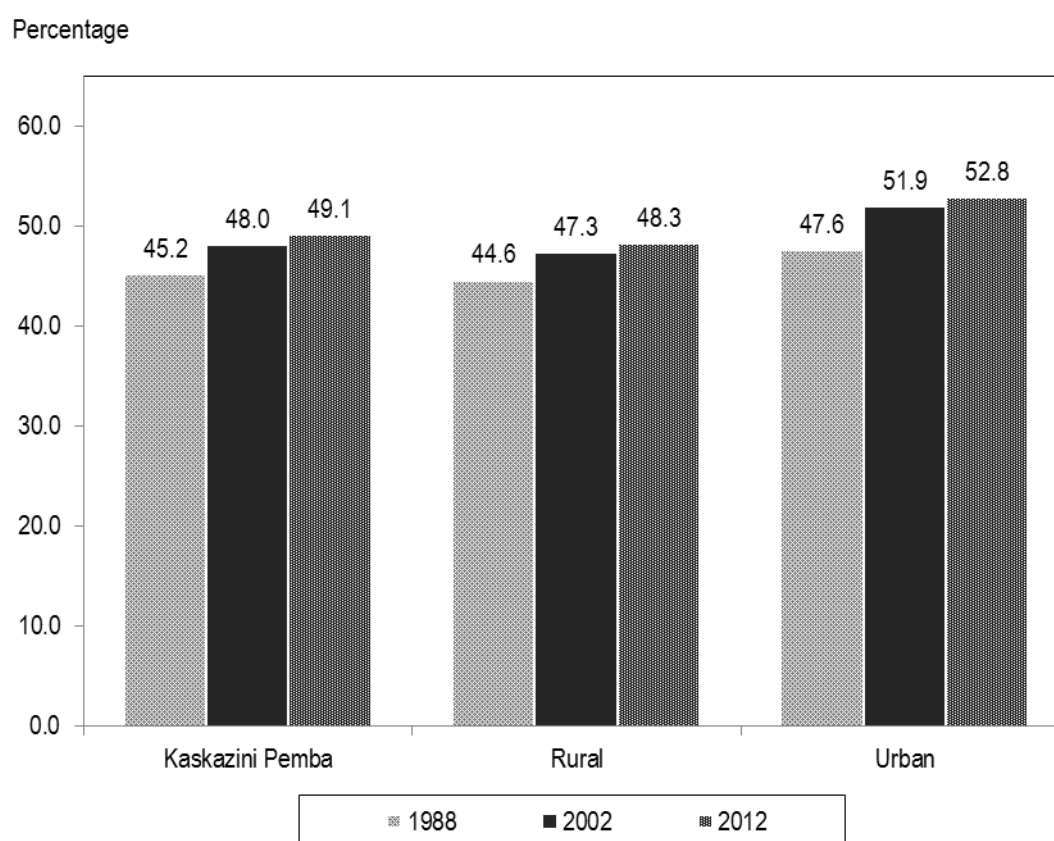
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Kaskazini Pemba Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The proportion of Kaskazini Pemba's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 45.2 percent in 1988 Census to 48 percent in 2002 and to 49.1 percent in 2012. For Kaskazini Pemba rural, it increased from 44.6 percent in 1988 to 47.3 percent in 2002 and to 48.3 percent in 2012 Census. On the other hand, it increased from 47.6 in 1988 to 51.9 percent in 2002 and to 52.8 percent in 2012 in Kaskazini Pemba urban, as shown in Figure 3.7.

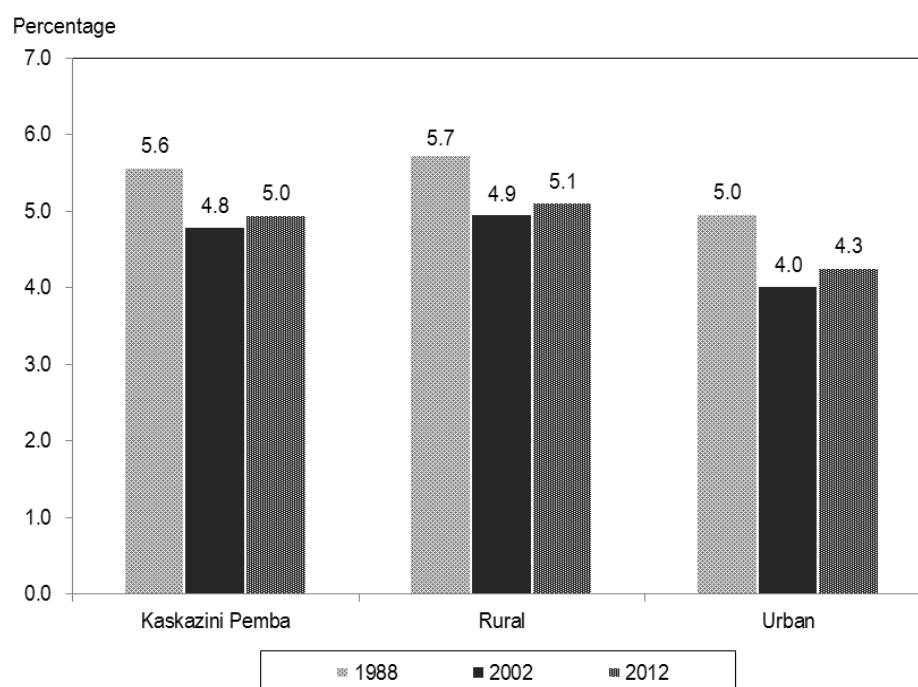
Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Kaskazini Pemba Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region decreased from 5.6 percent in 1988 to 4.8 percent in the 2002 and slightly increased to 5.0 in 2012 Census. The same trend is observed in Kaskazini Pemba rural. As for Kaskazini Pemba urban, the proportion decreased from five (5) percent in 1988 to four (4) percent in 2002 but increased slightly to 4.3 percent in 2012 (Figure 3.8).

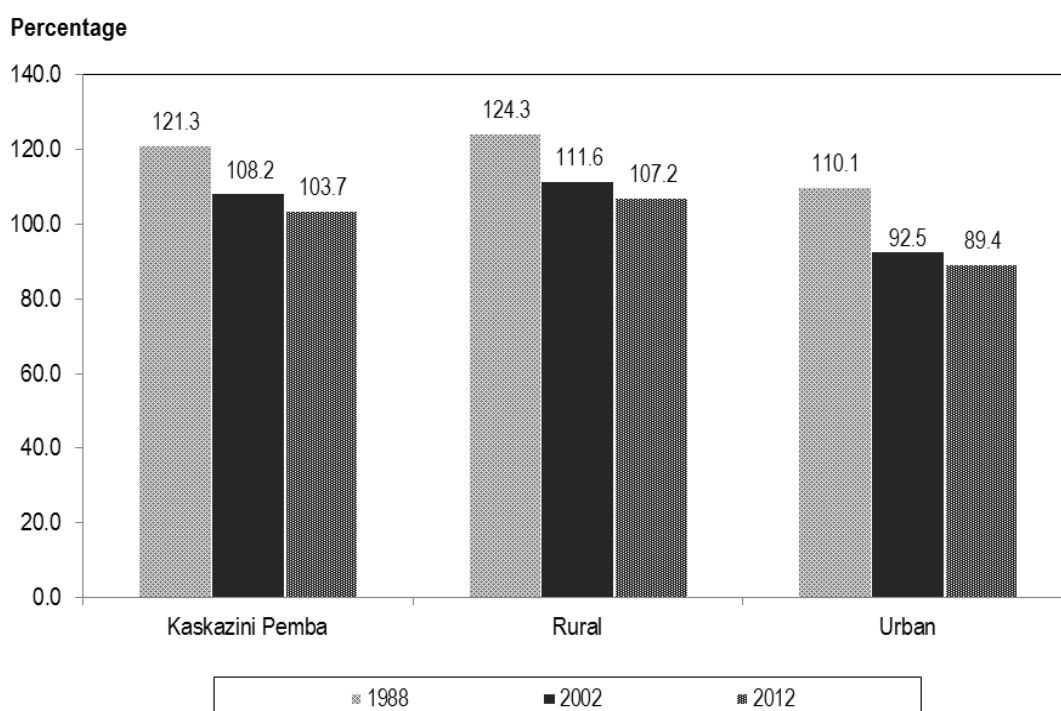
Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Kaskazini Pemba Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that Kaskazini Pemba age dependency ratio was 104 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 104 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above.

Figure 3.9: Age Dependency Ratio; Kaskazini 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. In consideration of the fact that the 2012 PHC enumeration was *de facto*, some modifications were made to the above definition. For instance, visitors were also included as members of the household if they were present in the household on the census night. On the other hand, usual members of the household were excluded if they had spent the census night outside the household, unless they were away on night duty or were on fishing or hunting trip and the like.

Likewise, collective households are those with no household head and consist of persons not necessarily related to each other, such as persons in students' hostels, orphanages, prisons and hospital wards. Analysis in this Chapter is based on private households only which constituted 99 percent of all households (39,706) covered by the Census.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Kaskazini Pemba Region had a total of 39,408 private households. Eighty two (81.8) percent of the private households (32,217 households) were in rural areas and 18.2 percent (7,191 households) were in urban areas (Table 4.1). About sixty eight (67.6) percent and 32.4 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age, Rural-Urban and Sex of Head of Household; Kaskazini 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	39,408	26,658	67.6	12,750	32.4	32,217	81.8	21,913	82.2	10,304	80.8	7,191	18.2	4,745	17.8	2,446	19.2	
< 10	11	4	36.4	7	63.6	9	81.8	3	75.0	6	85.7	2	18.2	1	25.0	1	14.3	
10-14	23	14	60.9	9	39.1	20	87.0	14	100.0	6	66.7	3	13.0	0	0.0	3	33.3	
15-19	187	100	53.5	87	46.5	148	79.1	80	80.0	68	78.2	39	20.9	20	20.0	19	21.8	
20-24	1,452	994	68.5	458	31.5	1,235	85.1	851	85.6	384	83.8	217	14.9	143	14.4	74	16.2	
25-29	3,490	2,772	79.4	718	20.6	2,888	82.8	2,309	83.3	579	80.6	602	17.2	463	16.7	139	19.4	
30-34	4,396	3,357	76.4	1,039	23.6	3,550	80.8	2,711	80.8	839	80.8	846	19.2	646	19.2	200	19.2	
35-39	4,704	3,334	70.9	1,370	29.1	3,832	81.5	2,733	82.0	1,099	80.2	872	18.5	601	18.0	271	19.8	
40-44	4,474	2,920	65.3	1,554	34.7	3,604	80.6	2,381	81.5	1,223	78.7	870	19.4	539	18.5	331	21.3	
45-49	5,339	3,199	59.9	2,140	40.1	4,157	77.9	2,553	79.8	1,604	75.0	1,182	22.1	646	20.2	536	25.0	
50-54	4,596	3,069	66.8	1,527	33.2	3,700	80.5	2,459	80.1	1,241	81.3	896	19.5	610	19.9	286	18.7	
55-59	2,744	1,915	69.8	829	30.2	2,266	82.6	1,579	82.5	687	82.9	478	17.4	336	17.5	142	17.1	
60-64	2,930	1,884	64.3	1,046	35.7	2,414	82.4	1,546	82.1	868	83.0	516	17.6	338	17.9	178	17.0	
65-69	1,596	996	62.4	600	37.6	1,379	86.4	859	86.2	520	86.7	217	13.6	137	13.8	80	13.3	
70-74	1,675	994	59.3	681	40.7	1,425	85.1	857	86.2	568	83.4	250	14.9	137	13.8	113	16.6	
75-79	692	447	64.6	245	35.4	622	89.9	400	89.5	222	90.6	70	10.1	47	10.5	23	9.4	
80+	1,099	659	60.0	440	40.0	968	88.1	578	87.7	390	88.6	131	11.9	81	12.3	50	11.4	

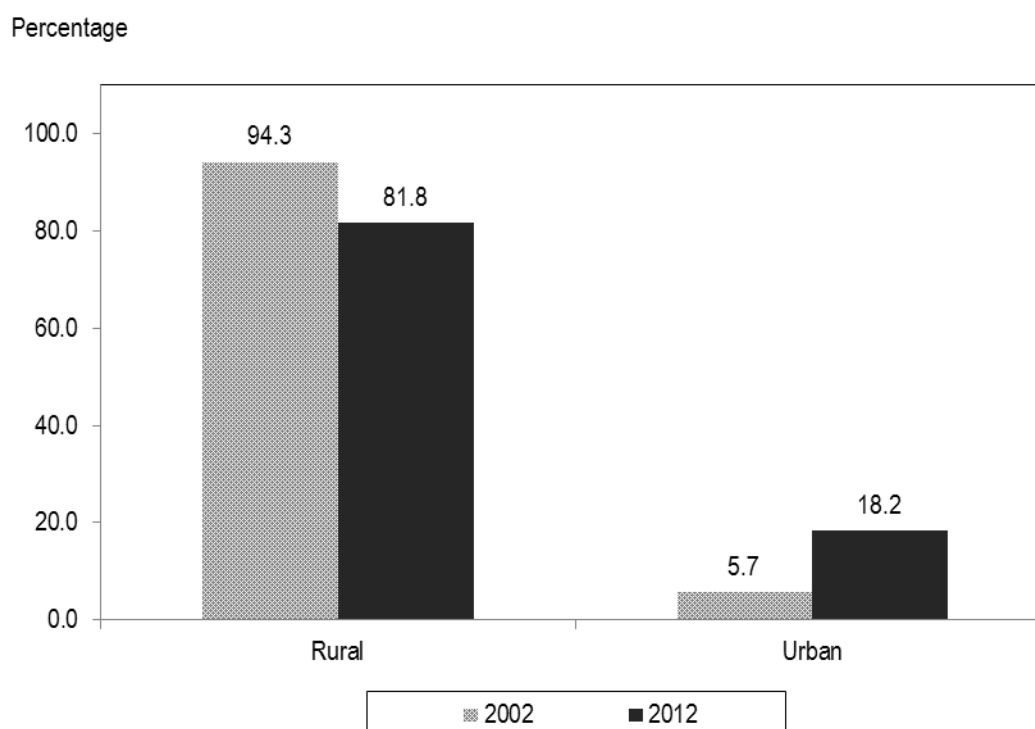
Table 4.2 reveals that Wete being the district with a larger population had 51.1 percent of the total number of private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region while Micheweni District had a smaller population of the private households (48.9 percent).

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

District/Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	100.0	32,217	81.8	7,191	18.2
Wete	20,151	51.1	14,305	71.0	5,846	29.0
Micheweni	19,257	48.9	17,912	93.0	1,345	7.0

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households in Kaskazini Pemba from 5.7 percent in 2002 to 18.2 percent in 2012 Census while there is a decrease in rural households from 94.3 percent to 81.8 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; Kaskazini 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 to

the total number of private households. Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3 show that the average household size for Kaskazini Pemba Region in the 2012 PHC was 5.3 persons, which is slightly higher compared to 4.6 persons recorded in the 2002 PHC. Rural households with an average of 5.3 persons per household are relatively lower than the urban ones (5.4 persons). The average household size of the two districts was 5.3 persons, almost the same for both districts, Wete and Micheweni.

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

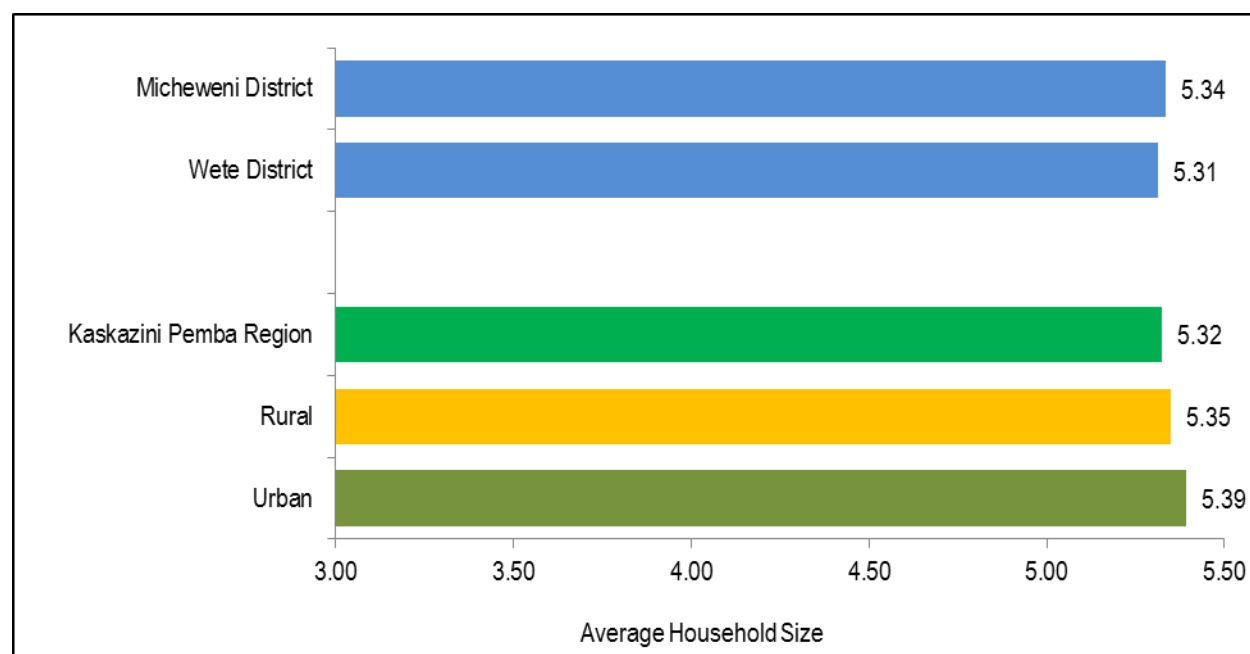


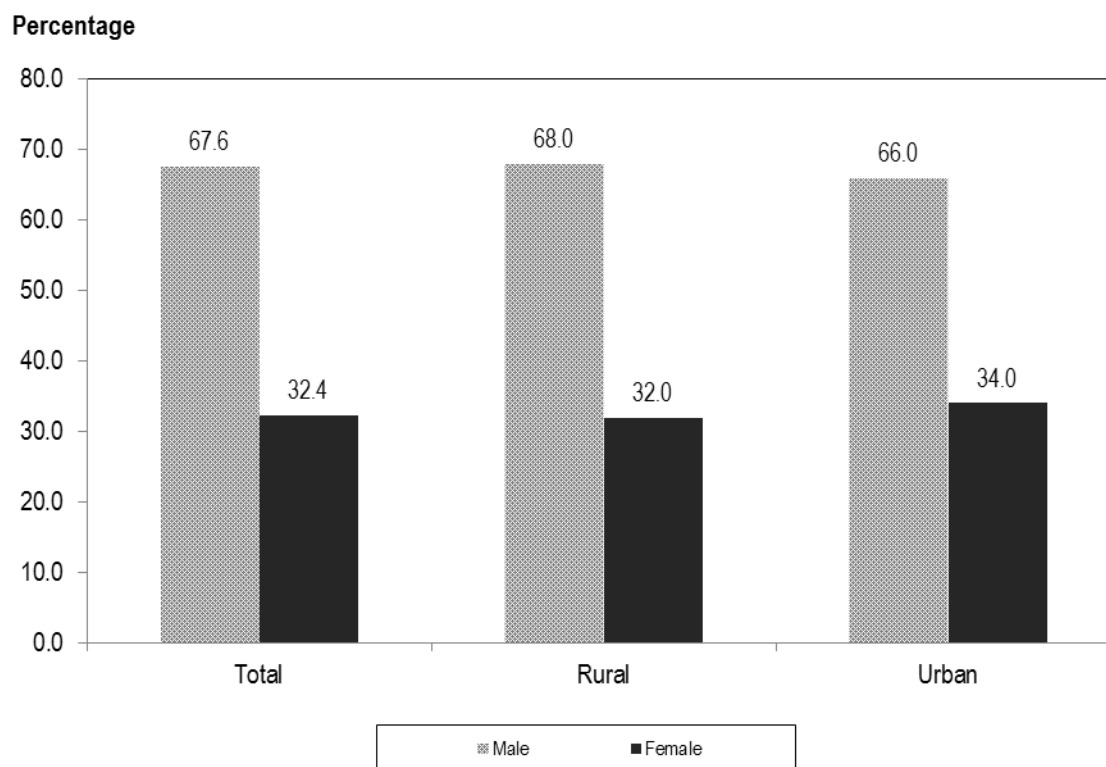
Table 4. 3: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Unit	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kaskazini Pemba Region	92,062	209,802	19,992	39,408	4.6	5.3
Rural	87,197	171,023	18,852	32,217	4.6	5.3
Urban	4,865	38,779	1,140	7,191	4.3	5.4

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The 2012 PHC results revealed that about sixty eight (67.6 percent) of the total private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region were headed by males and 32.4 percent were headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male headed households has decreased from 69.9 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 67.6 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households increased slightly from 30.1 percent in 2002 Census to 32.4 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.4.

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

Administrative Area	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kaskazini Pemba Region	69.9	30.1	67.6	32.4
Rural	70.4	29.6	68.0	32.0
Urban	62.1	37.9	66.0	34.0

The average household size for female headed households is almost three times that of male headed households (Table 4.5). In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 8.4 compared with 3.8 for male headed households. The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

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

District/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	26,658	12,750	5.3	3.8	8.4
Rural	32,217	21,913	10,304	5.3	3.8	8.5
Urban	7,191	4,745	2,446	5.4	3.9	8.3
Wete	20,151	13,118	7,033	5.3	3.9	7.9
Micheweni	19,257	13,540	5,717	5.3	3.7	9.2

Chapter Five

Marital Status

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

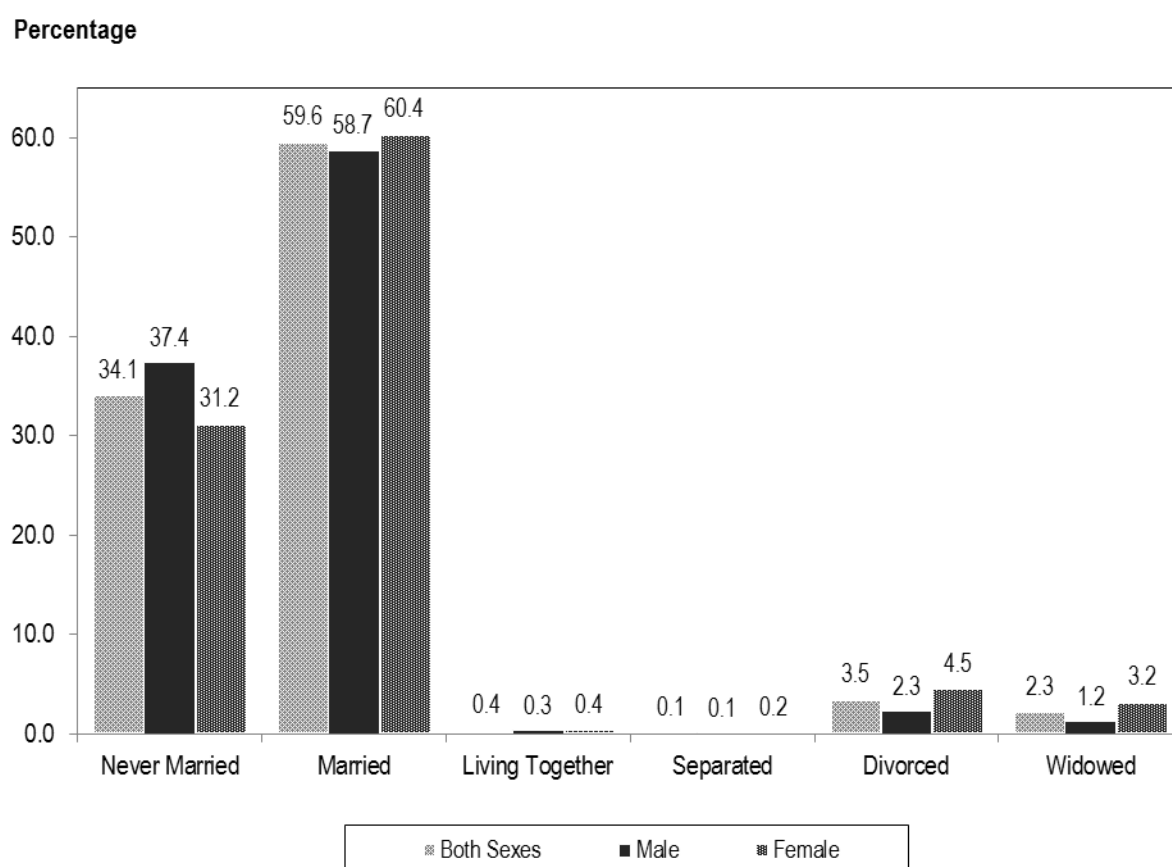
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urban. The data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.10 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex, residence and districts in Kaskazini Pemba Region. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 34.1 percent of the people in Kaskazini Pemba aged 15 years and above had never married, and 88.8 percent of the people in age group 15–19 were never married. The table also shows that 59.6 percent of the people were married and 2.3 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 88.8 percent for persons of age 15–19 to 10.4 percent for those aged 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	109,322	34.1	59.6	0.4	3.5	0.1	2.3
15–19	23,885	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	-	-
20–24	16,192	55.5	41.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1
25–29	12,051	25.7	72.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
30–34	9,949	11.6	84.0	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	9,521	7.0	88.7	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.1
40–44	8,225	5.4	89.7	0.1	3.6	0.2	1.0
45–49	8,852	4.1	86.5	0.1	5.3	0.3	3.6
50–54	6,561	4.9	84.5	0.1	6.6	0.4	3.6
55–59	3,688	6.3	78.0	1.8	8.9	0.2	4.8
60–64	3,828	7.7	74.7	1.3	9.1	0.4	6.8
65–69	2,010	5.1	70.4	3.1	10.8	0.4	10.1
70–74	2,154	8.4	62.7	2.0	10.6	0.5	15.9
75–79	906	7.9	53.9	0.1	7.6	0.2	30.2
80+	1,500	10.4	43.5	0.1	7.9	0.3	37.8

