The United Republic of Tanzania

Dar es Salaam Region

2016

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

2012 Population and Housing Census

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Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Dar es Salaam Region

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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

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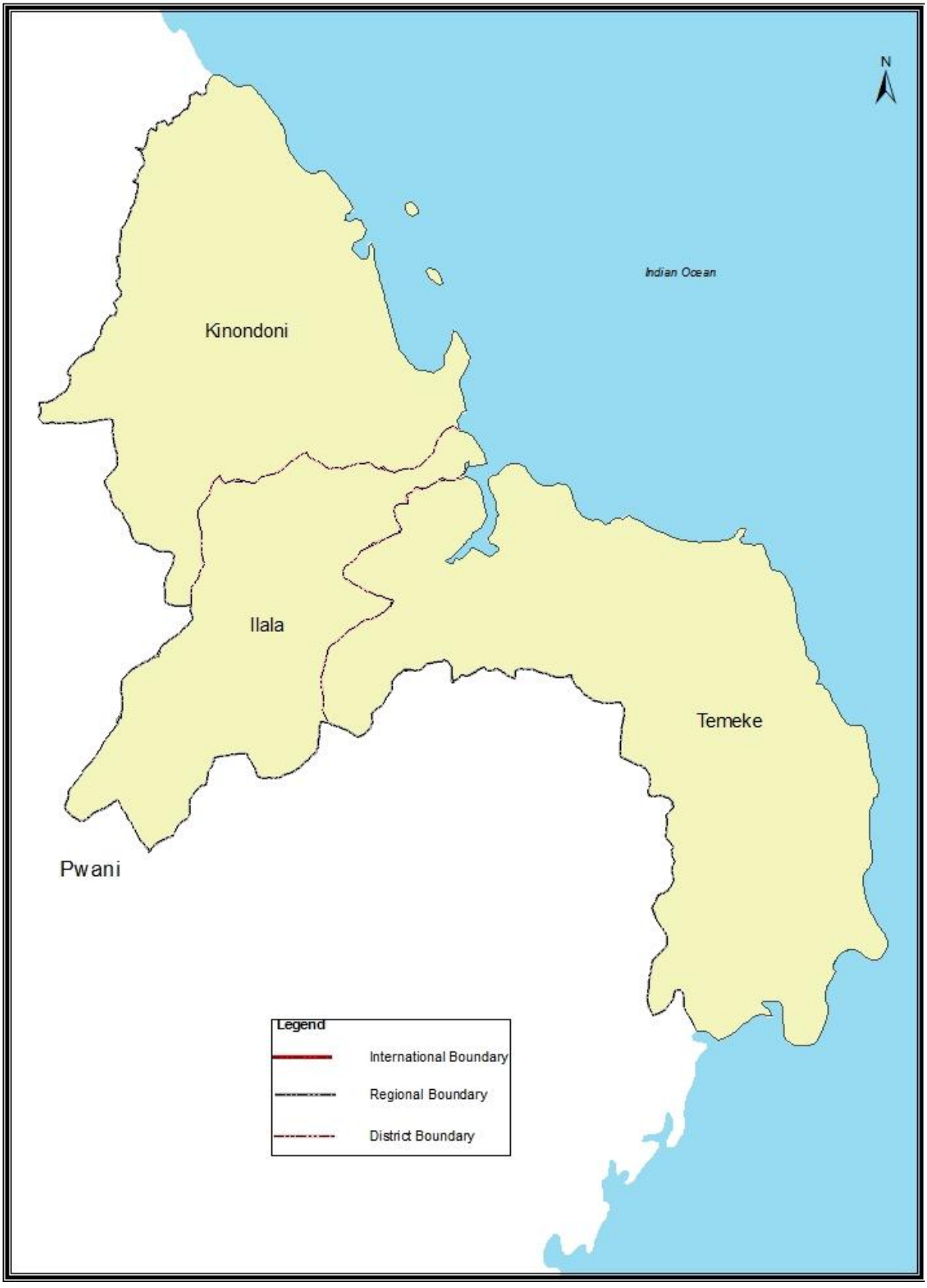
DAR ES SALAAM REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

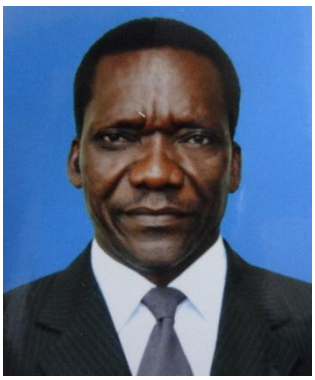
The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was carried out on the 26th August, 2012. This was the fifth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like previous censuses, 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 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 Indicator

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.



Executive Summary

The Dar es Salaam 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 Area 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.

Dar es Salaam 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 on history of census undertaking in the country, the main objective of undertaking the 2012 PHC, preparation and execution of census activities.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of the region's population from the 2012 PHC and previous censuses. The Chapter reveals that Dar es Salaam region had a population of 4.3 million in 2012 with a sex ratio of 95. Population of Dar es Salaam is growing at a rate of 5.6 percent annually, representing an increase of about 75 percent over the 10 year period since 2002. At the current growth, the population of Dar es Salaam region will double in the next 12 years.

The 2002-2012 intercensal population growth rate of Dar es Salaam was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate of Dar es Salaam increased from 4.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 5.6 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the population in Dar es Salaam region. It is 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 with 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 32 percent of the population in Dar es Salaam region aged below 15 years, and two (2) percent aged 65 years and above. Observation o n the pyramid for , Dar es Salaam region has a typical pyramid for major urban centres where a bulge in age group 15–34, an indication of youth in-migration from other areas. The bulge is bigger in the females than the males.

Household composition is explained in Chapter Four. Dar es Salaam region had a total of 1,083,381 private households. One third (35 percent) of households in Dar es Salaam region were headed by females. Average household size was 3.9 persons per household. The results also shows that, 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 5.8 compared to 2.9 for male headed households.

Chapter Five presents the marital status for Dar es Salaam region, forty four (44 percent), 45 of thepopulation were married, 45 percent were never married and two percent were widowed. Over fifty percent of persons in age groups 30–69 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 27.5 years for males and 24.4 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 29.2 years in 2002 to 27.5 years in 2012. On the other hand, the Mean Age at First Marriage for females slightly increased at 24.2 years in 2002 and 24.4 years in 2012.

Citizenship and Birth Registration are presented in Chapter Six. The PHC results revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population were Tanzanians. While the majority of foreigners were from India, Malawi and Kenya. Other countries with significant number of foreigners in the region were from China and Great Britain.

Despite an intensified campaign to issue birth certificates, Forty (40) percent of Dar es Salaam region population had birth certificates. The percentage of the population with birth certificates was relatively higher among younger persons than the older population indicating an improvement in registration activities in recent years.

Chapter Seven deals with survival of parents. The 2012 PHC results revealed that 65 percent of all persons in Dar es Salaam region and 91 percent of all children below 18 years of age had both parents alive. The results further show that about two (1.5) percent of the 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, nine (9) percent of the populations were orphans.

The information on Diaspora is presented in Chapter Eight The 2012 PHC also collected information on Diasporas. Households were asked to state whether there were any member(s) of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census and whether the respective households received any remittance from them. The results revealed that more than two (2.4) percent of the total private households in Dar es Salaam region reported to have at least one former member of the household who was living abroad at the time of the census, In 2012, Dar es Salaam region has 106,659 diaspora among the reported421,456 Tanzania Diasporas, most of them living in USA (17.5 percent), followed by Great Britain (15.0 percent) and South Africa (12.4 percent). On remittances, results show that 17 percent of Diasporas sent remittances in the 12 months before the 2012 Census.

Chapter Nine gives the PHC results on literacy and education. The literacy rate for the population aged 5 years and abovein Dar es Salaam region was 94 percent. Literacy rate was higher among those aged between 10 and 69 years. Adult literacy rate (i.e. literacy rate for population aged 15 years and above) was 97 percent and was significantly higher (98 percent) for males than females (96 percent). Variation in adult literacy rates rangefrom 97.6 percent in Kinondoni Municipal, Ilala Municipal 97.1 percent and Temeke Municipal 95.4 percent

Generally, literacy increased from 87 percent in 2002 to 94 in 2012 while adult literacy increased from 91 percent in 2002 to 97 in 2012.

The PHC results show an improvement in primary school enrolment. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 86 percent in 2002 to 92 in 2012. Males NER (92 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (91 percent). In 2012, NER by district was highest in Kinondoni Municipal Council (92.5 percent), followed by Ilala Municipal Council (91.6 percent) and the lowest was in Temeke Municipal Council (90.5 percent). At least ten(108.4 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the ages of the enrolled children). There were slight differences in gross enrolment among sexes in both rural and urban areas.

The information on usual and current economic activities among population aged 10 years and above from the 2012 PHC is presented in. Chapter Ten Observation shows that 52 percent of the total population aged 10 years and above was employed in the 12 months prior to Census night whereas. seven percent of population was unemployed. With regard to current activity, results show that 52 percent of the population was employed during the seven days prior to the Census night. Results further reveal that 48 percent of employed persons were engaged in non- agriculture activities and 43 percent were employees. Main occupation for the majority of working population in Dar es Salaam region was Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers (19.5 percent).

Chapter Eleven deals with disability. Disability statistics were collected on the basis of activity limitation rather than physical condition. According to the 2012 PHC, persons with disabilities inwere defined as those persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in the society on an equal footing with others. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability reported about two (1.7) percent of Dar es Salaam region population. Albinism (0.04 percent) was the least types of disability reported.

Information on Housing conditions, assets and amenities are elaborated in Chapter Twelve. Overall, 52 percent of the populations were lived in rented privately dwellings. Thirty eight (38) percent of house owners had title deed and 16 percent had no legal right over the land where the house was built. The 2012 PHC results also show that 99 percent of all private households had used modern material (96 percent iron sheets; tiles, concrete and asbestos (three percent) as the main roofing material. Data on flooring material reveal that, Majority (88 percent) of households in Dar es Salaam region had used cement as the main flooring material. Majority (95 percent) of all private households in Dar es Salaam region had their houses' wall built of Cement bricks. On room occupancy, results show that 70 percent of the households in Dar es Salaam region had one or two rooms used for sleeping.

As for the main source of drinking water, overall 51 percent of all private households used piped water as their main source of drinking water (19.9 percent had water piped into their houses, (12.8) percent piped into yard and 18.7 percent used public tap).

Use of modern sources of energy (electricity or gas) for cooking in Dar es Salaam region is still low, 11 percent of households were used that energy. The majority of households (74 percent) used charcoal) as the main source of energy for cooking. As for source of energy for lighting, 64 percent

of all households used electricity for lighting. However, percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 45 percent in 2002 to 63 percent in 2012.

With regard to toilet facilities, most common toilet facilities in Dar es Salaam Region were Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (29.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (22.9 percent) and Flush/Pour to Septic Tank (15.2 percent). Majority of households (26 percent) reported Regular collection as the main method of refuse disposal.

Concerning ownership of assets, results show the most commonly owned asset of all private households was mobile phone (90 percent), followed by radio (67.9 percent), and television (53 percent). Ownership of essential assets was higher among male-headed than female-headed households.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected data on agriculture for the purpose of obtaining a frame that can be used in conducting future agriculture sample censuses and surveys. Agriculture continues to be the main economic activity for the majority of Tanzania's private households. Results reveal that seven (7 percent), of all private households in Dar es Salaam region were engaged in agricultural activities during the 2011/12 agricultural season, eight(8 percent), of all private households in Pwani were keeping at least one type of livestock on a Census night. However, fish farming is not common as only less than one percent (0.2 percent) of all private households were engaged in the activity

Summary of Key Indicators for Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Indicator	Dar es Salaam	
	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution		
Total Population	**4,364,541**	**100.0**
Male	2,125,786	48.7
Female	2,238,755	51.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2002 – 2012)	-	5.6
Age and Sex Profile		
Children (0–4 years)	**527,245**	**12.1**
Male	264,690	12.5
Female	262,555	11.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,377,946**	**31.6**
Male	678,454	31.9
Female	699,492	31.2
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,648,653**	**37.8**
Male	792,617	37.3
Female	856,036	38.2
Elderly Population (60+ years)	**151,812**	**3.5**
Male	79,541	3.7
Female	72,271	3.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**93,240**	**2.1**
Male	46,503	2.2
Female	46,737	2.1
Household Composition		
Total Number of Private Households	1,083,381	100.0
Male Headed Households	706,493	65.2
Female Headed Households	376,888	34.8
Average Household Size[1]	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	-	2.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	-	5.8
Marital Status (15 years and Above)		
Married	1,270,318	43.5
Never Married	1,298,536	44.5
Living Together	164,169	5.6
Separated	24,525	0.8
Divorced	96,912	3.3
Widowed	66,162	2.3
Citizenship and Birth Registration		
Citizenship:		
Tanzanians	4,322,554	99.0
Non-Tanzanians	41,987	1.0

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

Indicator	Dar es Salaam	
	Number	Percentage
Birth Registration		
Population with Birth Certificates	1,729,521	40.4
Population with Birth Notification	302,911	7.1
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)		
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	**144,934**	**8.9**
Male	65,869	8.4
Female	79,065	9.4
Diaspora		
Total	**106,659**	**2.5**
Male	60,406	2.9
Female	46,253	2.1
Literacy and Education		
Literacy Rate (5 years and above)	3,517,253	93.6
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	2,807,538	96.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	993,696	97.9
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	1,945,022	97.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	522,825	91.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	618,629	108.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained		
Total Number of Graduate	2,278,863	100.0
Primary School	1,512,422	66.4
Training after Primary	20,837	0.9
Secondary School	550,020	24.1
Training after Secondary	27,313	1.2
University and Others	168,271	7.4
Economic Activity		
Legislators Administrators and Managers	52,822	3.1
Professionals	79,537	4.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	149,792	8.7
Clerks	54,784	3.2
Small Business Managers	73,563	4.3
Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	334,845	19.5
Street Vendors and Related Workers	243,353	14.2
Crafts and Related Workers	236,976	13.8
Farmers	64,468	3.7
Livestock Keepers	15,597	0.9
Fishermen	13,625	0.8
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	90,686	5.3
Elementary Occupations	172,744	10.0
Others		
Disability		
Type of Disability		
Albinism	1,637	0.0
Seeing	71,576	1.7
Hearing	25,059	0.6
Walking	30,403	0.7

Indicator	Dar es Salaam	
	Number	Percentage
Remembering	22,145	0.5
Self-Care	16,416	0.4
Other Disability	319	0.0
Housing Conditions		
Type of Tenure(Main dwelling)		
Owned by Household	401,929	37.1
Living without Paying any Rent	59,339	5.5
Rented Privately	563,651	52.0
Rented by Employer	18,830	1.7
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	23,697	2.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	11,140	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	4,795	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls		
Stones	12,063	1.1
Cement Bricks	1,029,680	95.0
Sundried Bricks	10,865	1.0
Baked Bricks	3,027	0.3
Timber	725	0.1
Timber and Iron Sheets	2,652	0.2
Poles and Mud	20,768	1.9
Grass	819	0.1
Tent	2,782	0.3
Main Materials Used for Flooring		
Earth/Sand	50,977	4.7
Non Earth	1,032,405	95.3
Main Materials Used for Roofing		
Iron Sheets	1,040,431	96.0
Grass/Leaves	5,646	0.5
Mud and Leaves	1,585	0.1
Others	35,718	3.3
Household Amenities		
Main Source of Energy for Lighting		
Kerosene	288,789	26.7
Electricity	696,011	64.2
Others	98,581	9.1
Main Source of Energy for Cooking		
Firewood	72,230	6.7
Charcoal	796,234	73.5
Kerosene	72,468	6.7
Electricity	122,341	11.3
Others	20,108	1.9
Main Source of Drinking Water		

Indicator	Dar es Salaam	
	Number	Percentage
Piped Water	556,289	51.3
Other Protected Sources	385,890	35.6
Unprotected Sources	141,203	13.0
Type of Toilet Facility		
Flush Toilet	412,949	38.1
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine(VIP)	23,119	2.1
Pit Latrine	644,433	59.5
Others	437	0.0
No Facility	2,443	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal		
Collected by Company or Authority	464,460	42.9
Burnt	183,475	16.9
Roadside Dumping	18,401	1.7
Burying/Pit	183,254	16.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	233,790	21.6
Ownership of Household Assets		
Radio	735,766	67.9
Mobile Phone	969,245	89.5
Hand Hoe	221,103	20.4
Television	573,907	53.0
Land or Farm	258,242	23.8
House	361,259	33.3
Bicycle	137,189	12.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	49,602	4.6
Power Tiller	3,326	0.3
Households Membership to Social Security Schemes		
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	42,186	3.9
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	22,591	2.1
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	1,339	0.1
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	29,440	2.7
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	87,058	8.0
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	4,526	0.4

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List of Abbreviations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Growth and Growth Rate

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Citizenship and Birth Registration

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

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

Diaspora

Diaspora are citizens living outside their country of birth.

Literacy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Household Conditions and Amenities

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

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

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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.

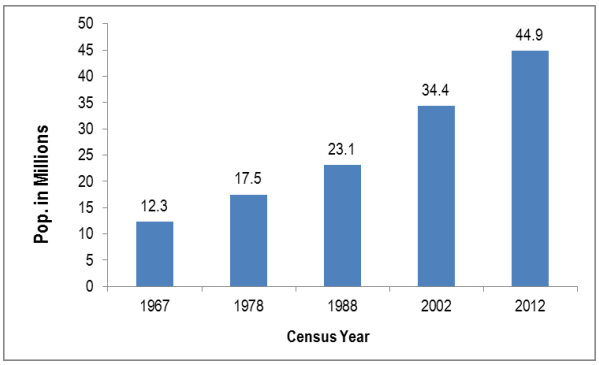
1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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 inercensal 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,

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 accordancewith 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.

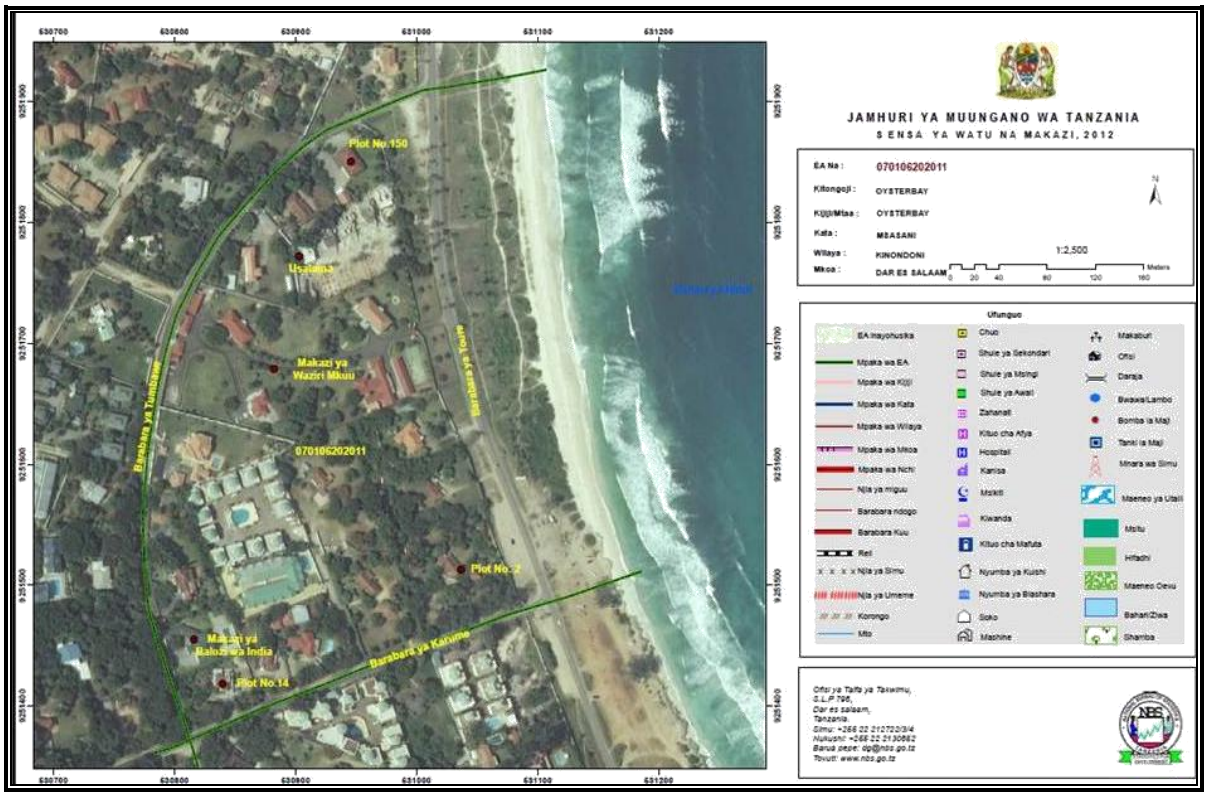
Two main types of questionnaires were developed, namely, the Long and Short Questionnaires. The Short questionnaire with seven main sections and 37 questions was administered to 70 percent of the population. Main topics covered by the short questionnaire were Identification, Demographic Characteristics, 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 ttopics/questions on Marital Status,Citizenship, Survival of Parents Place of Residence, Economic Activity Fertility, Diaspora, Housing Condition and Ownership of Assets. The long Questionnaire had a total of 62 questions (Short and Long questionnaires attached as Annex 1 and 2). Other questionnaires used during the census include the questionnaire for special population groups; questionnaire for diplomats; questionnaire for hotels or lodges, hospitals and travelers; as well as a community questionnaire that covered all social amenities, land use pattern and

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

Data collected were mainly demographic characteristics (Relationship, Sex, Age, Disability, Marital Status, Citizenship and Place of Residence); Literacy and Education; Migration; Economic Activity; Fertility; General and Maternal Mortality; Social Security 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 System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

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

1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

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

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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