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.9 present marital status by sex, five year age groups and rural and urban residence. Results show that the proportion of never married for males (37.4 percent) was slightly higher than

that of females (31.2 percent). However, the proportion of the widowed females (3.2 percent) was three times as much as that of males (1.2 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both rural and urban areas for both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	50,990	37.4	58.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.2
15-19	11,627	92.4	7.6	-	-	-	-
20-24	7,246	68.8	28.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
25-29	5,433	32.2	65.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
30-34	4,500	12.7	82.7	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.1
35-39	4,028	7.7	88.7	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.2
40-44	3,449	5.8	91.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	1.0
45-49	3,604	3.1	92.3	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.1
50-54	3,318	3.3	92.0	0.1	2.4	0.2	2.0
55-59	2,119	3.3	89.9	0.9	3.9	0.1	1.9
60-64	2,110	3.7	89.1	0.9	3.5	-	2.8
65-69	1,084	2.4	87.0	0.9	5.3	0.2	4.2
70-74	1,149	3.4	84.7	0.6	5.1	0.3	5.9
75-79	526	3.0	78.5	0.2	4.9	0.2	13.1
80+	797	6.4	68.9	-	5.4	0.4	18.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	58,332	31.2	60.4	0.4	4.5	0.2	3.2
15-19	12,258	85.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	-	-
20-24	8,946	44.6	53.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1
25-29	6,618	20.3	77.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
30-34	5,449	10.6	85.0	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.1
35-39	5,493	6.5	88.7	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.1
40-44	4,776	5.2	88.7	0.1	4.8	0.2	1.0
45-49	5,248	4.9	82.6	0.1	7.4	0.4	4.7
50-54	3,243	6.5	76.7	0.0	10.8	0.6	5.2
55-59	1,569	10.4	62.0	3.0	15.7	0.3	8.7
60-64	1,718	12.5	57.1	1.9	16.0	0.9	11.6
65-69	926	8.3	51.0	5.6	17.4	0.6	17.1
70-74	1,005	14.0	37.5	3.6	16.8	0.8	27.3
75-79	380	14.7	19.7	-	11.3	0.3	53.9
80+	703	14.9	14.8	0.1	10.8	0.1	59.2

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	87,987	33.2	60.7	0.4	3.3	0.1	2.3
15–19	19,240	88.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	-	-
20–24	12,878	53.7	43.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1
25–29	9,602	23.8	74.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.0
30–34	7,901	10.5	85.4	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.1
35–39	7,709	6.7	89.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1
40–44	6,645	5.2	90.0	0.1	3.6	0.2	1.0
45–49	6,914	4.0	87.5	0.1	4.6	0.3	3.5
50–54	5,311	4.7	85.2	0.1	6.4	0.3	3.4
55–59	3,040	6.0	79.3	1.8	8.2	0.2	4.5
60–64	3,164	7.3	75.8	1.3	8.9	0.4	6.3
65–69	1,710	5.0	71.6	3.1	10.0	0.3	10.1
70–74	1,805	7.9	64.5	1.9	10.3	0.4	15.0
75–79	774	7.2	55.6	0.1	7.9	0.3	28.9
80+	1,294	10.6	44.8	0.1	7.3	0.3	36.9

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	41,207	36.7	59.6	0.3	2.1	0.1	1.2
15–19	9,390	92.6	7.4	-	-	-	-
20–24	5,790	67.8	29.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
25–29	4,347	30.2	67.4	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
30–34	3,559	11.5	84.3	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.1
35–39	3,276	7.3	89.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1
40–44	2,810	5.5	91.3	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.9
45–49	2,875	3.0	92.8	-	2.2	0.2	1.9
50–54	2,638	3.2	92.2	0.2	2.3	0.2	1.9
55–59	1,734	3.2	90.8	1.0	3.3	0.1	1.7
60–64	1,731	3.2	89.6	0.8	3.6	-	2.7
65–69	930	2.3	87.8	1.0	4.6	0.1	4.2
70–74	979	3.3	86.2	0.5	5.0	0.1	4.9
75–79	459	3.1	79.3	0.2	4.6	0.2	12.6
80+	689	6.2	70.4	-	4.6	0.4	18.3

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	46,780	30.2	61.6	0.4	4.4	0.2	3.2
15-19	9,850	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.1	-	-
20-24	7,088	42.1	55.6	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.1
25-29	5,255	18.5	79.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
30-34	4,342	9.6	86.3	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.1
35-39	4,433	6.2	89.2	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.1
40-44	3,835	4.9	89.0	0.1	4.7	0.3	1.0
45-49	4,039	4.6	83.7	0.1	6.4	0.4	4.7
50-54	2,673	6.1	78.2	0.0	10.5	0.4	4.8
55-59	1,306	9.8	64.2	2.8	14.7	0.3	8.2
60-64	1,433	12.3	59.2	1.8	15.4	0.8	10.5
65-69	780	8.2	52.2	5.6	16.4	0.5	17.1
70-74	826	13.4	38.9	3.5	16.6	0.7	26.9
75-79	315	13.3	21.0	-	12.7	0.3	52.7
80+	605	15.5	15.7	0.2	10.4	0.2	58.0

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	21,335	37.6	55.3	0.4	4.1	0.1	2.4
15-19	4,645	90.6	9.4	-	-	-	-
20-24	3,314	62.4	34.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1
25-29	2,449	33.0	64.5	1.7	0.7	-	0.1
30-34	2,048	15.8	78.4	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.1
35-39	1,812	8.5	85.9	-	5.1	0.3	0.2
40-44	1,580	6.5	88.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.1
45-49	1,938	4.7	83.2	0.2	7.8	0.1	4.0
50-54	1,250	5.8	81.6	-	7.2	0.8	4.6
55-59	648	7.6	71.9	2.0	12.0	0.2	6.3
60-64	664	9.3	69.6	1.5	9.9	0.5	9.2
65-69	300	6.0	63.7	3.0	15.7	1.0	10.7
70-74	349	10.6	53.0	2.6	12.0	1.1	20.6
75-79	132	12.1	43.9	-	6.1	-	37.9
80+	206	9.2	35.4	-	11.7	-	43.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	9,783	40.2	55.1	0.4	2.9	0.1	1.3
15-19	2,237	91.5	8.5	-	-	-	-
20-24	1,456	73.0	23.7	-	3.2	0.1	0.1
25-29	1,086	40.2	56.8	2.0	0.9	-	-
30-34	941	17.1	76.5	0.1	6.3	-	-
35-39	752	9.2	84.7	-	5.5	0.1	0.5
40-44	639	7.2	90.3	0.2	1.3	-	1.1
45-49	729	3.2	90.4	0.4	3.3	-	2.7
50-54	680	3.5	91.3	-	2.9	0.1	2.1
55-59	385	3.6	86.2	0.8	6.2	0.3	2.9
60-64	379	6.1	86.8	1.1	2.9	-	3.2
65-69	154	3.2	81.8	0.6	9.1	0.6	4.5
70-74	170	4.1	75.9	1.2	5.9	1.2	11.8
75-79	67	3.0	73.1	-	7.5	-	16.4
80+	108	7.4	59.3	-	10.2	-	23.1

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	11,552	35.5	55.4	0.5	5.2	0.2	3.3
15-19	2,408	89.7	10.3	-	-	-	-
20-24	1,858	54.1	43.3	0.1	2.5	-	0.1
25-29	1,363	27.3	70.6	1.4	0.6	-	0.1
30-34	1,107	14.6	79.9	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.2
35-39	1,060	8.0	86.8	-	4.8	0.4	-
40-44	941	6.1	87.5	0.2	5.1	0.1	1.1
45-49	1,209	5.6	78.8	-	10.6	0.2	4.8
50-54	570	8.6	70.0	-	12.3	1.6	7.5
55-59	263	13.3	51.0	3.8	20.5	-	11.4
60-64	285	13.7	46.7	2.1	19.3	1.1	17.2
65-69	146	8.9	44.5	5.5	22.6	1.4	17.1
70-74	179	16.8	31.3	3.9	17.9	1.1	29.1
75-79	65	21.5	13.8	-	4.6	-	60.0
80+	98	11.2	9.2	-	13.3	-	66.3

Table 5.10 highlights district variations in marital status with the never married category. It shows that the proportion is higher in Wete District (35.6 percent) than in Micheweni District (32.4 percent). For the married category, the proportion was higher in Micheweni District (62.5 percent) than in Wete District (57.0 percent). The proportion for the separated was less than one (0.1) percent for both districts and that of widowed category was slightly higher in Wete District (2.7 percent) than in Micheweni District (1.9 percent). It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was equal in both districts (0.4 percent)

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

District/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Kaskazini Pemba Region	109,322	34.1	59.6	0.4	0.1	3.5	2.3
Rural	87,987	33.2	60.7	0.4	0.1	3.3	2.3
Urban	21,335	37.6	55.3	0.4	0.1	4.1	2.4
Wete	57,000	35.6	57.0	0.4	0.1	4.1	2.7
Micheweni	52,322	32.4	62.5	0.4	0.1	2.8	1.9

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The results show that females are getting married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 21.0 years in 2002 to 22.3 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males decreased from 26.8 years in 2002 Census to 25.4 years in the 2012 PHC. The Mean Age at First Marriage was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas for both males and females for the 2012 PHC. As presented in Figure 5.3, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females in urban areas increased from 22.4 to 23.4 years and that of males decreased from 27.7 to 26.3 years. In rural areas, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 20.7 to 22.0 years and that of males decreased from 26.6 to 25.1 years.

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

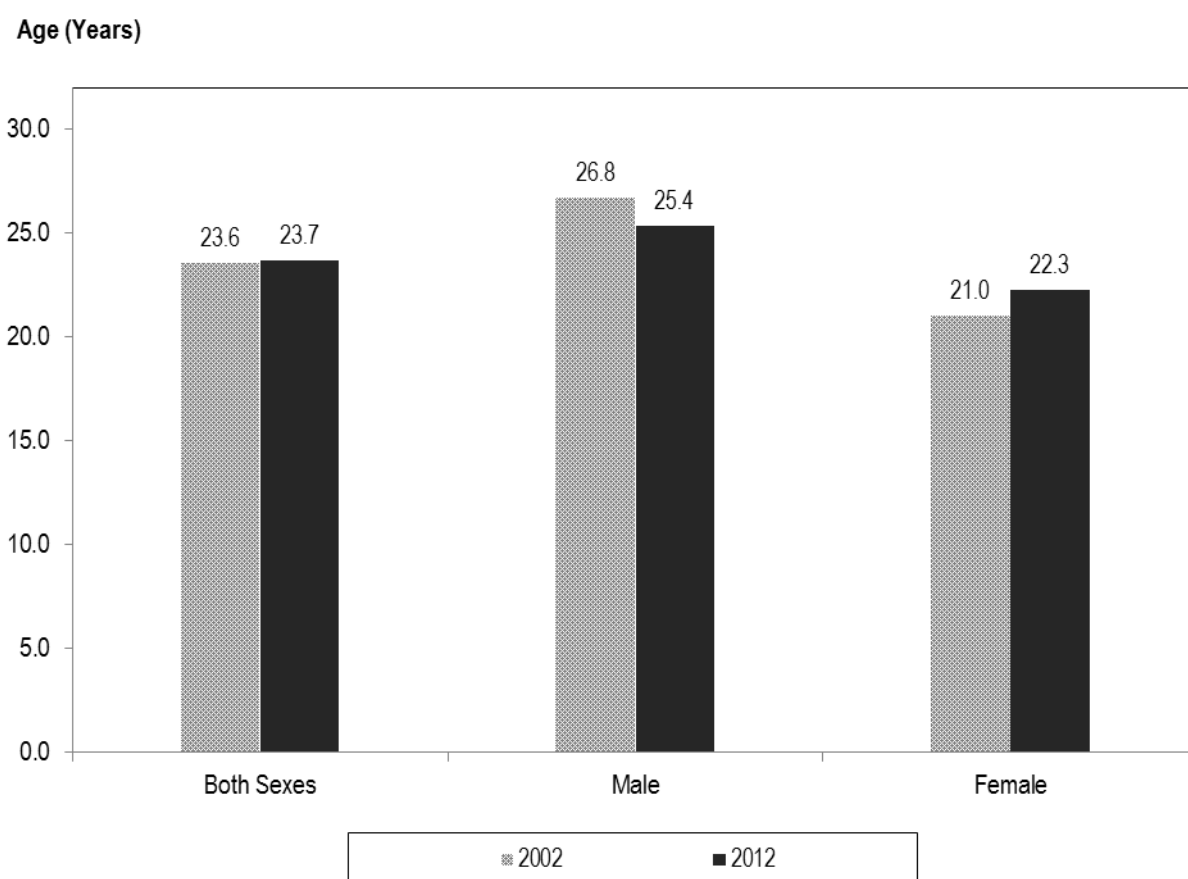
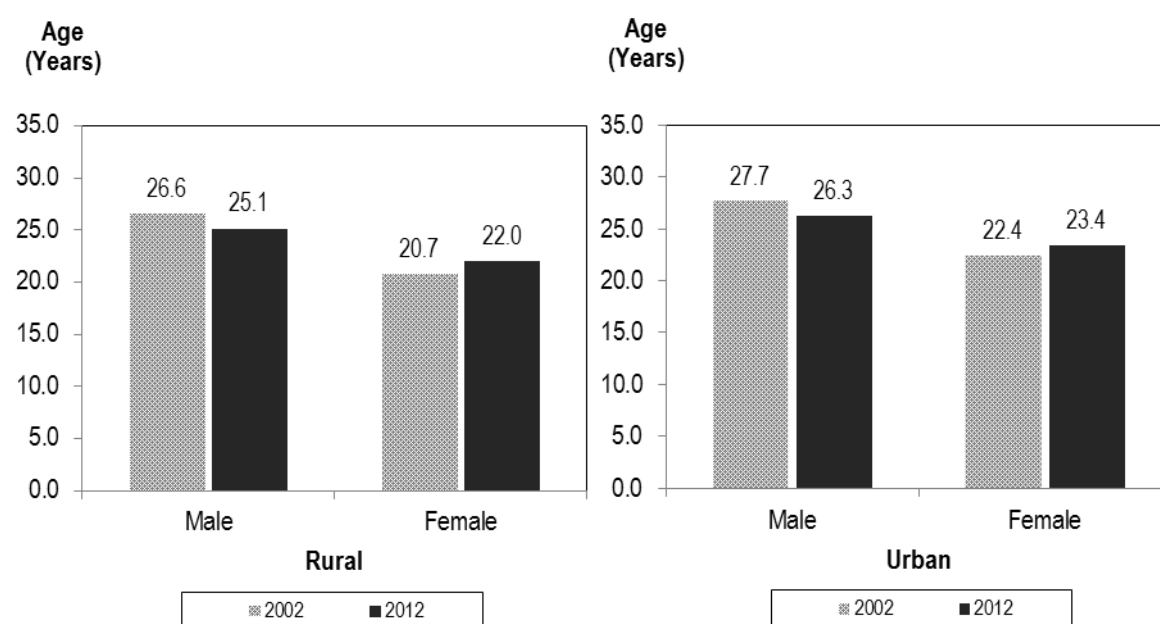


Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Rural-Urban and Sex; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

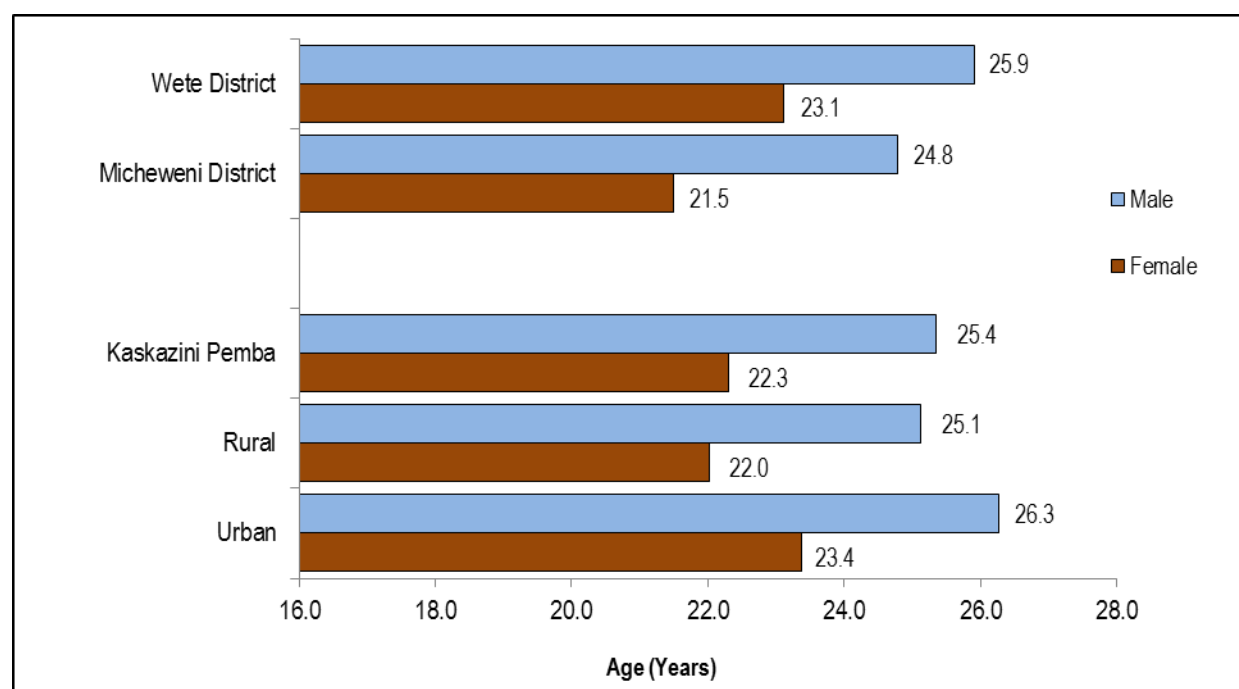


District variations are presented in Figure 5.4. Wete District had a higher mean age at first marriage for both males and females (25.9 years and 23.1 years respectively) than Micheweni District (24.8 years and 21.5 years respectively).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Kaskazini Pemba Region	23.6	23.7	26.8	25.4	21.0	22.3
Rural	23.3	23.5	26.6	25.1	20.7	22.0
Urban	24.7	24.7	27.7	26.3	22.4	23.4
Wete	24.2	24.4	27.3	25.9	21.7	23.1
Micheweni	22.7	23.0	26.0	24.8	20.2	21.5

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by District; Kaskazini 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 99.9 percent of the enumerated population was Tanzanian (Table 6.1). Majority of foreigners were from Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from Mozambique and USA.

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

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	211,732	103,222	108,510	100.00	172,409	84,489	87,920	100.00	39,323	18,733	20,590	100.00
Tanzania	211,479	103,066	108,413	99.88	172,270	84,415	87,855	99.92	39,209	18,651	20,558	99.71
Angola	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Botswana	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Burundi	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.003
Comoro	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.003
Kenya	76	51	25	0.036	45	31	14	0.026	31	20	11	0.079
Lesotho	1	0	1	0.000	1	0	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Malawi	2	1	1	0.001	2	1	1	0.001	0	0	0	0.000
Mauritius	6	0	6	0.003	6	0	6	0.003	0	0	0	0.000
Mozambique	20	8	12	0.009	20	8	12	0.012	0	0	0	0.000
Namibia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Rwanda	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Seychelles	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Somalia	3	0	3	0.001	3	0	3	0.002	0	0	0	0.000
Swaziland	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
South Africa	5	3	2	0.002	5	3	2	0.003	0	0	0	0.000
Uganda	1	1	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	1	0	0.003
DRC	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Zambia	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other African Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
China	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
India	9	9	0	0.004	0	0	0	0.000	9	9	0	0.023
Pakistan	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000
Other Asian Countries	31	24	7	0.015	4	2	2	0.002	27	22	5	0.069
Italy	15	8	7	0.007	15	8	7	0.009	0	0	0	0.000
Nordic Countries	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.000

Citizen of	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Great Britain	13	7	6	0.006	2	0	2	0.001	11	7	4	0.028
Germany	12	8	4	0.006	4	1	3	0.002	8	7	1	0.020
Other European Countries	26	15	11	0.012	10	6	4	0.006	16	9	7	0.041
Canada	1	0	1	0.000	0	0	0	0.000	1	0	1	0.003
USA	17	11	6	0.008	10	6	4	0.006	7	5	2	0.018
Dual Citizenship	13	8	5	0.006	12	8	4	0.007	1	0	1	0.003

6.2 Birth Certificate

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

6.3 Birth Registration

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

During the 2012 PHC, information on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Table 6.2 reveals that fifty four (54.3) percent of Kaskazini Unguja population had birth certificates while eleven (11.1) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Thirty three (33.3) percent did not have birth certificates or even birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger population as compared with that of older population, indicating an improvement in the registration activities in recent years.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini 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	54.3	56.7	52.0	11.1	11.4	10.8	33.3	30.5	35.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
0 - 4	59.3	59.6	58.9	22.4	22.4	22.4	17.5	17.1	17.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
5 - 9	68.1	68.0	68.2	13.2	13.0	13.4	17.7	18.1	17.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
10 - 14	68.3	68.7	67.8	11.4	11.3	11.6	19.3	19.2	19.4	1.1	0.9	1.3
15 - 19	64.6	65.5	63.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	24.4	23.5	25.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
20 - 24	58.3	62.0	55.2	7.2	7.9	6.7	33.1	28.7	36.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
25 - 29	47.8	51.6	44.7	6.3	6.9	5.8	44.0	39.3	47.8	2.0	2.2	1.7
30 - 34	41.3	47.3	36.4	5.2	5.4	5.0	51.5	44.9	56.9	2.0	2.4	1.6
35 - 39	35.9	40.8	32.2	4.4	4.2	4.6	57.9	52.7	61.8	1.8	2.3	1.4
40 - 44	33.3	38.9	29.2	4.8	5.2	4.5	60.0	53.5	64.7	2.0	2.4	1.7
45 - 49	31.6	37.8	27.3	5.5	5.7	5.4	60.9	54.4	65.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
50 - 54	29.1	35.8	22.3	4.9	4.7	5.1	64.0	57.0	71.1	2.0	2.5	1.5
55 - 59	27.6	33.0	20.2	5.6	6.4	4.6	64.8	58.4	73.4	2.0	2.1	1.8
60 - 64	21.7	25.7	16.8	5.3	6.4	4.0	70.6	65.4	77.0	2.4	2.6	2.2
65 - 69	20.0	23.2	16.2	4.6	5.4	3.7	73.6	69.6	78.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
70 - 74	17.5	20.5	14.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	75.7	73.1	78.6	2.6	2.1	3.1
75 - 79	20.9	24.5	15.8	5.3	5.9	4.5	71.3	66.3	78.2	2.5	3.2	1.6
80+	18.0	20.5	15.2	4.7	5.3	4.1	75.0	71.9	78.5	2.3	2.4	2.1

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 revealed that possession of birth certificates in Kaskazini Pemba Urban Areas (74.5 percent) was higher compared to that of Kaskazini Pemba Rural Areas (49.6 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini 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	49.6	52.1	47.2	12.3	12.6	11.9	36.7	33.9	39.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
0 - 4	55.9	56.2	55.6	24.0	24.1	24.0	19.1	18.7	19.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 - 9	64.1	64.3	63.9	14.9	14.6	15.2	19.8	20.1	19.6	1.1	1.0	1.3
10 - 14	63.7	64.2	63.2	13.1	12.9	13.3	22.1	22.0	22.2	1.1	0.9	1.4
15 - 19	59.5	60.6	58.4	11.4	11.3	11.4	27.8	26.8	28.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
20 - 24	52.6	56.5	49.4	8.1	9.0	7.4	37.7	32.9	41.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
25 - 29	41.1	45.0	37.8	6.9	7.7	6.3	49.9	44.9	54.0	2.1	2.3	1.9
30 - 34	34.6	40.3	30.0	5.4	5.8	5.0	58.1	51.7	63.3	1.9	2.3	1.7
35 - 39	29.5	34.4	25.9	4.5	4.2	4.8	64.1	59.2	67.7	1.9	2.3	1.6
40 - 44	27.5	32.8	23.5	4.8	5.5	4.3	65.6	59.1	70.3	2.1	2.5	1.9
45 - 49	25.6	31.3	21.5	5.5	5.9	5.3	66.8	60.7	71.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
50 - 54	23.8	29.3	18.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	69.6	63.5	75.5	2.0	2.4	1.5
55 - 59	22.6	27.4	16.2	5.7	6.6	4.5	69.7	64.0	77.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
60 - 64	18.5	22.4	13.9	5.1	6.1	3.8	74.1	69.1	80.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
65 - 69	17.5	19.9	14.7	4.2	4.9	3.3	76.3	73.2	80.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
70 - 74	14.9	17.7	11.6	4.0	4.3	3.8	78.6	76.0	81.6	2.5	2.0	3.0
75 - 79	17.6	20.7	13.0	4.9	5.2	4.4	74.5	70.4	80.6	3.0	3.7	1.9
80+	16.1	18.1	13.7	4.6	5.1	4.0	77.2	74.5	80.3	2.2	2.3	2.0

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini 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	74.9	77.9	72.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	18.1	15.1	20.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
0 - 4	75.6	76.4	74.8	14.4	14.0	14.8	9.3	8.9	9.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 - 9	88.0	87.3	88.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	6.9	7.8	6.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
10 - 14	88.1	89.7	86.6	4.1	3.5	4.6	7.0	6.1	7.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
15 - 19	85.6	86.1	85.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	10.2	9.5	10.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
20 - 24	80.3	83.8	77.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	15.3	11.7	18.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
25 - 29	74.3	77.7	71.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	20.6	16.6	23.8	1.4	1.8	1.1
30 - 34	67.2	74.0	61.5	4.6	3.9	5.1	26.0	19.1	31.9	2.1	3.0	1.4
35 - 39	63.0	69.0	58.8	3.9	4.4	3.6	31.9	24.5	37.2	1.2	2.1	0.5
40 - 44	57.7	65.4	52.5	4.5	3.8	5.0	36.5	28.8	41.8	1.3	2.0	0.7
45 - 49	53.2	63.5	47.0	5.6	5.2	5.9	39.7	29.5	45.9	1.4	1.8	1.2
50 - 54	51.9	60.9	41.2	5.6	4.6	6.8	40.2	31.6	50.4	2.3	2.9	1.6
55 - 59	50.9	58.4	39.9	5.4	5.7	4.9	41.7	33.2	54.0	2.0	2.6	1.1
60 - 64	37.0	41.2	31.6	6.3	7.4	4.9	53.9	48.3	61.4	2.7	3.2	2.1
65 - 69	33.7	42.9	24.0	7.0	8.4	5.5	58.0	47.4	69.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
70 - 74	31.2	37.1	25.7	5.2	4.1	6.1	60.7	56.5	64.8	2.9	2.4	3.4
75 - 79	40.2	50.7	29.2	7.6	10.4	4.6	52.3	38.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	30.1	35.2	24.5	5.8	6.5	5.1	61.2	55.6	67.3	2.9	2.8	3.1

Table 6.5 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The district with a higher level of population in possession of birth certificates was Wete District Council (63.7 percent) than that of Micheweni District Council (44.5 percent).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by District, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	54.3	56.7	52.0	11.1	11.4	10.8	33.3	30.5	35.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
Wete	63.7	66.4	61.1	9.5	9.7	9.4	25.6	22.7	28.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Micheweni	44.5	46.7	42.4	12.7	13.2	12.3	41.2	38.5	43.8	1.6	1.7	1.5

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

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

Tables 7.1 to 7.3 present the percentage distribution of population by survival of parents and age groups for both sexes. The tables indicate that 72.7 percent of all persons in Kaskazini Pemba Region and 95 percent of all children below age 18 years had both parents alive. However, the percentage of persons reported to have both parents alive decreased as age increased. The same pattern was observed for both males and females.