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

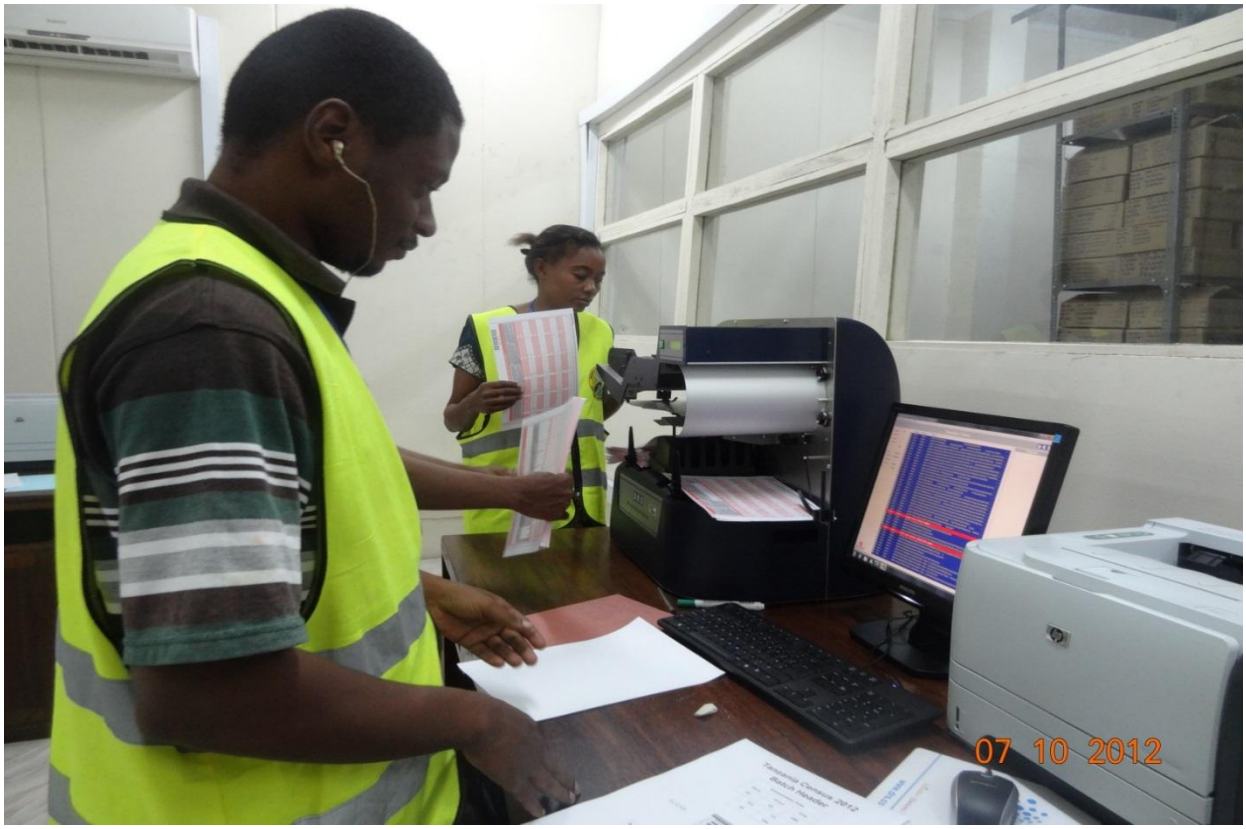
1.4.4 Post Field Enumeration Activities

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

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

1.5 Data Processing

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



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

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

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

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

1.6 Quality Assurance Procedures

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

Chapter Two

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

A population is a source of labour for 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 that majority of the population in Dar es Salaam Region was enumerated in private households. Out of 4,364,541 persons 4,279,032 (98 percent) were enumerated in private households while the rest were enumerated in the institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

Table 2.1: Enumerated Population by Record Type and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Record type	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar es Salaam Region	**4,364,541**	**100.00**	**2,125,786**	**100.00**	**2,238,755**	**100.00**
Private Households	4,279,032	98.04	2,077,246	97.72	2,201,786	98.35
Special Institutions	5,602	0.13	3,934	0.19	1,668	0.07
Inmates Institutions	3,238	0.07	2,956	0.14	282	0.01
Hotel and Tourist Camps	12,676	0.29	8,778	0.41	3,898	0.17
Refugee Camps	150	0.00	73	0.00	77	0.00
Homeless People	4,371	0.10	3,886	0.18	485	0.02
Travellers/In transit	779	0.02	454	0.02	325	0.01
Health Institutions/Facilities	3,027	0.07	1,260	0.06	1,767	0.08
Education/Al Institutions	7,474	0.17	3,645	0.17	3,829	0.17
Orphan/Age Centres	1,596	0.04	920	0.04	676	0.03
Cloves /Fishing/Timber/Camps etc.	46,596	1.07	22,634	1.06	23,962	1.07

2.3 Population Size and Growth

Table 2.2 shows that the total population of Dar es Salaam Region in 2012 was 4.3 million. Dar es Salaam has no rural areas.

The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Dar es Salaam Region was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate of Dar es Salaam Region increased from 4.3 percent during the 1988-2002 to 5.6 percent during the 2002-2012 inter-censal periods.

Table 2.2: Current Population Size and Growth Indicators; Dar es Salaam Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Administrative Area	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					
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,360,865**	**2,487,288**	**4,364,541**	**82.8**	**75.5**	**4.3**	**5.6**	**12.3**
Rural	141,276	151,233	N/A	7.0	-100.0	0.5	N/A	N/A
Urban	1,219,589	2,336,055	4,364,541	91.5	86.8	4.6	6.3	11.1

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region have no rural component

Figure 2.1 reveals that the average annual inter-censal population growth rates for the 2002-2012 periods vary across districts. It ranges between 4.9 percent recorded in Kinondoni Municipal Council and 6.5 percent recorded in Ilala Municipal Council.

Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates by District, Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 to 2012 Censuses

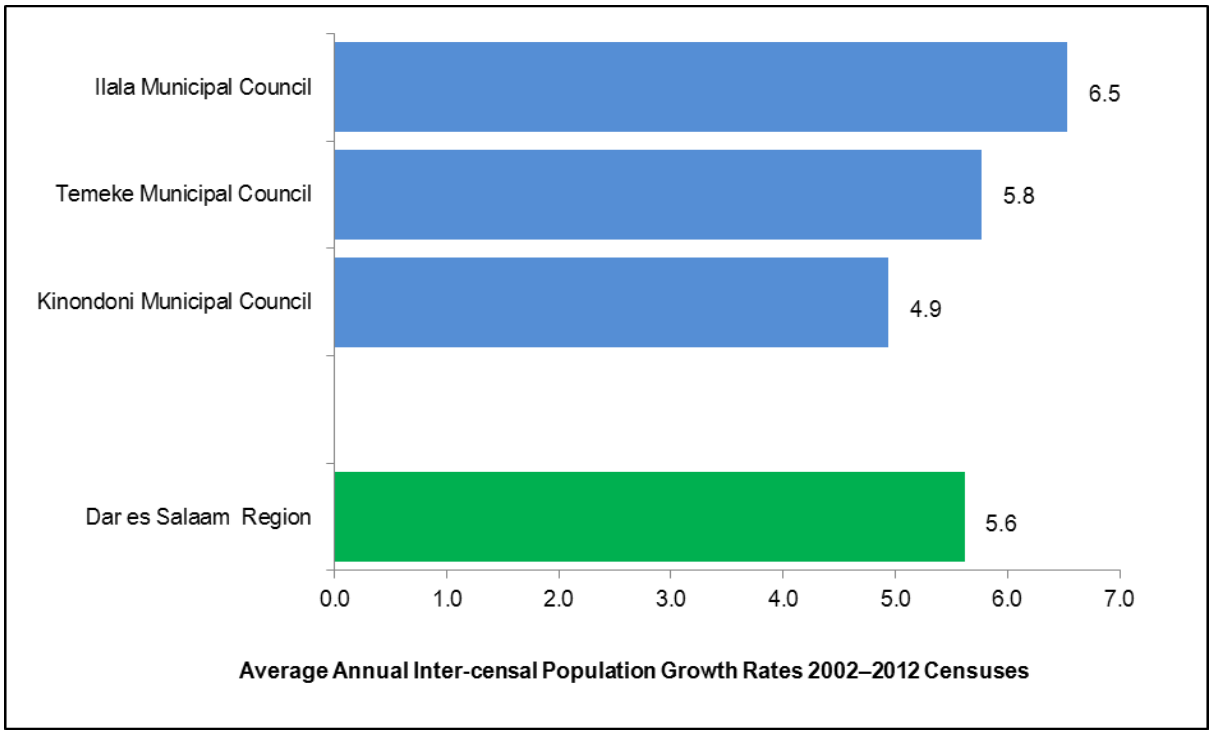
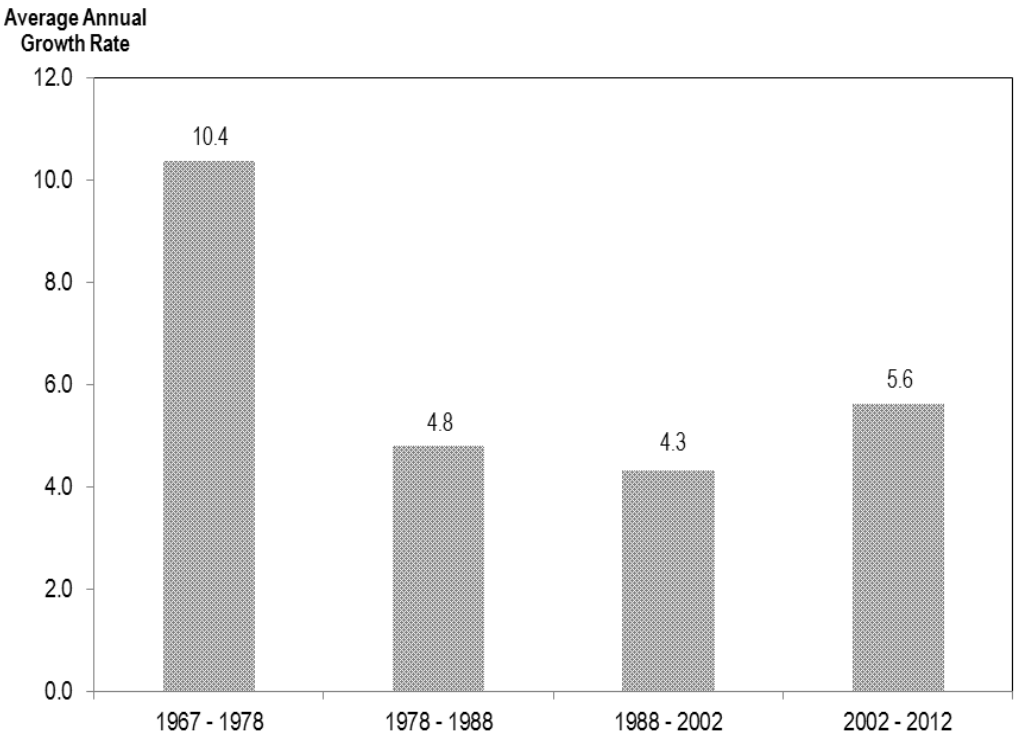


Figure 2.2 shows that the population growth rate in Dar es Salaam Region has decreased from 10.4 percent in 1967/78 to 4.3 percent in 1988/2002 and increased to 5.6 percent in 2002/2012.

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



The total population of Dar es Salaam Region has increased by 75.5 percent from 2,487,288 persons in 2002 to 4,364,541 persons in 2012 Census(Table 2.3). However, for a period of 14 years (1988 to 2002), the total population of Dar es Salaam Region has increased by 82.8 percent. Population increase was recorded in all districts from 2002 to 2012 Census; the largest population change was recorded in Ilala District Council (92.2 percent) while the smallest was recorded in Kinondoni District Council (63.8 percent).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Rate by District; Dar es Salaam Region, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Municipal/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
Dar es Salaam	**1,360,865**	**2,487,288**	**4,364,541**	**82.8**	**75.5**	**4.3**	**5.6**	**16.1**	**12.3**
Rural	141,276	151,233	N/A	7.0	N/A	0.5	N/A	142.5	N/A
Urban	1,219,589	2,336,055	4,364,541	91.5	86.8	4.6	6.3	14.9	11.1
Kinondoni Municipal	627,416	1,083,913	1,775,049	72.8	63.8	3.9	4.9	17.7	14.1
Ilala Municipal	331,663	634,924	1,220,611	91.4	92.2	4.6	6.5	14.9	10.6
Temeke Municipal	401,786	768,451	1,368,881	91.3	78.1	4.6	5.8	15.0	12.0

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region have no rural component

Table 2.4 shows population distribution by district and sex in Dar es Salaam Region. Results indicate that population varies within districts. A district with the largest proportion of population was Kinondoni with 40.7 percent of the region's population(1,775,049 persons) The district with the smallest proportion of population was Ilala with 28.0 percent of the region's (1,220,611 persons).

Table 2.4: Population Distribution by District and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total		Male		Female	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Dar es Salaam Region	**4,364,541**	**100.0**	**2,125,786**	**100.0**	**2,238,755**	**100.0**
Kinondoni Municipal	1,775,049	40.7	860,802	40.5	914,247	40.8
Ilala Municipal	1,220,611	28.0	595,928	28.0	624,683	27.9
Temeke Municipal	1,368,881	31.4	669,056	31.5	699,825	31.3

Table 2.5 presents Population Distributionby Districts for Rural andUrban Areas in Dar es Salaam Region from 2002 to 2012 Censuses. Results show that population increased from 2.9 million in 2002 to 4.3 million in 2012.

Table 2.5: Population Size and Growth by District and Rural-Urban; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002-2012 Censuses

Municipal/Council	Rural			Urban		
	Population size		Percentage Change	Population size		Percentage Change
	2002	2012	2002–2012	2002	2012	2002–2012
Dar es Salaam Region	**2,487,288**	**N/A**	**-100.0**	**473,849**	**4,364,541**	**821.1**
Kinondoni Municipal	1,083,913	N/A	-100.0	96,519	1,775,049	1,739.1
Ilala Municipal	634,924	N/A	-100.0	7,783	1,220,611	15,583.0
Temeke Municipal	768,451	N/A	-100.0	90,837	1,368,881	1,407.0

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam has no rural component

Chapter Three

Age and Sex Profile

3.1 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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

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

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

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

3.2 Age and Sex Profile

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of population by five year age groups, sex ratio and place of enumeration.

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

The overall sex ratio for Dar es Salaam Region was 95 males for every 100 females which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, the sex ratio for the population aged below 5 years and 30 to 74 years was above 100 indicating an excess of males over females in those particular age groups.

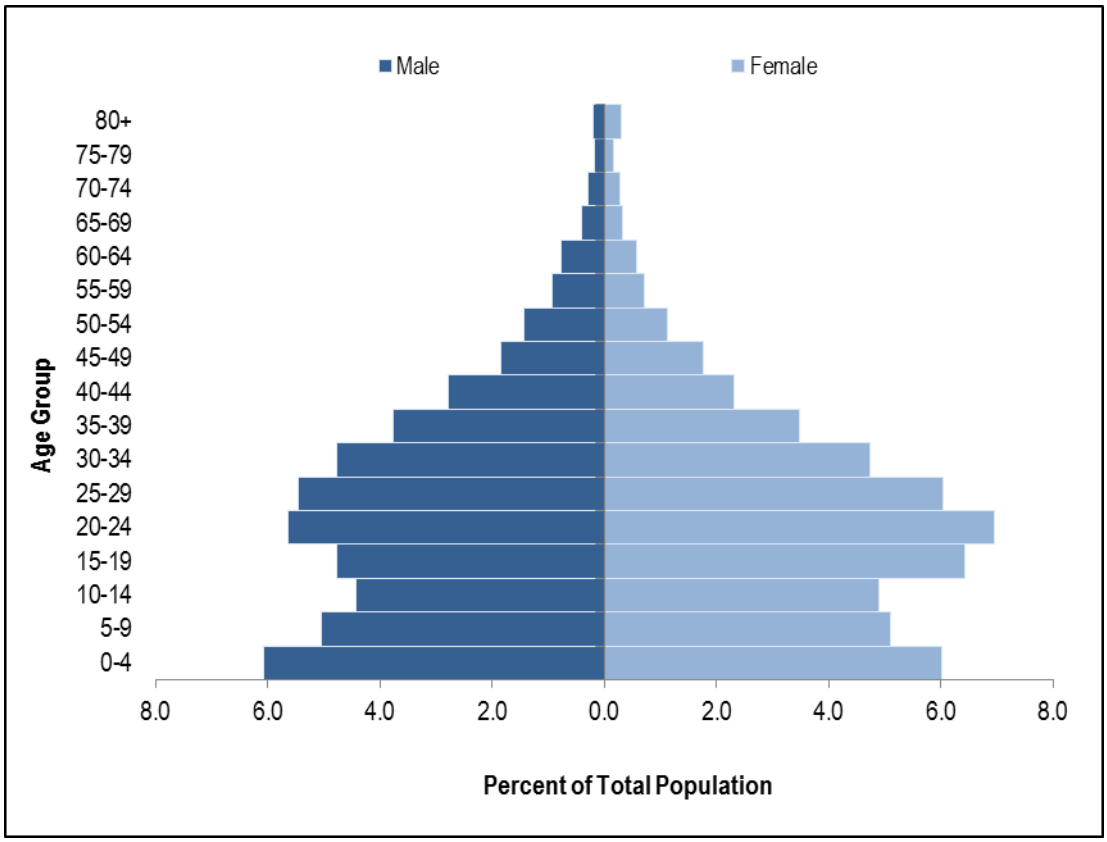
Table 3.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Total	**4,364,541**	**100.0**	**2,125,786**	**100.0**	**2,238,755**	**100.0**	**95.0**
0–4	527,245	12.1	264,690	12.5	262,555	11.7	100.8
5–9	443,647	10.2	220,406	10.4	223,241	10.0	98.7
10–14	407,054	9.3	193,358	9.1	213,696	9.5	90.5
15–19	489,324	11.2	208,277	9.8	281,047	12.6	74.1
20–24	549,174	12.6	245,615	11.6	303,559	13.6	80.9
25–29	501,904	11.5	237,790	11.2	264,114	11.8	90.0
30–34	414,918	9.5	208,044	9.8	206,874	9.2	100.6
35–39	315,839	7.2	163,923	7.7	151,916	6.8	107.9
40–44	223,010	5.1	121,460	5.7	101,550	4.5	119.6
45–49	157,605	3.6	80,240	3.8	77,365	3.5	103.7
50–54	111,398	2.6	62,190	2.9	49,208	2.2	126.4
55–59	71,611	1.6	40,252	1.9	31,359	1.4	128.4
60–64	58,572	1.3	33,038	1.6	25,534	1.1	129.4
65–69	31,964	0.7	17,774	0.8	14,190	0.6	125.3
70–74	25,281	0.6	12,845	0.6	12,436	0.6	103.3
75–79	14,307	0.3	7,087	0.3	7,220	0.3	98.2
80+	21,688	0.5	8,797	0.4	12,891	0.6	68.2

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid shows the age structure of a population. Figure 3.1 shows the population pyramid by five year age groups and place of enumeration. The pyramid has a typical shape for major urban centres showing a bulge in age group 15–34, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions and rural areas.

Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups, Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2012 Census revealed a young population with 32 percent of Dar es Salaam total population below 15 years of age and only two (2) percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). This pattern is typical of many African countries with high fertility and mortality rates.

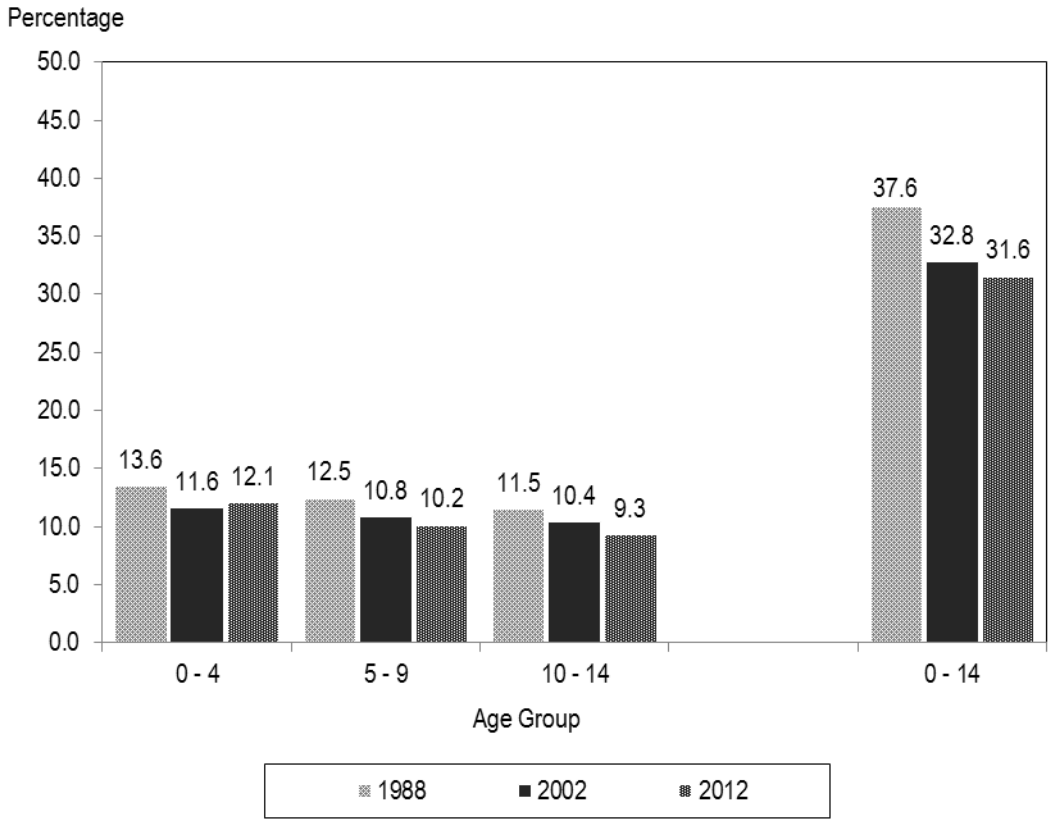
Table 3.2: Population by Key Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Indicator	Dar es Salaam		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Population	**4,364,541**	**100.0**	**2,125,786**	**48.7**	**2,238,755**	**51.3**
Children (Under 1 year)	123,677	2.8	62,008	2.9	61,669	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	527,245	12.1	264,690	12.5	262,555	11.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,377,946	31.6	678,454	31.9	699,492	31.2
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,648,653	37.8	792,617	37.3	856,036	38.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	1,038,498	23.8	453,892	21.4	584,606	26.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	2,043,216	46.8	945,944	44.5	1,097,272	49.0
School-Age Population						
Primary school (7–13 years)	579,872	13.3	282,663	13.3	297,209	13.3
Secondary School (14–17 years)	349,387	8.0	149,240	7.0	200,147	8.9
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	2,893,355	66.3	1,400,829	65.9	1,492,526	66.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	151,812	3.5	79,541	3.7	72,271	3.2
Elderly Population (65+ years)	93,240	2.1	46,503	2.2	46,737	2.1
Age-Dependency Ratio		51		52		50
Women of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)					1,386,425	61.9

3.3.1 Young Population (0-14 Years)

According to the 2012 PHC ,The proportion of population below 15 years of age declined from 38 percent in 1988 Census to 33 percent in 2002 Census and to 32 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.

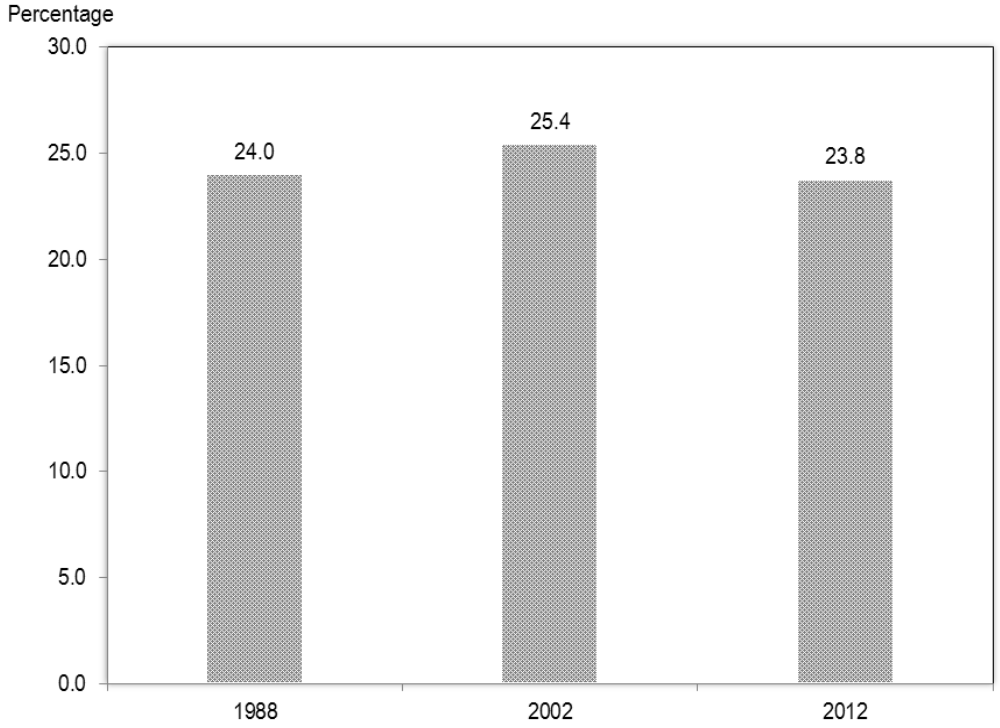
Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Young Population (0-14 Years); Dar es Salaam Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.2 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

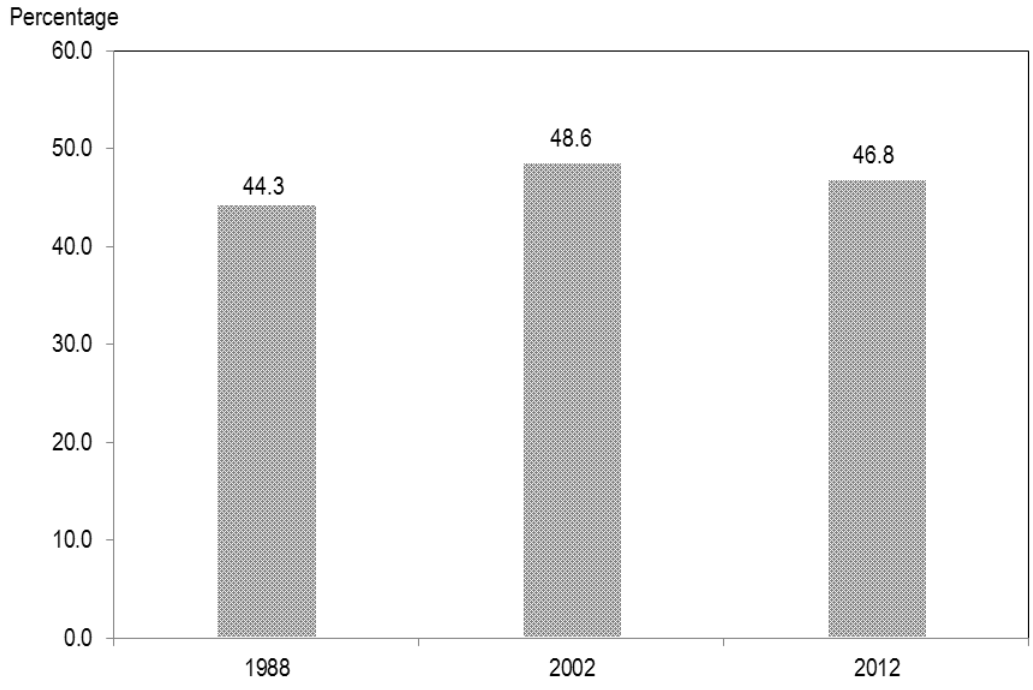
Figure 3.5 presents the youth population for Dar es Salaam Region for the 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses. The proportion of youth population (15-24 years) in Dar es Salaam Region increased from 24 percent in 1988 to 25 percent in 2002 census and then declined to 24 percent in the 2012 Census.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-24 Years) Dar es Salaam Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



According to the 2012 PHC, the proportion of persons aged 15-35 years for Dar Es Salaam Region increased from 44 percent in 1988 to 49 percent in 2002 and decreased to 47 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.6).

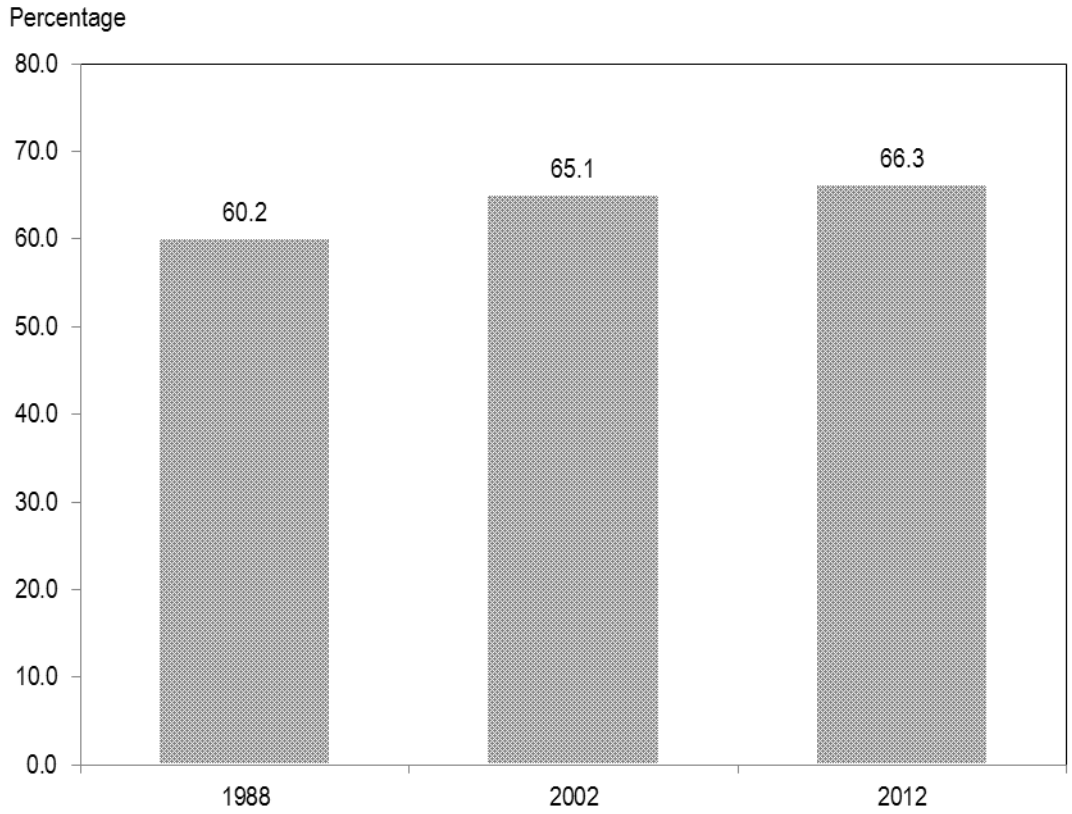
Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Dar es Salaam Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.3 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of Dar es Salaam's total population that constitutes the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 60 percent in 1988 Census to 66 percent in 2012 as shown in (Figure 3.7).

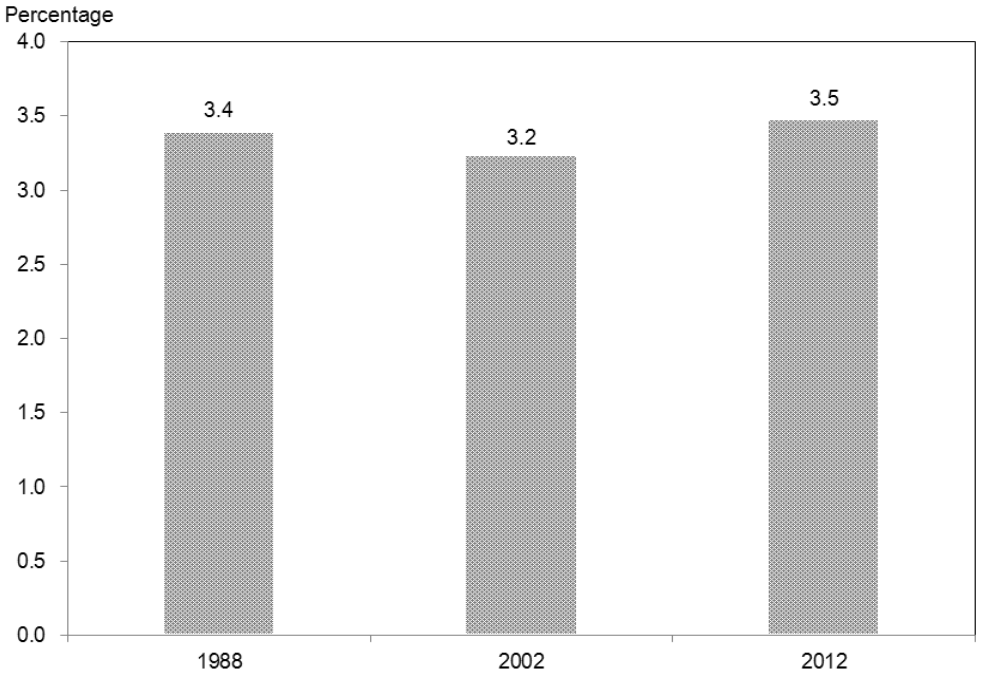
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Dar es Salaam Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.4 Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region decreased from 3.4 percent to 3.2 percent in 2002 and increased to 3.5 percent in 2012 Census (Figure 3.8).

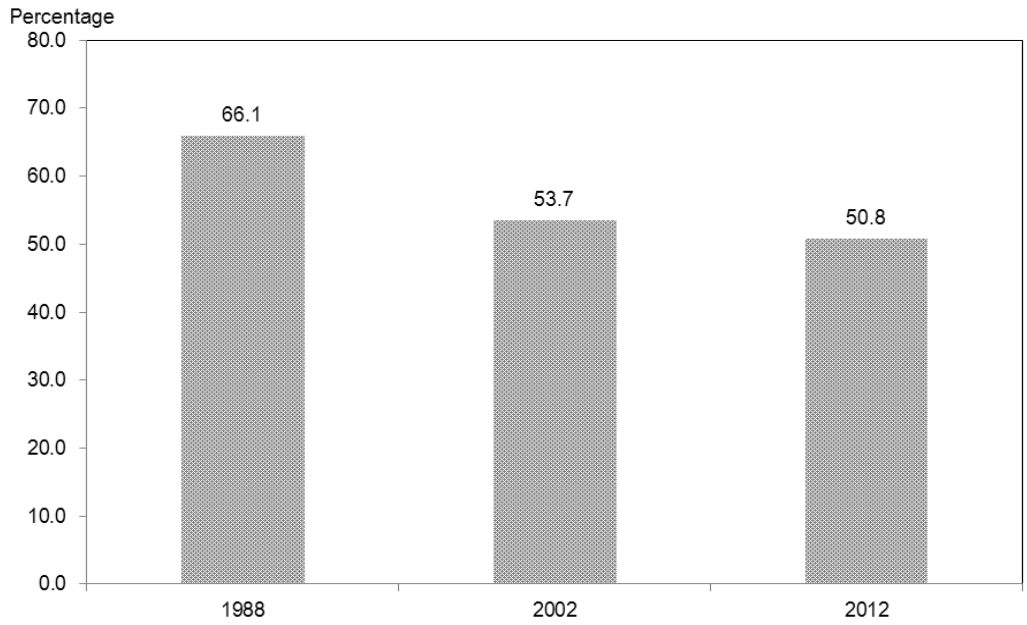
Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Dar es Salaam Region 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



3.3.5 Age Dependency Ratio

The 2012 Census revealed that the age dependency ratio for Dar es salaam region was 51 (Figure 3.9), implying that there were 100 people in age 15–64 supporting 51 persons in age groups 0-14 and 65 years and above. There was a gradual decline in age dependency ratio during the 1988 and 2012 intercensal period from 66.1 percent to 53.7 percent in 2002 and to 50.8 percent in 2012.

Figure 3.7: Age Dependency Ratio; Dar es Salaam 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. iIn 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 (1,095,095) covered by the Census. Dar es Salaam Region has no rural component; the whole region is purely urban.

4.2 Number of Households

According to the 2012 PHC, Dar es Salaam Region had a total of 1,083,381 private households. Sixty five (65) percent and 35 percent of households were headed by males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Total Number of Private Households by Age and Sex of Head of Household; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total				
	Both Sexes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	**1,083,381**	**706,493**	**65.2**	**376,888**	**34.8**
< 10	1,226	740	60.4	486	39.6
10-14	1,987	934	47.0	1,053	53.0
15-19	18,401	9,066	49.3	9,335	50.7
20-24	94,449	52,688	55.8	41,761	44.2
25-29	178,185	112,796	63.3	65,389	36.7
30-34	190,936	128,225	67.2	62,711	32.8
35-39	164,499	112,159	68.2	52,340	31.8
40-44	127,209	87,743	69.0	39,466	31.0
45-49	94,792	60,866	64.2	33,926	35.8
50-54	71,369	48,744	68.3	22,625	31.7
55-59	47,646	32,262	67.7	15,384	32.3
60-64	39,447	26,620	67.5	12,827	32.5
65-69	20,540	13,985	68.1	6,555	31.9
70-74	15,108	9,474	62.7	5,634	37.3
75-79	7,894	5,014	63.5	2,880	36.5
80+	9,693	5,177	53.4	4,516	46.6

4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons per private household. Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2 show that the average household size for the Dar es Salaam Region in the 2002 PHC was 3.9 persons, which is slightly lower the to 4.1 persons recorded in the 2012 PHC. The average household size varied notably across districts, ranging from 3.9 persons in Temeke Municipal to 4.0 persons in Ilala Municipal.

Figure 4. 1: Average Household Size by District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

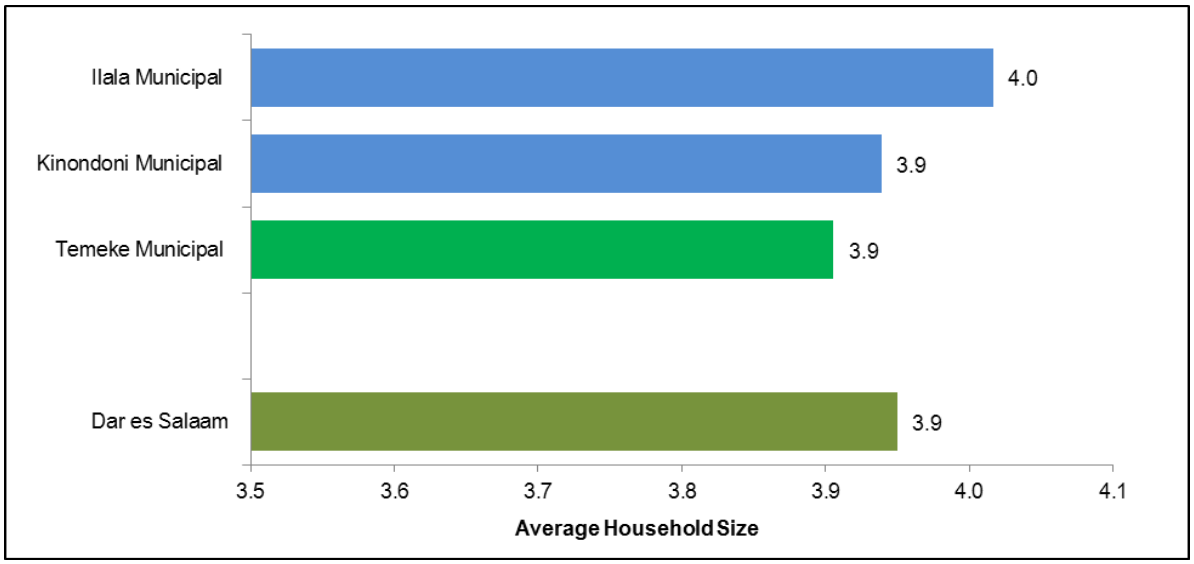


Table 4. 2: Population Size, Number of Households and Average Household Size; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Municipal/Council	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Dar es Salaam Region	**2,451,588**	**4,279,032**	**604,969**	**1,083,381**	**4.1**	**3.9**
Kinondoni Municipal	1,068,894	1,738,045	263,869	441240	4.1	3.9
Ilala Municipal	622,082	1,195,936	150,515	297,750	4.1	4.0
Temeke Municipal	760,612	1,345,051	190,585	344,391	4.0	3.9

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 the percentage of male headed households has decreased from 71 percent recorded in the 2002 Census to 65 percent in 2012 while the percentage of female headed households has increased slightly from 30 percent in 2002 Census to 35 percent in 2012 as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4. 3: Proportion of Male and Female Headed Households; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Municipal/Council	2002		2012	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Dar es Salaam Region	**70.5**	**29.5**	**65.2**	**34.8**
Kinondoni Municipal	69.6	30.4	64.7	35.3
Ilala Municipal	72.2	27.8	65.1	34.9
Temeke Municipal	70.4	29.6	66.0	34.0

In the 2012 PHC, the average number of persons per household in female headed household was 5.8 more than twice that of male headed households(2.9 persons) (Table 4.5). The 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey has shown that poverty rate increases with household size which implies that female headed households are more likely to be poor compared with male headed households.

Table 4. 4: Number of Households and Average Household Size by Type of Headship; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Household Headship			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female Headed
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**706,493**	**376,888**	**3.9**	**2.9**	**5.8**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	285,317	155,923	3.9	2.9	5.8
Ilala Municipal	297,750	193,820	103,930	4.0	3.0	5.9
Temeke Municipal	344,391	227,356	117,035	3.9	2.9	5.9

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

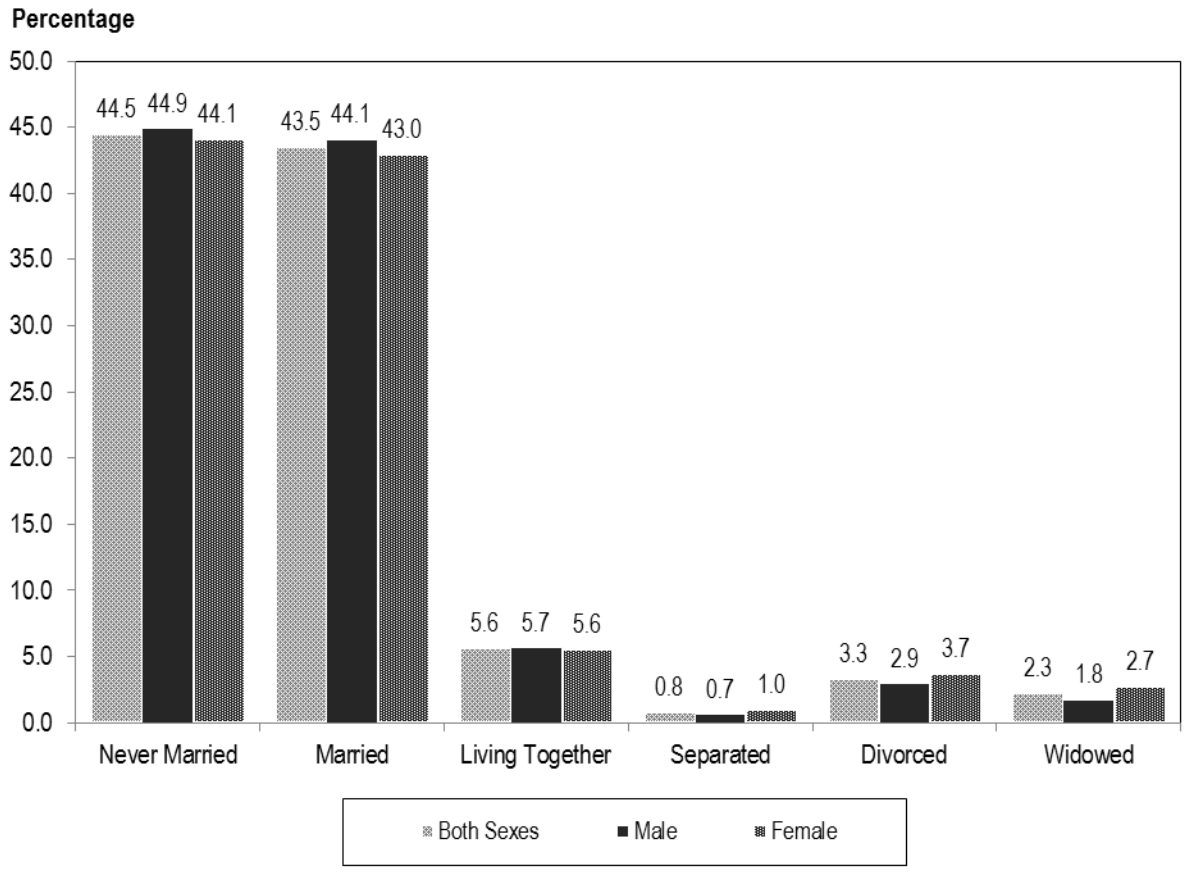
Information on marital status for the 2012 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, district, rural and urbanThe data indicates the extent to which people of given ages were married, never married, living together, separated, divorced or widowed.

Tables 5.1 to 5.3 present marital status of the population that was aged 15 years and above by age, sex,and place of residence for Dar es Salaam Region and its districts. Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that 45 percent of the people aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam had never married;44 percent were married and two (2 percent)were widowed Further observation reveals that, as age increases, the proportion in the never married category decreases. For example in Dar es Salaam region, the proportion of persons in the never married category decreased from 67 percent for persons of age 20–24 to 16 percent for those of age 80 years and above indicating that 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; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**2,920,622**	**44.5**	**43.5**	**5.6**	**3.3**	**0.8**	**2.3**
15–19	479,074	90.4	8.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	535,908	66.8	25.7	4.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
25–29	489,295	43.7	45.3	9.6	1.0	0.4	0.0
30–34	405,685	29.3	55.9	8.3	5.4	0.9	0.1
35–39	309,097	22.4	62.7	7.3	6.1	1.3	0.3
40–44	218,217	18.1	67.9	5.7	4.2	1.9	2.3
45–49	154,660	13.2	68.8	4.2	5.0	2.2	6.7
50–54	109,084	13.7	68.8	3.3	4.9	2.3	7.0
55–59	70,356	13.8	61.2	5.8	8.1	2.3	8.8
60–64	57,577	14.9	62.0	4.1	6.7	2.2	10.2
65–69	31,457	10.2	59.4	6.5	6.8	1.7	15.4
70–74	24,818	14.6	49.0	4.5	7.0	1.7	23.2
75–79	14,052	13.8	33.6	1.6	3.7	1.4	45.9
80+	21,342	15.8	22.3	0.9	3.3	1.2	56.4

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



Tables 5.2 to 5.3 present marital status by sex and five year age groups. Results show that the proportion of never married among males (45 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (44 percent). The proportion of the widowed females (3 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (2 percent). Also, the tables indicate that the majority of the population in the never married category decreases gradually as age increases in both sexes.