Table 7.1: Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini 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	209,802	152,427	72.7	6,807	3.2	25,572	12.2	24,996	11.9
< 1	7,343	7,270	99.0	24	0.3	45	0.6	4	0.1
1-4	29,724	29,219	98.3	194	0.7	268	0.9	43	0.1
5-9	33,777	32,318	95.7	423	1.3	926	2.7	110	0.3
10-14	29,636	27,360	92.3	571	1.9	1,576	5.3	129	0.4
15-19	23,885	20,834	87.2	651	2.7	2,119	8.9	281	1.2
20-24	16,192	12,620	77.9	680	4.2	2,563	15.8	329	2.0
25-29	12,051	8,131	67.5	730	6.1	2,625	21.8	564	4.7
30-34	9,949	5,220	52.5	746	7.5	2,948	29.6	1,036	10.4
35-39	9,521	3,897	40.9	792	8.3	3,303	34.7	1,528	16.0
40-44	8,225	2,395	29.1	749	9.1	2,876	35.0	2,205	26.8
45-49	8,852	1,594	18.0	638	7.2	2,947	33.3	3,673	41.5
50-54	6,561	783	11.9	323	4.9	1,764	26.9	3,691	56.3
55-59	3,688	322	8.7	109	3.0	797	21.6	2,459	66.7
60-64	3,828	187	4.9	99	2.6	469	12.3	3,073	80.3
65+	6,570	276	4.2	78	1.2	347	5.3	5,869	89.3
Total (Age 0-17)	114,985	109,039	94.8	1,593	1.4	3,912	3.4	441	0.4

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

Age Group	Male Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	102,143	75,146	73.6	3,207	3.1	11,894	11.6	11,897	11.6
<1	3,744	3,701	98.9	15	0.4	25	0.7	3	0.1
1-4	15,015	14,786	98.5	96	0.6	119	0.8	13	0.1
5-9	17,337	16,539	95.4	242	1.4	503	2.9	52	0.3
10-14	15,057	13,860	92.1	285	1.9	845	5.6	68	0.5
15-19	11,627	10,202	87.7	314	2.7	974	8.4	138	1.2
20-24	7,246	5,786	79.9	274	3.8	1,081	14.9	105	1.4
25-29	5,433	3,670	67.6	319	5.9	1,201	22.1	243	4.5
30-34	4,500	2,369	52.6	354	7.9	1,343	29.8	434	9.6
35-39	4,028	1,632	40.5	334	8.3	1,436	35.7	626	15.5
40-44	3,449	1,030	29.9	336	9.7	1,213	35.2	871	25.3
45-49	3,604	713	19.8	294	8.2	1,238	34.4	1,359	37.7
50-54	3,318	411	12.4	169	5.1	961	29.0	1,777	53.6
55-59	2,119	194	9.2	59	2.8	485	22.9	1,381	65.2
60-64	2,110	106	5.0	67	3.2	280	13.3	1,657	78.5
65+	3,556	148	4.2	49	1.4	190	5.3	3,169	89.1
Total (Age 0-17)	58,416	55,349	94.7	826	1.4	2,030	3.5	211	0.4

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini 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	107,659	77,281	71.8	3,600	3.3	13,679	12.7	13,099	12.2
<1	3,599	3,569	99.2	9	0.3	19	0.5	1	0.0
1-4	14,709	14,433	98.1	98	0.7	149	1.0	29	0.2
5-9	16,440	15,779	96.0	180	1.1	423	2.6	58	0.4
10-14	14,579	13,501	92.6	286	2.0	731	5.0	62	0.4
15-19	12,258	10,633	86.7	337	2.7	1,145	9.3	143	1.2
20-24	8,946	6,834	76.4	406	4.5	1,482	16.6	224	2.5
25-29	6,618	4,462	67.4	411	6.2	1,424	21.5	321	4.9
30-34	5,449	2,850	52.3	392	7.2	1,604	29.4	602	11.0
35-39	5,493	2,265	41.2	458	8.3	1,867	34.0	903	16.4
40-44	4,776	1,366	28.6	413	8.6	1,664	34.8	1,334	27.9
45-49	5,248	881	16.8	344	6.6	1,709	32.6	2,314	44.1
50-54	3,243	372	11.5	154	4.7	803	24.8	1,914	59.0
55-59	1,569	129	8.2	50	3.2	313	19.9	1,078	68.7
60-64	1,718	80	4.7	33	1.9	189	11.0	1,416	82.4
65+	3,014	127	4.2	28	0.9	158	5.2	2,701	89.6
Total (Age 0-17)	56,569	53,690	94.9	767	1.4	1,881	3.3	230	0.4

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of survival of parents by district, rural-urban and sex. Table 7.4 shows that survival of both parents was higher in rural (73 percent) than in urban areas (71 percent). highest higher proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was observed in Micheweni District (74.0 percent) than that observed in Wete District (71.3 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers was almost four times (12.2 percent) of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (3.2 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was higher in Wete District Council (12.4 percent) than in Micheweni District Council (11.5 percent).

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	209,802	152,427	72.7	6,807	3.2	25,572	12.2	24,996	11.9
Rural	171,023	124,904	73.0	5,536	3.2	19,975	11.7	20,608	12.0
Urban	38,779	27,523	71.0	1,270	3.3	5,598	14.4	4,387	11.3
Wete	107,036	76,370	71.3	3,314	3.1	14,127	13.2	13,225	12.4
Micheweni	102,766	76,057	74.0	3,493	3.4	11,445	11.1	11,771	11.5

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	102,143	75,146	73.6	3,207	3.1	11,894	11.6	11,897	11.6
Rural	83,774	61,944	73.9	2,630	3.1	9,335	11.1	9,865	11.8
Urban	18,369	13,202	71.9	577	3.1	2,559	13.9	2,031	11.1
Wete	51,770	37,467	72.4	1,535	3.0	6,583	12.7	6,185	11.9
Micheweni	50,373	37,679	74.8	1,672	3.3	5,310	10.5	5,712	11.3

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	107,659	77,281	71.8	3,600	3.3	13,679	12.7	13,099	12.2
Rural	87,249	62,959	72.2	2,906	3.3	10,640	12.2	10,743	12.3
Urban	20,410	14,322	70.2	693	3.4	3,039	14.9	2,356	11.5
Wete	55,266	38,903	70.4	1,779	3.2	7,544	13.7	7,040	12.7
Micheweni	52,393	38,378	73.3	1,821	3.5	6,135	11.7	6,059	11.6

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	171,023	124,904	73.0	5,536	3.2	19,975	11.7	20,608	12.0
Male	83,774	61,944	73.9	2,630	3.1	9,335	11.1	9,865	11.8
Female	87,249	62,959	72.2	2,906	3.3	10,640	12.2	10,743	12.3
Wete	75,589	54,248	71.8	2,268	3.0	9,452	12.5	9,621	12.7
Micheweni	95,434	70,655	74.0	3,268	3.4	10,523	11.0	10,987	11.5

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

Administrative Area	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kaskazini Pemba Region	38,779	27,523	71.0	1,270	3.3	5,598	14.4	4,387	11.3
Male	18,369	13,202	71.9	577	3.1	2,559	13.9	2,031	11.1
Female	20,410	14,322	70.2	693	3.4	3,039	14.9	2,356	11.5
Wete	31,447	22,122	70.3	1,046	3.3	4,675	14.9	3,603	11.5
Micheweni	7,332	5,401	73.7	224	3.1	922	12.6	784	10.7

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

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini 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	209,802	152,427	72.7	6,807	3.2	25,572	12.2	24,996	11.9
< 1	7,343	7,270	99.0	24	0.3	45	0.6	4	0.1
1-4	29,724	29,219	98.3	194	0.7	268	0.9	43	0.1
5-9	33,777	32,318	95.7	423	1.3	926	2.7	110	0.3
10-14	29,636	27,360	92.3	571	1.9	1,576	5.3	129	0.4
15-19	23,885	20,834	87.2	651	2.7	2,119	8.9	281	1.2
20-24	16,192	12,620	77.9	680	4.2	2,563	15.8	329	2.0
25+	69,245	22,805	32.9	4,264	6.2	18,076	26.1	24,099	34.8

Table 7.10: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Kaskazini 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	102,143	75,146	73.6	3,207	3.1	11,894	11.6	11,897	11.6
< 1	3,744	3,701	98.9	15	0.4	25	0.7	3	0.1
1-4	15,015	14,786	98.5	96	0.6	119	0.8	13	0.1
5-9	17,337	16,539	95.4	242	1.4	503	2.9	52	0.3
10-14	15,057	13,860	92.1	285	1.9	845	5.6	68	0.5
15-19	11,627	10,202	87.7	314	2.7	974	8.4	138	1.2
20-24	7,246	5,786	79.9	274	3.8	1,081	14.9	105	1.4
25+	32,117	10,273	32.0	1,982	6.2	8,346	26.0	11,517	35.9

**Table 7.11: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents;
Kaskazini 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	107,659	77,281	71.8	3,600	3.3	13,679	12.7	13,099	12.2
< 1	3,599	3,569	99.2	9	0.3	19	0.5	1	0.0
1-4	14,709	14,433	98.1	98	0.7	149	1.0	29	0.2
5-9	16,440	15,779	96.0	180	1.1	423	2.6	58	0.4
10-14	14,579	13,501	92.6	286	2.0	731	5.0	62	0.4
15-19	12,258	10,633	86.7	337	2.7	1,145	9.3	143	1.2
20-24	8,946	6,834	76.4	406	4.5	1,482	16.6	224	2.5
25+	37,128	12,533	33.8	2,283	6.1	9,731	26.2	12,582	33.9

**Table 7.12: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents;
Kaskazini Pemba Rural; 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	171,023	124,904	73.0	5,536	3.2	19,975	11.7	20,608	12.0
< 1	6,032	5,976	99.1	23	0.4	33	0.5	0	0.0
1-4	24,786	24,395	98.4	156	0.6	200	0.8	35	0.1
5-9	28,133	26,960	95.8	340	1.2	734	2.6	99	0.4
10-14	24,085	22,295	92.6	464	1.9	1,231	5.1	95	0.4
15-19	19,240	16,839	87.5	507	2.6	1,674	8.7	219	1.1
20-24	12,878	10,029	77.9	544	4.2	2,053	15.9	252	2.0
25+	55,869	18,409	33.0	3,502	6.3	14,050	25.1	19,907	35.6

**Table 7.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents;
Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2012 Census**

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	38,779	27,523	71.0	1,270	3.3	5,598	14.4	4,387	11.3
< 1	1,311	1,294	98.7	1	0.1	11	0.8	4	0.3
1-4	4,938	4,824	97.7	38	0.8	69	1.4	8	0.2
5-9	5,644	5,358	94.9	83	1.5	192	3.4	10	0.2
10-14	5,551	5,065	91.2	107	1.9	345	6.2	35	0.6
15-19	4,645	3,995	86.0	144	3.1	444	9.6	62	1.3
20-24	3,314	2,591	78.2	136	4.1	510	15.4	77	2.3
25+	13,376	4,396	32.9	762	5.7	4,027	30.1	4,192	31.3

7.3 Orphans in Kaskazini Pemba Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1 shows the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents. Figure 7.1 shows that (0.38 percent) of persons below 18 years had lost both parents and about five (5.17) percent of all children below 18 years were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is slightly lower for female children (5.09 percent) compared with male children (5.25 percent).

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

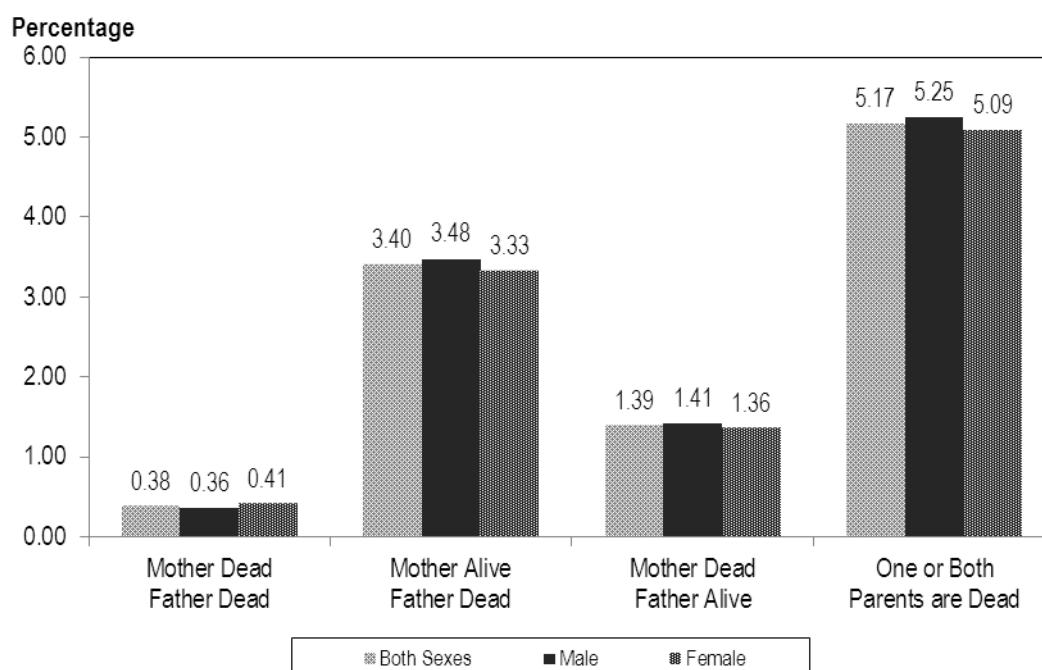


Table 7.14 shows variations in district distribution of children below 18 years by survival of parents and sex. The table shows that orphan hood incidences were higher in Wete District (5.4 percent) than that in Micheweni District (4.9 percent).

Generally, in Kaskazini Pemba Region, there were slightly more child orphans in urban areas (6.2 percent) than in rural areas (4.9 percent).

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

Administrative Area	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaskazini Pemba Region	114,985	58,416	56,569	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
Rural	94,682	48,408	46,274	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.9	5.1	4.8
Urban	20,303	10,008	10,295	1.6	1.5	1.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	6.2	6.0	6.5
Wete	57,442	29,056	28,386	1.3	1.3	1.4	3.8	3.9	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	5.4	5.5	5.3
Micheweni	57,543	29,360	28,183	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	5.0	4.8

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 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 received any remittance (cash or in kind) from him or her.

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on the number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. At least one (1.3) percent of total private households in Kaskazini 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 higher in urban (3.4 percent) than in rural areas (0.8 percent). The district with a higher percentage of households with diaspora was Wete District (1.6 percent).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Rural-Urban; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	502	1.3	32,217	258	0.8	7,191	244	3.4
Wete	20,151	319	1.6	14,305	92	0.6	5,846	227	3.9
Micheweni	19,257	183	1.0	17,912	166	0.9	1,345	17	1.3

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 (72.3 percent), followed by 2-4 persons (23.7 percent).

Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with Diaspora by District and Number of Persons; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	502	363	72.3	119	23.7	20	4.0	0	0.0
Wete	319	228	71.5	75	23.5	16	5.0	0	0.0
Micheweni	183	135	73.8	44	24.0	4	2.2	0	0.0

Table 8.3 shows the number of persons from rural and urban areas of Kasazini Pemba Region living outside Tanzania. Results show that 65.3 percent of the diaspora were from urban areas and 34.7 percent were from rural areas.

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

Country of Residence	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,815	100.0	630	34.7	1,185	65.3
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burundi	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Comoro	41	2.3	1	0.2	40	3.4
Kenya	505	27.8	370	58.7	135	11.4
Lesotho	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Malawi	2	0.1	2	0.3	0	0.0
Mauritius	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Mozambique	41	2.3	33	5.2	8	0.7
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seychelles	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Somalia	4	0.2	4	0.6	0	0.0
Swaziland	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.3
South Africa	25	1.4	11	1.7	14	1.2
Uganda	7	0.4	1	0.2	6	0.5
Republic of Congo	15	0.8	5	0.8	10	0.8
Zimbabwe	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Zambia	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Other African Countries	9	0.5	5	0.8	4	0.3
China	5	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.3
India	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Pakistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	379	20.9	48	7.6	331	27.9
Italy	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Nordic Countries	98	5.4	13	2.1	85	7.2
Great Britain	502	27.7	92	14.6	410	34.6
Germany	9	0.5	5	0.8	4	0.3
Other European Countries	87	4.8	7	1.1	80	6.8
Canada	28	1.5	8	1.3	20	1.7
USA	47	2.6	20	3.2	27	2.3
Not Reported	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 8.4 shows the number and percentage of persons from Kaskazini Pemba Region living outside the country by the country of residence. The Census results show that, out of 1,815 persons who were reported in Kaskazini Pemba to be living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in Kenya and Great Britain (28 percent).

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

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	1,815	100.0	1,053	58.0	762	42.0
Angola	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Burundi	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Comoro	41	2.3	21	2.0	20	2.6
Kenya	505	27.8	314	29.8	191	25.1
Lesotho	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Malawi	2	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0
Mauritius	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Mozambique	41	2.3	38	3.6	3	0.4
Namibia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seychelles	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Somalia	4	0.2	4	0.4	0	0.0
Swaziland	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.3
South Africa	25	1.4	17	1.6	8	1.0
Uganda	7	0.4	6	0.6	1	0.1
DRC	15	0.8	12	1.1	3	0.4
Zimbabwe	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Zambia	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Other African Countries	9	0.5	6	0.6	3	0.4
China	5	0.3	5	0.5	0	0.0
India	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Pakistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	379	20.9	177	16.8	202	26.5
Italy	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Nordic Countries	98	5.4	58	5.5	40	5.2
Great Britain	502	27.7	295	28.0	207	27.2
Germany	9	0.5	5	0.5	4	0.5
Other European Countries	87	4.8	54	5.1	33	4.3
Canada	28	1.5	12	1.1	16	2.1
USA	47	2.6	22	2.1	25	3.3
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 34.1 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	1,815	619	34.1
Angola	0	0	0.0
Botswana	0	0	0.0
Burundi	1	0	0.0
Comoro	41	3	7.3
Kenya	505	118	23.4
Lesotho	1	1	100.0
Malawi	2	2	100.0
Mauritius	1	1	100.0
Mozambique	41	27	65.9
Namibia	0	0	0.0
Rwanda	0	0	0.0
Seychelles	1	1	100.0
Somalia	4	3	75.0
Swaziland	3	0	0.0
South Africa	25	13	52.0
Uganda	7	1	14.3
Republic of Congo	15	9	60.0
Zimbabwe	1	0	0.0
Zambia	1	0	0.0
Other African Countries	9	2	22.2
China	5	0	0.0
India	1	1	100.0
Pakistan	0	0	0.0
Other Asian Countries	379	140	36.9
Italy	1	1	100.0
Nordic Countries	98	30	30.6
Great Britain	502	192	38.2
Germany	9	7	77.8
Other European Countries	87	34	39.1
Canada	28	16	57.1
USA	47	17	36.2
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 of a short simple sentence on everyday life. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorized phrases. The ability to read and write may be in any language.

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

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

9.1.2 Literacy Status in Kaskazini Pemba Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 172,735 persons age 5 years and above, 111,579 (64.6 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (67.9 percent) than females (61.5 percent). Literacy rates were higher among persons age 10 to 24 years (ranging from 83.8 to 56.8 percent) indicating a positive result of the recently Universal Primary Education campaigns.

Literacy rate in urban areas (83.0 percent) was significantly higher than that in rural areas (60.3 percent). Males were more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 9.2, 9.3 and Figure 9.1

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

Age Group	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	172,735	83,384	89,351	111,579	56,620	54,959	64.6	67.9	61.5
5-9	33,777	17,337	16,440	12,810	6,192	6,618	37.9	35.7	40.3
10-14	29,636	15,057	14,579	24,831	12,409	12,422	83.8	82.4	85.2
15-19	23,885	11,627	12,258	20,491	10,044	10,447	85.8	86.4	85.2
20-24	16,192	7,246	8,946	13,127	6,125	7,002	81.1	84.5	78.3
25-29	12,051	5,433	6,618	8,868	4,241	4,627	73.6	78.1	69.9
30-34	9,949	4,500	5,449	6,710	3,454	3,256	67.4	76.8	59.8
35-39	9,521	4,028	5,493	5,718	2,814	2,904	60.1	69.9	52.9
40-44	8,225	3,449	4,776	4,840	2,370	2,470	58.8	68.7	51.7
45-49	8,852	3,604	5,248	5,028	2,585	2,443	56.8	71.7	46.6
50-54	6,561	3,318	3,243	3,409	2,229	1,180	52.0	67.2	36.4
55-59	3,688	2,119	1,569	1,893	1,395	498	51.3	65.8	31.7
60-64	3,828	2,110	1,718	1,592	1,150	442	41.6	54.5	25.7
65-69	2,010	1,084	926	752	547	205	37.4	50.5	22.1
70-74	2,154	1,149	1,005	711	497	214	33.0	43.3	21.3
75-79	906	526	380	348	264	84	38.4	50.2	22.1
80+	1,500	797	703	451	304	147	30.1	38.1	20.9

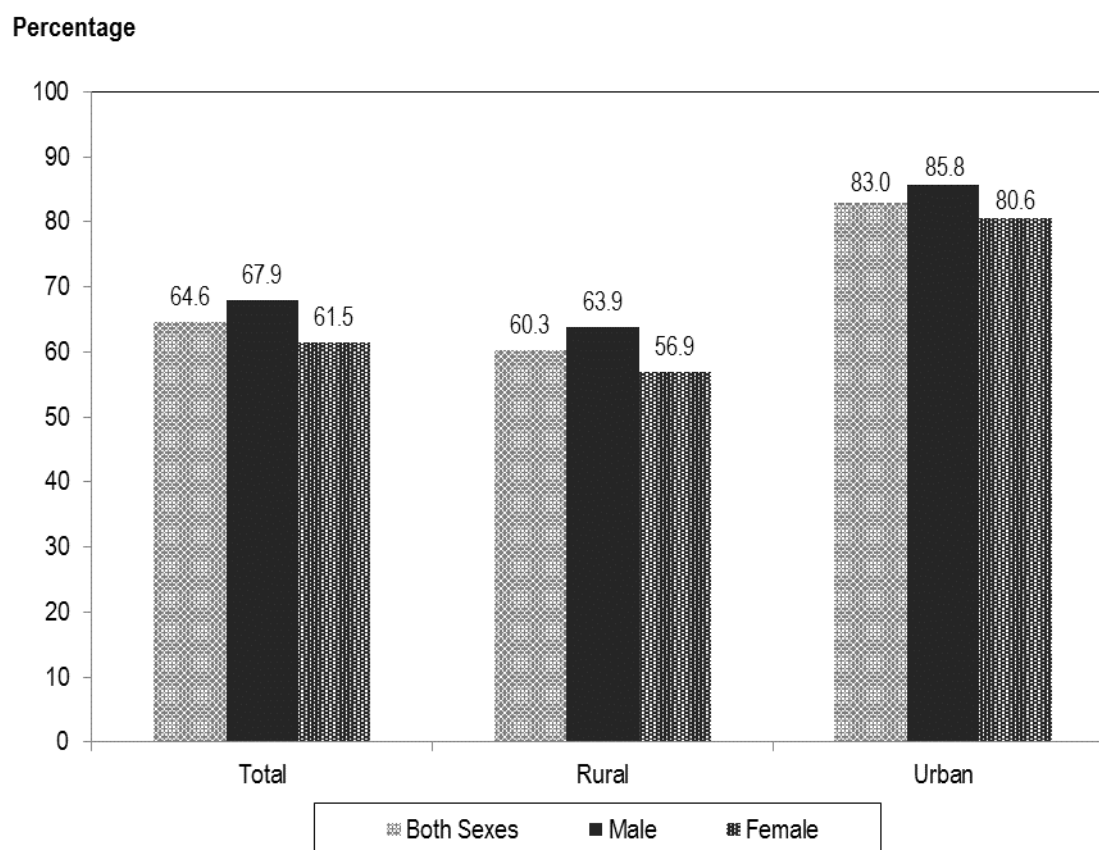
Table 9.2: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,205	68,124	72,081	84,575	43,533	41,042	60.3	63.9	56.9
5-9	28,133	14,528	13,605	9,533	4,635	4,898	33.9	31.9	36.0
10-14	24,085	12,389	11,696	19,508	9,874	9,634	81.0	79.7	82.4
15-19	19,240	9,390	9,850	16,018	7,884	8,134	83.3	84.0	82.6
20-24	12,878	5,790	7,088	10,024	4,729	5,295	77.8	81.7	74.7
25-29	9,602	4,347	5,255	6,608	3,220	3,388	68.8	74.1	64.5
30-34	7,901	3,559	4,342	4,904	2,580	2,324	62.1	72.5	53.5
35-39	7,709	3,276	4,433	4,175	2,122	2,053	54.2	64.8	46.3
40-44	6,645	2,810	3,835	3,511	1,791	1,720	52.8	63.7	44.9
45-49	6,914	2,875	4,039	3,520	1,905	1,615	50.9	66.3	40.0
50-54	5,311	2,638	2,673	2,450	1,617	833	46.1	61.3	31.2
55-59	3,040	1,734	1,306	1,415	1,063	352	46.5	61.3	27.0
60-64	3,164	1,731	1,433	1,172	855	317	37.0	49.4	22.1
65-69	1,710	930	780	581	428	153	34.0	46.0	19.6
70-74	1,805	979	826	530	380	150	29.4	38.8	18.2
75-79	774	459	315	270	210	60	34.9	45.8	19.0
80+	1,294	689	605	356	240	116	27.5	34.8	19.2