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,408,590**	**44.9**	**44.1**	**5.7**	**2.9**	**0.7**	**1.8**
15–19	203,765	92.8	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	238,490	76.4	18.5	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.1
25–29	230,013	50.5	39.3	9.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
30–34	202,091	31.1	53.8	9.3	5.0	0.6	0.1
35–39	159,563	21.9	63.2	8.6	5.2	0.9	0.3
40–44	118,201	16.7	69.8	6.9	3.1	1.4	2.1
45–49	78,239	11.3	72.6	5.4	3.7	1.6	5.3
50–54	60,711	11.0	73.9	4.2	3.9	1.8	5.2
55–59	39,484	10.2	70.0	5.8	6.1	1.7	6.3
60–64	32,394	10.5	71.9	4.0	5.0	1.8	6.8
65–69	17,499	7.2	70.0	5.8	5.3	1.4	10.4
70–74	12,574	10.6	62.9	4.4	5.8	1.5	14.9
75–79	6,939	10.0	52.3	2.5	3.8	1.4	30.0
80+	8,627	12.1	41.3	1.6	3.2	1.2	40.7

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,512,032**	**44.1**	**43.0**	**5.6**	**3.7**	**1.0**	**2.7**
15–19	275,309	88.7	10.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	-
20–24	297,418	59.2	31.5	6.5	2.6	0.2	0.1
25–29	259,282	37.7	50.5	9.8	1.4	0.5	0.0
30–34	203,594	27.4	58.1	7.3	5.9	1.1	0.1
35–39	149,534	22.8	62.2	5.9	7.1	1.7	0.3
40–44	100,016	19.7	65.6	4.2	5.5	2.5	2.5
45–49	76,421	15.1	64.9	2.9	6.3	2.8	8.0
50–54	48,373	17.2	62.4	2.1	6.2	2.9	9.3
55–59	30,872	18.4	50.0	5.8	10.6	3.0	12.1
60–64	25,183	20.4	49.2	4.2	8.8	2.7	14.7
65–69	13,958	14.0	46.1	7.5	8.6	2.1	21.6
70–74	12,244	18.8	34.7	4.7	8.2	2.0	31.7
75–79	7,113	17.5	15.4	0.7	3.6	1.3	61.5
80+	12,715	18.4	9.5	0.5	3.4	1.3	67.1

Table 5.4 highlights municipal council variations in marital status with the never married category ranging from 43 percent in Temeke Municipal Council to 46 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council.for the married category, the range was from 42 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council to 45 percent in Temeke Municipal Council. The proportion for the separated was higher in Temeke Municipal Council (4 percent) than in Kinondoni and Ilala Municipal Councils (3 percent each). Widowed category was two (2) percent for all municipal councils. It is also observed that the proportion of those living together was relatively higher in Kinondoni and Ilala Municipal Councils (6 percent) compared to five (5) percent in Temeke Municipal Council.

Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, District and Marital Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

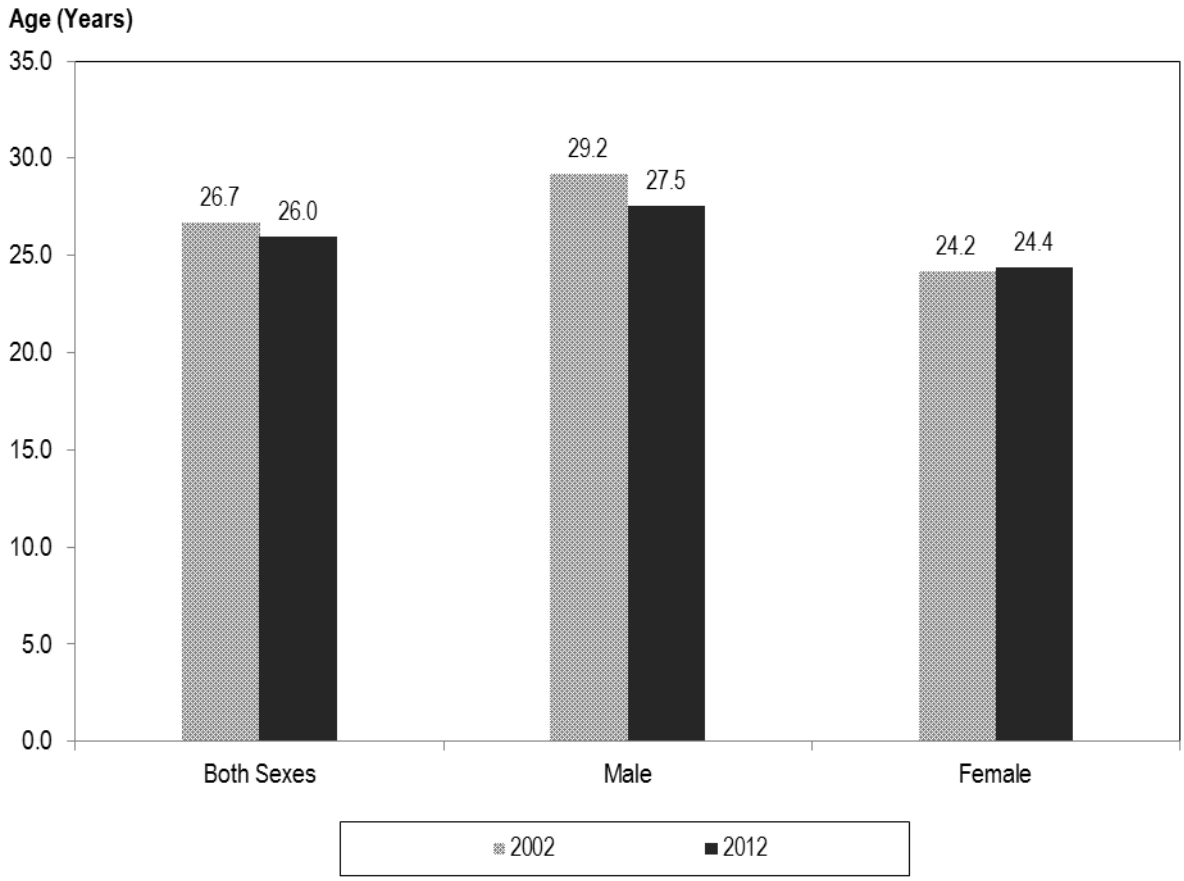
Municipal/Council	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Dar es Salaam Region	**2,920,622**	**44.5**	**43.5**	**5.6**	**0.8**	**3.3**	**2.3**
Male	1,408,590	44.9	44.1	5.7	0.7	2.9	1.8
Female	1,512,032	44.1	43.0	5.6	1.0	3.7	2.7
Kinondoni Municipal	1,215,739	46.3	41.8	5.9	0.8	3.1	2.2
Ilala Municipal	808,121	43.6	44.2	5.8	0.9	3.2	2.4
Temeke Municipal	896,762	42.8	45.2	5.2	0.8	3.8	2.2

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The mean age at first marriage by sex is presented in Figure 5.2. The figure show that in Dar es salaam region females aget married at a younger age than males. The figure further shows that the Mean Age at First Marriage for females increased from 24.2 years 2002 to 24.4 in the 2012 PHC. During the same period, the Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly decreased from 29.2 years in 2002 Census to 27.5 years in the 2012 PHC.

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



District variations in age at first marriage are presented in Figure 5.3. for both males and females Kinondoni Municipal Council had the highest mean age at first marriage for both males and females (27.8 years and 24.9 years respectively) followed by Ilala Municipal Council (27.3 for males and 24.1 for females) and the district with the lowest mean age at first marriage was Temeke Municipal Council (27.3 years for males and 24.0 for females).

Table 5.5: Mean Age at First Marriage for Males and Females by District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

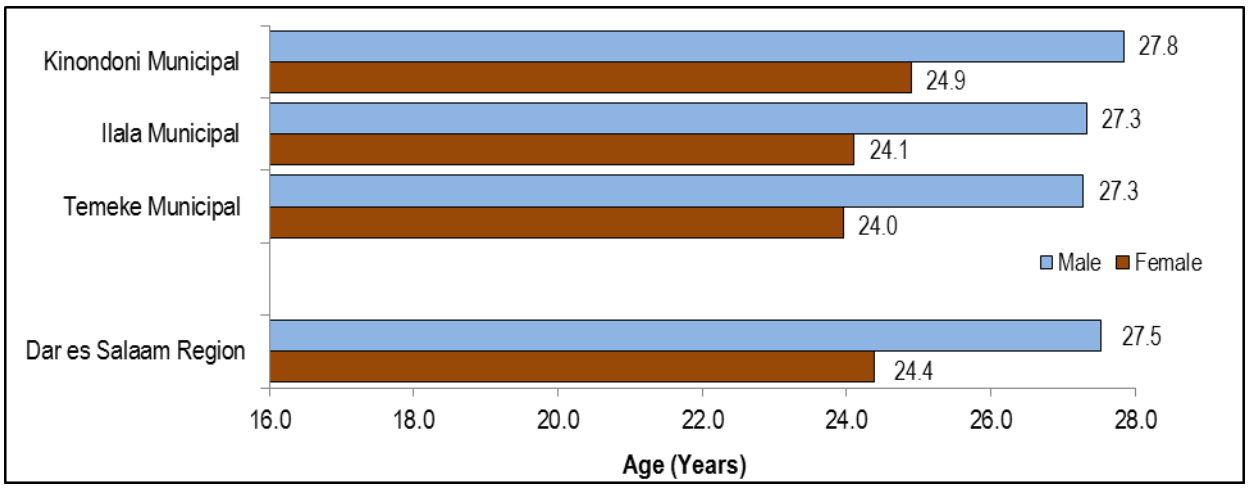
Municipal/Council	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	2002	2012
Dar es Salaam Region	**26.7**	**26.0**	**29.2**	**27.5**	**24.2**	**24.4**
Rural	25.1	N/A	28.1	N/A	21.8	N/A
Urban	26.8	26.0	29.3	27.5	24.3	24.4
Kinondoni Municipal	27.4	26.4	29.7	27.8	25.1	24.9
Ilala Municipal	26.4	25.7	28.9	27.3	23.9	24.1
Temeke Municipal	25.8	25.6	28.6	27.3	23.1	24.0

Note:

(i) N/A=Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam Region has no rural component.

Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage for males and Females by District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Six

Citizenship and Birth Registration

6.1 Citizenship

The 2012 PHC collected information on citizenship status of respondents. It was revealed that 99 percent of the enumerated population in Dar es salaam region were Tanzanians (Table 6.1). The majority of foreigners enumerated in the region were from India, Malawi and Kenya. Other countries with a significant number of foreigners in the region were China and Great Britain.

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

Citizen of	Total			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total Population	**4,364,541**	**2,125,786**	**2,238,755**	**100.00**
Tanzania	**4,322,554**	**2,102,716**	**2,219,838**	**99.04**
Angola	41	23	18	0.00
Botswana	54	32	22	0.00
Burundi	249	141	108	0.01
Comoro	210	126	84	0.00
Kenya	4,058	2,083	1,975	0.09
Lesotho	33	18	15	0.00
Malawi	5,919	3,027	2,892	0.14
Mauritius	76	41	35	0.00
Mozambique	580	301	279	0.01
Namibia	82	46	36	0.00
Rwanda	291	172	119	0.01
Seychelles	29	11	18	0.00
Somalia	522	288	234	0.01
Swaziland	67	32	35	0.00
South Africa	839	470	369	0.02
Uganda	929	477	452	0.02
DRC	1,334	842	492	0.03
Zimbabwe	436	231	205	0.01
Zambia	522	307	215	0.01
Other African Countries	1,448	972	476	0.03
China	2,376	1,625	751	0.05
India	10,886	6,026	4,860	0.25
Pakistan	1,186	711	475	0.03
Other Asian Countries	1,424	773	651	0.03
Italy	316	183	133	0.01
Nordic Countries	680	377	303	0.02
Great Britain	2,152	1,068	1,084	0.05
Germany	681	365	316	0.02
Other European Countries	1,522	790	732	0.03
Canada	476	239	237	0.01
USA	1,615	780	835	0.04
Dual Citizenship	954	493	461	0.02

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 about forty (40.4) percent of Dar es Salaam population had birth certificates while seven (7.1) percent had not completed the registration process as they had birth notifications only. Majority of respondents (48.7 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; Dar es Salaam 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	**40.4**	**41.2**	**39.6**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.0**	**48.7**	**47.4**	**49.9**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**3.4**
0 – 4	43.5	43.8	43.3	19.9	19.8	20.0	34.4	34.2	34.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
5 – 9	49.3	49.6	49.0	11.7	11.8	11.7	36.2	35.9	36.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
10 - 14	48.7	49.6	47.9	8.7	8.9	8.5	39.3	38.4	40.1	3.3	3.1	3.5
15 - 19	45.3	46.9	44.2	5.4	5.8	5.2	45.2	43.5	46.5	4.0	3.9	4.1
20 - 24	43.6	46.0	41.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	48.5	45.6	50.8	3.8	4.2	3.4
25 - 29	39.3	41.3	37.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	53.0	50.0	55.6	4.1	5.0	3.4
30 - 34	35.5	36.9	34.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	56.5	54.1	58.8	4.4	5.4	3.5
35 - 39	33.6	34.5	32.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	58.4	56.6	60.3	4.6	5.5	3.7
40 - 44	32.4	33.1	31.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	59.6	58.1	61.3	4.8	5.6	3.7
45 - 49	29.9	31.4	28.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	62.3	60.1	64.5	4.6	5.4	3.8
50 - 54	28.4	29.3	27.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	63.8	62.5	65.4	4.6	5.1	4.0
55 - 59	27.7	27.7	27.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	64.8	64.7	64.9	4.3	4.7	3.8
60 - 64	24.7	24.9	24.4	3.3	3.2	3.5	67.3	67.3	67.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
65 - 69	23.5	24.1	22.6	3.3	3.1	3.4	68.6	68.3	69.1	4.6	4.4	4.9
70 - 74	20.6	21.3	19.9	3.2	3.0	3.5	70.8	70.6	70.9	5.4	5.2	5.7
75 - 79	21.0	21.3	20.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	70.2	70.3	70.1	5.7	5.3	6.1
80+	16.8	18.2	15.9	3.2	3.6	3.0	72.4	71.1	73.3	7.5	7.1	7.8

Table 6.3 indicates that there was a significant difference between districts in Dar es Salaam Region with regard to the level of population in possession of birth certificates.The district with the highest level of population in possession of birth certificates was Kinondoni Municipal Council (43.9 percent) and the lowest was Temeke Municipal Council (36.1 percent).

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Region, Status of Birth Certificate and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/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
Dar es Salaam Region	**40.4**	**41.2**	**39.6**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.0**	**48.7**	**47.4**	**49.9**	**3.8**	**4.1**	**3.4**
Kinondoni Municipal	43.9	44.8	43.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	46.0	44.8	47.2	3.6	3.9	3.3
Ilala Municipal	40.1	40.9	39.3	7.4	7.5	7.2	48.9	47.6	50.1	3.7	4.0	3.4
Temeke Municipal	36.1	37.0	35.3	7.6	7.7	7.6	52.1	50.6	53.4	4.2	4.6	3.7

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

7.1 Introduction

Information on survival of parents is usually collected in order to determine the extent of orphan-hood 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, male and female population. The tables indicate that 65 percent of all persons in Dar es Salaam Region and 91 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; Dar es Salaam 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	**4,279,032**	**2,770,867**	**64.8**	**271,524**	**6.3**	**695,238**	**16.2**	**541,403**	**12.7**
< 1	121,987	119,606	98.0	737	0.6	1,229	1.0	415	0.3
1–4	398,720	386,715	97.0	4,115	1.0	6,023	1.5	1,867	0.5
5–9	437,936	410,215	93.7	8,019	1.8	16,100	3.7	3,601	0.8
10–14	399,698	350,504	87.7	13,891	3.5	27,438	6.9	7,865	2.0
15–19	479,082	372,250	77.7	28,652	6.0	57,262	12.0	20,919	4.4
20–24	535,912	361,148	67.4	43,007	8.0	90,870	17.0	40,886	7.6
25–29	489,307	283,171	57.9	46,651	9.5	106,246	21.7	53,239	10.9
30–34	405,692	200,267	49.4	41,427	10.2	107,913	26.6	56,085	13.8
35–39	309,107	131,514	42.5	31,265	10.1	95,259	30.8	51,069	16.5
40–44	218,227	74,035	33.9	21,824	10.0	71,432	32.7	50,936	23.3
45–49	154,667	38,550	24.9	13,921	9.0	48,923	31.6	53,272	34.4
50–54	109,089	20,431	18.7	8,398	7.7	32,134	29.5	48,126	44.1
55–59	70,361	10,068	14.3	4,661	6.6	17,138	24.4	38,494	54.7
60–64	57,578	5,372	9.3	2,569	4.5	10,133	17.6	39,504	68.6
65+	91,669	7,020	7.7	2,386	2.6	7,138	7.8	75,125	82.0
Total (Age 0-17)	**1,623,600**	**1,478,666**	**91.1**	**41,328**	**2.5**	**79,927**	**4.9**	**23,679**	**1.5**

Table 7.2: Male Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dar es Salaam 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	**2,077,246**	**1,340,48**	**64.5**	**131,53**	**6.3**	**341,698**	**16.4**	**263,529**	**12.7**
<1	61,083	59,861	98.0	327	0.5	638	1.0	256	0.4
1–4	200,213	194,230	97.0	2,199	1.1	2,948	1.5	836	0.4
5–9	217,539	203,807	93.7	3,725	1.7	8,126	3.7	1,881	0.9
10–14	189,796	166,835	87.9	6,511	3.4	13,003	6.9	3,446	1.8
15–19	203,770	159,604	78.3	11,436	5.6	23,958	11.8	8,773	4.3
20–24	238,493	162,772	68.3	18,483	7.7	39,808	16.7	17,430	7.3
25–29	230,020	135,968	59.1	21,494	9.3	49,218	21.4	23,339	10.1
30–34	202,093	101,086	50.0	20,567	10.2	53,213	26.3	27,227	13.5
35–39	159,568	69,120	43.3	16,337	10.2	48,619	30.5	25,492	16.0
40–44	118,203	41,498	35.1	11,977	10.1	38,167	32.3	26,561	22.5
45–49	78,239	20,750	26.5	7,862	10.0	25,866	33.1	23,761	30.4
50–54	60,711	12,324	20.3	4,692	7.7	18,190	30.0	25,505	42.0
55–59	39,485	6,055	15.3	2,887	7.3	9,933	25.2	20,609	52.2
60–64	32,394	2,969	9.2	1,747	5.4	6,180	19.1	21,498	66.4
65+	45,639	3,604	7.9	1,290	2.8	3,830	8.4	36,914	80.9
Total (Age 0-17)	**780,515**	**714,645**	**91.6**	**18,622**	**2.4**	**36,693**	**4.7**	**10,554**	**1.4**

Table 7.3: Female Population by Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dar es Salaam 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	**2,201,786**	**1,430,383**	**65.0**	**139,989**	**6.4**	**353,540**	**16.1**	**277,874**	**12.6**
<1	60,904	59,745	98.1	410	0.7	591	1.0	158	0.3
1–4	198,507	192,485	97.0	1,917	1.0	3,075	1.5	1,030	0.5
5–9	220,397	206,409	93.7	4,295	1.9	7,974	3.6	1,720	0.8
10–14	209,902	183,669	87.5	7,380	3.5	14,435	6.9	4,418	2.1
15–19	275,312	212,646	77.2	17,216	6.3	33,304	12.1	12,146	4.4
20–24	297,419	198,376	66.7	24,525	8.2	51,062	17.2	23,456	7.9
25–29	259,287	147,203	56.8	25,156	9.7	57,028	22.0	29,900	11.5
30–34	203,599	99,180	48.7	20,859	10.2	54,700	26.9	28,859	14.2
35–39	149,539	62,394	41.7	14,929	10.0	46,639	31.2	25,577	17.1
40–44	100,024	32,538	32.5	9,847	9.8	33,264	33.3	24,375	24.4
45–49	76,428	17,801	23.3	6,059	7.9	23,057	30.2	29,512	38.6
50–54	48,378	8,107	16.8	3,706	7.7	13,944	28.8	22,622	46.8
55–59	30,876	4,013	13.0	1,773	5.7	7,205	23.3	17,885	57.9
60–64	25,184	2,403	9.5	822	3.3	3,953	15.7	18,006	71.5
65+	46,030	3,416	7.4	1,096	2.4	3,308	7.2	38,210	83.0
Total (Age 0-17)	**843,085**	**764,021**	**90.6**	**22,706**	**2.7**	**43,234**	**5.1**	**13,125**	**1.6**

Tables 7.4 to 7.8 show distribution of population in Dar es Salaam Region by District and survival of parents by District for both sex.. Table 7.4 shows that the survival of both parents in Dar es Salaam Region was 64.8 percent. The proportion of persons who reported survival of both parents was high in Ilala and Temeke Municipal Councils (64.5 percent each) compared to Kinondoni Municipal Council (63.8 percent). Generally, the proportion of persons who reported to have lost only their fathers (16.2 percent) was almost three times of those who reported to have lost only their mothers (6.3 percent).

The proportion of persons who reported to have lost both parents was slightly higher in Kinondoni Municipal Council (12.8 percent), followed by Ilala Municipal Council (12.7 percent) and the last was Temeke Municipal Council (12.3 percent).

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Survival Status of Parents; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar-es-salaam Region	**4,279,032**	**2,770,867**	**64.8**	**271,524**	**6.3**	**695,238**	**16.2**	**541,403**	**12.7**
Kinondoni Municipal	1,738,045	1,108,610	63.8	114,755	6.6	291,451	16.8	223,229	12.8
Ilala Municipal	1,195,936	782,253	65.4	72,564	6.1	188,999	15.8	152,120	12.7
Temeke Municipal	1,345,051	880,003	65.4	84,205	6.3	214,788	16.0	166,055	12.3

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Males by Survival Status of Parents; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar-es-salaam Region	**2,077,246**	**1,340,483**	**64.5**	**131,535**	**6.3**	**341,698**	**16.4**	**263,529**	**12.7**
Kinondoni Municipal	840,424	532,726	63.4	55,407	6.6	144,077	17.1	108,213	12.9
Ilala Municipal	581,184	380,007	65.4	35,900	6.2	91,249	15.7	74,028	12.7
Temeke Municipal	655,638	427,750	65.2	40,228	6.1	106,372	16.2	81,288	12.4

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Females by Survival Status of Parents; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar-es-salaam Region	**2,201,786**	**1,430,383**	**65.0**	**139,989**	**6.4**	**353,540**	**16.1**	**277,874**	**12.6**
Kinondoni Municipal	897,621	575,884	64.2	59,348	6.6	147,374	16.4	115,015	12.8
Ilala Municipal	614,752	402,246	65.4	36,664	6.0	97,750	15.9	78,092	12.7
Temeke Municipal	689,413	452,253	65.6	43,977	6.4	108,416	15.7	84,767	12.3

Table 7.7 presents the percentage distribution of persons by selected age groups and survival of parents. The results show that the proportion of persons whose both parents were alive decreases as age increases while those with one parent alive increase with age. A similar trend is observed for both males and females (Tables 7.8 and 7.9).

Table 7. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dar es Salaam 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	**4,279,032**	**2,770,867**	**64.8**	**271,524**	**6.3**	**695,238**	**16.2**	**541,403**	**12.7**
< 1	121,987	119,606	98.0	737	0.6	1,229	1.0	415	0.3
1–4	398,720	386,715	97.0	4,115	1.0	6,023	1.5	1,867	0.5
5–9	437,936	410,215	93.7	8,019	1.8	16,100	3.7	3,601	0.8
10–14	399,698	350,504	87.7	13,891	3.5	27,438	6.9	7,865	2.0
15–19	479,082	372,250	77.7	28,652	6.0	57,262	12.0	20,919	4.4
20–24	535,912	361,148	67.4	43,007	8.0	90,870	17.0	40,886	7.6
25+	1,905,697	770,428	40.4	173,102	9.1	496,316	26.0	465,851	24.4

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Males by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	**2,077,246**	**1,340,483**	**64.5**	**131,535**	**6.3**	**341,698**	**16.4**	**263,529**	**12.7**
< 1	61,083	59,861	98.0	327	0.5	638	1.0	256	0.4
1–4	200,213	194,230	97.0	2,199	1.1	2,948	1.5	836	0.4
5–9	217,539	203,807	93.7	3,725	1.7	8,126	3.7	1,881	0.9
10–14	189,796	166,835	87.9	6,511	3.4	13,003	6.9	3,446	1.8
15–19	203,770	159,604	78.3	11,436	5.6	23,958	11.8	8,773	4.3
20–24	238,493	162,772	68.3	18,483	7.7	39,808	16.7	17,430	7.3
25+	966,352	393,374	40.7	88,855	9.2	253,216	26.2	230,906	23.9

Table 7.9: Percentage Distribution of Females by Selected Age Groups and Survival of Parents; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	**2,201,786**	**1,430,383**	**65.0**	**139,989**	**6.4**	**353,540**	**16.1**	**277,874**	**12.6**
< 1	60,904	59,745	98.1	410	0.7	591	1.0	158	0.3
1–4	198,507	192,485	97.0	1,917	1.0	3,075	1.5	1,030	0.5
5–9	220,397	206,409	93.7	4,295	1.9	7,974	3.6	1,720	0.8
10–14	209,902	183,669	87.5	7,380	3.5	14,435	6.9	4,418	2.1
15–19	275,312	212,646	77.2	17,216	6.3	33,304	12.1	12,146	4.4
20–24	297,419	198,376	66.7	24,525	8.2	51,062	17.2	23,456	7.9
25+	939,345	377,054	40.1	84,247	9.0	243,100	25.9	234,945	25.0

7.3 Orphans in Dar es Salaam Region

An orphan in Tanzania is a child under the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Figure 7.1presents the percentage of children 0-17 years old and the survival status of their biological parents.Observation on the Figure 7.1 shows that one percent (1.46 percent) of persons aged less than 18 years had lost both parents and about eight (9) percent of them were orphans due to the loss of one or both parents. The incidence of orphan hood is almost the same for both sexes (9.38 percent for females and (8.44 percent for males).

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

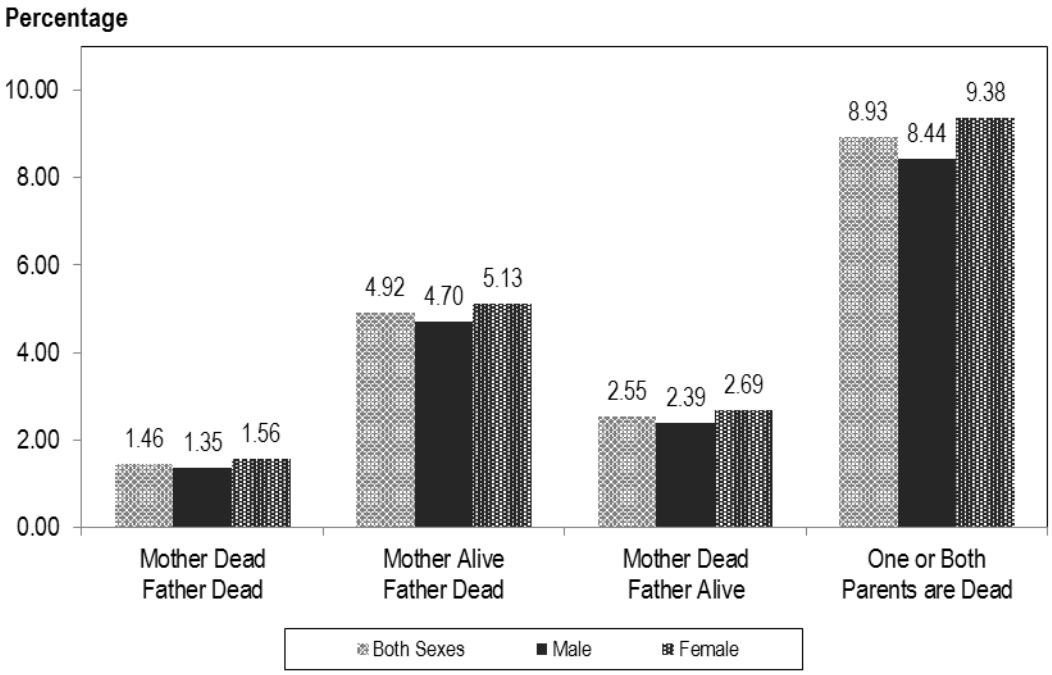


Table 7.12 shows Municipal variations in the distribution of children age 0-17 years by sex and survival of parents. The Table shows that orphan hood incidences were relatively higher in Kinondoni Municipal (9.2 percent) followed by Ilala Municipal and Temeke Municipal Councils (8.7 percent each).

Table 7.10: Percentage of Children below Age 18 Years by Region, Survival of Parents and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Population Aged 0-17 Years			Father Alive Mother Dead			Father Dead Mother Alive			Father Dead Mother Dead			One or Both Parents are Dead		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dar-es-salaam Region	**1,623,600**	**780,515**	**843,085**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.7**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**8.9**	**8.4**	**9.4**
Kinondoni Municipal	629,919	300,544	329,375	2.6	2.5	2.7	5.1	5.0	5.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	9.2	8.8	9.6
Ilala Municipal	462,358	222,917	239,441	2.5	2.3	2.7	4.7	4.2	5.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	8.7	8.0	9.4
Temeke Municipal	531,323	257,054	274,269	2.5	2.3	2.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	8.7	8.4	9.1

Chapter Eight

Diaspora

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Number of Persons Living in Diaspora

Table 8.1 presents information on number of households that reported to have at least one of the former household members living outside the country by district. More than two (2.4) percent of total private households in Dar es Salaam Region reported to have at least one former household member of the household living outside the country. The district with the highest percentage of households with diaspora was Kinondoni Municipal Council (2.9 percent).

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

Municipal/Council	Total Households	Total Households	
	Total Households	Total Household with Diaspora	Percentage
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**26,107**	**2.4**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	12,855	2.9
Ilala Municipal	297,750	6,699	2.2
Temeke Municipal	344,391	6,553	1.9

The number and percentage of households by the number of persons in the diaspora are presented in Table 8.2. Most of the households had only one person living outside the country (69.2 percent), followed by those with 2-4 persons (27.2 percent).

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

Municipal/Council	Total	1 Person		2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10+ Persons	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar es Salaam Region	**26,107**	**18,065**	**69.2**	**7,094**	**27.2**	**859**	**3.3**	**89**	**0.3**
Kinondoni Municipal	12,855	8,678	67.5	3,677	28.6	449	3.5	51	0.4
Ilala Municipal	6,699	4,566	68.2	1,876	28.0	232	3.5	25	0.4
Temeke Municipal	6,553	4,821	73.6	1,541	23.5	178	2.7	13	0.2

Table 8.3 shows the distribution and percentage of persons from Dar es Salaam region living outside Tanzania by country of origin by sex. The Census results show that out of 106,659 persons who were living outside the country at the time of the Census in 2012, most of them were living in USA (17.5 percent), followed by Great Britain (15.0 percent) and South Africa (12.4 percent).

Table 8. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Tanzanians as Reported at Household Level Living Outside the Country by Country of Residence and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	**106,659**	**100.0**	**60,406**	**56.6**	**46,253**	**43.4**
Angola	206	0.2	138	0.2	68	0.1
Botswana	1,130	1.1	676	1.1	454	1.0
Burundi	539	0.5	347	0.6	192	0.4
Comoro	390	0.4	279	0.5	111	0.2
Kenya	9,928	9.3	5,250	8.7	4,678	10.1
Lesotho	136	0.1	62	0.1	74	0.2
Malawi	3,430	3.2	1,843	3.1	1,587	3.4
Mauritius	93	0.1	56	0.1	37	0.1
Mozambique	4,311	4.0	2,584	4.3	1,727	3.7
Namibia	196	0.2	115	0.2	81	0.2
Rwanda	558	0.5	345	0.6	213	0.5
Seychelles	98	0.1	69	0.1	29	0.1
Somalia	466	0.4	304	0.5	162	0.4
Swaziland	837	0.8	472	0.8	365	0.8
South Africa	13,234	12.4	10,015	16.6	3,219	7.0
Uganda	3,511	3.3	1,905	3.2	1,606	3.5
DRC	1,989	1.9	1,214	2.0	775	1.7
Zimbabwe	531	0.5	263	0.4	268	0.6
Zambia	1,904	1.8	1,164	1.9	740	1.6
Other African Countries	2,280	2.1	1,336	2.2	944	2.0
China	1,153	1.1	684	1.1	469	1.0
India	3,081	2.9	1,596	2.6	1,485	3.2
Pakistan	809	0.8	450	0.7	359	0.8
Other Asian Countries	6,252	5.9	3,227	5.3	3,025	6.5
Italy	1,433	1.3	832	1.4	601	1.3

Nordic Countries	3,565	3.3	1,906	3.2	1,659	3.6
Great Britain	16,002	15.0	8,148	13.5	7,854	17.0
Germany	2,009	1.9	996	1.6	1,013	2.2
Other European Countries	4,269	4.0	2,460	4.1	1,809	3.9
Canada	3,584	3.4	1,838	3.0	1,746	3.8
USA	18,689	17.5	9,802	16.2	8,887	19.2
Not Reported	46	0.0	30	0.0	16	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. Table 8.5 reveals that only 17 percent of persons living abroad remitted something back home in the 12 months prior to the Census date. There was at least one person remitting among the diaspora from the different countries of residence.

Table 8. 4: Diaspora and Number of Diaspora Remitting; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Country of Residence	Total Diaspora	Diaspora Remitting	Percentage of those Remitting
Total	**106,659**	**18,102**	**17.0**
Angola	206	58	28.2
Botswana	1,130	176	15.6
Burundi	539	108	20.0
Comoro	390	66	16.9
Kenya	9,928	1,117	11.3
Lesotho	136	10	7.4
Malawi	3,430	259	7.6
Mauritius	93	12	12.9
Mozambique	4,311	547	12.7
Namibia	196	57	29.1
Rwanda	558	93	16.7
Seychelles	98	17	17.3
Somalia	466	52	11.2
Swaziland	837	157	18.8
South Africa	13,234	2,801	21.2
Uganda	3,511	332	9.5
Republic of Congo	1,989	359	18.0
Zimbabwe	531	53	10.0
Zambia	1,904	385	20.2
Other African Countries	2,280	417	18.3
China	1,153	267	23.2
India	3,081	316	10.3
Pakistan	809	114	14.1
Other Asian Countries	6,252	1,126	18.0
Italy	1,433	282	19.7
Nordic Countries	3,565	654	18.3
Great Britain	16,002	2,977	18.6
Germany	2,009	342	17.0
Other European Countries	4,269	745	17.5
Canada	3,584	592	16.5
USA	18,689	3,606	19.3
Not Reported	46	5	10.9

Chapter Nine
Literacy and Education

9.1 Literacy

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

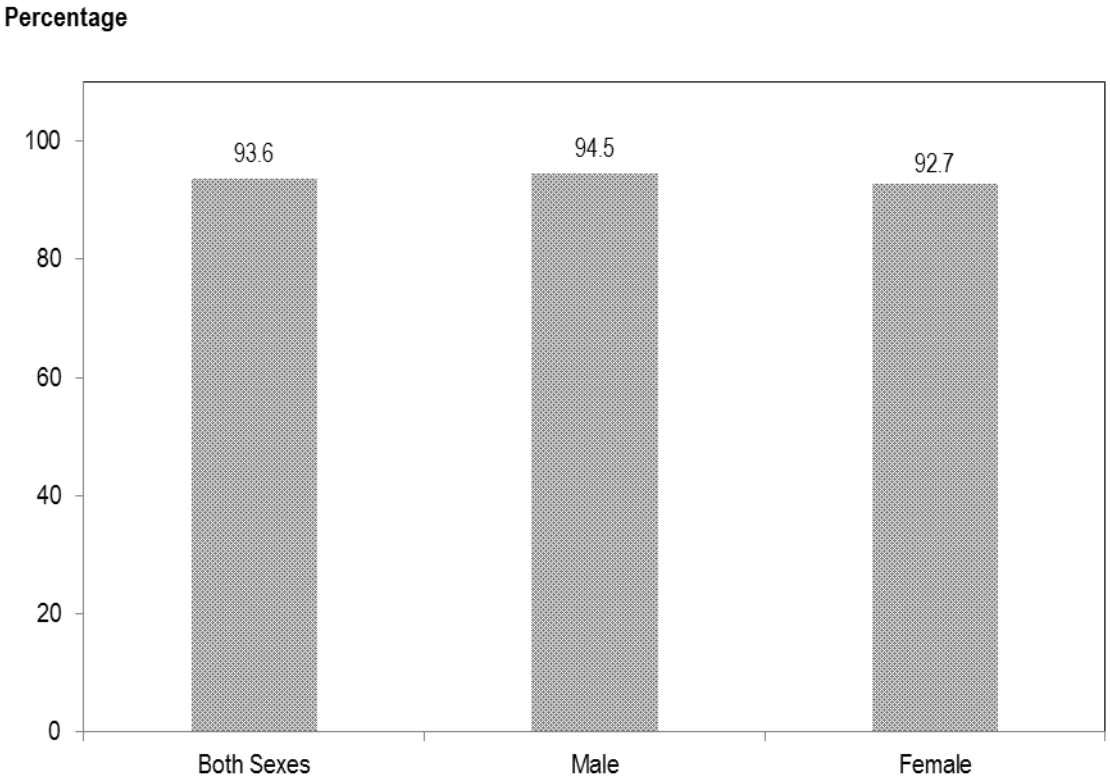
9.1.2 Literacy Status in Dar es Salaam Region

Table 9.1 presents the population distribution for Dar es Salaam Region by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 3,758,325persons age 5 years and above, 3,517,253 (93.6 percent) were literate. The literacy rate was higher among males (94.5 percent) than females (92.7 percent). and among persons age 10 to 49 years (ranging from 96.7 to 95 percent) indicating a positive result of the Universal Primary Education campaigns, Males were more literate than females.

Table 9.1: Population by Five Year Age Groups, Literacy and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**3,758,325**	**1,815,950**	**1,942,375**	**3,517,253**	**1,716,085**	**1,801,168**	**93.6**	**94.5**	**92.7**
5-9	437,936	217,539	220,397	323,117	158,302	164,815	73.8	72.8	74.8
10-14	399,698	189,796	209,902	386,598	183,519	203,079	96.7	96.7	96.7
15–19	479,082	203,770	275,312	469,620	200,047	269,573	98.0	98.2	97.9
20–24	535,912	238,493	297,419	524,076	234,443	289,633	97.8	98.3	97.4
25–29	489,307	230,020	259,287	474,930	225,335	249,595	97.1	98.0	96.3
30–34	405,692	202,093	203,599	393,617	198,128	195,489	97.0	98.0	96.0
35–39	309,107	159,568	149,539	299,563	156,346	143,217	96.9	98.0	95.8
40–44	218,227	118,203	100,024	211,091	115,821	95,270	96.7	98.0	95.2
45–49	154,667	78,239	76,428	146,992	76,732	70,260	95.0	98.1	91.9
50–54	109,089	60,711	48,378	101,699	58,962	42,737	93.2	97.1	88.3
55–59	70,361	39,485	30,876	64,805	38,152	26,653	92.1	96.6	86.3
60–64	57,578	32,394	25,184	50,966	30,652	20,314	88.5	94.6	80.7
65–69	31,457	17,499	13,958	26,804	16,243	10,561	85.2	92.8	75.7
70–74	24,818	12,574	12,244	19,175	10,960	8,215	77.3	87.2	67.1
75–79	14,052	6,939	7,113	10,525	5,855	4,670	74.9	84.4	65.7
80+	21,342	8,627	12,715	13,675	6,588	7,087	64.1	76.4	55.7

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



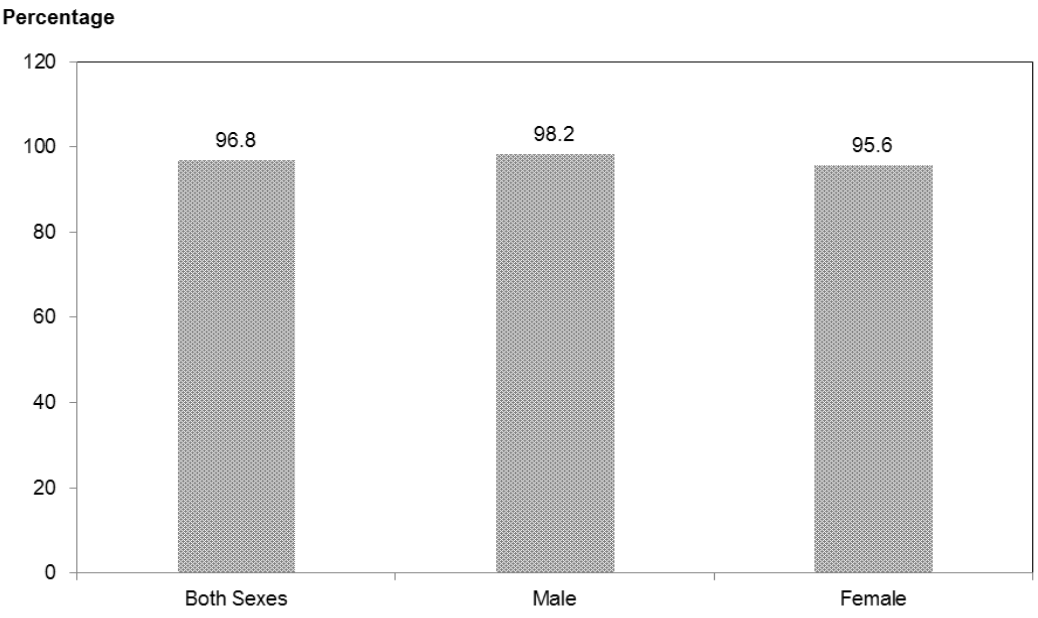
9.1.3 Adult Literacy

Table 9.2 and Figure 9.2 present data on adult literacy status (persons aged 15 years and above). The results show that adult literacy in Dar es Salaam Region stands at 96.8 percent whereby males are more literate than females. The results also revealed that literacy rate decreases as the age increases.

Table 9. 2: Literacy Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,807,538**	**1,374,264**	**1,433,274**	**96.8**	**98.2**	**95.6**
15–19	469,620	200,047	269,573	98.0	98.2	97.9
20–24	524,076	234,443	289,633	97.8	98.3	97.4
25–29	474,930	225,335	249,595	97.1	98.0	96.3
30–34	393,617	198,128	195,489	97.0	98.0	96.0
35–39	299,563	156,346	143,217	96.9	98.0	95.8
40–44	211,091	115,821	95,270	96.7	98.0	95.2
45–49	146,992	76,732	70,260	95.0	98.1	91.9
50–54	101,699	58,962	42,737	93.2	97.1	88.3
55–59	64,805	38,152	26,653	92.1	96.6	86.3
60–64	50,966	30,652	20,314	88.5	94.6	80.7
65–69	26,804	16,243	10,561	85.2	92.8	75.7
70–74	19,175	10,960	8,215	77.3	87.2	67.1
75–79	10,525	5,855	4,670	74.9	84.4	65.7
80+	13,675	6,588	7,087	64.1	76.4	55.7

Figure 9.2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census



Adult literacy rates vary across Municipal, from 97.6 percent in Kinondoni Municipal, Ilala Municipal 97.1 percent and Temeke Municipal 95.4 percent (Map 9.1).

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

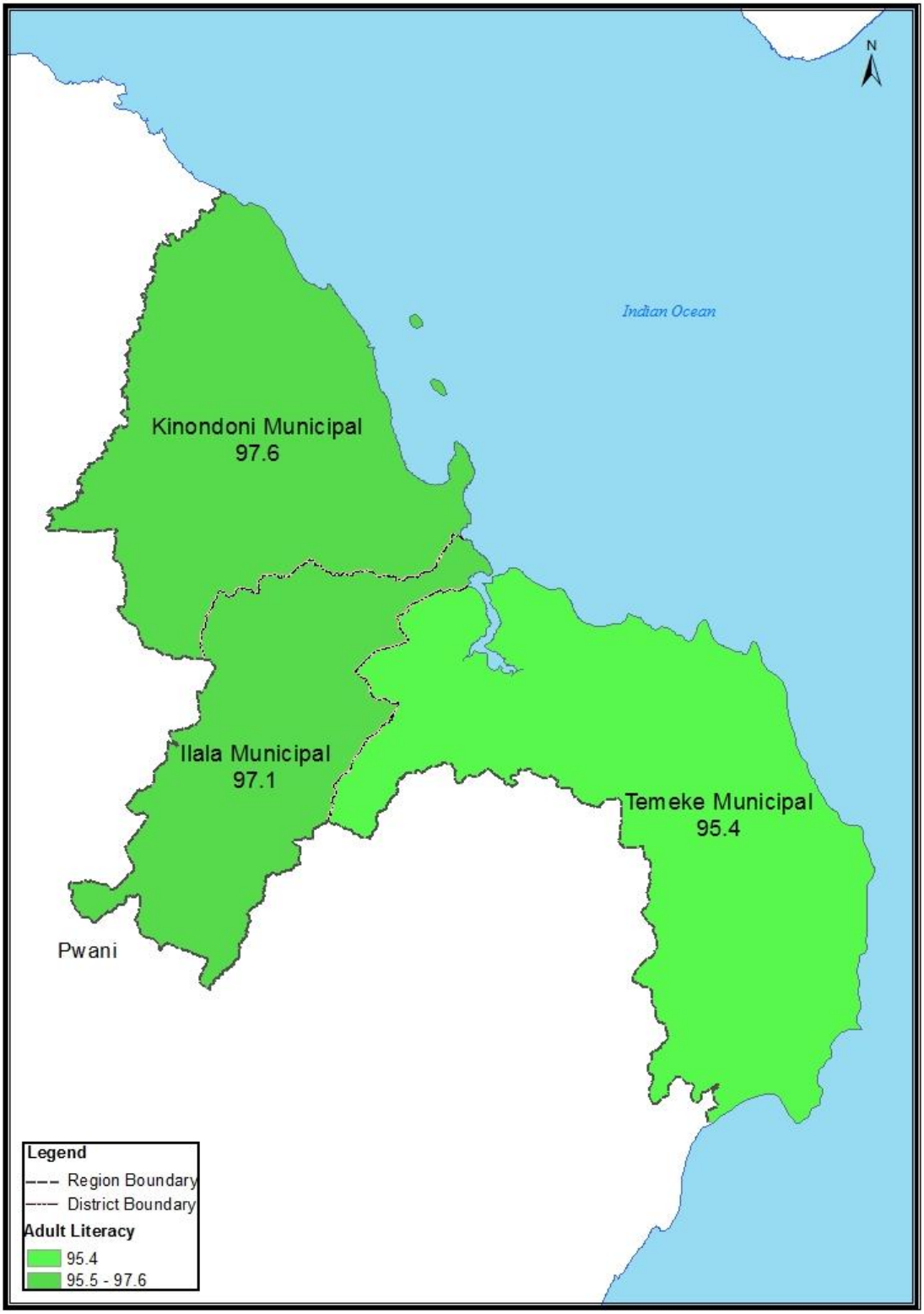


Table 9.3 shows that there has been an increase in adult literacy rates in Kinondoni Municipal from 91.7 percent in 2002 to 97.6 percent in 2012, Ilala Municipal Council from 92.7 percent in 2002 to 97.1percent in 2012 and Temeke Municipal from 87.4 percent in 2002 to 95.4 percent.