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	32,530	15,260	17,270	27,004	13,087	13,917	83.0	85.8	80.6
5-9	5,644	2,809	2,835	3,277	1,557	1,720	58.1	55.4	60.7
10-14	5,551	2,668	2,883	5,323	2,535	2,788	95.9	95.0	96.7
15-19	4,645	2,237	2,408	4,473	2,160	2,313	96.3	96.6	96.1
20-24	3,314	1,456	1,858	3,103	1,396	1,707	93.6	95.9	91.9
25-29	2,449	1,086	1,363	2,260	1,021	1,239	92.3	94.0	90.9
30-34	2,048	941	1,107	1,806	874	932	88.2	92.9	84.2
35-39	1,812	752	1,060	1,543	692	851	85.2	92.0	80.3
40-44	1,580	639	941	1,329	579	750	84.1	90.6	79.7
45-49	1,938	729	1,209	1,508	680	828	77.8	93.3	68.5
50-54	1,250	680	570	959	612	347	76.7	90.0	60.9
55-59	648	385	263	478	332	146	73.8	86.2	55.5
60-64	664	379	285	420	295	125	63.3	77.8	43.9
65-69	300	154	146	171	119	52	57.0	77.3	35.6
70-74	349	170	179	181	117	64	51.9	68.8	35.8
75-79	132	67	65	78	54	24	59.1	80.6	36.9
80+	206	108	98	95	64	31	46.1	59.3	31.6

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



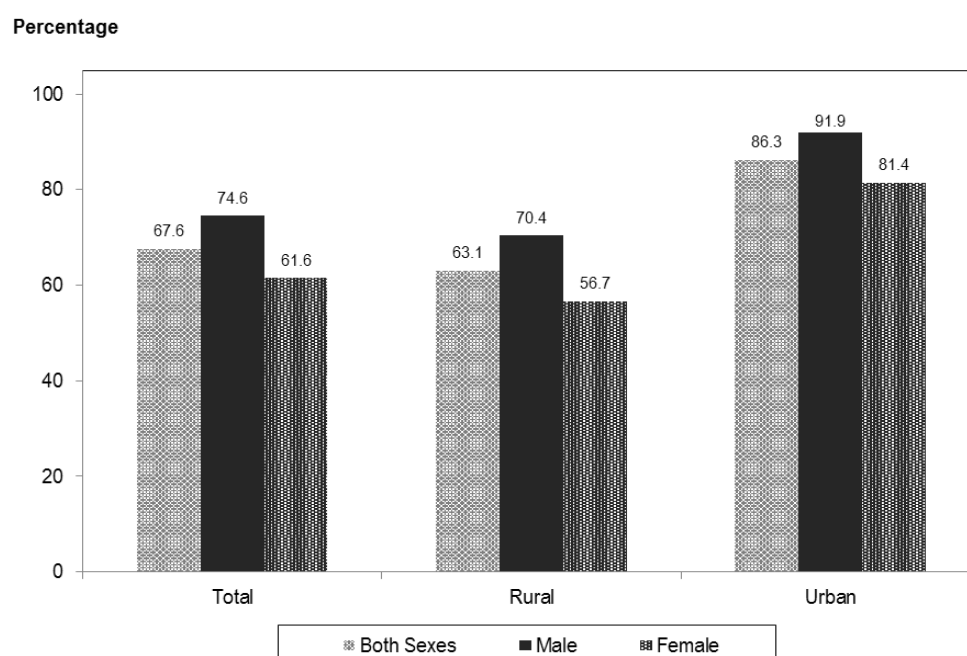
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

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 Kaskazini Pemba Region stands at 67.6 percent and it was higher in urban areas (86.3 percent) than in rural areas (63.1 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

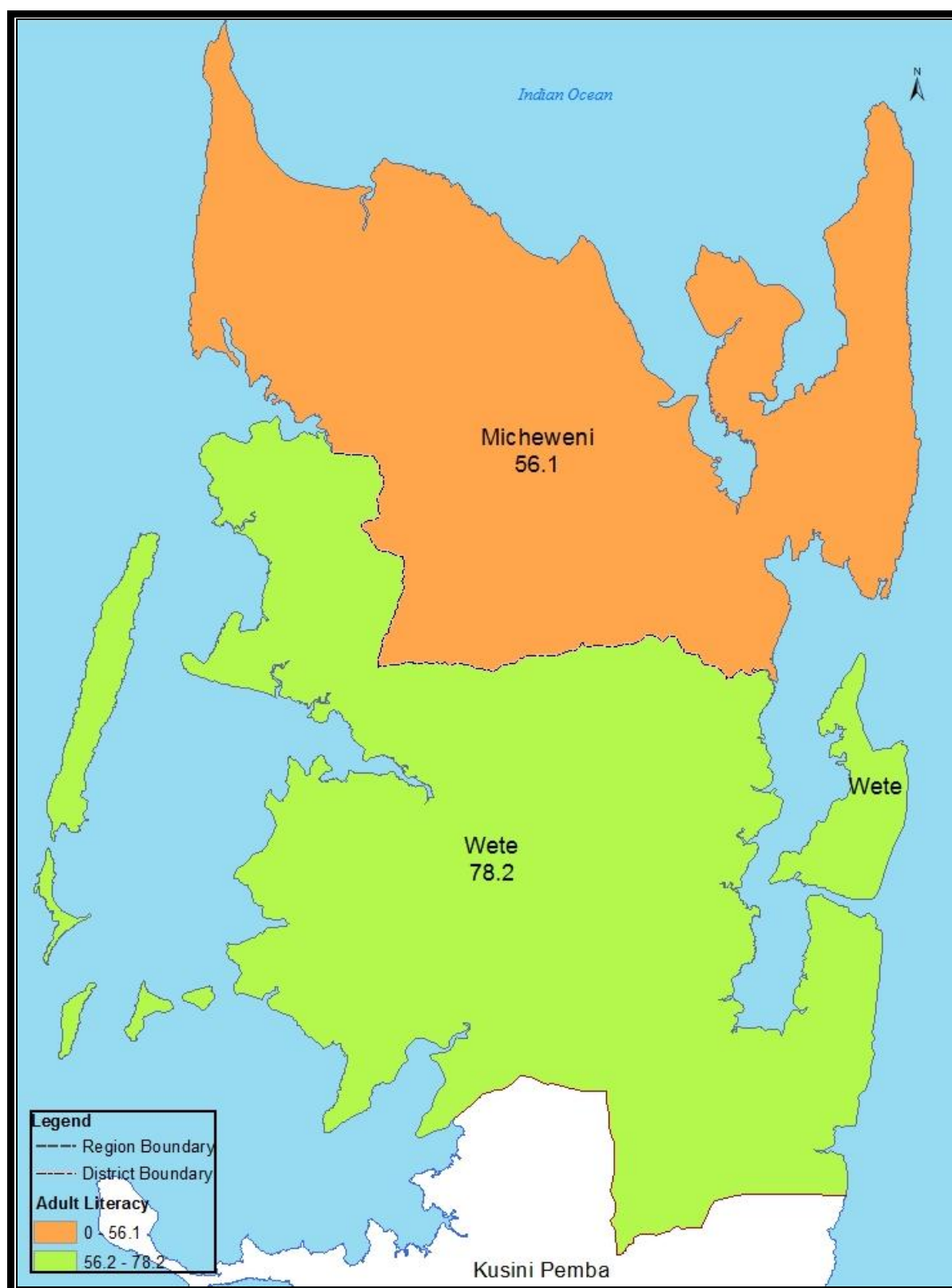
Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	67.6	74.6	61.6	63.1	70.4	56.7	86.3	91.9	81.4
15–19	85.8	86.4	85.2	83.3	84.0	82.6	96.3	96.6	96.1
20–24	81.1	84.5	78.3	77.8	81.7	74.7	93.6	95.9	91.9
25–29	73.6	78.1	69.9	68.8	74.1	64.5	92.3	94.0	90.9
30–34	67.4	76.8	59.8	62.1	72.5	53.5	88.2	92.9	84.2
35–39	60.1	69.9	52.9	54.2	64.8	46.3	85.2	92.0	80.3
40–44	58.8	68.7	51.7	52.8	63.7	44.9	84.1	90.6	79.7
45–49	56.8	71.7	46.6	50.9	66.3	40.0	77.8	93.3	68.5
50–54	52.0	67.2	36.4	46.1	61.3	31.2	76.7	90.0	60.9
55–59	51.3	65.8	31.7	46.5	61.3	27.0	73.8	86.2	55.5
60–64	41.6	54.5	25.7	37.0	49.4	22.1	63.3	77.8	43.9
65–69	37.4	50.5	22.1	34.0	46.0	19.6	57.0	77.3	35.6
70–74	33.0	43.3	21.3	29.4	38.8	18.2	51.9	68.8	35.8
75–79	38.4	50.2	22.1	34.9	45.8	19.0	59.1	80.6	36.9
80+	30.1	38.1	20.9	27.5	34.8	19.2	46.1	59.3	31.6

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



Adult literacy rates vary across the twodistricts, between 78.2 percent in Wete District Council and 56.1 percent in Micheweni Council (Map 9.1).

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



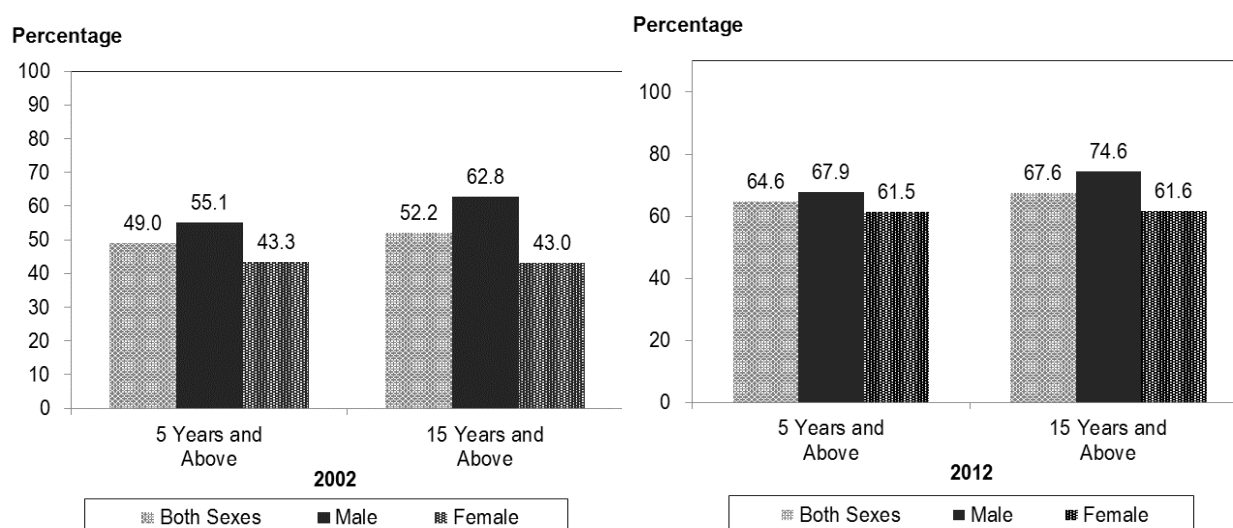
Comparison between 2002 and 2012 (Table 9.5) shows that there is a slight increase in adult literacy rates in Wete District from 60.4 percent in 2002 to 78.2 percent in 2012 and Micheweni District from 41.7 percent in 2002 to 56.1 percent in 2012.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate increased from 49.0 percent to 64.6 percent for persons age 5 years and above and from 52.2 percent to 67.6 percent for persons aged 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females age 5 years and above have also increased from 43.3 percent to 61.5 percent for males and from 55.1 percent to 67.9 percent for females.

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

District/Council	Literacy Rate								
	2002 Census			2012 Census			Percentage Change		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaskazini Pemba Region	52.2	62.8	43.0	67.6	74.6	61.6	29.7	18.7	43.1
Rural	47.6	58.9	37.8	85.8	86.4	85.2	80.3	46.6	125.3
Urban	73.6	81.2	67.1	81.1	84.5	78.3	10.2	4.1	16.7
Wete	60.4	71.0	51.1	78.2	85.0	72.4	29.6	19.7	41.5
Micheweni	41.7	52.2	32.8	56.1	63.3	49.7	34.5	21.2	51.7

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Kaskazini 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 age 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (41.8 percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (22.1 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.2 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10–14, literacy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	41.8	0.5	22.1	0.2	64.6	35.4	172,735
5-9	36.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	37.9	62.1	33,777
10-14	68.6	0.4	14.7	0.0	83.8	16.2	29,636
15-19	43.4	0.9	41.4	0.1	85.8	14.2	23,885
20-24	36.0	1.0	43.9	0.2	81.1	18.9	16,192
25-29	38.8	0.8	33.8	0.2	73.6	26.4	12,051
30-34	38.8	0.4	28.0	0.2	67.4	32.6	9,949
35-39	37.3	0.4	22.1	0.3	60.1	39.9	9,521
40-44	36.5	0.3	21.7	0.3	58.8	41.2	8,225
45-49	33.2	0.3	22.9	0.4	56.8	43.2	8,852
50-54	28.7	0.4	22.5	0.4	52.0	48.0	6,561
55-59	28.8	0.4	21.4	0.8	51.3	48.7	3,688
60-64	26.6	0.4	14.1	0.5	41.6	58.4	3,828
65-69	25.0	0.3	11.3	0.7	37.4	62.6	2,010
70-74	22.5	0.3	9.2	1.0	33.0	67.0	2,154
75-79	25.1	0.2	12.1	1.0	38.4	61.6	906
80+	21.1	0.5	6.9	1.5	30.1	69.9	1,500

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

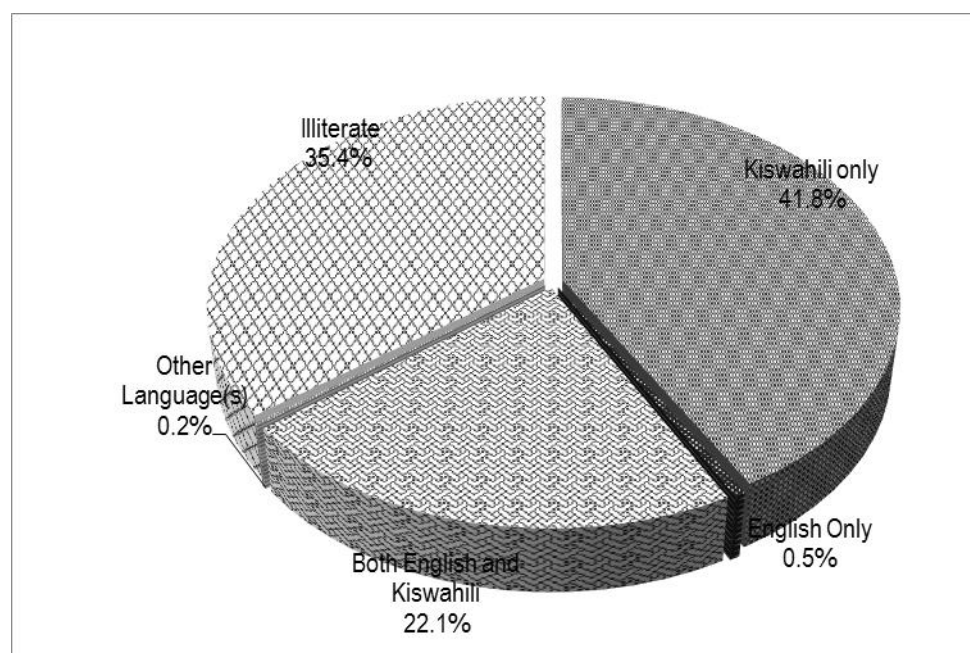


Table 9.7 and Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex, rural and urban areas for population age 5 years and above. The results show that literacy rates were considerably higher in urban (83.0 percent) than in rural areas (60.3 percent) and there were slightly more males who were literate (67.9 percent) compared with females (61.5 percent).

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

District/Council	Literacy Status				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Kaskazini Pemba Region	41.8	0.5	22.1	0.2	64.6	35.4	172,735
Male	43.3	0.5	23.8	0.3	67.9	32.1	83,384
Female	40.5	0.4	20.5	0.2	61.5	38.5	89,351
Kaskazini Pemba Rural	41.2	0.5	18.4	0.2	60.3	39.7	140,205
Male	43.0	0.6	20.0	0.2	63.9	36.1	68,124
Female	39.5	0.5	16.8	0.1	56.9	43.1	72,081
Kaskazini Pemba Urban	44.6	0.2	38.0	0.3	83.0	17.0	32,530
Male	44.7	0.2	40.4	0.4	85.8	14.2	15,260
Female	44.4	0.2	35.8	0.2	80.6	19.4	17,270

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

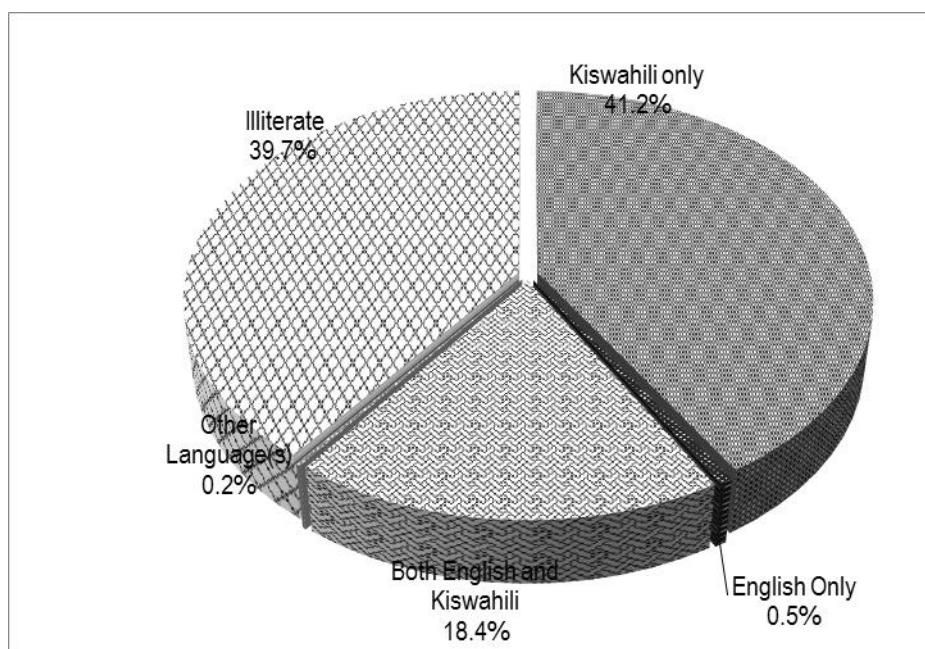
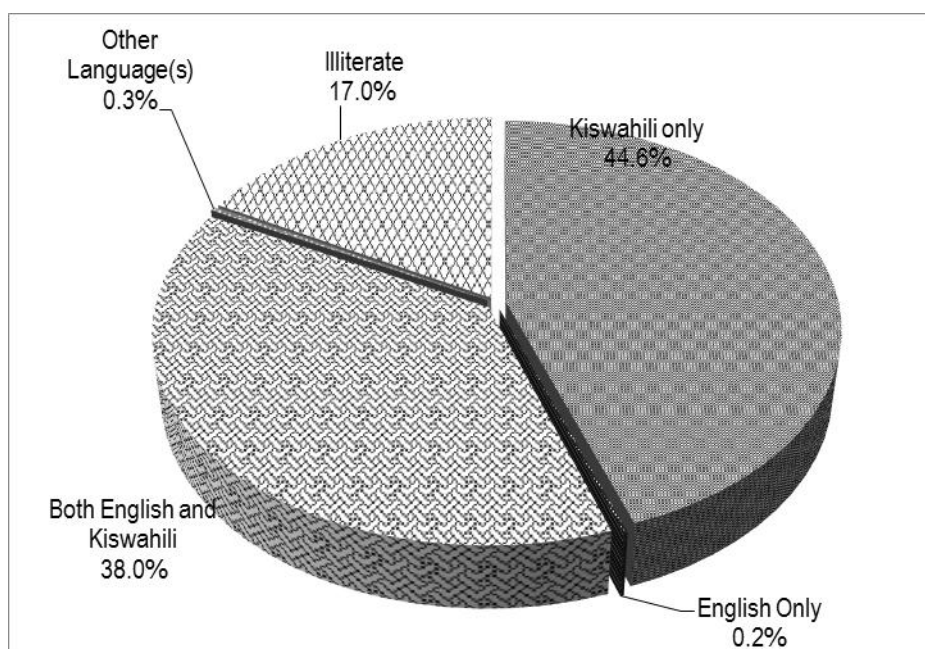


Figure 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2012 Census



Illiteracy levels for Kaskazini Pemba Region and its district are presented in Table 9.8. The table reveals that illiteracy levels differ between districts in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The district council with a higher illiteracy rate was Micheweni District Council (45.7 percent) followed by Wete District Council (25.6 percent).

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

District/Council		Literacy Status					Total	
		Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate		Illiterate
Kaskazini Pemba	Region	41.8	0.5	22.1	0.2	64.6	35.4	172,735
	Wete	44.9	0.4	28.9	0.2	74.4	25.6	88,476
	Micheweni	38.6	0.5	15.0	0.2	54.3	45.7	84,259

9.2 Education

9.2.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

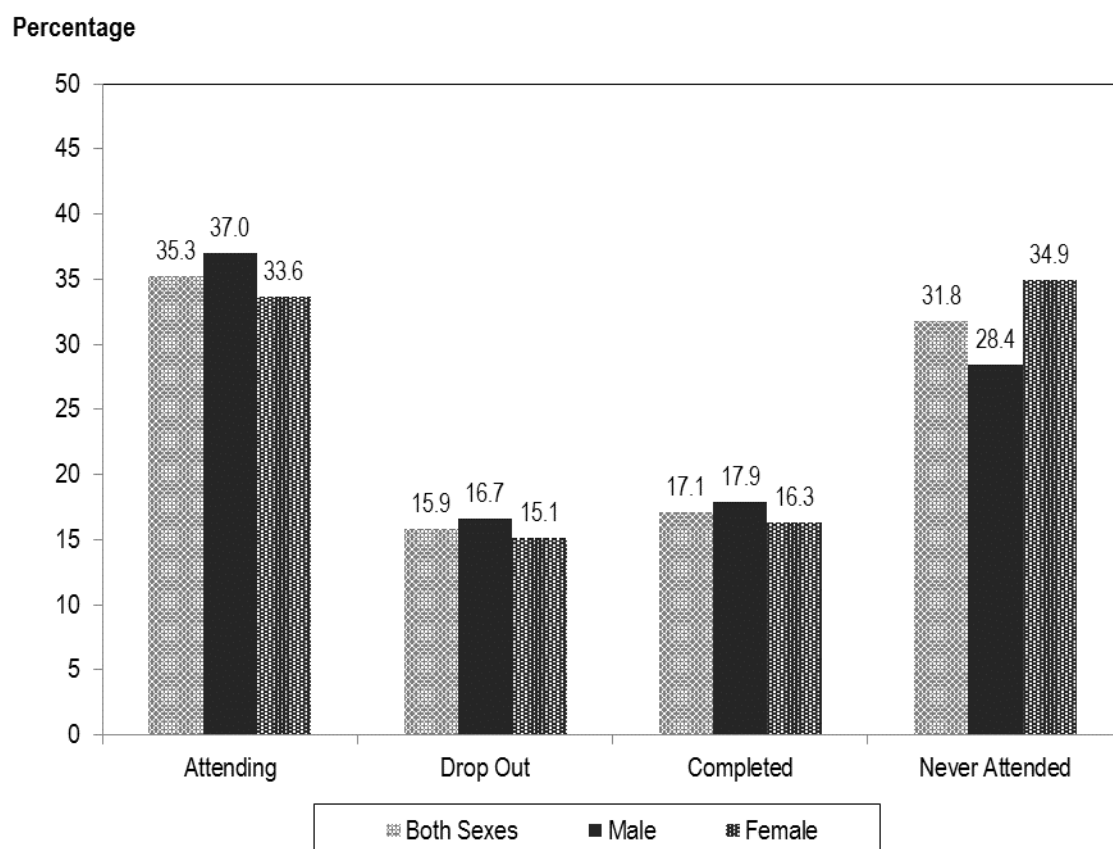
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7 show results on the status of school attendance of the population age 5 years and above. Thirty-one (31.8) percent of people in Kaskazini Pemba Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between sexes with more females (34.9 percent) having never been to school compared with males (28.4 percent). About seventeen (17.1) percent of population age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 35.3 percent were attending and 15.9 percent had dropped out.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kaskazini 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	172,735	35.3	15.9	17.1	31.8	83,384	37.0	16.7	17.9	28.4	89,351	33.6	15.1	16.3	34.9
5	7,298	33.7	0.4	0.1	65.8	3,767	32.0	0.7	0.1	67.1	3,531	35.5	0.1	0.1	64.3
6	6,994	39.9	0.2	0.0	59.9	3,504	37.9	0.2	0.0	61.9	3,490	42.0	0.1	0.0	57.9
5-6	14,292	36.8	0.3	0.1	62.9	7,271	34.9	0.5	0.1	64.6	7,021	38.7	0.1	0.0	61.1
7	7,266	52.8	0.6	0.1	46.4	3,777	51.2	0.5	0.1	48.3	3,489	54.6	0.8	0.1	44.4
8	6,652	68.6	0.5	0.1	30.8	3,456	64.6	0.3	0.2	35.0	3,196	72.9	0.7	0.1	26.3
9	5,567	78.6	1.0	0.1	20.2	2,833	76.1	1.2	0.1	22.6	2,734	81.2	0.8	0.2	17.8
10	7,146	80.9	1.6	0.2	17.3	3,629	78.8	2.2	0.1	18.9	3,517	83.0	1.1	0.3	15.6
11	4,431	87.4	1.8	0.1	10.7	2,230	87.0	1.6	0.1	11.3	2,201	87.7	2.0	0.2	10.1
12	6,979	84.4	3.5	0.1	12.0	3,670	83.6	4.2	0.1	12.2	3,309	85.4	2.7	0.2	11.8
13	5,794	84.8	4.6	0.2	10.4	2,913	83.3	5.6	0.2	10.9	2,881	86.3	3.6	0.2	9.8
7-13	43,835	75.8	1.9	0.1	22.1	22,508	73.8	2.2	0.1	23.9	21,327	77.9	1.6	0.2	20.3
14	5,286	81.3	7.7	0.3	10.7	2,615	80.1	8.8	0.3	10.8	2,671	82.6	6.6	0.3	10.6
15	5,332	73.3	11.6	1.0	14.0	2,822	73.3	12.9	0.5	13.4	2,510	73.3	10.2	1.7	14.8
16	4,802	72.4	13.7	2.7	11.2	2,294	72.4	14.2	1.8	11.6	2,508	72.4	13.3	3.4	10.9
17	4,371	67.0	15.6	6.6	10.8	2,147	68.0	17.2	4.0	10.9	2,224	66.1	14.1	9.1	10.8
14 - 17	19,791	73.8	11.9	2.5	11.8	9,878	73.7	13.0	1.5	11.7	9,913	74.0	10.9	3.4	11.8
18	5,811	48.9	20.3	15.3	15.5	2,788	52.5	21.2	11.9	14.3	3,023	45.6	19.4	18.5	16.5
19	3,569	39.5	21.4	26.2	12.9	1,576	49.3	22.3	18.0	10.5	1,993	31.8	20.7	32.7	14.8
18 - 19	9,380	45.4	20.7	19.4	14.5	4,364	51.4	21.6	14.1	12.9	5,016	40.1	19.9	24.1	15.8
20	5,705	21.8	25.1	33.2	19.9	2,520	31.0	25.2	27.8	16.0	3,185	14.6	25.0	37.4	23.0
21	2,208	20.4	24.1	39.9	15.6	1,000	28.3	24.6	33.8	13.3	1,208	13.8	23.7	45.0	17.5
22	3,695	14.5	24.6	42.6	18.3	1,641	20.1	25.7	40.6	13.7	2,054	9.9	23.8	44.2	22.1
23	2,389	13.4	27.4	41.2	18.0	1,059	20.9	26.1	39.1	14.0	1,330	7.5	28.4	42.9	21.1
24	2,195	9.0	24.5	48.2	18.3	1,026	11.4	24.0	49.6	15.0	1,169	6.8	24.9	47.0	21.2
20 - 24	16,192	17.0	25.1	39.5	18.5	7,246	23.9	25.2	36.3	14.7	8,946	11.4	25.0	42.1	21.5
25+	69,245	1.2	26.2	30.0	42.6	32,117	1.4	29.0	35.9	33.7	37,128	1.0	23.8	24.8	50.4

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



Tables 9.10, 9.11 and Figure 9.8 show school attendance status by rural and urban areas for population age five years and above. The results indicate that 35.9 percent of the rural population had never been to school compared with 13.9 percent of urban population. Likewise, the proportion of drop-outs was slightly higher in rural (16.4 percent) than in urban areas (13.8 percent). However, the proportion of those who completed school was much higher in urban areas (43.0 percent) than in the rural areas (33.5 percent). The same situation applies to those who were currently attending where 43.0 percent of the urban population was attending school compared to 33.5 percent in the rural areas.