Between 2002 and 2012 (Figure 9.3), literacy rate for Dar es Salaam Region increased from 86.5 percent to 93.6 percent for persons of age 5 years and above; and from 90.7 percent to 96.8 percent for persons of age 15 years and above (Figure 9.3). The same data also revealed that literacy rates among males and females of age 5 years and above have also increased from 89 percent to 94.5 percent for males and from 84.1 percent to 92.7 percent for females.

Table 9.3: Comparison of Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Municipal/Council	Literate Rate						Percentage Change		
	2002 Census			2012 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dar es Salaam Region	90.7	93.9	87.4	96.8	98.2	95.6	6.8	4.5	9.4
Rural	72.2	79.7	64.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urban	91.8	94.8	88.7	96.8	98.2	95.6	5.5	3.6	7.8
Kinondoni Municipal	91.7	94.3	89.0	97.6	98.6	96.8	6.5	4.6	8.7
Ilala Municipal	92.7	95.5	89.9	97.1	98.4	96.0	4.8	2.9	6.8
Temeke Municipal	87.4	92.0	82.8	95.4	97.4	93.6	9.2	5.9	13.1

Note:

(i) N/A – Not Applicable

(ii) Dar es Salaam region has no rural component

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rates by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

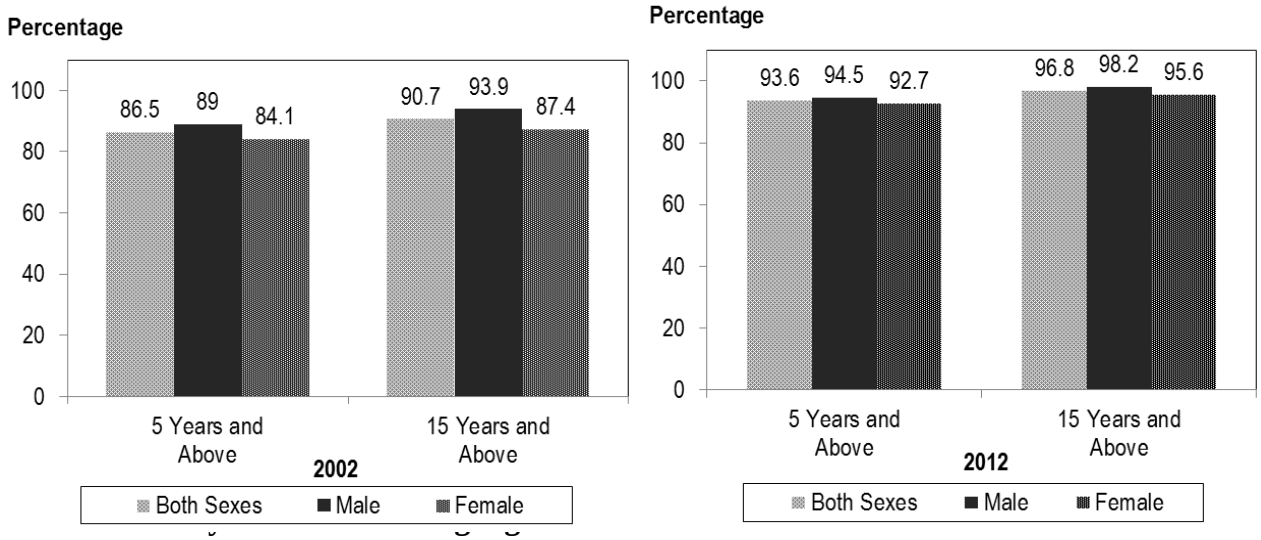


Table 9.4 and Figure 9.4 present the percentage distribution of population of aged 5 years and above by literacy status in different languages. Literacy rate was highest in Kiswahili only (62.1

percent) followed by those literate in both Kiswahili and English (28.7 percent) and was lowest for other languages (0.4 percent). With the exception of age groups 5–9 and 10-14, literacy rates increased with age.

Table 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Literacy Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**62.1**	**2.4**	**28.7**	**0.4**	**93.6**	**6.4**	**3,758,158**
5-9	63.5	1.0	9.0	0.2	73.8	26.2	437,912
10–14	76.6	1.6	18.4	0.2	96.7	3.3	399,671
15–19	57.2	3.0	37.6	0.2	98.0	2.0	479,070
20–24	55.6	3.0	38.9	0.3	97.8	2.2	535,900
25–29	62.5	2.6	31.6	0.4	97.1	2.9	489,289
30–34	64.6	2.5	29.5	0.4	97.0	3.0	405,680
35–39	64.4	2.5	29.6	0.4	96.9	3.1	309,093
40–44	64.2	2.6	29.5	0.5	96.7	3.3	218,208
45–49	62.4	2.5	29.6	0.6	95.0	5.0	154,657
50–54	56.8	2.6	33.1	0.7	93.2	6.8	109,081
55–59	52.7	2.9	35.7	0.9	92.1	7.9	70,353
60–64	51.1	2.6	33.8	0.9	88.5	11.5	57,576
65–69	51.0	2.5	30.7	1.1	85.2	14.8	31,457
70–74	50.5	2.1	23.5	1.2	77.3	22.7	24,817
75–79	51.1	1.9	20.4	1.4	74.9	25.1	14,052
80+	48.0	1.2	13.7	1.2	64.1	35.9	21,342

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

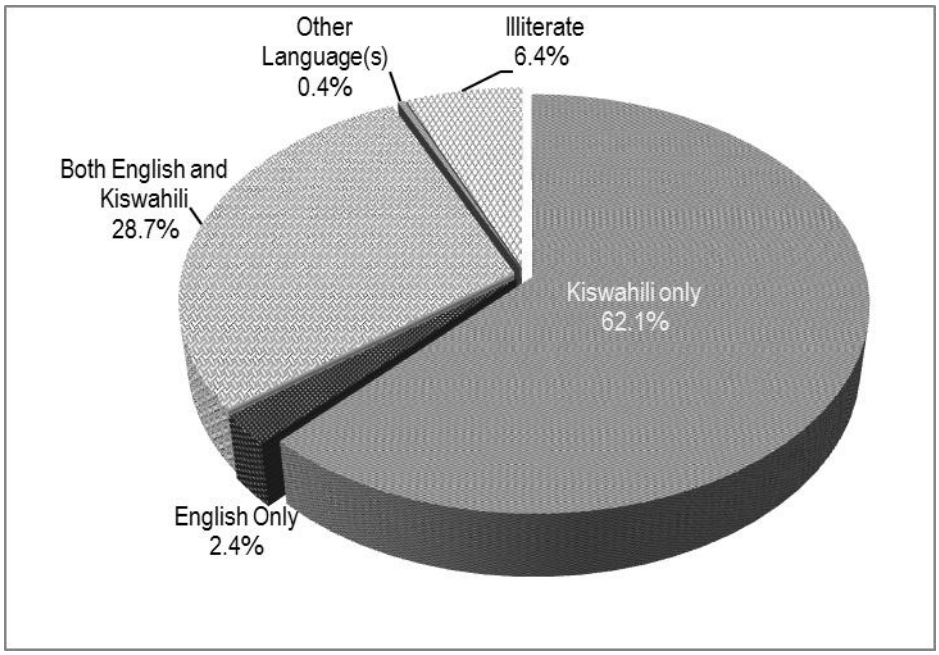


Table 9.5, Figures 9.5 and 9.6 present the information on literacy status by sex for population age 5 years and above. The results show that females were slightly literate (64.3 percent) than with males (59.8 percent).

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Literacy Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
Dar es Salaam Region	**62.1**	**2.4**	**28.7**	**0.4**	**93.6**	**6.4**	**3,758,158**
Male	59.8	2.7	31.6	0.4	94.5	5.5	1,815,858
Female	64.3	2.1	26.0	0.3	92.7	7.3	1,942,300

. Illiteracy levels for Dar es Salaam Region and its Municipal are presented in Table 9.6 by Municipal councils.The Table reveal that illiteracy levels differ among Municipals. The Municipal Council with the highest illiteracy rate was Temeke Municipal Council (8.4 percent) followed by Ilala Municipal Council (6.1 percent) and lastly Kinondoni Municipal Council (5.1 percent).

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Status and District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In						
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)	Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
Dar es Salaam Region	**60.9**	**0.7**	**9.7**	**0.1**	**71.3**	**28.7**	**3,758,158**
Kinondoni Municipal	58.4	2.4	33.8	0.3	94.9	5.1	1,533,296
Ilala Municipal	61.6	2.6	29.0	0.7	93.9	6.1	1,048,008
Temeke Municipal	67.4	2.1	21.8	0.2	91.6	8.4	1,176,854

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

9.2.2 School Attendance Status

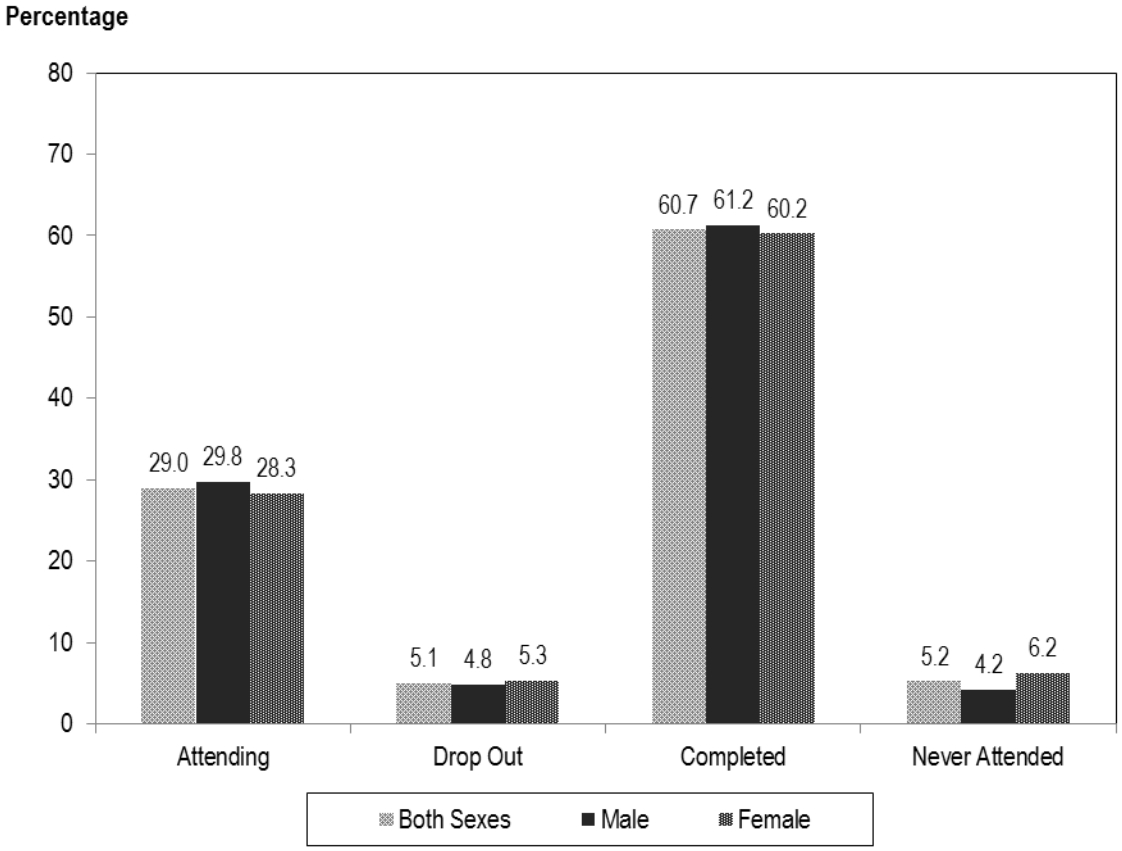
School attendance refers to regular attendance at any authorized or licensed educational institution or programme for organized learning at any level of education at the time of the Census. Informal training in particular skills which is not part of the recognized educational structure, for instance,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

Table 9.7 and Figure 9.5 presents the status of school attendance of the population of age 5 years and above. About five percent (5.2) of person aged 5 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region had never been to school. They also show that there is a significant difference between the sexes with more females (6.2 percent) having never been to school compared with males (4.2 percent). About 61 (60.7) percent of population of age 5 years and above had completed school at different levels of education system, 29 percent were attending and five (5.1) percent had dropped out.

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Age, Sex and School Attendance Status: Dar es Salaam 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	**3,758,158**	**29.0**	**5.1**	**60.7**	**5.2**	**1,815,858**	**29.8**	**4.8**	**61.2**	**4.2**	**1,942,300**	**28.3**	**5.3**	**60.2**	**6.2**
5	95,959	67.5	0.2	1.5	30.8	48,297	67.1	0.2	1.5	31.3	47,662	67.9	0.2	1.6	30.3
6	93,852	75.8	0.2	1.5	22.5	46,546	75.1	0.2	1.5	23.2	47,306	76.6	0.2	1.5	21.7
5-6	189,811	71.6	0.2	1.5	26.7	94,843	71.0	0.2	1.5	27.3	94,968	72.2	0.2	1.6	26.0
7	91,866	86.9	0.3	2.2	10.5	45,894	86.1	0.3	2.3	11.3	45,972	87.8	0.3	2.2	9.7
8	80,708	92.6	0.5	2.0	4.9	39,685	92.3	0.5	2.0	5.2	41,023	93.0	0.5	2.0	4.6
9	75,527	94.2	0.6	2.1	3.1	37,104	94.0	0.7	2.1	3.2	38,423	94.5	0.5	2.0	3.0
10	82,107	94.4	0.8	2.1	2.8	39,960	94.3	0.8	2.0	2.9	42,147	94.5	0.7	2.1	2.7
11	67,338	94.6	1.0	2.4	2.0	32,624	94.6	1.0	2.3	2.1	34,714	94.5	1.0	2.5	2.0
12	97,790	92.2	1.7	4.1	2.0	47,502	93.1	1.6	3.7	1.7	50,288	91.4	1.8	4.6	2.2
13	75,311	87.3	2.3	8.6	1.8	35,355	89.4	2.2	7.0	1.4	39,956	85.3	2.4	10.1	2.2
7-13	570,647	91.6	1.0	3.3	4.0	278,124	91.8	1.0	3.0	4.2	292,523	91.4	1.1	3.7	3.9
14	77,125	76.7	2.8	18.6	1.8	34,339	81.8	2.6	14.2	1.4	42,786	72.7	3.0	22.1	2.2
15	78,720	66.1	3.6	28.4	1.9	34,112	73.0	3.7	21.7	1.6	44,608	60.8	3.6	33.4	2.2
16	89,039	58.4	4.2	35.6	1.8	36,649	66.2	4.2	28.2	1.4	52,390	53.0	4.2	40.9	2.0
17	97,490	51.5	4.7	42.2	1.6	41,115	59.8	4.7	34.0	1.4	56,375	45.5	4.7	48.1	1.7
14 - 17	342,374	62.3	3.9	32.0	1.8	146,215	69.7	3.9	25.0	1.4	196,159	56.9	3.9	37.2	2.0
18	115,172	39.5	5.8	52.8	1.9	49,823	46.6	5.6	46.2	1.7	65,349	34.2	5.9	57.9	2.0
19	98,649	31.9	6.1	60.4	1.6	42,062	39.4	5.9	53.3	1.4	56,587	26.3	6.2	65.7	1.8
18 - 19	213,821	36.0	5.9	56.3	1.8	91,885	43.3	5.7	49.4	1.6	121,936	30.5	6.1	61.5	1.9
20	131,459	22.1	6.6	68.9	2.4	56,623	27.8	6.3	63.9	2.0	74,836	17.8	6.7	72.7	2.8
21	87,625	21.4	6.6	70.2	1.7	39,500	25.5	6.5	66.6	1.4	48,125	18.1	6.7	73.2	2.0
22	122,610	16.6	7.1	74.1	2.2	55,083	20.3	6.9	71.1	1.7	67,527	13.6	7.2	76.5	2.7
23	93,256	14.5	6.9	76.5	2.1	41,611	18.2	6.7	73.6	1.5	51,645	11.6	7.1	78.8	2.5
24	100,950	11.2	7.1	79.4	2.4	45,668	14.1	7.0	77.1	1.7	55,282	8.7	7.1	81.3	2.9
20 - 24	535,900	17.4	6.8	73.6	2.2	238,485	21.4	6.7	70.2	1.7	297,415	14.2	7.0	76.3	2.6
25+	1,905,605	2.5	6.3	85.8	5.3	966,306	2.7	6.0	88.2	3.2	939,299	2.4	6.7	83.3	7.6

Figure 9. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census



Attendance status by District Councils for Dar es Salaam Region is presented in Table 9.8. It shows that attendance status differs among municipal councils . The Municipal Council with the highest attendance rate was Ilala Municipal Council (29.5 percent) followed by Temeke Municipal Council (29.1 percent) and Kinondoni Municipal Council (28.6 percent).

Table 9. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population by School Attendance Status and District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

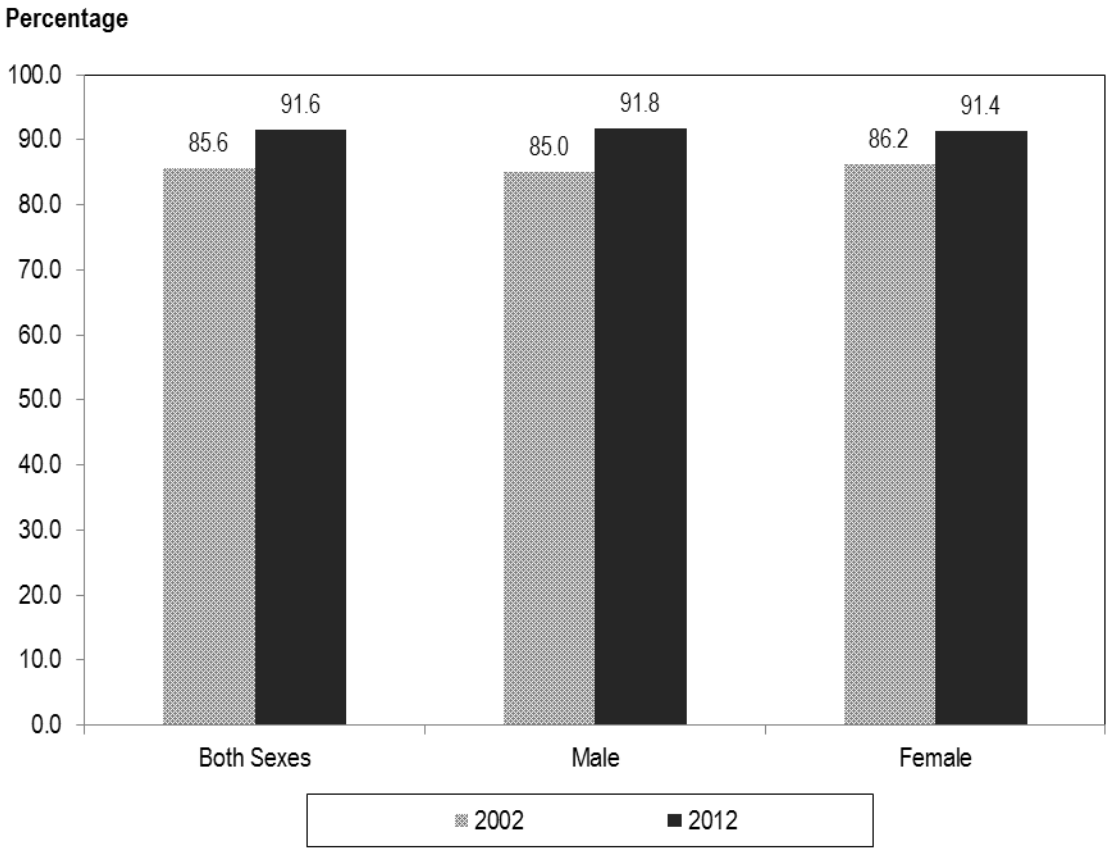
Municipal/Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Dar es Salaam region	**3,758,158**	**29.0**	**5.1**	**60.7**	**5.2**	**1,815,858**	**29.8**	**4.8**	**61.2**	**4.2**	**1,942,300**	**28.3**	**5.3**	**60.2**	**6.2**
Kinondoni Municipal	1,533,296	28.6	5.1	62.2	4.0	737,629	29.4	4.9	62.4	3.2	795,667	27.9	5.4	62.0	4.8
Ilala Municipal	1,048,008	29.5	4.6	60.9	5.0	506,949	30.3	4.4	61.3	4.1	541,059	28.7	4.9	60.5	6.0
Temeke Municipal	1,176,854	29.1	5.3	58.6	7.0	571,280	29.8	5.2	59.6	5.5	605,574	28.4	5.5	57.7	8.4

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 osf children of age 7-13 years.

Figure 9.6 presents Primary Schools' Net Enrolment Rates by sex for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Results show an improvement in Net Enrolment rates after the 2002 Census. The overall NER increased from 85.6 percent in the 2002 Census to 91.6 percent in 2012 Census, improvement being more pronounced among females (from 86.2 to 91.4 percent) compared with males (from 85.0 to 91.8 percent).