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

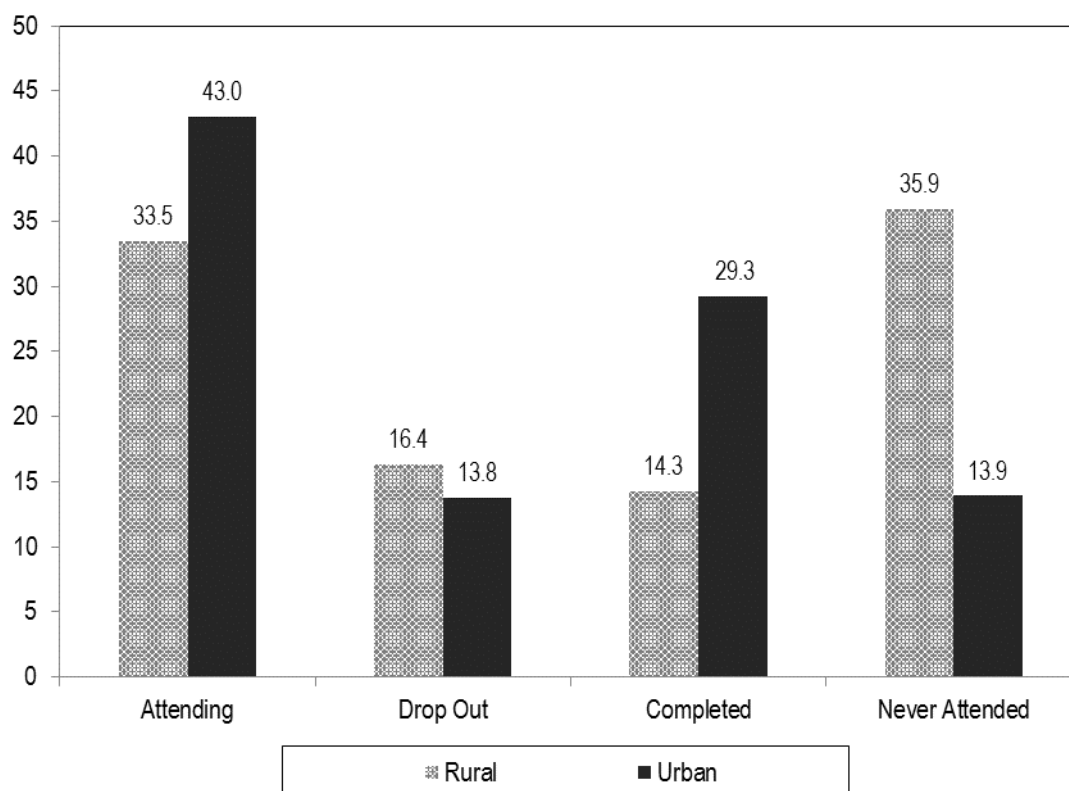
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	140,205	33.5	16.4	14.3	35.9	68,124	35.2	17.1	15.2	32.4	72,081	31.8	15.6	13.4	39.2
5	6,184	29.5	0.5	0.1	69.9	3,180	27.7	0.8	0.1	71.4	3,004	31.5	0.0	0.1	68.3
6	5,795	34.5	0.2	0.0	65.3	2,929	32.4	0.2	0.0	67.4	2,866	36.7	0.1	0.0	63.2
5-6	11,979	31.9	0.3	0.1	67.7	6,109	29.9	0.5	0.1	69.5	5,870	34.0	0.1	0.1	65.8
7	6,032	47.7	0.7	0.1	51.5	3,098	45.5	0.6	0.1	53.8	2,934	50.1	0.9	0.1	49.0
8	5,547	64.5	0.5	0.1	34.9	2,932	60.6	0.2	0.2	39.1	2,615	68.8	0.9	0.1	30.2
9	4,575	75.3	1.2	0.2	23.3	2,389	73.1	1.3	0.1	25.4	2,186	77.7	1.0	0.2	21.0
10	5,962	77.9	1.8	0.2	20.1	3,057	75.8	2.4	0.1	21.8	2,905	80.1	1.2	0.3	18.4
11	3,471	84.9	2.1	0.1	12.9	1,793	84.6	1.8	0.1	13.4	1,678	85.2	2.4	0.1	12.3
12	5,745	81.9	3.8	0.1	14.1	3,033	80.9	4.6	0.1	14.4	2,712	83.1	2.9	0.2	13.9
13	4,622	82.4	5.0	0.2	12.4	2,360	81.0	5.8	0.1	13.1	2,262	83.8	4.2	0.2	11.7
7-13	35,954	72.3	2.1	0.1	25.4	18,662	70.4	2.4	0.1	27.2	17,292	74.4	1.9	0.2	23.5
14	4,285	78.6	8.3	0.4	12.7	2,146	77.2	9.6	0.3	12.8	2,139	80.0	7.0	0.4	12.6
15	4,342	70.0	12.4	0.9	16.6	2,271	70.1	13.5	0.5	15.9	2,071	70.0	11.2	1.4	17.4
16	3,833	69.1	14.8	2.6	13.4	1,841	69.1	15.2	1.8	13.9	1,992	69.1	14.6	3.3	13.1
17	3,471	64.5	16.7	5.7	13.1	1,729	65.1	18.3	3.6	13.0	1,742	64.0	15.1	7.7	13.2
14 - 17	15,931	70.9	12.8	2.2	14.0	7,987	70.7	13.9	1.4	14.0	7,944	71.1	11.8	3.0	14.1
18	4,725	46.0	22.1	13.7	18.2	2,286	50.2	22.9	10.0	16.9	2,439	42.0	21.4	17.2	19.4
19	2,869	36.8	23.6	24.4	15.2	1,263	47.0	25.0	15.3	12.7	1,606	28.9	22.5	31.6	17.1
18 - 19	7,594	42.5	22.7	17.7	17.0	3,549	49.1	23.7	11.9	15.4	4,045	36.8	21.8	22.9	18.5
20	4,713	20.7	26.4	30.2	22.7	2,080	30.2	26.9	24.1	18.8	2,633	13.1	26.1	34.9	25.9
21	1,715	18.6	25.5	38.0	17.9	792	26.5	24.6	33.5	15.4	923	11.8	26.2	41.9	20.0
22	2,936	13.1	26.5	38.7	21.7	1,307	18.5	27.2	38.3	16.0	1,629	8.8	26.0	39.0	26.2
23	1,857	10.3	30.1	38.3	21.3	830	17.3	28.1	38.1	16.5	1,027	4.7	31.7	38.5	25.1
24	1,657	7.4	27.0	42.7	22.9	781	9.6	25.4	46.2	18.8	876	5.5	28.5	39.5	26.5
20 - 24	12,878	15.5	26.9	35.9	21.7	5,790	22.4	26.6	33.6	17.4	7,088	9.8	27.2	37.9	25.2
25+	55,869	1.0	26.7	24.4	48.0	26,027	1.3	29.7	30.2	38.9	29,842	0.8	24.0	19.3	55.9

Table 9.11: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status; Kaskazini 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	32,530	43.0	13.8	29.3	13.9	15,260	45.1	14.5	30.0	10.5	17,270	41.2	13.2	28.6	17.0
5	1,114	56.9	0.1	0.2	42.8	587	55.7	0.0	0.3	44.0	527	58.3	0.2	0.0	41.6
6	1,199	66.2	0.1	0.0	33.7	575	65.9	0.2	0.0	33.9	624	66.5	0.0	0.0	33.5
5-6	2,313	61.7	0.1	0.1	38.1	1,162	60.8	0.1	0.2	39.0	1,151	62.7	0.1	0.0	37.2
7	1,234	77.7	0.2	0.2	21.9	679	76.9	0.0	0.0	23.1	555	78.7	0.4	0.5	20.4
8	1,105	89.0	0.4	0.1	10.5	524	86.8	0.8	0.2	12.2	581	91.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
9	992	93.6	0.4	0.1	5.8	444	91.9	0.7	0.2	7.2	548	95.1	0.2	0.0	4.7
10	1,184	96.0	0.7	0.1	3.2	572	95.1	1.0	0.0	3.8	612	96.9	0.3	0.2	2.6
11	960	96.5	0.6	0.2	2.7	437	97.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	523	96.0	0.6	0.4	3.1
12	1,234	96.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	637	96.4	2.0	0.0	1.6	597	96.0	1.7	0.0	2.3
13	1,172	94.4	3.1	0.3	2.3	553	93.1	4.9	0.4	1.6	619	95.5	1.5	0.2	2.9
7-13	7,881	91.7	1.1	0.1	7.1	3,846	90.5	1.5	0.1	7.9	4,035	92.8	0.7	0.2	6.3
14	1,001	93.0	4.9	0.0	2.1	469	93.2	5.1	0.0	1.7	532	92.9	4.7	0.0	2.4
15	990	87.8	8.1	1.5	2.6	551	86.6	10.2	0.4	2.9	439	89.3	5.5	3.0	2.3
16	969	85.2	9.2	3.0	2.6	453	85.4	10.2	1.8	2.6	516	85.1	8.3	4.1	2.5
17	900	76.6	11.3	10.0	2.1	418	80.1	12.4	5.3	2.2	482	73.4	10.4	14.1	2.1
14 - 17	3,860	85.9	8.3	3.5	2.4	1,891	86.5	9.4	1.7	2.4	1,969	85.3	7.2	5.2	2.3
18	1,086	61.7	12.2	22.3	3.8	502	63.1	13.5	20.5	2.8	584	60.4	11.1	23.8	4.6
19	700	50.6	12.3	33.6	3.6	313	58.8	11.2	28.8	1.3	387	43.9	13.2	37.5	5.4
18 - 19	1,786	57.3	12.3	26.7	3.7	815	61.5	12.6	23.7	2.2	971	53.9	11.9	29.2	4.9
20	992	27.4	18.8	47.4	6.5	440	34.8	17.5	45.0	2.7	552	21.6	19.7	49.3	9.4
21	493	26.6	19.3	46.7	7.5	208	35.1	24.5	35.1	5.3	285	20.4	15.4	55.1	9.1
22	759	19.6	17.3	57.6	5.5	334	26.3	19.5	49.7	4.5	425	14.4	15.5	63.8	6.4
23	532	24.2	17.9	51.5	6.4	229	33.6	18.8	42.8	4.8	303	17.2	17.2	58.1	7.6
24	538	13.8	16.5	65.4	4.3	245	17.1	19.6	60.4	2.9	293	10.9	14.0	69.6	5.5
20 - 24	3,314	22.8	18.0	53.2	6.0	1,456	29.7	19.5	46.9	3.8	1,858	17.3	16.8	58.1	7.8
25+	13,376	1.8	24.4	53.3	20.4	6,090	1.9	26.1	60.1	11.8	7,286	1.7	23.0	47.7	27.6

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

Percentage



Attendance status is presented in Table 9.12 by district councils. It is revealing attendance status differ between districts in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The district council with a higher attendance rate was Wete District Council (39.3 percent) followed by Micheweni District Council (31.0 percent).

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

District/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Kaskazini Pemba Region	172,735	35.3	15.9	17.1	31.8	83,384	37.0	16.7	17.9	28.4	89,351	33.6	15.1	16.3	34.9
Wete	88,476	39.3	16.4	22.5	21.8	42,366	41.3	17.2	23.4	18.0	46,110	37.5	15.6	21.7	25.2
Micheweni	84,259	31.0	15.4	11.4	42.3	41,018	32.5	16.1	12.2	39.1	43,241	29.5	14.6	10.6	45.2

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 Rates by sex, rural and urban areas for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 59 percent in the 2002 Census to 75.8 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 61 to 77.9 percent) compared with males (from 58 to 73.8 percent). The urban NER increased from 77 percent in 2002 to 91.7 percent in 2012 while the rural NER increased from 56 to 72.3 percent respectively.

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

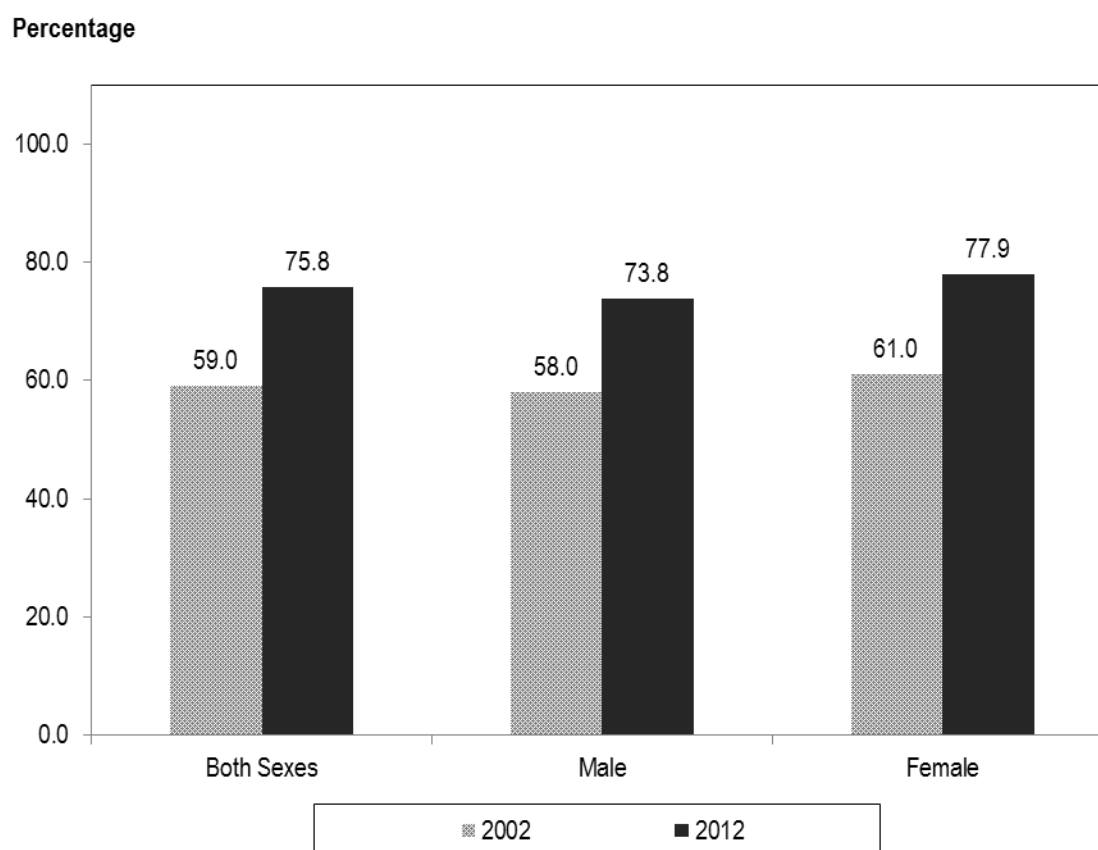
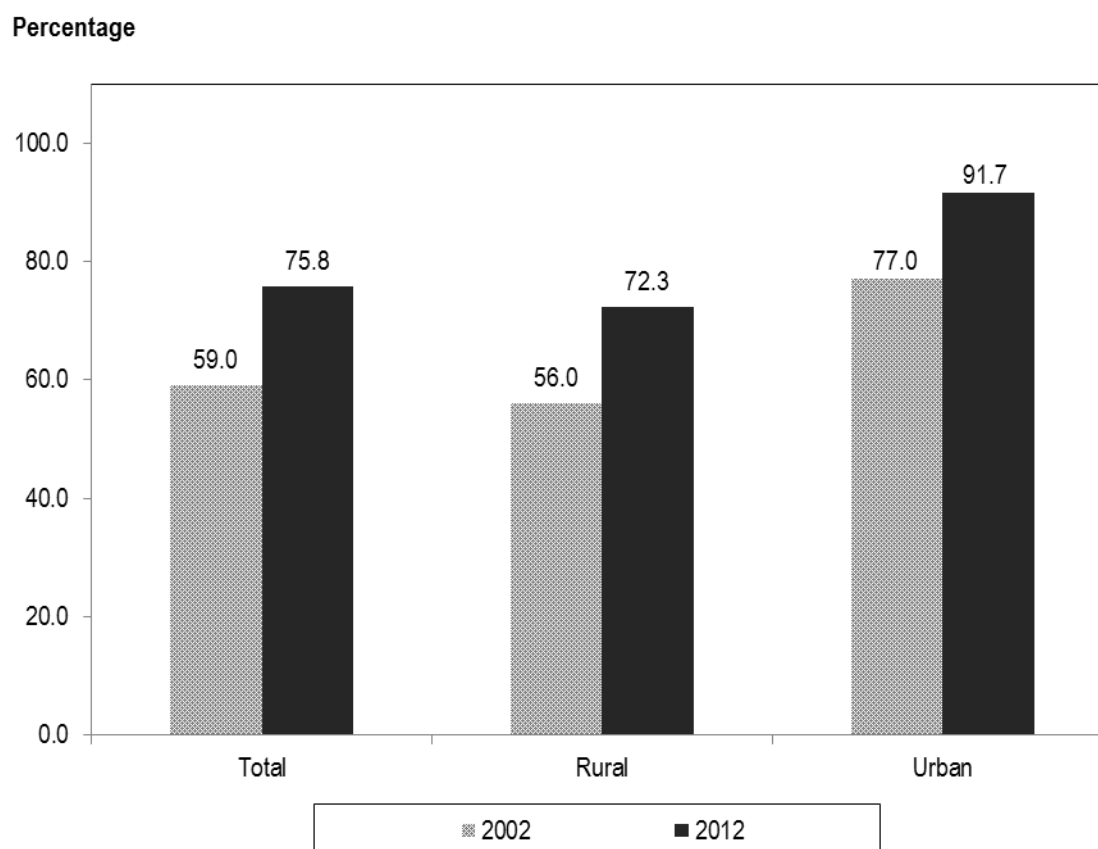


Figure 9.10: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Rural and Urban Areas; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.11. Ninety eight (98.0 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children). The GER was higher in urban areas (113.9 percent) than in rural areas (94.5 percent). There were slight differences in GER sexes in both rural and urban areas.

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

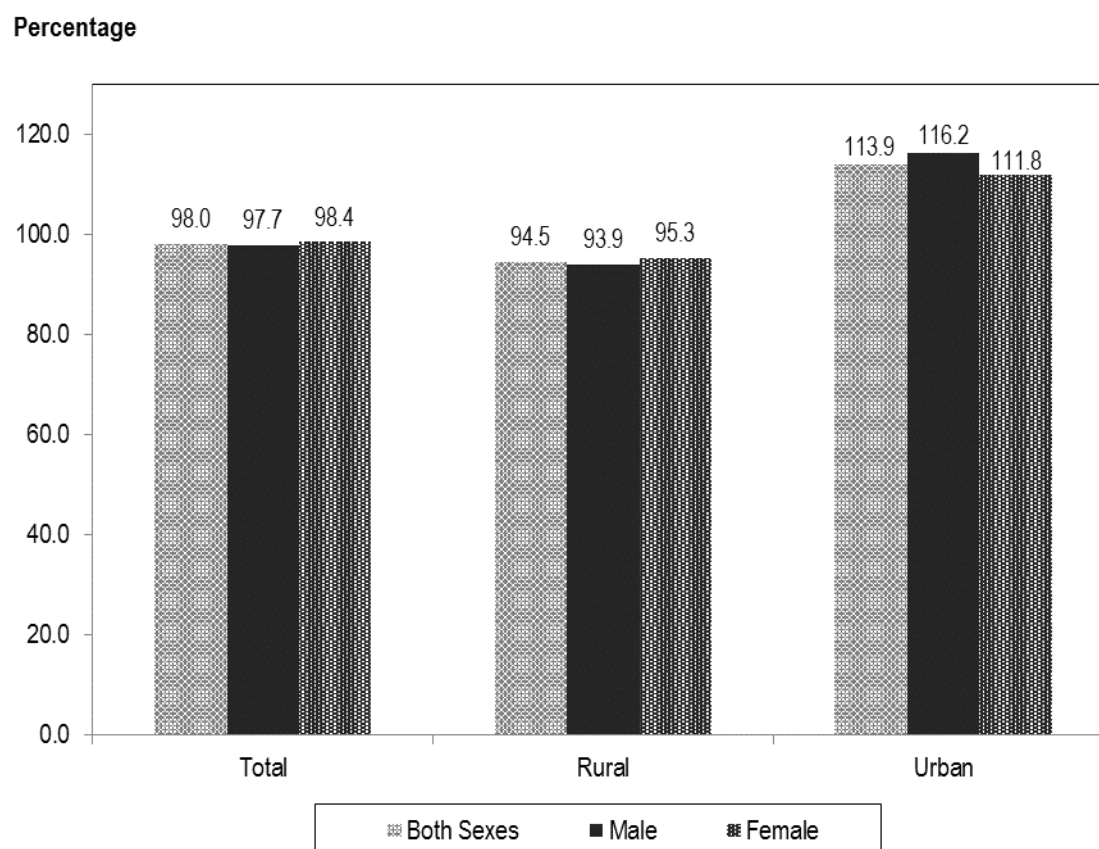
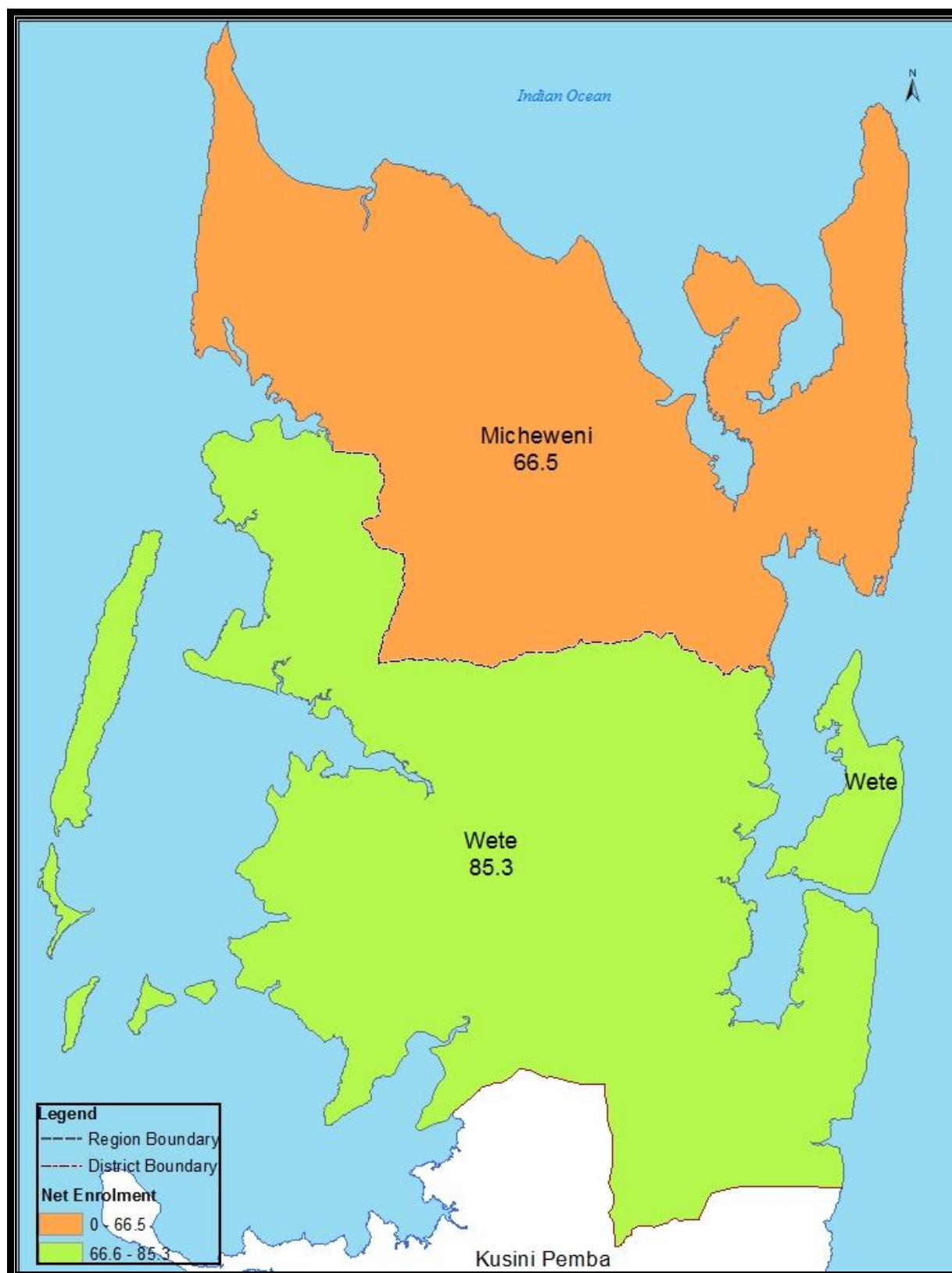


Table 9.13 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by district. The results revealed that there are marked differences across districts. NER ranges between 85.3 percent in Wete District and 66.5 percent in Micheweni District Council.