Figure 9. 6: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



The Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary schools is shown in Figure 9.7. Ten over ten (100 percent) of the school age children were enrolled in schools (irrespective of the age of the enrolled children), the GER was slightly higher in Male (108.5 percent) than females (108.3 percent).

Figure 9. 7: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Residence and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

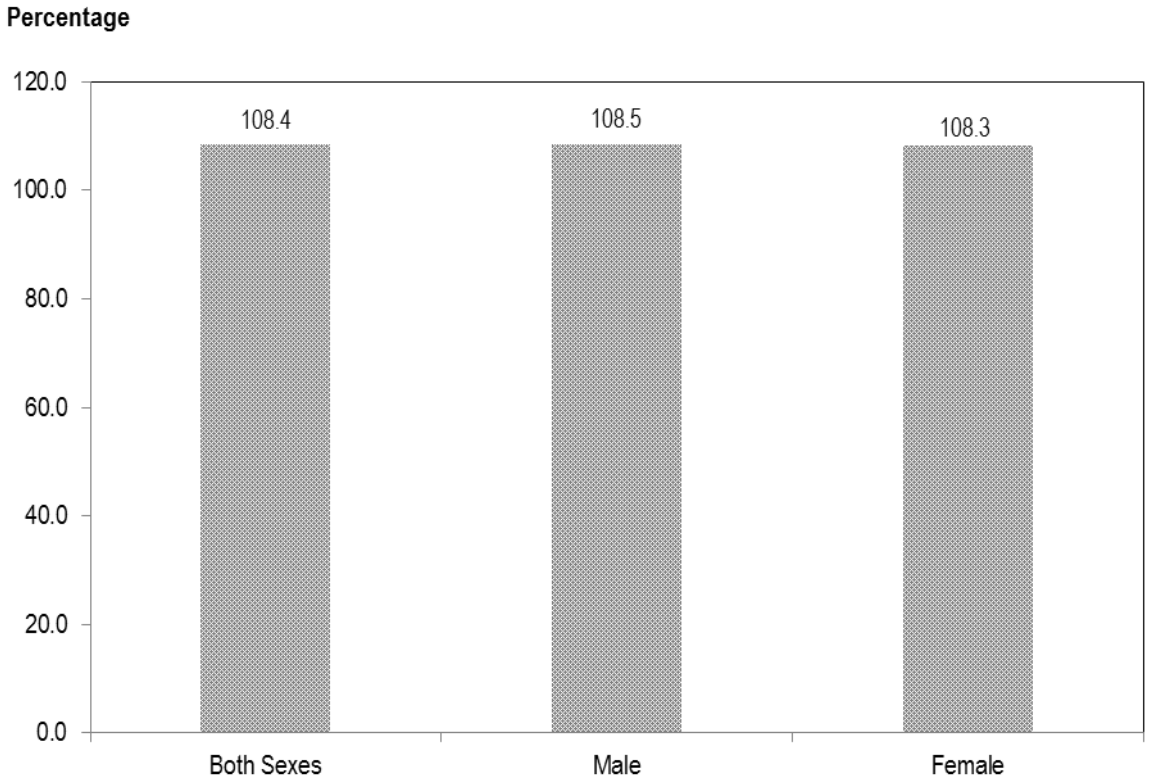
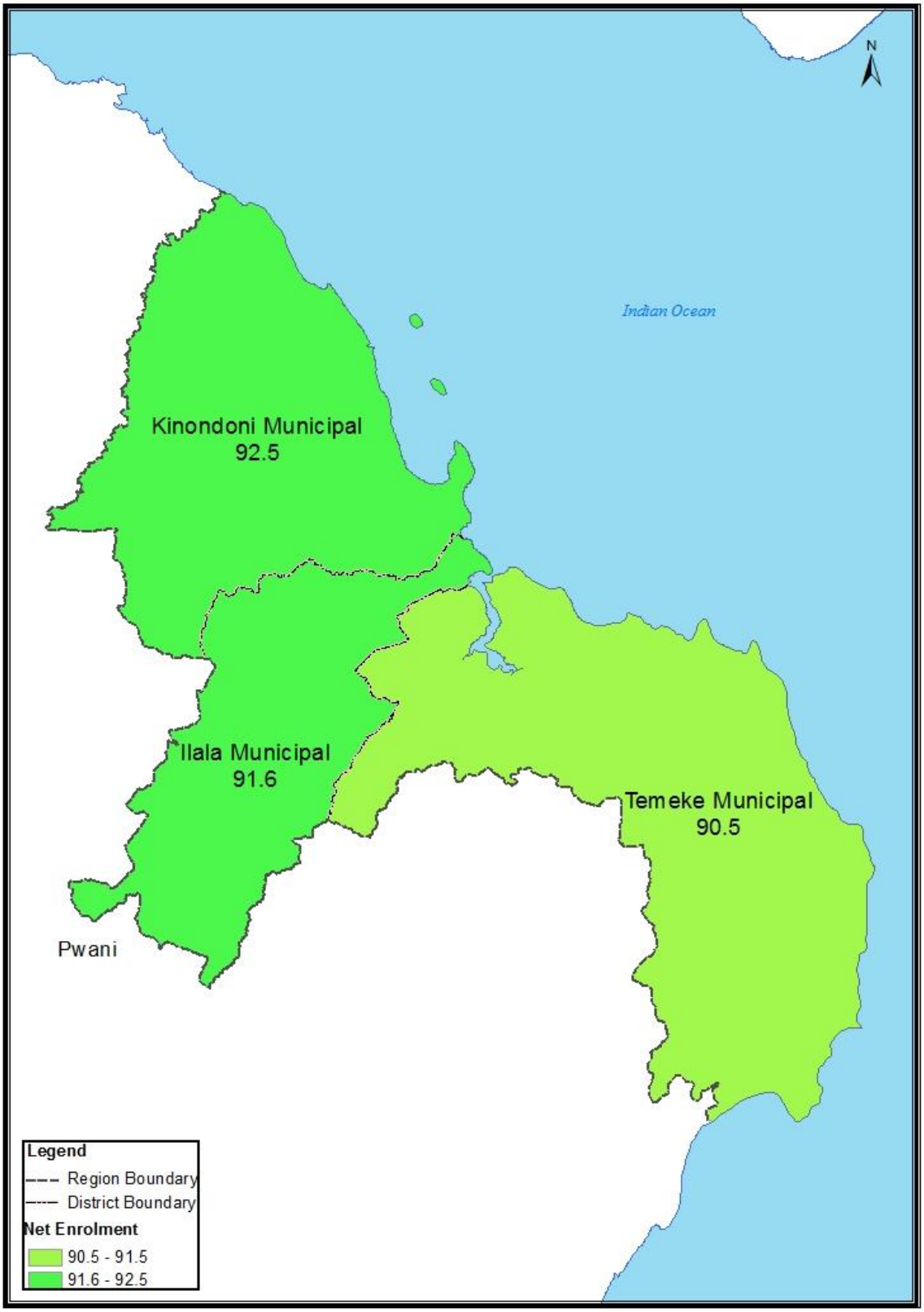


Table 9.9 and Map 9.2 present the net school enrolment rates in primary schools by Municipalities in Dar es Salaam Region. The results revealed that there are marked differences across Municipalities.The NER was higher (92.5 percent) in Kinondoni Municipal Council, followed by Ilala Municipal Council (91.6 percent) and the lowest was in Temeke Municipal Council (90.5 percent).

Table 9.9: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Sex and ; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Number			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dar es salaam Region	**522,825**	**255,362**	**267,463**	**91.6**	**91.8**	**91.4**
Kinondoni Municipal	198,784	97,227	101,557	92.5	92.9	92.2
Ilala Municipal	150,188	73,350	76,838	91.6	91.9	91.4
Temeke Municipal	173,853	84,785	89,068	90.5	90.5	90.6

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



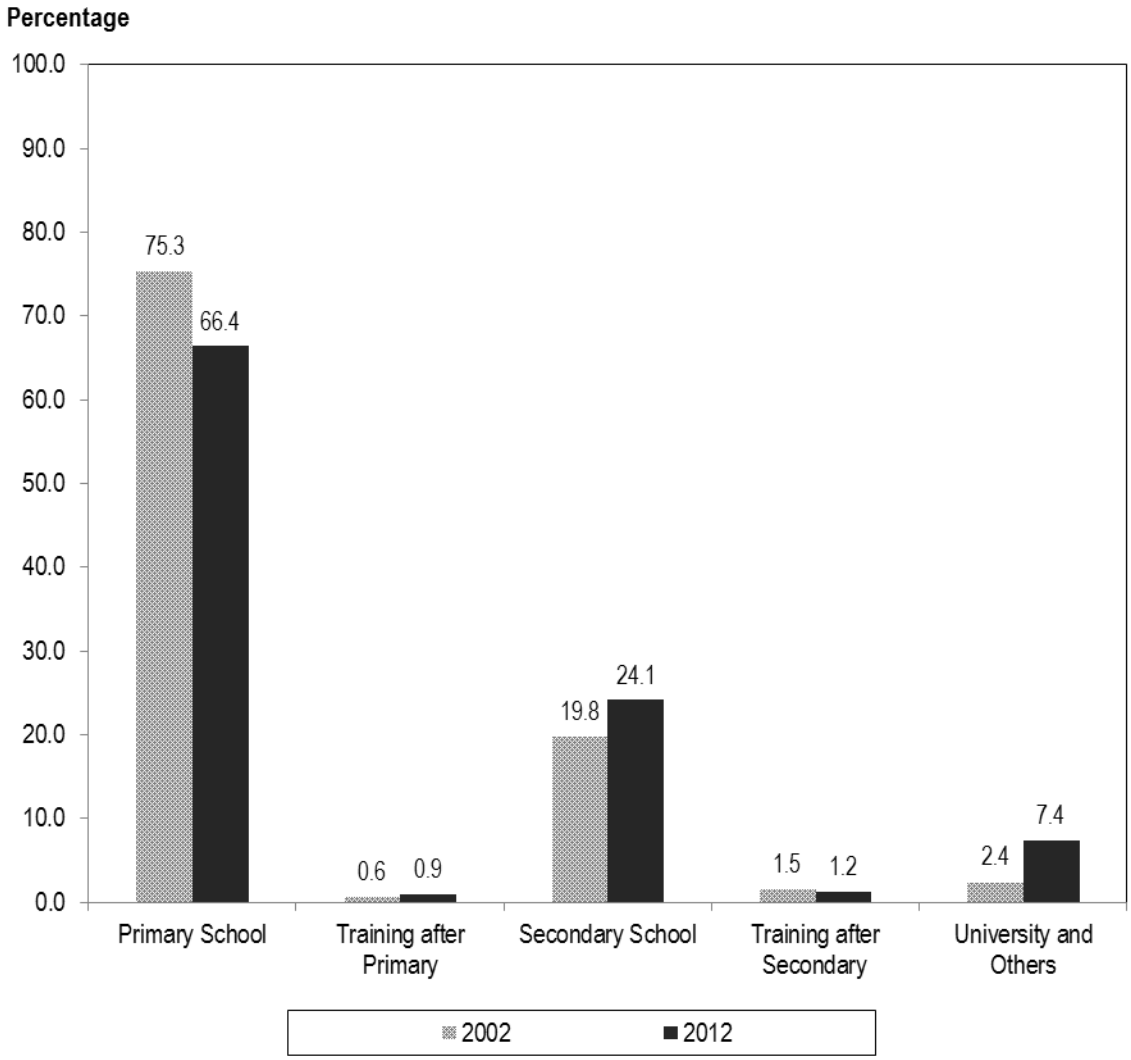
9.2.4 Education Attainment

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 9.10 shows the number of persons who attained different levels of education in Dar es Salaam according to the 2012 PHC. The results show that, out of 2,278,863 persons who attained any level of education, 1,110,283 (48.7percent) were males and 1,168,580 (51.3percent) were females. Primary education was the most dominant level of education attained (66.4 percent), followed by secondary education (24.1percent), university and others (7.4 percent). The results also show that more males had attained primary education (62.9 percent) compared with males (69.6 percent). reverse was true whereby the population that had attained secondary education was 24.1 percent and 7.4 percent for University or equivalent level.

Table 9.10: Population of Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,278,863**	**1,110,283**	**1,168,580**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Primary School	1,512,422	698,574	813,848	66.4	62.9	69.6
Training after Primary	20,837	10,620	10,217	0.9	1.0	0.9
Secondary School	550,020	288,119	261,901	24.1	26.0	22.4
Training after Secondary	27,313	13,562	13,751	1.2	1.2	1.2
University and Others	168,271	99,408	68,863	7.4	9.0	5.9

Figure 9.8: Population Aged Five Years and Above by Level of Educational Attainment; Dar es Salaam 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 } Unemployed persons
c) Not Looking but Available for Work
d) Home Maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) } Economically inactive
e) Full Time Student
f) Unable to Work (sick or too old or disability)[2].

10.2 Usual Economic Activity

In the 2012 PHC, usual economic activity was perceived as any activity in which the respondent had been engaged during the 12 months prior to the Census night for the production of goods and services.

Table 10.1 shows the percentage distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by five (5) year age groups and type of usual economic activity for Dar es Salaam Region in 2012. The results show that 61 percent (1,713,465 persons) of all persons aged 10 years and above (3,320,389 persons) in the Dar es Salaam Region, were employed in the 12 months prior to the Census night

[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*

while 33 percent(1,606,924 persons) of them did not perform any economic activity over the same period. The results further indicated that about 7 percent of the population aged 10 years and above(214,766 persons) were unemployed and 22 percent were full time students. Home maintenance workers and those unable to work constituted 17 and about three (2.9) percent of the population aged 10 years and above respectively.

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Students	Unable
Total	**3,320,389**	**51.6**	**6.5**	**17.0**	**22.0**	**2.9**
10–14	399,698	3.9	0.5	5.4	88.0	2.3
15–19	479,082	21.3	5.0	16.9	53.8	2.9
20–24	535,912	44.2	9.6	22.6	22.8	0.7
25–29	489,307	64.8	13.2	21.4	-	0.6
30–34	405,692	73.7	7.0	18.7	-	0.6
35–39	309,107	77.4	5.5	16.5	-	0.6
40–44	218,227	79.7	4.8	14.8	-	0.7
45–49	154,667	77.3	4.0	15.7	-	3.0
50–54	109,089	76.4	4.0	16.5	-	3.2
55–59	70,361	75.0	3.1	16.4	-	5.6
60–64	57,578	63.6	3.8	18.1	-	14.5
65–69	31,457	54.8	3.1	17.2	-	24.9
70–74	24,818	42.9	3.8	16.8	-	36.4
75–79	14,052	35.3	2.4	13.6	-	48.7
80 +	21,342	19.7	0.0	0.3	-	80.0

Tables 10.2 and 10.3 show the gender disparity among the employed persons, with regard to usual activity in Dar es Salaam. The results indicate that a higher proportion of males (63 percent) were employed compared with females (40 percent)..

Table 10. 2:Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Dar es salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	**1,598,411**	**63.8**	**7.3**	**3.6**	**22.8**	**2.5**
10–14	189,796	3.4	0.6	3.7	89.9	2.5
15–19	203,770	22.1	6.2	6.7	61.4	3.6
20–24	238,493	53.9	11.4	5.3	28.5	0.8
25–29	230,020	80.7	15.4	3.3	-	0.6
30–34	202,093	89.7	7.4	2.3	-	0.7
35–39	159,568	91.8	5.8	1.8	-	0.6
40–44	118,203	92.5	5.0	1.7	-	0.7
45–49	78,239	92.6	4.3	1.8	-	1.2
50–54	60,711	92.0	3.8	2.0	-	2.1
55–59	39,485	89.9	3.7	3.0	-	3.4
60–64	32,394	81.9	4.5	3.6	-	10.1
65–69	17,499	73.4	3.9	4.7	-	18.0
70–74	12,574	60.9	4.6	5.3	-	29.1
75–79	6,939	52.4	4.1	5.4	-	38.2
80 +	8,627	33.5	0.1	-	-	66.4

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Total Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Usual Activity; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/ Students	Unable
Total	**1,721,978**	**40.3**	**5.7**	**29.4**	**21.4**	**3.2**
10–14	209,902	4.3	0.4	6.9	86.3	2.1
15–19	275,312	20.8	4.1	24.5	48.2	2.4
20–24	297,419	36.5	8.1	36.5	18.3	0.6
25–29	259,287	50.8	11.2	37.5	-	0.6
30–34	203,599	57.9	6.6	35.0	-	0.5
35–39	149,539	62.0	5.3	32.2	-	0.6
40–44	100,024	64.6	4.5	30.2	-	0.8
45–49	76,428	61.5	3.8	29.9	-	4.8
50–54	48,378	56.8	4.1	34.6	-	4.5
55–59	30,876	55.9	2.3	33.5	-	8.3
60–64	25,184	40.1	2.9	36.9	-	20.2
65–69	13,958	31.5	2.2	32.8	-	33.6
70–74	12,244	24.4	3.0	28.7	-	43.9
75–79	7,113	18.7	0.8	21.6	-	58.9
80 +	12,715	10.3	-	0.5	-	89.2

Table 10.4 shows the distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by usual economic activity and district in Dar es Salaam Region . The results show that district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Dar es salaam Region. Results revealed that the proportion of employed persons is almost the same in all Districts that ranged from 50.5 percent in Temeke Municipal Council to 52.9 in Kinondoni Municipal Council.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. The proportion of unemployed persons ranged from five (5) percent of the population in Temeke Municipal Council to seven (7) percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council while persons who were full-time students ranged from 20 percent of the population in Kinondoni Municipal Council to 23 percent in Ilala Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from 16.2 percent of the population in Ilala Municipal Council to 17.9 percent in Temeke Municipal Council.

Table 10.4: Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Type of Usual Economic Activity (12 Months prior to the Census Date): Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Dar es salaam Region	**3,320,389**	**51.6**	**6.5**	**17.0**	**22.0**	**2.9**
Male	1,598,411	63.8	7.3	3.6	22.8	2.5
Female	1,721,978	40.3	5.7	29.4	21.4	3.2
Kinondoni Municipal	1,367,684	52.9	7.1	16.8	20.5	2.8
Ilala Municipal	921,997	50.9	6.4	16.2	23.6	3.0
Temeke Municipal	1,030,708	50.5	5.8	17.9	22.8	3.0

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 10.5 provides information on the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Dar es Salaam Region. Among age 10 years and above in the region, 62 percent (1,719,705 persons) were employed while the remaining 38 percent (1,261,748 persons) did not perform any economic activity within seven days prior to the Census night.

Furthermore, the results show that 21 percent of the population aged 10 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region were full-time students, about 18 (17.7) percent were home maintenance workers and three (3) percent were unable to work. The unemployed persons (those who were not working

but looking for work and those not looking for work but available for work) accounted for about seven (6.7) percent of all persons aged 10 years and above.

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	**3,320,389**	**51.8**	**6.7**	**17.7**	**20.8**	**3.0**
10–14	399,698	4.7	0.7	7.8	84.3	2.5
15–19	479,082	22.9	5.1	18.6	50.4	3.0
20–24	535,912	45.0	9.9	23.4	20.9	0.8
25–29	489,307	64.8	12.9	21.6	-	0.7
30–34	405,692	73.4	7.3	18.8	-	0.6
35–39	309,107	76.9	5.8	16.6	-	0.7
40–44	218,227	79.1	5.2	14.8	-	0.9
45–49	154,667	76.8	4.3	15.9	-	3.0
50–54	109,089	75.0	4.5	17.0	-	3.5
55–59	70,361	73.9	3.7	16.7	-	5.6
60–64	57,578	62.5	4.1	18.6	-	14.8
65–69	31,457	53.5	3.4	18.2	-	24.9
70–74	24,818	41.8	4.5	17.5	-	36.2
75–79	14,052	35.0	3.2	13.7	-	48.1
80 +	21,342	19.9	-	0.4	-	79.7

Tables 10.6 and 10.7 reveal that employment was more prominent among males (about 64 percent) compared with females, (40.4 percent). On the other hand, male unemployed population was eight (7.5) percent while female was six (5.9) percent.

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Total Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Type of Current Activity; Dar es salaam Region, 2012 Census us

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	**1,598,411**	**64.1**	**7.5**	**4.3**	**21.5**	**2.7**
10–14	189,796	4.2	0.7	5.9	86.4	2.7
15–19	203,770	23.9	6.3	8.5	57.7	3.7
20–24	238,493	55.1	11.8	6.1	26.1	0.9
25–29	230,020	80.8	15.0	3.5	-	0.7
30–34	202,093	89.3	7.6	2.4	-	0.7
35–39	159,568	91.1	6.0	2.1	-	0.8
40–44	118,203	92.0	5.3	1.9	-	0.8
45–49	78,239	91.9	4.7	2.1	-	1.3
50–54	60,711	91.0	4.5	2.2	-	2.4
55–59	39,485	89.1	4.4	3.1	-	3.5
60–64	32,394	80.4	5.1	4.0	-	10.4
65–69	17,499	72.4	4.1	4.7	-	18.7
70–74	12,574	59.9	5.3	5.6	-	29.3
75–79	6,939	52.2	4.7	5.0	-	38.1
80 +	8,627	32.8	-	-	-	67.2

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

Age group	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Total	**1,721,978**	**40.4**	**5.9**	**30.2**	**20.1**	**3.3**
10–14	209,902	5.1	0.6	9.6	82.4	2.2
15–19	275,312	22.2	4.2	26.0	45.1	2.5
20–24	297,419	36.9	8.4	37.3	16.7	0.7
25–29	259,287	50.6	11.0	37.7	-	0.6
30–34	203,599	57.5	6.9	35.0	-	0.6
35–39	149,539	61.7	5.7	32.0	-	0.7
40–44	100,024	63.7	5.2	30.1	-	0.9
45–49	76,428	61.2	3.9	30.2	-	4.7
50–54	48,378	55.0	4.4	35.6	-	5.0
55–59	30,876	54.6	2.9	34.2	-	8.4
60–64	25,184	39.5	2.9	37.3	-	20.3
65–69	13,958	29.8	2.4	35.0	-	32.7
70–74	12,244	23.3	3.6	29.7	-	43.4
75–79	7,113	18.2	1.7	22.1	-	57.9
80 +	12,715	11.1	-	0.7	-	88.3

The distribution of total population aged 10 years and above by current economic activity in Dar es Salaam Region and its districts is presented in Table 10.8. The results show noticeable district variations for employed persons aged 10 years and above in Dar es salaam Region. The proportion of employed persons is almost the same in all Districts that ranged from 51.3 percent in Ilala Municipal Council to 52.4 in Kinondoni Municipal Council.

Unemployment by district also shows some disparities. ranging from about six (5.7) percent of the population in Temeke Municipal Council to about eight (7.5) percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council. Persons who were full-time students ranged from 19 percent of the population in Kinondoni Municipal Council to 22.6 percent in Ilala Municipal Council. The home maintenance (cooking or hygiene or caring) category ranged from 16.6 percent of the population in Ilala Municipal Council to 18.2 percent in Temeke Municipal Council and Kinondoni Municipal Council.