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

District/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kaskazini Pemba Region	75.8	73.8	77.9	72.3	70.4	74.4	91.7	90.5	92.8
Wete	85.3	83.9	86.7	82.0	80.6	83.4	93.3	92.4	94.1
Micheweni	66.5	64.0	69.1	65.1	62.6	67.7	85.3	83.2	87.5

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



9.2.4 Education Attainment

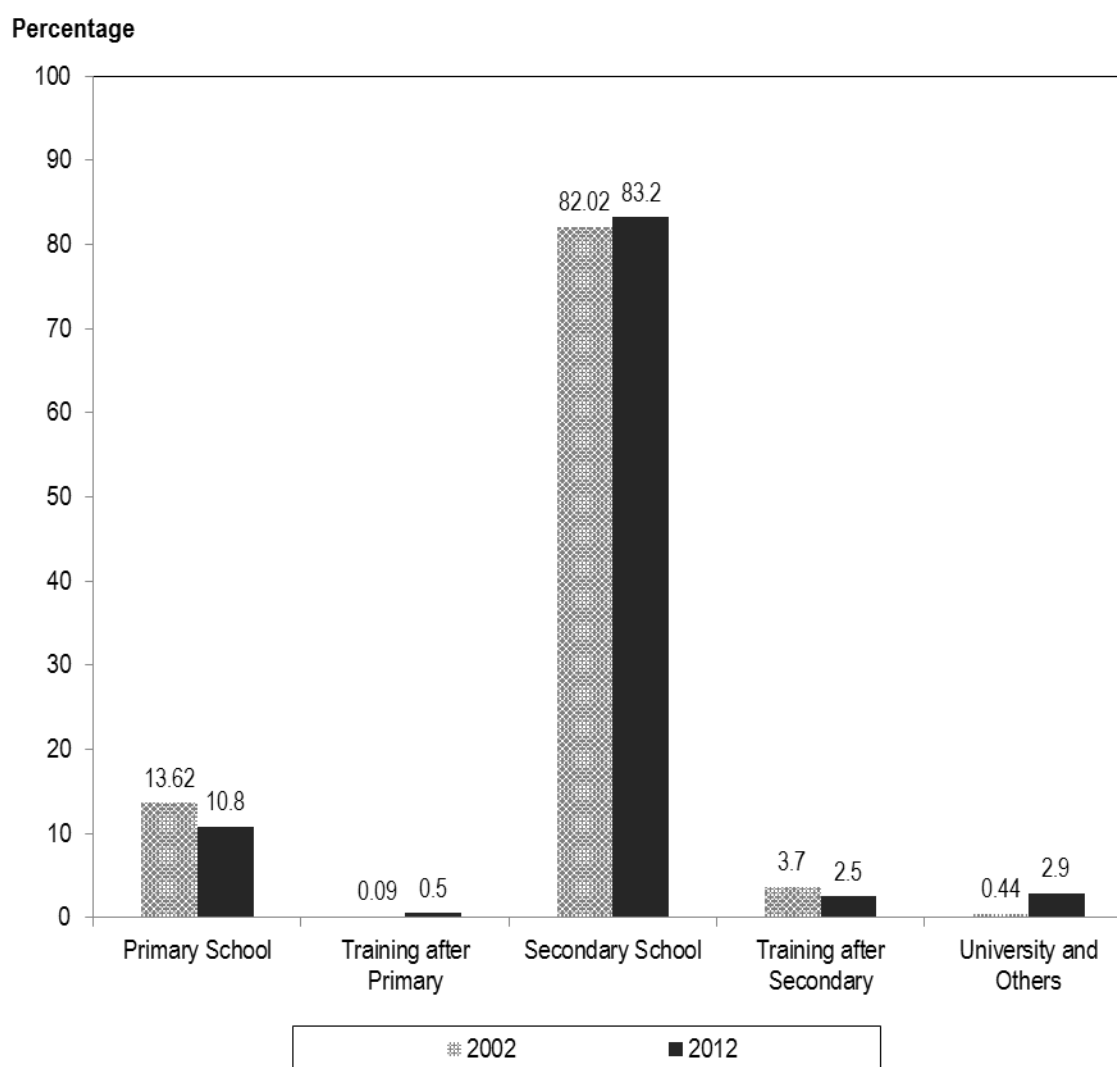
Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the country's educational system. A grade is a stage of instruction usually covered in one year. Table 9.14 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education. The results show that, out of 29,506 persons who attained any level of education, 14,932 (50.6 percent) were males and 14,574 (49.4 percent) were females. Secondary education was the most dominant level with about 83.2 percent, followed by primary education (10.8 percent), and lastly university and others (2.9 percent). The results also show that more females had attained secondary education (86.0 percent) compared with males (80.4 percent).

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	29,506	14,932	14,574	100	100	100
Primary School	3,193	1,786	1,407	10.8	12.0	9.7
Training after Primary	160	86	74	0.5	0.6	0.5
Secondary School	24,550	12,010	12,540	83.2	80.4	86.0
Training after Secondary	744	409	335	2.5	2.7	2.3
University and Others	859	641	218	2.9	4.3	1.5

The improvement in the education attainment levels was observed from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Figure 9.12 shows that the proportion of population that had attained secondary education increased from 82.02 percent to 83.2 percent and from 0.44 percent to 2.9 percent for University or equivalent level. The remarkable increase in the percentage of population in secondary schools relative to primary schools is attributable to the expansion of the number of secondary schools and increase in secondary school enrolment.

Figure 9.12: Population Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Kaskazini 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 is perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services.

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five year age groups and type of usual economic activity. The results show that a total of 59,813(43 percent), out of 138,958 persons aged 10 years and above, were employed in the 12 months prior to

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

the Census night. Furthermore, a total of 79,145 people (57 percent) aged 10 years and above did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results also indicated that 5,845 persons (4.2 percent of the population aged 10 years and above) were unemployed and 26.8 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 21.1 and 4.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	138,958	43.0	4.2	21.1	26.8	4.9
10–14	29,636	5.2	2.1	13.7	73.9	5.0
15–19	23,885	16.8	5.6	20.4	53.9	3.3
20–24	16,192	39.4	10.6	33.4	15.0	1.5
25–29	12,051	58.6	9.2	30.6	-	1.6
30–34	9,949	68.3	3.7	27.1	-	1.0
35–39	9,521	72.5	2.0	24.1	-	1.3
40–44	8,225	75.6	1.5	21.5	-	1.4
45–49	8,852	76.4	1.5	18.9	-	3.2
50–54	6,561	79.9	1.2	15.9	-	3.0
55–59	3,688	79.5	1.3	13.6	-	5.6
60–64	3,828	69.2	1.2	15.4	-	14.1
65–69	2,010	63.4	1.3	14.1	-	21.1
70–74	2,154	52.2	0.6	13.9	-	33.3
75–79	906	46.6	1.0	11.5	-	41.1
80 +	1,500	32.5	-	-	-	67.5

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 areas. The results revealed that a higher proportion of persons living in rural areas (44.3 percent) was employed compared with persons living in urban areas (37.7 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of unemployed persons (5.6 percent) were found in urban areas compared with persons in rural areas (3.9 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	112,072	44.3	3.9	21.1	25.5	5.2
10–14	24,085	5.8	2.4	15.1	70.8	5.9
15–19	19,240	18.3	5.6	21.5	51.0	3.5
20–24	12,878	41.9	9.5	33.5	13.5	1.6
25–29	9,602	60.4	7.5	30.3	-	1.7
30–34	7,901	69.5	3.2	26.4	-	0.9
35–39	7,709	73.9	1.7	23.1	-	1.3
40–44	6,645	76.7	1.3	20.5	-	1.4
45–49	6,914	78.5	1.4	17.2	-	2.8
50–54	5,311	80.4	1.1	15.7	-	2.9
55–59	3,040	80.2	1.3	13.1	-	5.6
60–64	3,164	70.6	1.2	14.6	-	13.7
65–69	1,710	65.6	1.2	13.3	-	19.9
70–74	1,805	54.4	0.7	12.4	-	32.6
75–79	774	48.3	0.8	10.9	-	39.9
80 +	1,294	33.5	-	-	-	66.5

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	26,886	37.7	5.6	21.0	31.9	3.8
10–14	5,551	2.9	0.8	7.9	87.0	1.5
15–19	4,645	10.3	5.8	15.7	65.9	2.3
20–24	3,314	29.7	14.9	33.0	21.0	1.3
25–29	2,449	51.4	15.6	31.7	-	1.2
30–34	2,048	63.5	5.7	29.5	-	1.3
35–39	1,812	66.7	3.6	28.4	-	1.3
40–44	1,580	71.0	2.6	25.4	-	0.9
45–49	1,938	69.0	1.8	24.7	-	4.5
50–54	1,250	77.8	1.7	16.9	-	3.5
55–59	648	76.5	1.2	16.4	-	5.9
60–64	664	62.3	1.7	19.4	-	16.4
65–69	300	51.0	2.7	18.3	-	28.0
70–74	349	41.0	0.3	21.8	-	37.2
75–79	132	34.8	2.3	15.2	-	47.7
80 +	206	26.2	-	-	-	74.3

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the gender disparity among the employed persons with regard to usual activity in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (55 percent) were employed compared with females (32.2 percent).

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	66,047	55.0	5.9	5.2	29.0	4.9
10–14	15,057	6.9	2.9	10.7	73.3	6.1
15–19	11,627	22.9	8.6	7.6	56.5	4.4
20–24	7,246	55.6	15.9	5.3	21.4	1.8
25–29	5,433	82.5	13.5	2.2	-	1.8
30–34	4,500	92.4	4.6	1.8	-	1.3
35–39	4,028	95.3	2.4	1.0	-	1.3
40–44	3,449	95.5	1.9	1.3	-	1.3
45–49	3,604	96.1	1.7	1.2	-	1.1
50–54	3,318	96.1	1.0	1.1	-	1.8
55–59	2,119	94.0	1.9	1.3	-	2.7
60–64	2,110	86.2	1.7	2.6	-	9.6
65–69	1,084	79.1	1.8	3.4	-	15.6
70–74	1,149	73.5	0.6	2.4	-	23.4
75–79	526	64.1	1.7	4.6	-	29.7
80 +	797	43.8	-	-	-	56.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	72,911	32.2	2.7	35.5	24.7	4.9
10–14	14,579	3.5	1.3	16.9	74.4	4.0
15–19	12,258	10.9	2.9	32.5	51.5	2.2
20–24	8,946	26.3	6.3	56.1	9.9	1.3
25–29	6,618	39.0	5.7	54.0	-	1.4
30–34	5,449	48.4	3.0	48.0	-	0.7
35–39	5,493	55.8	1.8	41.0	-	1.3
40–44	4,776	61.3	1.3	36.1	-	1.4
45–49	5,248	62.9	1.4	31.0	-	4.6
50–54	3,243	63.3	1.4	31.1	-	4.2
55–59	1,569	59.9	0.3	30.3	-	9.5
60–64	1,718	48.3	0.7	31.2	-	19.7
65–69	926	45.0	0.8	26.6	-	27.5
70–74	1,005	27.8	0.6	27.0	-	44.7
75–79	380	22.1	-	21.1	-	56.8
80 +	703	19.6	-	-	-	80.4

Table 10.6 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region. Results revealed that Wete District had a lower proportion (40.9 percent) of employed persons.

The proportion of unemployed persons in Wete District was 4.4 percent while that of Micheweni District was 4.0 percent. The proportion of persons who were unable to work was almost five (5) percent of the population in each district.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kaskazini Pemba Region	138,958	43.0	4.2	21.1	26.8	4.9
Rural	112,072	44.3	3.9	21.1	25.5	5.2
Urban	26,886	37.7	5.6	21.0	31.9	3.8
Male	66,047	55.0	5.9	5.2	29.0	4.9
Female	72,911	32.2	2.7	35.5	24.7	4.9
Wete	71,885	40.9	4.4	18.0	31.9	4.8
Micheweni	67,073	45.3	4.0	24.4	21.3	5.0

10.3 Current Economic Activity

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

Table 10.7 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity. Among 138,958 persons aged 10 years and above, 57,884 (41.7 percent) were employed while the remaining 58.3 percent did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that full-time students constituted 23.7 percent of the population, 25.1 percent were home maintenance workers and 5.1 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 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	138,958	41.7	4.4	25.1	23.7	5.1
10–14	29,636	5.1	2.3	21.9	65.2	5.5
15–19	23,885	16.5	5.7	26.8	47.5	3.4
20–24	16,192	37.7	10.6	36.2	13.7	1.7
25–29	12,051	56.7	9.1	32.7	-	1.5
30–34	9,949	65.8	4.2	28.9	-	1.1
35–39	9,521	69.9	2.2	26.5	-	1.4
40–44	8,225	74.0	2.0	22.6	-	1.4
45–49	8,852	74.6	2.0	20.2	-	3.2
50–54	6,561	77.0	1.8	18.0	-	3.2
55–59	3,688	77.1	1.3	15.5	-	6.1
60–64	3,828	67.0	1.6	17.0	-	14.4
65–69	2,010	61.1	1.5	16.5	-	20.8
70–74	2,154	49.2	1.7	15.6	-	33.5
75–79	906	45.3	1.9	12.5	-	40.4
80 +	1,500	31.0	-	-	-	69.0

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 (42.7 percent) than in urban areas (37.5 percent). The proportion of unemployed population was higher in urban area five (5.4) percent than that in rural four (4.2) percent.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	112,072	42.7	4.2	25.2	22.5	5.4
10–14	24,085	5.5	2.6	23.1	62.3	6.5
15–19	19,240	17.9	5.8	27.7	44.9	3.7
20–24	12,878	39.8	9.7	36.3	12.4	1.8
25–29	9,602	58.0	7.7	32.6	-	1.6
30–34	7,901	66.5	3.8	28.6	-	1.1
35–39	7,709	70.9	2.0	25.7	-	1.4
40–44	6,645	74.7	1.9	21.9	-	1.5
45–49	6,914	76.3	2.0	18.9	-	2.8
50–54	5,311	77.0	1.7	18.2	-	3.2
55–59	3,040	77.5	1.3	15.2	-	6.1
60–64	3,164	68.3	1.5	16.2	-	13.9
65–69	1,710	63.1	1.3	15.8	-	19.8
70–74	1,805	50.9	1.9	14.4	-	32.7
75–79	774	47.0	1.7	11.9	-	39.3
80 +	1,294	32.2	-	-	-	67.8

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	26,886	37.5	5.4	24.7	28.4	3.9
10–14	5,551	3.2	1.0	16.6	77.7	1.6
15–19	4,645	10.5	5.6	23.1	58.4	2.4
20–24	3,314	29.5	14.1	36.1	18.8	1.5
25–29	2,449	51.4	14.8	32.7	-	1.1
30–34	2,048	63.0	5.7	30.1	-	1.2
35–39	1,812	65.8	3.4	29.6	-	1.3
40–44	1,580	70.8	2.2	25.8	-	1.2
45–49	1,938	68.8	2.1	24.7	-	4.5
50–54	1,250	77.0	2.3	17.4	-	3.4
55–59	648	75.3	1.2	17.3	-	6.3
60–64	664	60.7	2.1	20.6	-	16.6
65–69	300	49.7	3.0	20.7	-	27.0
70–74	349	40.4	0.6	21.8	-	37.2
75–79	132	34.1	3.0	15.9	-	47.0
80 +	206	23.3	-	-	-	76.7

Table 10.10 and 10.11 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (54.3 percent) compared with females, of whom 30.2 percent were employed. On the other hand, male unemployed population was higher (6.4 percent) than that of females (2.7 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	66,047	54.3	6.4	8.2	26.0	5.1
10–14	15,057	7.0	3.1	17.4	65.9	6.7
15–19	11,627	23.3	8.9	12.8	50.4	4.7
20–24	7,246	54.4	16.7	7.3	19.4	2.2
25–29	5,433	80.9	13.9	3.4	-	1.7
30–34	4,500	91.0	5.2	2.4	-	1.4
35–39	4,028	94.4	2.9	1.5	-	1.3
40–44	3,449	94.0	2.7	1.9	-	1.4
45–49	3,604	95.0	2.2	1.7	-	1.1
50–54	3,318	94.3	2.0	1.7	-	2.0
55–59	2,119	92.5	2.0	2.3	-	3.2
60–64	2,110	84.9	2.2	3.2	-	9.8
65–69	1,084	78.9	1.8	3.5	-	15.9
70–74	1,149	70.8	2.2	3.9	-	23.0
75–79	526	63.3	3.0	4.6	-	29.3
80 +	797	42.0	-	-	-	58.0

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	72,911	30.2	2.7	40.5	21.6	5.1
10–14	14,579	3.1	1.5	26.5	64.5	4.4
15–19	12,258	10.0	2.8	40.1	44.9	2.2
20–24	8,946	24.2	5.7	59.6	9.1	1.4
25–29	6,618	36.7	5.2	56.6	-	1.4
30–34	5,449	44.9	3.3	50.9	-	0.9
35–39	5,493	52.0	1.8	44.8	-	1.5
40–44	4,776	59.5	1.5	37.6	-	1.4
45–49	5,248	60.6	1.8	32.9	-	4.6
50–54	3,243	59.2	1.6	34.7	-	4.4
55–59	1,569	56.2	0.3	33.5	-	10.1
60–64	1,718	45.0	1.0	33.9	-	20.1
65–69	926	40.3	1.3	31.7	-	26.7
70–74	1,005	24.5	1.2	29.0	-	45.5
75–79	380	20.5	0.3	23.4	-	55.8
80 +	703	18.5	-	-	-	81.5

Table 10.12 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity and district. Results revealed that Micheweni District had 44 percent of employed persons and Wete District had 39.5 percent.

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

District/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene /caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Kaskazini Pemba Region	138,958	41.7	4.4	25.1	23.7	5.1
Rural	112,072	42.7	4.2	25.2	22.5	5.4
Urban	26,886	37.5	5.4	24.7	28.4	3.9
Male	66,047	54.3	6.4	8.2	26.0	5.1
Female	72,911	30.2	2.7	40.5	21.6	5.1
Wete	71,885	39.5	4.8	21.2	29.5	5.0
Micheweni	67,073	44.0	4.0	29.4	17.4	5.2

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 (52.6 percent), followed by Own non-agriculture (29.4 percent) and employee category (13.9 percent). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.2 percent of the working population.

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

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	57,883	0.3	13.9	29.4	52.6	3.5	0.2	0.1
10–14	1,502	0.2	1.4	20.7	14.4	62.1	0.3	0.9
15–19	3,938	0.3	3.6	40.2	46.8	8.5	0.5	0.2
20–24	6,103	0.2	8.3	39.8	47.5	2.9	1.2	0.2
25–29	6,829	0.2	14.5	38.1	44.7	2.1	0.3	0.1
30–34	6,546	0.3	17.4	33.7	47.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
35–39	6,656	0.3	15.6	30.5	51.7	1.8	0.1	0.0
40–44	6,085	0.2	15.8	27.3	55.3	1.2	0.0	0.0
45–49	6,606	0.3	18.1	23.3	57.3	0.9	0.1	-
50–54	5,050	0.2	21.4	20.3	57.8	0.3	-	0.0
55–59	2,842	0.6	22.1	19.0	57.5	0.7	0.1	-
60–64	2,563	0.3	8.7	20.8	69.3	0.9	-	0.0
65–69	1,228	0.6	5.1	18.5	73.5	2.3	-	-
70–74	1,060	0.3	2.6	19.6	76.5	0.9	-	-
75–79	410	-	1.5	19.3	77.1	2.2	-	-
80 +	465	-	2.8	15.7	81.3	-	-	-

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

District/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Kaskazini Pemba Region	57,883	0.3	13.9	29.4	52.6	3.5	0.2	0.1
Rural	47,813	0.2	10.1	26.3	59.3	3.7	0.2	0.1
Urban	10,071	0.4	32.1	44.3	20.5	2.3	0.3	0.2
Male	35,879	0.3	16.1	36.7	43.9	2.6	0.2	0.1
Female	22,004	0.2	10.3	17.6	66.7	4.9	0.3	0.0
Wete	28,376	0.3	20.1	28.4	48.5	2.4	0.3	0.1
Micheweni	29,507	0.3	8.0	30.5	56.4	4.6	0.2	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 the production of goods and services, the main occupation has been broken down into 15 categories considered to cover almost all activities people are engaged in the production of goods and services in Tanzania. Major ones include administrators, professionals, technicians, farmers, small businesses, street vendors, shopkeepers, livestock keepers and fishermen.

The results in Table 10.15 show that farming was the most common occupation among working Kaskazini Pemba people (52.4 percent) while small business managers categories constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.9 percent).

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

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrator s and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupatio n not Known
Total	57,883	1.4	2.4	3.9	1.5	0.9	6.4	1.5	7.0	52.4	1.0	12.4	1.1	6.5	1.4	0.2
10–14	1,502	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	0.3	6.2	36.1	9.9	26.1	0.6	11.4	5.7	1.1
15–19	3,938	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	5.0	1.1	7.4	45.6	2.8	23.3	0.8	7.7	5.0	0.6
20–24	6,103	0.9	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.0	6.9	1.9	11.3	47.0	1.0	16.7	1.1	7.3	1.3	0.0
25–29	6,829	1.4	2.5	4.8	1.4	1.0	7.8	1.5	9.9	44.6	0.8	16.1	1.5	5.7	0.9	0.1
30–34	6,546	1.1	4.2	4.3	1.5	1.0	7.8	2.2	9.0	48.1	0.6	12.5	1.6	5.4	0.7	0.2
35–39	6,656	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.7	1.2	6.9	2.3	7.5	50.6	0.5	11.6	1.8	6.0	1.2	0.1
40–44	6,085	1.4	2.9	4.6	1.8	0.9	7.7	1.5	6.3	54.7	0.6	10.1	0.8	5.8	0.8	0.1
45–49	6,606	2.2	3.0	5.2	1.9	1.1	6.7	1.7	5.3	55.9	0.5	8.4	0.8	6.0	1.2	0.2
50–54	5,050	2.3	3.7	6.3	1.9	0.9	5.4	0.7	4.6	56.2	0.4	8.3	1.0	7.1	1.2	0.1
55–59	2,842	2.8	4.5	6.5	3.0	0.5	4.7	1.3	3.4	58.5	0.2	7.2	1.1	5.2	1.0	-
60–64	2,563	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.9	4.6	1.2	3.1	66.8	0.5	6.7	0.4	7.9	1.0	0.2
65–69	1,228	2.2	0.7	1.9	0.5	-	4.1	0.9	2.4	72.9	0.2	7.7	0.4	4.7	1.4	-
70–74	1,060	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	3.5	0.8	2.6	73.2	0.7	4.4	0.6	10.2	1.0	-
75–79	410	1.2	-	1.7	0.7	0.7	5.1	0.7	2.2	72.2	0.5	4.6	0.7	9.3	0.2	-
80+	465	0.6	0.2	1.3	-	1.1	3.7	0.2	1.7	74.2	1.1	2.4	-	12.5	1.3	-

Table 10.16: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by District, Sex and Main Occupation; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	57,883	1.4	2.4	3.9	1.5	0.9	6.4	1.5	7.0	52.4	1.0	12.4	1.1	6.5	1.4	0.2
Rural	47,813	1.2	1.8	3.2	0.9	0.6	4.0	1.0	5.0	59.1	1.1	14.2	0.7	5.8	1.2	0.2
Urban	10,071	2.5	5.2	7.3	4.2	2.0	17.8	4.0	16.6	20.2	0.7	3.7	2.9	10.2	2.7	0.1
Male	35,879	1.7	2.8	3.5	1.4	1.0	7.0	1.7	7.9	42.9	1.3	19.2	1.7	6.4	1.3	0.2
Female	22,004	0.9	1.9	4.5	1.5	0.6	5.5	1.4	5.6	67.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	6.7	1.6	0.2
Wete	28,376	1.8	3.7	5.1	2.3	1.4	7.9	2.0	8.6	47.2	0.8	7.2	1.5	8.5	1.7	0.2
Micheweni	29,507	1.1	1.2	2.7	0.6	0.3	5.0	1.1	5.5	57.3	1.2	17.3	0.7	4.7	1.2	0.2

10.6 Main Industry

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

Results in Table 10.17 reveal that commercial agriculture and food crops employed more persons (55.3 percent), than any other industry, followed by Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related (13.8 percent) and manufacturing (4.3 percent). The industries that employed the least number of persons included electricity gas and steam (0.3 percent).

Table 10.17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Kaskazini 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	57,883	55.3	13.8	2.5	4.3	0.3	0.9	2.3	3.4	3.4	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
10–14	1,502	36.7	34.8	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.1
15–19	3,938	47.6	26.9	5.3	3.3	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.8
20–24	6,103	49.8	17.9	4.0	6.2	0.1	0.8	2.7	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.0	1.6
25–29	6,829	47.2	17.4	3.4	6.0	0.3	0.7	3.0	3.7	3.6	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.3	2.4	4.1	0.9	1.7	1.2
30–34	6,546	49.5	13.4	1.6	5.6	0.3	0.8	3.6	4.0	4.3	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.6	3.3	5.6	0.9	1.0	1.5
35–39	6,656	52.9	12.8	1.7	4.9	0.5	1.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	2.5	4.2	1.0	1.4	1.0
40–44	6,085	57.5	11.3	1.7	4.3	0.3	1.0	2.5	3.1	3.5	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.9	3.5	3.6	1.3	0.9	1.1
45–49	6,606	59.3	9.6	1.4	3.5	0.3	1.3	1.9	3.4	3.6	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	3.3	4.3	2.2	1.1	1.3
50–54	5,050	60.6	9.1	1.1	3.3	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	3.5	5.3	2.0	0.6	1.4
55–59	2,842	61.7	8.6	1.2	2.9	0.7	1.7	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.3	6.0	2.1	0.5	1.4
60–64	2,563	71.8	8.0	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	3.5	2.2	0.4	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9
65–69	1,228	76.8	7.1	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2
70–74	1,060	78.5	5.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.6
75–79	410	81.2	3.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	3.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5
80+	465	78.9	4.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	2.8	5.8	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.3

Table 10.18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by District, Sex and Main Industry; Kaskazini 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 Administratio n and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Kaskazini Pemba Region	57,883	55.3	13.8	2.5	4.3	0.3	0.9	2.3	3.4	3.4	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
Rural	47,813	61.9	15.6	1.9	2.8	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.9	0.6	1.4	1.0
Urban	10,071	24.0	5.2	5.3	11.4	0.6	1.7	6.3	7.5	6.5	3.8	3.8	1.0	1.6	7.1	5.6	3.4	2.3	3.1
Male	35,879	46.0	20.9	2.6	3.6	0.3	0.8	3.5	4.3	3.7	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.6
Female	22,004	70.5	2.3	2.3	5.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	2.1	2.9	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	4.3	1.2	2.9	1.0
Wete	28,376	51.9	8.4	1.3	6.2	0.4	1.4	3.5	3.9	4.6	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.9	3.3	4.4	1.6	1.6	2.0
Micheweni	29,507	58.5	19.0	3.6	2.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.7

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

Persons with disabilities were defined as persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

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

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

11.2 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.1 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and district in Kaskazini Pemba Region. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.8 percent) and Albinism (0.02 percent) was the least type of disability reported.

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by District and Type of Disability; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	47	0.02	3,684	1.8	2,656	1.3	1,919	0.9	1,915	0.9	1,452	0.7	33	0.0
Wete	24	0.02	1,800	1.7	1,203	1.1	1,023	1.0	1,126	1.1	778	0.7	11	0.0
Micheweni	23	0.02	1,884	1.8	1,453	1.4	896	0.9	789	0.8	674	0.7	22	0.0

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex. Results show that out of all private households with a population of 209,802 enumerated in Kaskazini Pemba Region, 47 people (0.02 percent) had albinism. Majority of the albinos (26) were females and 21 were males. Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	47	0.02	21	0.02	26	0.02	209,802	102,143	107,659
0 – 4	7	0.02	3	0.02	4	0.02	37,067	18,759	18,308
5 – 9	9	0.03	7	0.04	2	0.01	33,777	17,337	16,440
10 – 14	5	0.02	3	0.02	2	0.01	29,636	15,057	14,579
15 – 19	4	0.02	2	0.02	2	0.02	23,885	11,627	12,258
20 – 24	4	0.02	2	0.03	2	0.02	16,192	7,246	8,946
25 – 29	2	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.02	12,051	5,433	6,618
30 – 34	2	0.02	1	0.02	1	0.02	9,949	4,500	5,449
35 – 39	3	0.03	1	0.02	2	0.04	9,521	4,028	5,493
40 – 44	3	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.06	8,225	3,449	4,776
45 – 49	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.02	8,852	3,604	5,248
50 – 54	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.03	6,561	3,318	3,243
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,688	2,119	1,569
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,828	2,110	1,718
65 – 69	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.11	2,010	1,084	926
70 – 74	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.20	2,154	1,149	1,005
75 – 79	2	0.22	1	0.19	1	0.26	906	526	380
80+	1	0.07	0	0.00	1	0.14	1,500	797	703

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	38	0.02	16	0.02	22	0.03	171,023	83,774	87,249
0 – 4	7	0.02	3	0.02	4	0.03	30,818	15,650	15,168
5 – 9	8	0.03	6	0.04	2	0.01	28,133	14,528	13,605
10 – 14	5	0.02	3	0.02	2	0.02	24,085	12,389	11,696
15 – 19	3	0.02	1	0.01	2	0.02	19,240	9,390	9,850
20 – 24	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01	12,878	5,790	7,088
25 – 29	1	0.01	1	0.02	0	0.00	9,602	4,347	5,255
30 – 34	2	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.02	7,901	3,559	4,342
35 – 39	3	0.04	1	0.03	2	0.05	7,709	3,276	4,433
40 – 44	3	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.08	6,645	2,810	3,835
45 – 49	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.02	6,914	2,875	4,039
50 – 54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,311	2,638	2,673
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,040	1,734	1,306
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,164	1,731	1,433
65 – 69	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	0.13	1,710	930	780
70 – 74	2	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.24	1,805	979	826
75 – 79	1	0.13	0	0.00	1	0.32	774	459	315
80+	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,294	689	605

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	9	0.02	5	0.03	4	0.02	38,779	18,369	20,410
0 – 4	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6,249	3,109	3,140
5 – 9	1	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00	5,644	2,809	2,835
10 – 14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5,551	2,668	2,883
15 – 19	1	0.02	1	0.04	0	0.00	4,645	2,237	2,408
20 – 24	3	0.09	2	0.14	1	0.05	3,314	1,456	1,858
25 – 29	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.07	2,449	1,086	1,363
30 – 34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,048	941	1,107
35 – 39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,812	752	1,060
40 – 44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,580	639	941
45 – 49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,938	729	1,209
50 – 54	1	0.08	0	0.00	1	0.18	1,250	680	570
55 – 59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	648	385	263
60 – 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	664	379	285
65 – 69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	300	154	146
70 – 74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	349	170	179
75 – 79	1	0.76	1	1.49	0	0.00	132	67	65
80+	1	0.49	0	0.00	1	1.02	206	108	98

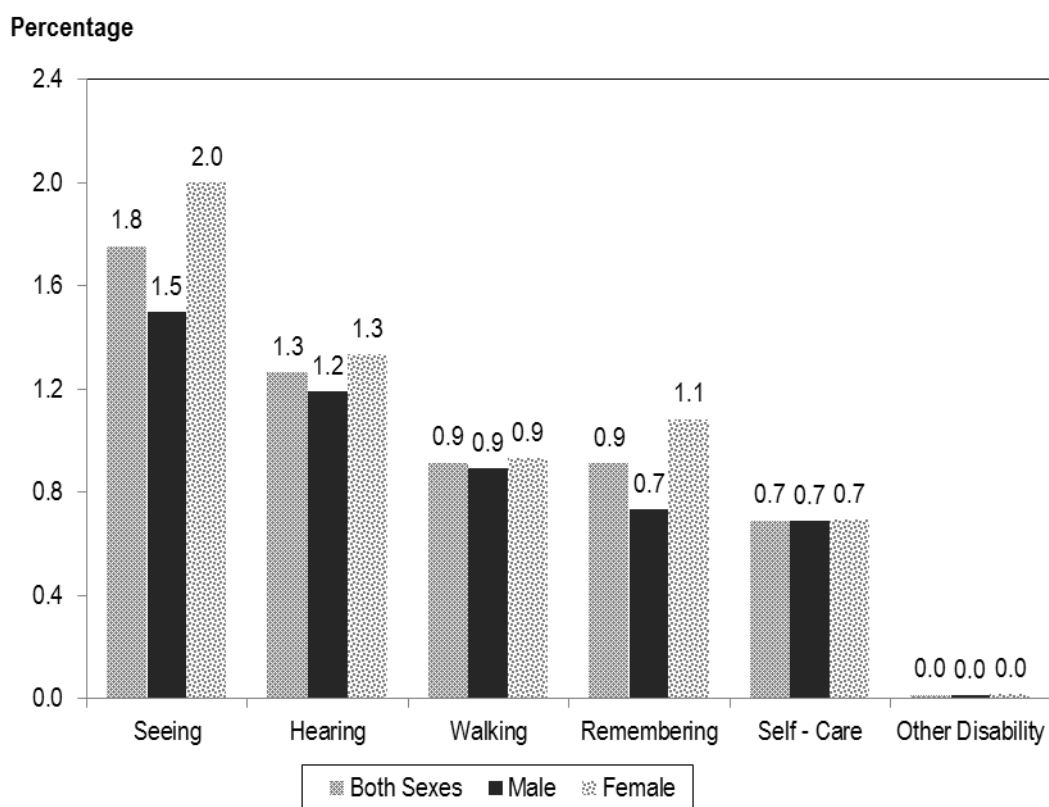
11.3 Persons with Disabilities (Ten Year Age Groups)

Table 11.5 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability, sex and ten year age groups. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported disability by respondents (1.8 percent), followed by difficulties in hearing (1.3 percent) and difficulty in walking and remembering (0.9 percent each). In general, there was no pronounced difference between males and females although percentage of female population with disabilities was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results reveal that percentage of people with disabilities was considerably higher among older persons compared with young persons. For instance, percentage of population with difficulty in seeing ranges from 0.4 percent among population below 10 years to 15.2 percent for those aged 70 years and above. Such marked differences can be observed in all disability categories.

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Type of Disability and Sex; Kaskazini 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	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.0
0 – 9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0
10 – 19	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0
30 – 39	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	3.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	5.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.0
50 – 59	5.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	4.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	7.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	0.7	0.1
60 – 69	8.9	3.3	4.6	2.8	1.5	0.0	7.0	2.5	4.2	1.7	1.3	0.0	11.2	4.3	5.0	4.3	1.6	0.0
70+	15.2	6.0	10.7	6.8	5.3	0.0	14.5	5.5	9.9	5.3	3.8	0.0	16.0	6.7	11.8	8.5	7.0	0.0

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



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

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

Age Group	Both Sexes						Type of Disability						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.0
0 – 9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 – 19	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
20 – 29	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0
30 – 39	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.0
40 – 49	3.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.0
50 – 59	5.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	4.8	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	6.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.1
60 – 69	8.7	3.3	4.1	2.5	1.3	0.0	6.8	2.4	3.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	11.0	4.2	4.5	3.8	1.6	0.0
70+	14.6	5.8	10.1	6.2	5.0	0.0	13.9	5.5	9.5	5.1	3.5	0.0	15.5	6.2	10.9	7.5	6.8	0.0

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

Age Group	Both Sexes						Type of Disability						Female					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-care	Other Disability
Total	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.0
0–9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
10–19	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
20–29	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0
30–39	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0
40–49	5.1	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	6.9	1.0	2.3	2.7	0.5	0.0
50–59	5.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	0.7	0.0	3.3	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.0	9.1	3.2	4.4	4.6	0.8	0.0
60–69	9.6	3.7	7.2	4.7	2.4	0.0	7.5	2.8	6.6	2.8	2.8	0.0	12.3	4.9	7.9	7.0	1.9	0.0
70+	18.5	7.3	14.1	9.9	6.8	0.0	18.6	5.2	11.9	6.4	5.5	0.0	18.4	9.4	16.4	13.5	8.2	0.0

Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household. The Census results indicate that 86.7 percent of private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region lived in privately owned dwellings. The proportion of households living in privately owned households was higher in rural (90.0 percent) than in urban areas (71.7 percent).

Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Unit and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Kaskazini 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)
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	86.7	9.6	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Rural	32,217	90.0	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Urban	7,191	71.7	12.7	10.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.5

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (57 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only 12.6 percent of senior citizens (65 year and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status; Kaskazini 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	39,408	86.7	9.6	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Below 15	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	172	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	1,490	3.2	7.8	6.9	9.5	6.3	5.8	0.0
25 – 29	3,603	8.3	14.2	17.6	17.1	15.4	15.8	2.1
30 – 34	4,433	10.3	16.6	20.7	20.0	17.5	20.5	27.7
35 – 39	4,470	11.0	12.5	16.6	16.2	16.1	13.2	19.1
40 – 44	4,514	11.5	10.3	10.7	13.3	19.6	11.6	21.3
45 – 49	5,878	15.6	10.2	12.6	12.4	5.6	12.6	17.0
50 – 54	4,621	12.3	8.1	8.1	3.8	10.5	8.9	4.3
55 – 59	2,688	7.1	5.8	3.1	1.9	4.2	3.7	4.3
60 – 64	2,871	7.7	5.4	1.0	1.0	3.5	4.7	2.1
65+	4,656	12.6	8.3	2.1	2.9	0.7	2.6	0.0
Total Age Groups	39,408	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. Fifty (50.2) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 25.1 percent of households had title deed. However, 65.5 percent of households in urban areas had title deed over the ownership of land where their houses are built compared with 17.9 percent in rural areas.

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

Administrative Area	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Kaskazini Pemba Region	34,156	25.1	0.7	1.6	19.9	1.3	1.2	50.2
Rural	28,997	17.9	0.4	1.5	22.0	1.0	0.9	56.3
Urban	5,159	65.5	2.4	2.2	7.9	3.2	2.8	16.1

12.4 Roofing Materials

Table 12.4 shows that 56.2 percent of private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by grass or leaves (41.2 percent). Eighty five (85.1) percent of the households in urban areas used modern materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) compared with 51.4 percent in rural areas. Significant variations were observed across districts. The proportion of households with modern roofing materials was 70 percent in Wete District and 44 percent in Micheweni District.

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Type of Materials Used for Roofing; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	56.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	41.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	32,217	50.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	47.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
Urban	7,191	79.8	1.1	4.0	0.2	14.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Wete	20,151	68.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	28.9	0.9	0.0	0.1
Micheweni	19,257	43.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	54.1	1.3	0.1	0.1

12.5 Flooring Materials

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling. The table indicates that 54.8 percent of the total private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region used earth or sand as the main flooring material, followed by cement (44.1 percent). In urban areas, cement was the most common flooring material used (76.5 percent), followed by earth or sand (20.4 percent). On the other hand, 62.4 percent of the rural households used earth or sand as the main flooring material followed by cement (36.8 percent).

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

District/Council	Floor Material of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo Planks	Earth/Sand	Animal Dung
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	44.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	54.8	0.1
Rural	32,217	36.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	62.4	0.1
Urban	7,191	76.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	20.4	0.1
Wete	20,151	55.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	42.7	0.1
Micheweni	19,257	31.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	67.4	0.1

12.6 Walls Materials

Table 12.6 shows that 55.6 percent of all private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region had their houses walls built of poles and mud. Other materials used for building walls were cement bricks (21.4 percent) and stones (18 percent). The table also shows that most of the households in the urban areas used cement bricks (63.7 percent) as wall materials followed by stone (19.4 percent) while in rural areas, the main wall materials used were poles and mud (63.4 percent) followed by stones (19.4 percent) and cement bricks (11.9 percent)

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

District/Council	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit									
	Total	Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	18.0	21.4	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	55.6	0.9	0.0
Rural	32,217	19.4	11.9	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	63.4	1.1	0.0
Urban	7,191	11.7	63.7	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	20.7	0.2	0.0
Wete	20,151	9.2	29.2	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	56.2	0.8	0.0
Micheweni	19,257	27.2	13.2	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	55.0	1.0	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

According to the 2012 PHC, a room for sleeping was defined as any space within the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. Any space within the dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if it is currently used by the household member for sleeping purpose. By this definition, it can also be any space used for other purposes like a sitting room, dining room or even store can be termed as rooms for sleeping if they are used for that purpose.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.6 show that 31 percent of the households in Kaskazini Pemba Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 47.7 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 21 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 (seven percent each).

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

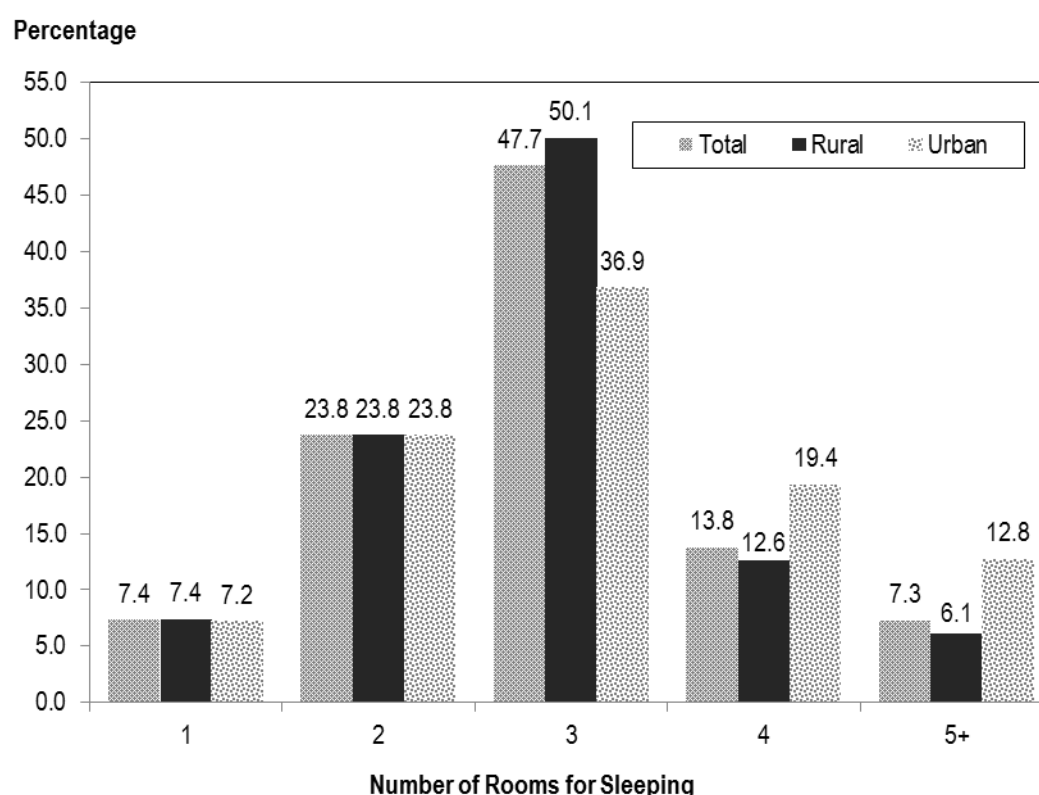


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Kaskazini Pemba Region	5.3	39,408	7.4	23.8	47.7	13.8	7.3	2.9
Male headed household	3.8	26,658	7.0	22.5	48.3	14.6	7.7	3.0
Female headed household	8.4	12,750	8.3	26.5	46.5	12.2	6.6	2.9
Rural	5.3	32,217	7.4	23.8	50.1	12.6	6.1	2.9
Urban	5.4	7,191	7.2	23.8	36.9	19.4	12.8	3.1
Wete	5.0	20,522	16.1	40.3	30.4	8.5	4.6	2.5
Micheweni	5.0	16,214	16.9	42.3	28.8	7.2	4.8	2.4

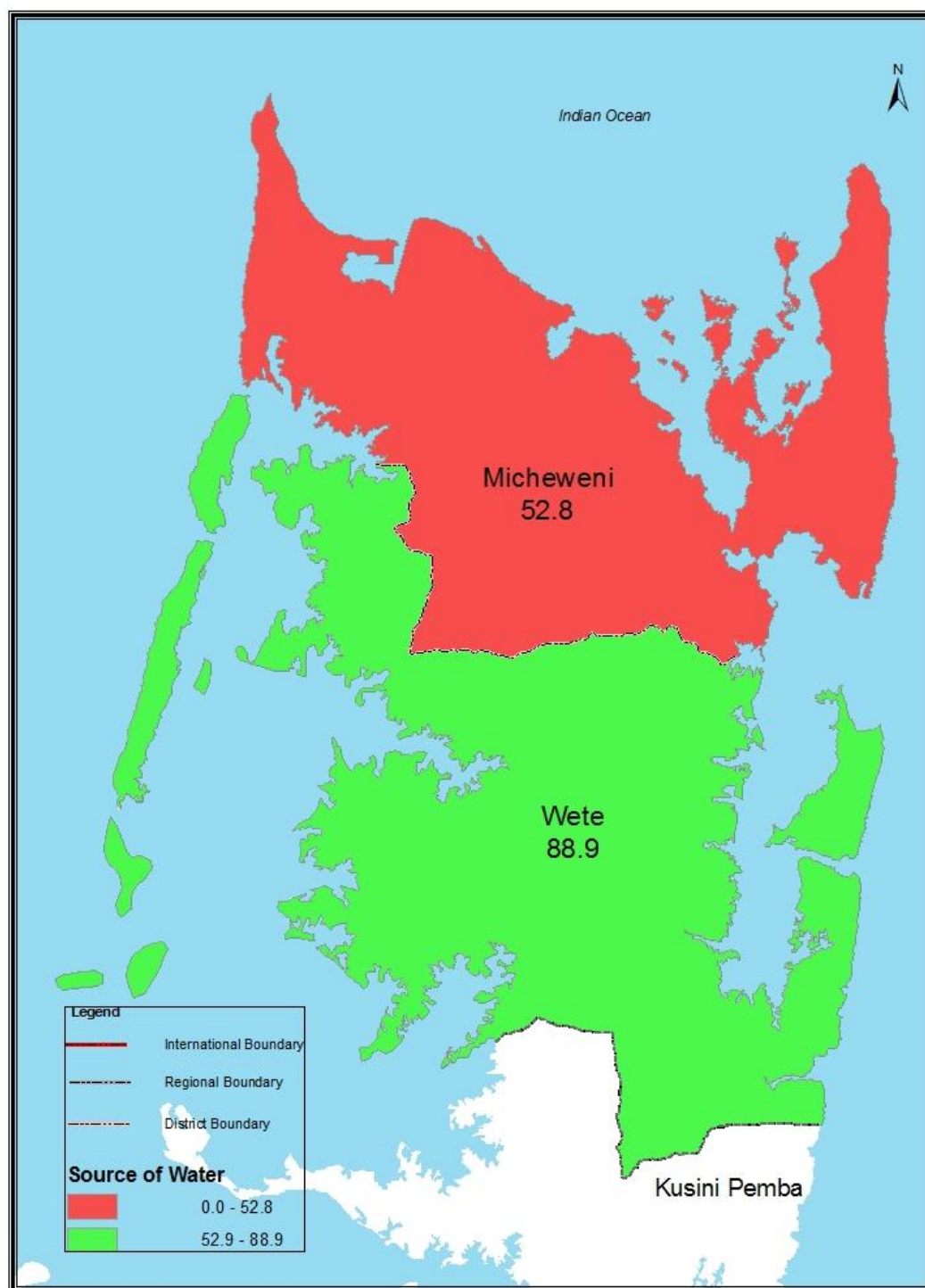
12.8 Source of Drinking Water

During the 2012 PHC, households were asked to mention their main source of drinking water. Table 12.8 shows that, overall, 71 percent of private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region used piped water as their main source of drinking water (21.9 percent had water piped into their houses, 12.4 percent piped into the yard and 37.0 percent used public tap). In urban areas, 90 percent of private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water compared with 67 percent of households in rural areas. Map 12.1 presents percentages 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 Kaskazini Pemba Region.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Drinking Water; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

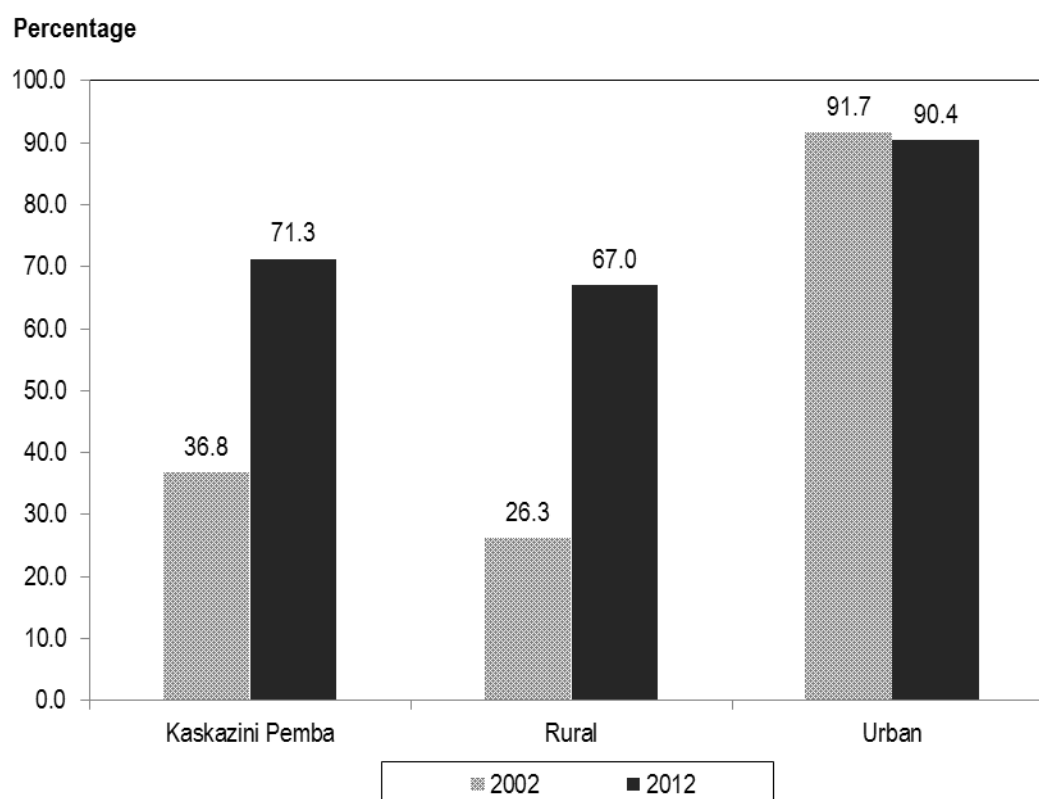
Region	Total	Main Source of Drinking Water														
		Improved Drinking Water Sources							Non-Improved Drinking Water Sources							
		Piped Water into dwelling	Piped Water to yard/plot	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected dug well	Protected Spring	Total Improved	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected Spring	Rain water collection	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum	Tanker truck	Surface water (river dam lake etc.)	Total Non-Improved
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	21.9	12.4	37.0	1.1	3.5	0.5	76.4	22.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	23.7
Male headed	26,658	21.8	11.9	36.6	1.0	3.6	0.6	75.5	23.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	24.4
Female headed	12,750	22.1	13.4	37.9	1.1	3.2	0.4	78.1	21.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	21.9
Rural	32,217	14.4	10.8	41.8	1.2	3.7	0.6	72.5	26.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	27.5
Urban	7,191	55.4	19.5	15.4	0.6	2.5	0.1	93.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.3
Wete	20,151	34.1	15.3	39.5	0.8	2.0	0.9	92.6	7.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.4
Micheweni	19,257	9.2	9.3	34.3	1.3	5.0	0.1	59.2	39.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.6

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



Overall, 71.3 percent of private households in Kaskazini 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 Kaskazini Pemba urban areas (90.4 percent) than in rural areas (67.0 percent). The percentage for Kaskazini Pemba urban households decreased from 91.7 percent in 2002 to 90.4 percent in 2012.

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Kaskazini 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 indicates the access and availability of modern source 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 Kaskazini Pemba Region was very low. Table 12.9 shows the 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 (2.6 percent). Most households (97 percent) in Kaskazini Pemba Region reported using wood fuel (86 percent firewood and 11 percent charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Table 12. 9:Percentage Distribution of Households by District and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking											Not Applicable	
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals		Animal Residuals
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	10.6	86.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Male headed household	26,658	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	11.0	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Female headed household	12,750	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	9.9	87.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rural	32,217	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.4	93.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Urban	7,191	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	43.0	52.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
Wete	20,151	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	16.8	80.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Micheweni	19,257	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	4.2	92.3	0.1	0.1	0.2

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, 78 percent of all households in Kaskazini Pemba Region used kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) as their main sources of energy for lighting. Only 18 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by acetylene (3.4 percent). In urban areas, the main source was electricity 54 percent, followed by kerosene (lantern or chimney and wick lamps) (44 percent). In rural areas, the main source was kerosene (85 percent), followed by electricity (10 percent).

Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	17.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	11.0	66.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Male headed household	26,658	17.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	11.0	66.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Female headed household	12,750	16.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	10.8	67.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rural	32,217	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.3	74.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Urban	7,191	53.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	14.1	29.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
Wete	20,151	25.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	12.6	57.0	0.4	0.2	0.7
Micheweni	19,257	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	9.3	76.5	0.8	0.4	0.3

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across districts (Map 12.2). Wete District had a higher percentage of households using electricity for lighting (26 percent) than that of Micheweni District (9 percent).

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

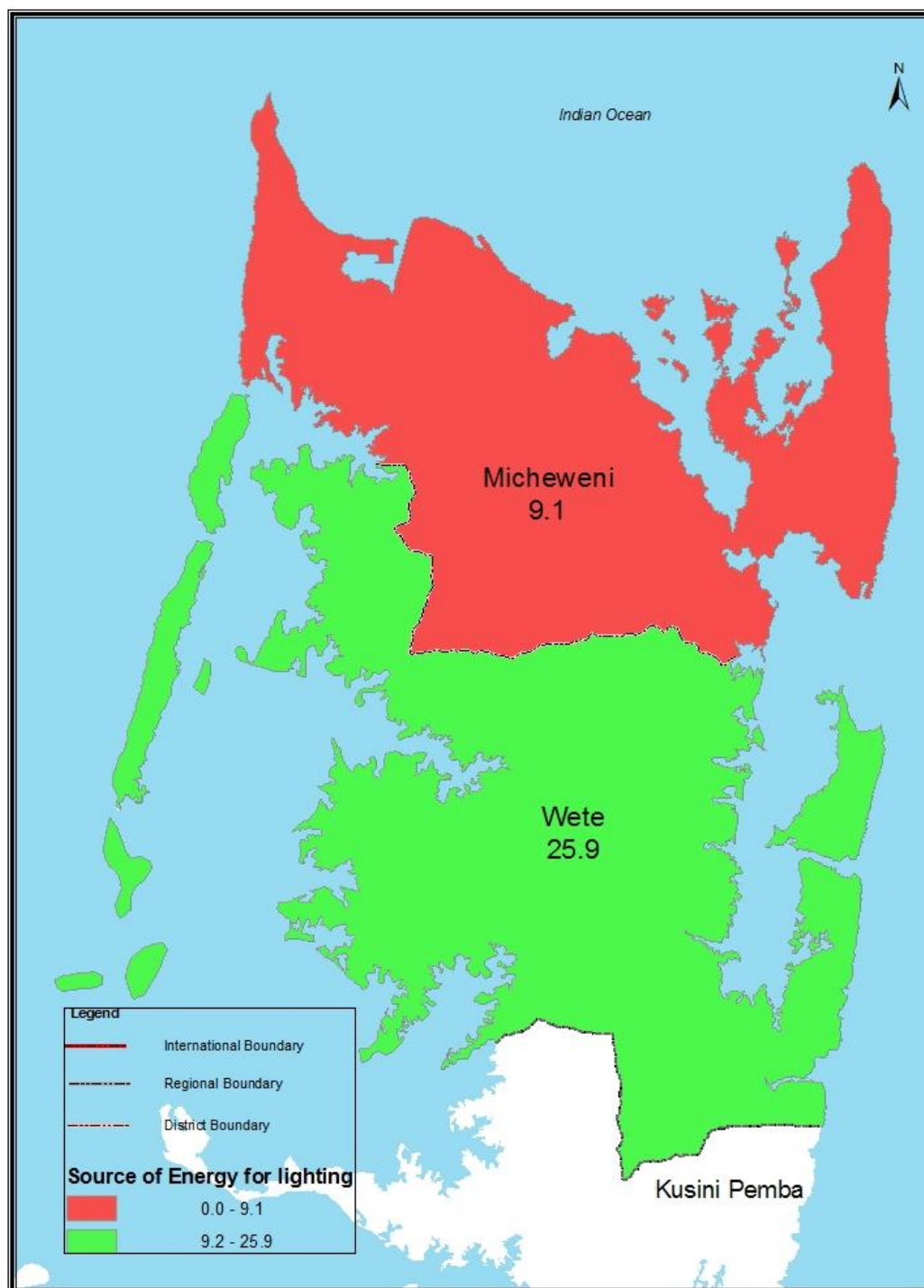
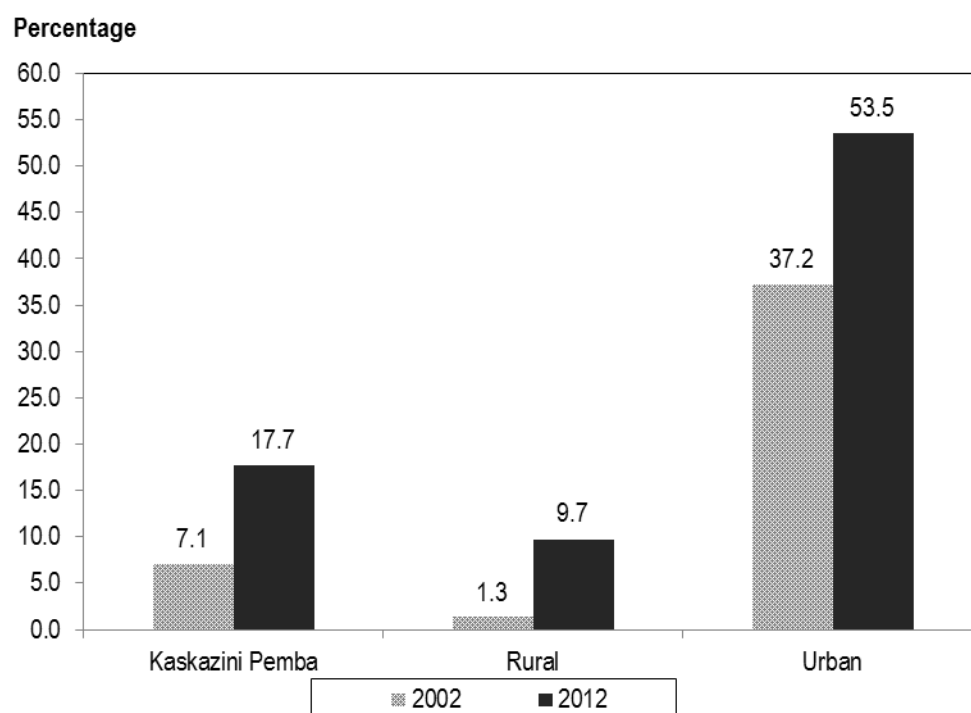


Figure 12.3 indicates that 17.7 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. There were more households in urban areas which reported using electricity (53.5 percent) than rural households (9.7 percent).

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

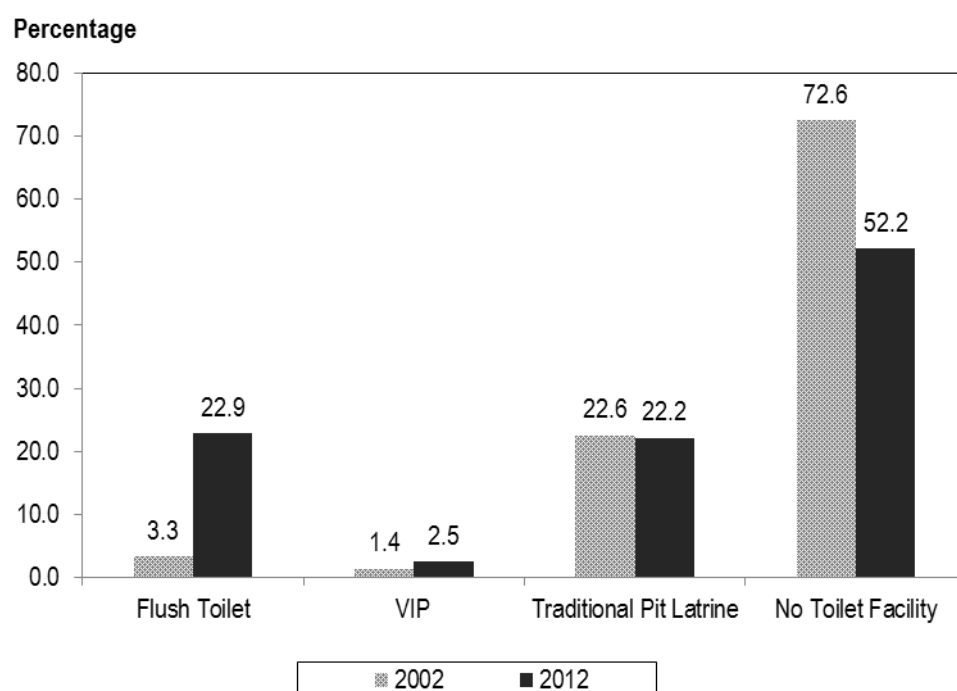
The 2012 PHC also collected information on the types of toilet facility used by households. Table 12.11 presents information collected by area and type of toilet facility used. The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility in Kaskazini Pemba Region was no facility/bush/field/beach category (52.2 percent) followed by Flush/ Pour to Covered Pit (16.8 percent) and Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (13.6 percent).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by District, Sex of Head of Household and Type of Toilet Facility; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	1.8	3.3	16.8	2.5	13.6	6.6	0.1	44.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	52.2	55.2
Male headed household	26,658	2.0	3.3	16.7	2.7	14.0	6.7	0.1	45.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	51.5	54.6
Female headed household	12,750	1.6	3.2	17.0	2.3	12.9	6.3	0.1	43.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	53.6	56.6
Rural	32,217	1.3	2	11.7	2.6	10.9	6.6	0.2	35.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	61.9	64.6
Urban	7,191	4.4	9.2	39.5	2.3	25.6	6.4	0.1	87.5	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	8.6	12.4
Wete	20,151	2.7	4.4	23.7	1.9	17.4	6.7	0.0	56.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	39.9	43.2
Micheweni	19,257	0.9	2.1	9.6	3.3	9.7	6.5	0.3	32.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.1	65.1	67.8

Figure 12.4 shows the percentage of households by type of toilet facility. The information shows that the use of no toilet facility in Kaskazini Pemba Region decreased from 72.6 percent in 2002 to 52.2 percent in 2012 while households using flush toilets increased from three (3.3) percent to 22.9 percent in the same period.

**Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility;
Kaskazini 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 table shows that 88.1 percent of the private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region reported other dumping (open space, bush etc.) as the commonly used method of refuse disposal followed by burnt (7.0 percent). Regular collection of refuse is not common even in urban areas where less than one percent (0.7 percent) of households reported it as their means of refuse disposal.

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

District/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	0.7	0.3	7.0	0.3	3.6	88.1
Male headed household	26,658	0.7	0.3	7.3	0.3	3.8	87.6
Female headed household	12,750	0.6	0.3	6.4	0.3	3.2	89.2
Rural	32,217	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	2.9	89.8
Urban	7,191	3.6	1.3	6.9	0.9	6.6	80.7
Wete	20,151	1.3	0.5	5.7	0.4	3.7	88.5
Micheweni	19,257	0.1	0.1	8.4	0.2	3.5	87.7

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that house was the most owned asset and was owned by 84.6 percent of all private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region, followed by hand hoe (79.8 percent), mobile phone (70.9 percent) and land or farms (63.4 percent). Ownership of houses, land or farms, hand hoes and bicycles was higher in rural than in urban areas. On the other hand, ownership of mobile phones, radios, televisions, charcoal and electric irons were higher in urban than in rural areas.

Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed households than female headed households. For instance, the ownership of mobile phone was higher among male headed households (76.5 percent) than female headed households (59.3 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 62.4 percent of male headed households compared with 46.4 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 47.2 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (28.6 percent) compared with male headed households (56.0 percent).

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

District/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	57.2	1.6	70.9	47.2	1.9	5.7
Male headed household	26,658	62.4	1.6	76.5	56.0	2.2	7.1
Female headed household	12,750	46.4	1.6	59.3	28.6	1.1	2.8
Rural	32,217	55.6	1.0	67.4	47.4	1.3	4.4
Urban	7,191	64.6	4.2	86.9	46.0	4.5	11.5
Wete	20,151	58.1	2.0	75.7	42.9	2.3	7.1
Micheweni	19,257	56.3	1.1	65.9	51.7	1.4	4.4

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

District/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	0.1	0.1	11.7	9.2	9.3	3.6
Male headed household	26,658	0.2	0.1	12.7	9.7	10.3	3.7
Female headed household	12,750	0.1	0.1	9.7	8.2	7.2	3.3
Rural	32,217	0.1	0.0	5.3	3.8	7.8	1.1
Urban	7,191	0.2	0.3	40.6	33.6	15.9	14.7
Wete	20,151	0.2	0.1	18.2	14.4	12.2	6.1
Micheweni	19,257	0.1	0.0	4.9	3.8	6.2	1.0

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

District/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	8.0	1.6	3.3	0.2
Male headed household	26,658	8.4	1.9	3.4	0.2
Female headed household	12,750	7.2	1.1	3.1	0.2
Rural	32,217	3.7	0.6	3.0	0.2
Urban	7,191	27.3	6.0	4.8	0.2
Wete	20,151	12.3	2.7	5.4	0.1
Micheweni	19,257	3.5	0.5	1.1	0.3

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

District/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	0.5	79.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	84.6	63.4
Male headed household	26,658	0.5	80.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	85.2	64.8
Female headed household	12,750	0.3	78.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	83.4	60.5
Rural	32,217	0.4	83.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	87.9	67.4
Urban	7,191	0.5	64.7	1.7	0.3	0.3	70.1	45.7
Wete	20,151	0.4	79.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	80.4	62.5
Micheweni	19,257	0.5	79.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	89.0	64.4

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 secured than those without.

According to the 2012 PHC, 11.1 percent of all households in Kaskazini Pemba Region had at least one member in a social security scheme. Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) was the most popular social security scheme with about nine (8.7) percent of households reporting to have at least one member of its households registered in that scheme.

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

District/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							Other Fund
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	
Kaskazini Pemba Region	11.1	0.6	8.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.2
Rural	8.0	0.4	6.51	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
Urban	24.7	1.9	18.7	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	2.9
Wete	14.8	0.9	12.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3
Micheweni	7.1	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

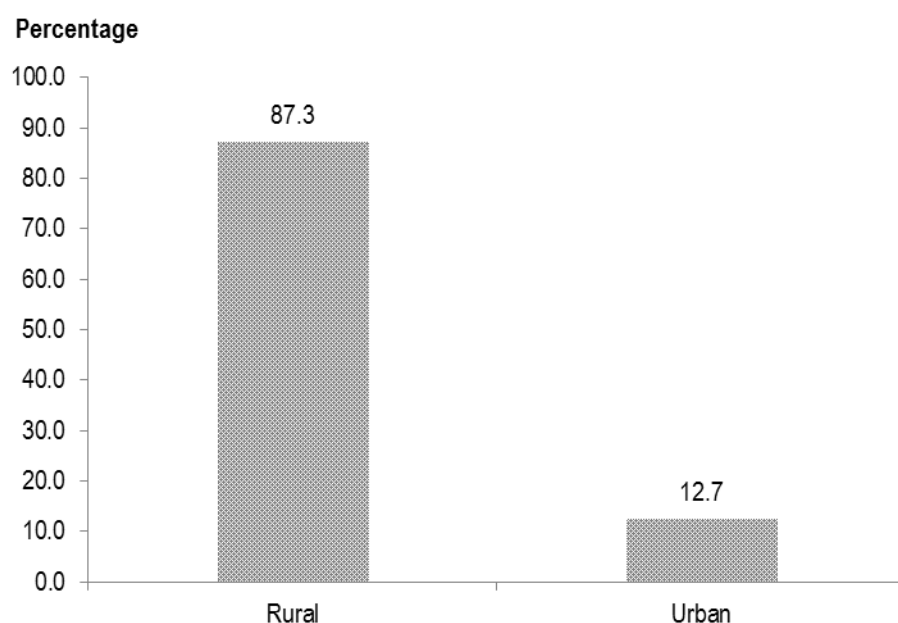
Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the type of crops grown by rural and urban households during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 26,330 out of 39,408 households (66.8 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Micheweni District Council (14,181 households). Agriculture is also an economic activity in urban areas whereby 12.7 percent of households (3,331 household) were involved in agricultural activities in the 2011/12 agricultural year.

Furthermore, the table revealed that Micheweni District had 73.6 percent of its households involved in agriculture while Wete District had 60.3 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	26,330	66.8	87.3	12.7
Wete	20,151	12,149	60.3	79.6	20.4
Micheweni	19,257	14,181	73.6	94.0	6.0

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



Cassava is the main staple food for most households in Kaskazini Pemba Region (rural and urban). This is confirmed by the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (25,385 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; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Pemba Households	39,408	32,217	7,191
Engaged in Agriculture	26,330	22,999	3,331
Crop types			
Household Grows Maize	3,906	3,583	323
Household Grows Paddy	17,925	16,766	1,159
Household Grows Cassava	25,385	22,289	3,096
Household Grows Banana	21,315	18,651	2,664
Household Grows Other Crops	13,905	12,512	1,393

Note:

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

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Kaskazini 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 39,408 households in Kusini Pemba, 45.6 percent (17,982 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock, of which 16,122 households (89.7 percent) were in rural areas and 1,860 households (10.3 percent) were in urban areas.

Furthermore, it was noted that Micheweni District had 52 percent of its households involved in keeping livestock while Wete District had 39.5 percent of its households.

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

District/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
			Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	17,982	45.6	89.7	10.3
Wete	20,151	7,964	39.5	83.8	16.2
Micheweni	19,257	10,018	52.0	94.3	5.7

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

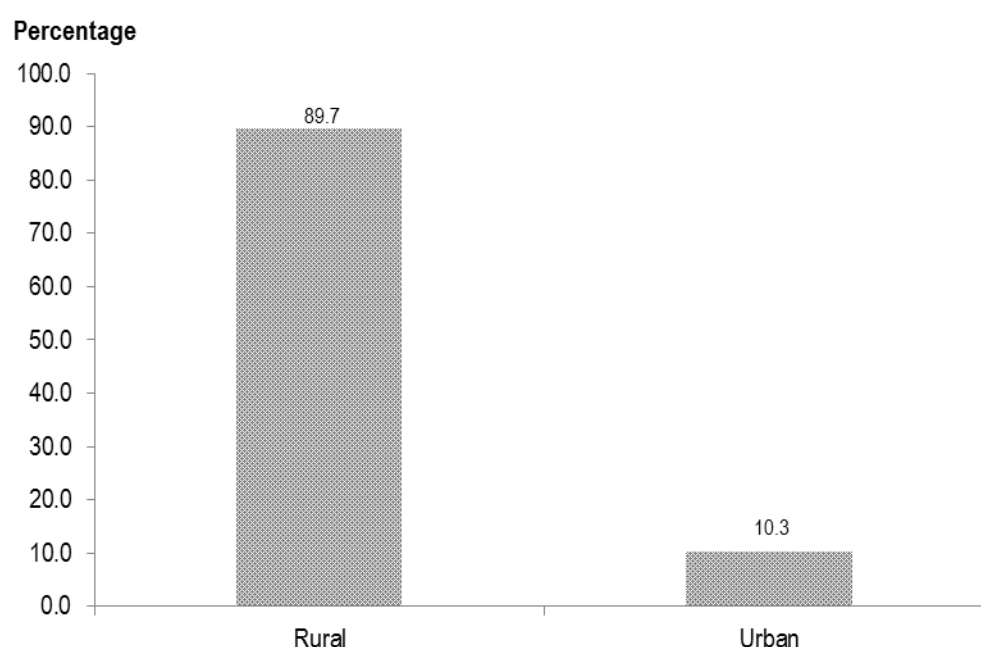


Table 13.4 presents the number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry by district, rural and urban areas during the 2011/12 agricultural year. It was found that the majority of Kaskazini Pemba households (16,251 households) were raising poultry.

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

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Pemba Households	39,408	32,217	7,191
Engaged in Raising Livestock	17,982	16,122	1,860
Type of Livestock			
Cattle	8,481	7,967	514
Goats	2,751	2,402	349
Sheep	44	37	7
Poultry	16,251	14,622	1,629

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 as of 26th August 2012. Kaskazini Pemba Region had a total of 46,876 cattle, out of which 43,194 cattle (92 percent) were kept in male headed households and 3,682 (8 percent) were kept in female headed households. The same pattern is observed in the goats, sheep and poultry.

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

District/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kaskazini Pemba Region	46,876	9,259	193	125,254	43,194	7,474	179	97,471	3,682	1,785	14	27,783
Wete	21,105	2,799	58	62,124	19,494	2,214	56	47,778	1,611	585	2	14,346
Micheweni	25,771	6,460	135	63,130	23,700	5,260	123	49,693	2,071	1,200	12	13,437

Table 13.6 presents the number of livestock and poultry in rural and urban areas as of the Census night. Results reveal that more than 80 percent of the sheep (168 sheep) kept in Kaskazini Pemba Region are found in rural areas. A similar pattern is observed in cattle, goats and Poultry.

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

District/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Kaskazini Pemba Region	46,876	9,259	193	125,254	45,433	8,083	168	109,510	1,443	1,176	25	15,744
Wete	21,105	2,799	58	62,124	20,126	2,290	41	49,638	979	509	17	12,486
Micheweni	25,771	6,460	135	63,130	25,307	5,793	127	59,872	464	667	8	3,258

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.7 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming by rural and urban areas as of Census night. Results show that out of 39,408 households in Kaskazini Pemba Region, only 236 households (0.6 percent) were involved in fish farming practices. Fish farming is mostly practiced in rural areas and to a lesser extent in urban areas. It was further noted that 88.1 percent of total households involved in fish farming were in rural areas and 11.9 percent were in urban areas.

Table 13.7: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District, Rural and Urban; Kaskazini 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
Kaskazini Pemba Region	39,408	236	0.6	88.1	11.9
Wete	20,151	131	0.7	84.0	16.0
Micheweni	19,257	105	0.5	93.3	6.7

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

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

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. CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	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 Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4	
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED				
	Yes No	Cleft Palate Spinal beifda Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					

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

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

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

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

Yes = 1

No = 2

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

=1

--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

=2

--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

=4

--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--

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

=7

--

Other Funds

=8

--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--



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

--	--	--	--

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

--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

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

B: ALL PERSONS															
No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES										MARITAL STATUS			CITIZENSHIP	
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.										What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7			[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED								(12)			(13)	
	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					
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
						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?
	<p>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</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>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</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>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?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>	<p>IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"</p>
	(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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

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

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS																
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?						What is the main source of drinking water for this household?			What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?			What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?				
(46)						(47)			(48)			(49)				
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING						Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01					
						Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02					
						Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03					
						Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04					
						Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05					
						Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06					
						Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07					
						Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08					
						Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09					
						Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10					
						Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11					
						Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12					
						Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13							
								Improved cooking fuel		Have electricity						
		Non improved cooking fuel		Have no electricity												
Improved source																
Non improved source																

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

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

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																											
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																												
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		M	F		59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?				<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Males</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	Males				Females				Total										
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>																												
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2	NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____																											
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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 style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																												
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		Fund		National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=1		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=2		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=3		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=4		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=5		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=6		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=7		Other Fund	=8		
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