Table 10. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Type of Current Economic Activity (7 Days prior to the Census date): Dar es salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maintenance (cooking/hygiene/caring)	Full-time Pupils/Students	Unable
Dar es salaam Region	**3,320,389**	**51.8**	**6.7**	**17.7**	**20.8**	**3.0**
Male	1,598,411	64.1	7.5	4.3	21.5	2.7
Female	1,721,978	40.4	5.9	30.2	20.1	3.3
Kinondoni Municipal	1,367,684	52.4	7.5	18.2	19.0	2.9
Ilala Municipal	921,997	51.3	6.5	16.6	22.6	3.0
Temeke Municipal	1,030,708	51.4	5.7	18.2	21.5	3.1

10.4 Employment Status

The 2012 PHC used six categories 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 show that the greatest employer is Own non-agriculture (48.2 percent), followed by employee (42.7 percent) (Table 10.9). Apprenticeship accounted for only 0.4 percent of the working population.

Table 10. 9: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Employment Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age group	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Total	**1,719,705**	**1.4**	**42.7**	**48.2**	**3.8**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**0.6**
10–14	18,827	0.7	36.6	14.0	2.1	40.2	1.4	5.0
15–19	109,624	0.8	54.0	31.8	2.9	6.9	2.1	1.5
20–24	241,326	1.3	45.9	44.9	2.3	3.9	1.0	0.7
25–29	317,250	1.2	44.5	49.0	2.4	2.1	0.4	0.4
30–34	297,576	1.6	42.2	51.4	2.6	1.7	0.2	0.3
35–39	237,632	1.6	39.7	53.6	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.4
40–44	172,537	1.6	39.5	53.1	3.9	1.5	0.1	0.3
45–49	118,719	1.6	40.4	50.6	5.0	1.9	0.1	0.4
50–54	81,837	1.6	42.6	46.9	7.0	1.4	0.1	0.4
55–59	52,007	1.7	43.1	44.9	8.1	1.5	0.1	0.6
60–64	36,008	2.0	34.7	48.4	11.4	2.9	0.1	0.7
65–69	16,830	2.2	31.6	46.8	16.5	2.4	-	0.5
70–74	10,375	1.3	27.7	48.7	18.3	2.7	0.2	1.0
75–79	4,918	2.2	25.4	48.7	17.8	3.6	-	2.3
80 +	4,238	3.1	19.1	47.5	24.9	4.2	0.8	0.4

Table 10.10: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Employment Status: Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Employer	Employee	Own Non - Agriculture	Own Agriculture	Family Worker	Apprentices	Other
Dar es salaam Region	**1,719,705**	**1.4**	**42.7**	**48.2**	**3.8**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**0.6**
Male	1,023,826	1.5	45.0	47.8	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.6
Female	695,879	1.3	39.3	48.8	4.6	4.9	0.4	0.6
Kinondoni Municipal	717,082	1.8	45.7	45.7	2.8	2.9	0.5	0.6
Ilala Municipal	472,687	1.5	42.8	48.3	4.0	2.6	0.4	0.5
Temeke Municipal	529,936	1.0	38.6	51.7	5.0	3.0	0.4	0.5

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 10.11 show that Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers category had the highest percent of working population in Dar es Salaam Region (19.5 percent) while Fishermen category constituted the lowest proportion of working people (0.8 percent).

Table 10.11: Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Occupation; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Legislators Administrators and Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerks	Small Business Managers	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers	Livestock Keepers	Fishermen	Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers including Drivers	Elementary Occupations	Other Not Specified	Occupation not Known
Total	**1,719,705**	**3.1**	**4.6**	**8.7**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**19.5**	**14.2**	**13.8**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**5.3**	**10.0**	**7.3**	**0.6**
10–14	18,827	-	-	-	-	-	23.4	8.0	5.6	4.6	1.3	0.3	2.0	13.8	36.4	4.5
15–19	109,624	-	-	-	1.6	2.7	27.9	10.7	10.5	3.0	1.2	0.6	2.1	14.0	24.2	1.3
20–24	241,326	2.1	2.7	8.4	3.1	3.6	22.5	15.1	14.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	3.9	11.8	7.8	0.8
25–29	317,250	2.7	4.8	9.0	3.6	4.2	19.7	14.5	15.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	5.6	9.9	5.9	0.5
30–34	297,576	3.1	5.4	9.1	3.3	4.4	19.4	15.2	14.6	2.5	0.7	0.8	6.4	9.7	5.0	0.4
35–39	237,632	3.3	5.3	9.6	2.9	5.2	18.5	15.4	14.7	2.8	0.9	0.7	6.1	9.1	5.0	0.4
40–44	172,537	3.5	5.5	10.0	3.1	5.1	17.3	14.9	13.8	4.1	1.0	0.8	6.4	9.0	5.2	0.4
45–49	118,719	5.0	6.0	10.5	3.7	4.4	17.3	14.1	12.4	4.6	1.1	0.9	4.9	9.2	5.2	0.5
50–54	81,837	5.3	6.5	10.4	4.3	5.0	15.7	11.8	12.6	6.8	1.1	0.9	5.7	8.1	5.5	0.4
55–59	52,007	5.1	7.8	10.7	4.1	4.6	14.9	11.5	11.6	8.0	1.2	0.9	5.0	8.3	6.0	0.3
60–64	36,008	4.5	5.5	9.7	3.4	4.1	15.9	11.1	10.2	11.6	1.8	0.9	4.7	9.0	6.9	0.6
65–69	16,830	5.1	3.8	9.0	2.2	4.8	13.3	9.3	11.9	15.2	1.9	1.2	3.3	10.4	7.8	0.7
70–74	10,375	3.7	3.0	10.6	2.3	3.7	10.3	11.6	11.6	17.9	0.9	1.1	3.0	10.8	8.8	0.6
75–79	4,918	2.3	3.3	12.2	2.3	2.5	12.7	10.5	9.2	16.5	2.2	1.0	3.0	9.8	12.2	0.5
80+	4,238	4.0	3.5	10.3	1.1	2.0	11.6	9.9	9.1	21.4	0.9	1.3	2.6	10.4	9.3	2.4

Table 10.12: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Sex, Residence and Main Occupation: Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/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
Dar es salaam Regions	**1,719,705**	**3.1**	**4.6**	**8.7**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**19.5**	**14.2**	**13.8**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**5.3**	**10.0**	**7.3**	**0.6**
Male	1,023,826	3.5	4.4	9.6	2.6	4.2	16.1	12.8	18.4	3.4	1.0	0.9	8.2	8.5	5.9	0.5
Female	695,879	2.5	4.9	7.4	4.0	4.3	24.5	16.1	7.0	4.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	12.3	9.4	0.8
Kinondoni Municipal	717,082	2.9	4.5	8.7	3.3	4.1	20.4	13.8	13.6	2.9	0.8	0.6	5.7	10.2	7.7	0.7
Ilala Municipal	472,687	3.7	5.8	9.1	3.6	4.8	17.5	14.7	13.5	4.0	1.2	0.3	4.8	9.1	7.3	0.6
Temeke Municipal	529,936	2.7	3.7	8.4	2.7	4.0	19.9	14.1	14.3	4.6	0.8	1.5	5.1	10.6	6.8	0.6

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 10.13 reveal that Manufacturing sector employed more persons (12.3 percent) than any other industry, followed by Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food) and 'Trade and Commerce' (11.2 and 11.7 percent respectively). The industry that employed the least number of persons was 'Health and Social Welfare Services' (1.4 percent) and 'Electricity Gas and Water' (1.5 percent).

Table 10.13: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Five Year Age Groups and Main Industry; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	**1,719,705**	**5.3**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**12.3**	**1.5**	**2.9**	**8.8**	**11.2**	**11.7**	**5.4**	**6.8**	**2.0**	**2.9**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**1.4**	**7.2**	**8.0**
10–14	18,827	6.8	2.6	5.4	6.8	0.9	2.9	4.5	6.0	5.5	1.5	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	16.7
15–19	109,624	4.5	2.2	2.9	9.0	0.8	3.6	7.0	8.7	9.3	1.8	6.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	13.3
20–24	241,326	3.7	2.3	3.6	12.4	1.1	3.5	8.5	11.5	12.4	4.2	8.1	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.3	1.0	10.3	7.9
25–29	317,250	3.9	2.2	3.3	14.2	1.7	2.9	8.6	11.3	12.6	5.5	7.1	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.2	5.6	7.8
30–34	297,576	4.0	2.3	3.1	12.7	1.4	2.8	9.9	12.2	12.6	6.2	7.2	2.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	1.5	4.3	7.4
35–39	237,632	4.7	2.5	3.3	12.9	1.8	2.8	9.5	12.0	12.1	6.3	7.3	2.2	3.2	3.9	2.8	1.5	4.0	7.2
40–44	172,537	5.5	2.6	3.5	11.6	1.6	2.9	9.9	11.7	11.6	6.8	6.4	2.1	3.4	4.9	2.7	1.5	4.1	7.2
45–49	118,719	6.5	3.1	3.5	11.9	1.8	2.7	8.8	11.0	11.0	5.8	6.8	1.7	3.6	5.8	3.0	2.1	4.1	7.0
50–54	81,837	8.4	3.3	3.4	11.3	1.6	2.6	8.6	10.3	10.6	6.0	5.1	1.8	3.2	6.7	2.7	2.2	4.1	8.0
55–59	52,007	10.0	3.3	3.8	10.9	1.4	2.3	7.6	9.4	10.0	6.1	4.4	2.1	3.5	7.5	3.8	2.4	4.1	7.4
60–64	36,008	13.5	3.9	3.6	10.4	1.3	2.3	6.6	9.0	10.3	5.8	3.8	1.2	3.1	6.8	2.4	2.1	5.9	7.9
65–69	16,830	17.2	3.5	3.4	11.1	0.7	3.0	7.8	8.7	11.3	4.8	3.5	0.6	2.2	6.5	1.8	1.0	4.8	7.9
70–74	10,375	20.0	2.6	4.0	10.7	1.0	3.8	6.9	6.9	9.8	2.4	4.0	0.9	2.1	6.1	1.8	1.3	7.3	8.5
75–79	4,918	16.6	1.9	6.1	9.3	0.4	1.7	7.7	9.5	11.9	4.6	3.1	0.9	1.5	7.7	0.9	1.1	4.7	10.5
80+	4,238	23.9	3.7	4.8	9.5	0.9	1.4	4.7	8.9	9.6	2.0	5.0	0.3	1.4	5.6	0.6	1.3	6.7	9.6

Table 10.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population of Age 10 Years and above by Sex, Residence and Main Industry: Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	Trade and Commerce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Information and Communication	Financial Institution and Insurance	Public Administration and Security Services	Education Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Dar es salaam Region	**1,719,705**	**5.3**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**12.3**	**1.5**	**2.9**	**8.8**	**11.2**	**11.7**	**5.4**	**6.8**	**2.0**	**2.9**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**1.4**	**7.2**	**8.0**
Male	1,023,826	5.0	2.8	3.5	13.8	1.7	2.7	11.9	10.7	13.0	8.2	3.3	2.3	2.7	4.8	1.9	0.9	2.9	7.9
Female	695,879	5.8	2.1	3.3	10.1	1.0	3.3	4.3	11.8	9.9	1.4	12.1	1.5	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.1	13.7	8.2
Kinondoni Municipal	717,082	4.8	1.8	3.5	12.1	1.5	2.9	9.1	10.7	11.4	5.7	7.7	2.1	2.8	3.7	2.4	1.3	7.1	9.5
Ilala Municipal	472,687	5.5	3.4	3.0	12.7	1.4	2.6	8.9	10.8	12.1	5.0	6.1	2.2	3.2	3.9	2.8	1.3	7.6	7.5
Temeke Municipal	529,936	5.9	2.8	3.6	12.2	1.4	3.2	8.4	12.2	11.8	5.5	6.3	1.7	2.9	4.3	2.6	1.5	7.2	6.5

Chapter Eleven

Disability

11.1 Introduction

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

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

In the 2012 PHC, 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 onalbinism, 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 in Dar es Salaam Region and its Municipalss. Difficulty in seeing was the most common type of disability (1.7 percent) and other disability was the least common type of disability reported (0.01 percent) followed by albinism (0.04).

Table 11.1: Number of Persons with Disability by Type of Disability and District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Albino		Seeing		Hearing		Walking		Remembering		Self-care		Other Disability	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,637**	**0.04**	**71,576**	**1.7**	**25,059**	**0.6**	**30,403**	**0.7**	**22,145**	**0.5**	**16,416**	**0.4**	**319**	**0.01**
Kinondoni Municipal	614	0.04	29,711	1.7	9,294	0.5	11,780	0.7	8,889	0.5	5,944	0.3	134	0.01
Ilala Municipal	484	0.04	17,063	1.4	5,954	0.5	7,397	0.6	4,930	0.4	4,232	0.4	78	0.01
Temeke Municipal	539	0.04	24,802	1.8	9,811	0.7	11,226	0.8	8,326	0.6	6,240	0.5	107	0.01

11.2.1 Population with Albinism

Table 11.2 gives the number and percentage of persons with albinism by five year age groups and sex in Dar es Salaam Region. Results show that out of all private household population of 4,279,032 persons enumerated in Dar es Salaam Region, 1637 persons (0.04 percent) had albinism. Majority of the Albinos (614 persons) were found in Kinondoni Municipal followed by Temeke Municipal (539 persons). Prevalence of albinism is more or less equally distributed among age groups and sex.

Table 11.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons with Albinism by Five Year Age Groups and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population Distribution		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,637**	**0.04**	**846**	**0.04**	**791**	**0.04**	**4,279,032**	**2,077,246**	**2,201,786**
0 – 4	126	0.02	84	0.03	42	0.02	520,707	261,296	259,411
5 – 9	153	0.03	100	0.05	53	0.02	437,936	217,539	220,397
10 – 14	136	0.03	69	0.04	67	0.03	399,698	189,796	209,902
15 – 19	184	0.04	85	0.04	99	0.04	479,082	203,770	275,312
20 – 24	200	0.04	97	0.04	103	0.03	535,912	238,493	297,419
25 – 29	201	0.04	98	0.04	103	0.04	489,307	230,020	259,287
30 – 34	136	0.03	58	0.03	78	0.04	405,692	202,093	203,599
35 – 39	123	0.04	65	0.04	58	0.04	309,107	159,568	149,539
40 – 44	72	0.03	37	0.03	35	0.03	218,227	118,203	100,024
45 – 49	59	0.04	24	0.03	35	0.05	154,667	78,239	76,428
50 – 54	49	0.04	30	0.05	19	0.04	109,089	60,711	48,378
55 – 59	40	0.06	25	0.06	15	0.05	70,361	39,485	30,876
60 – 64	42	0.07	26	0.08	16	0.06	57,578	32,394	25,184
65 – 69	28	0.09	14	0.08	14	0.10	31,457	17,499	13,958
70 – 74	27	0.11	11	0.09	16	0.13	24,818	12,574	12,244
75 – 79	15	0.11	8	0.12	7	0.10	14,052	6,939	7,113
80+	46	0.22	15	0.17	31	0.24	21,342	8,627	12,715

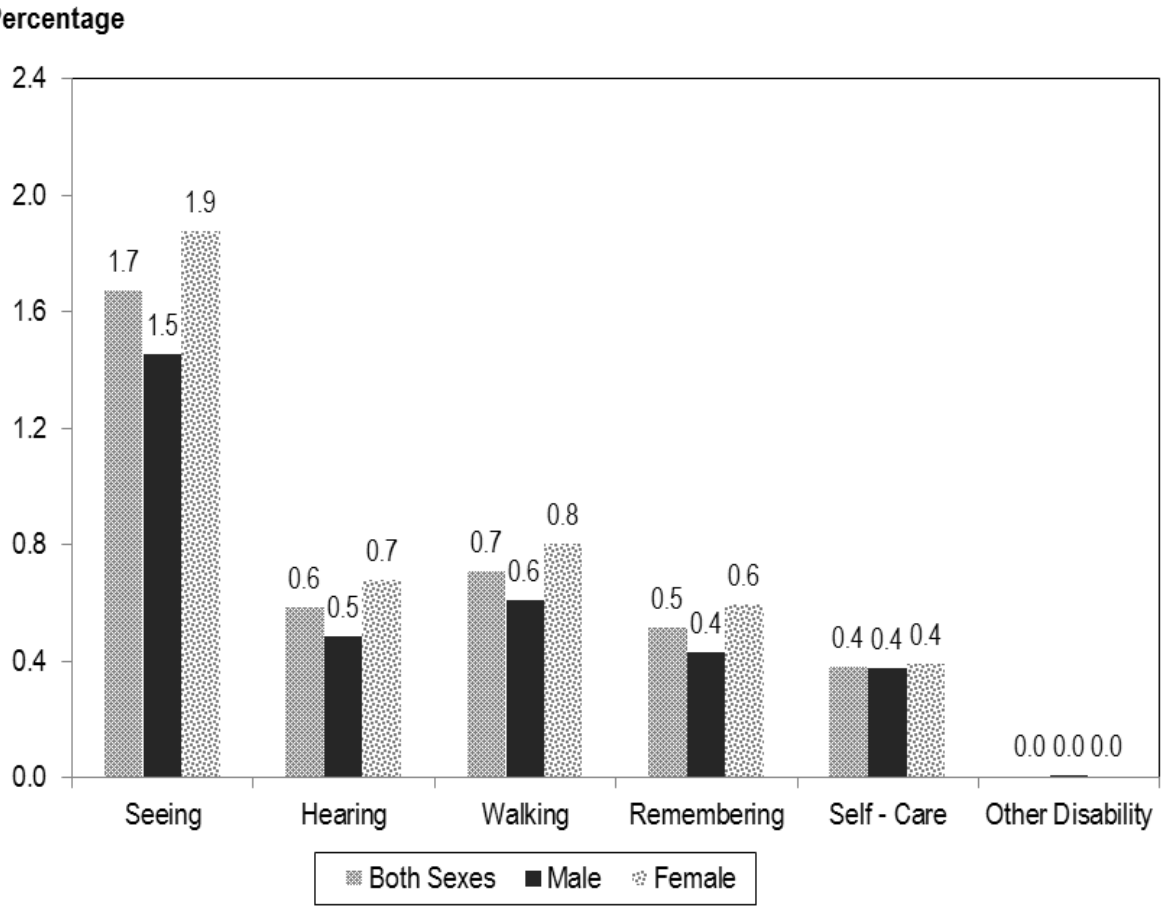
11.3 Persons with Disabilities

Table 11.3 shows the percentage of persons with disability by age and sex and type of disability for Dar es Salaam Region. Difficulty in seeing was relatively the most reported type of disability (1.7 percent), followed by difficulty in walking (0.7 percent) and difficulty in hearing (0.6percent). In general, there were no marked differences between males and females, although the percentage of female population with disability was slightly higher than that of males. The 2012 PHC results further revealed that the percentage of people with disability was considerably higher among older persons compared with younger persons. For instance, the percentage of population with problems of seeing ranges from 0.3 percent among population below 10 years to 9.5 percent for those aged 60-69 years.A similar pattern is in observed in all types of disability in Dar es Salaam Region.

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by 10 Year Age Groups, Sex and Type of Disability: Dar es Salaam 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	**1.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.0**
0 – 9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0
10 – 19	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
20 – 29	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
30 – 39	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
40 – 49	3.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.0
50 – 59	6.3	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	5.5	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	7.4	1.2	3.1	1.6	0.6	0.0
60 – 69	9.5	1.7	5.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	8.8	1.4	3.8	1.7	1.0	0.0	10.4	2.2	6.4	3.0	1.4	0.0
70+	15.7	4.9	12.0	6.6	5.0	0.0	15.8	4.2	10.1	5.4	4.1	0.0	15.7	5.5	13.7	7.7	5.8	0.0

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census



Chapter Twelve

Housing Conditions, Household Assets and Amenities

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling Used by the Household

Table 12.1 presents information on ownership of the main dwelling used by the household in Dar es Salaam Region. The Census results indicate that 52 percent of private households in Dar es Salaam Region lived in rented privately dwellings. Percentage of households living in privately owned dwellings in Dar es Salaam Region was 37.1 percent.

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	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)
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**37.1**	**5.5**	**52.0**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**1.0**	**0.4**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	33.5	6.1	54.4	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.5
Ilala Municipal	297,750	41.5	5.1	48.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.4
Temeke Municipal	344,391	37.9	5.0	52.1	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.3

Table 12.2 presents information on tenure status by age of head of household. The results show that most of the private house owners (66 percent) were of age 25 – 49 years. It was also found that only nine (9) percent of senior citizens (65 years and above) were living in their own houses.

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Tenure Status: Dar es Salaam 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	**1,083,381**	**37.1**	**5.5**	**52.0**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**1.0**	**0.4**
Below 15	2,506	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	18,047	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.8
20 – 24	98,691	3.5	10.2	12.6	12.6	13.6	9.0	10.6
25 – 29	182,212	7.1	18.2	23.0	22.3	25.0	17.3	22.0
30 – 34	191,012	11.6	17.5	21.8	18.6	20.2	15.3	19.6
35 – 39	161,006	13.8	15.4	15.6	13.7	14.2	15.1	13.0
40 – 44	124,629	14.1	12.2	9.7	9.5	9.0	12.9	11.9
45 – 49	128,169	18.8	10.1	7.3	9.2	7.3	12.6	7.7
50 – 54	57,149	8.6	5.0	3.0	4.7	3.5	6.7	6.0
55 – 59	40,148	6.6	3.2	1.8	3.2	1.8	4.0	2.7
60 – 64	33,432	5.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.6
65+	46,379	8.8	3.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.9
Total Age Groups	**1,083,381**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

Members of the households living in privately owned houses were asked to state the legal right of the land where their main dwelling is built. Sixteen (16.2) percent of the households had no legal right over the land and only 37.7 percent of households had title deeds.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Legal Rights over the Ownership of the Land where the Main Dwelling is Located; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Title Deed	Residential License	Offer	Customary Ownership	Contract	Registration (Zanzibar)	No Legal Right
Dar es Salaam Region	**401,929**	**37.7**	**24.0**	**3.1**	**9.1**	**9.9**	**-**	**16.2**
Kinondoni Municipal	147,991	44.5	18.3	2.9	8.6	9.1	-	16.5
Ilala Municipal	123,502	31.5	23.1	3.8	10.4	13.8	-	17.4
Temeke Municipal	130,437	36.0	31.2	2.5	8.3	7.2	-	14.8

12.4 RoofingMaterials

Table 12.4 shows that 96 percent of private households in Dar es Salaam Region used iron sheets as the main roofing material, followed by concrete (1.5 percent) and tiles (1.2 percent). In all, more than 98 percent of municipal households had modern roofing materials.

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

Municipal/Council	Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
	Total	Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics /Box Paper	Canvass
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**96.0**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.3**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	97.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
Ilala Municipal	297,750	93.3	1.4	4.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Temeke Municipal	344,391	96.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

12.5 Flooring Material

Table 12.5 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of flooring material used for the main dwelling in Municipals for Dar es Salaam Region. The Table indicates that 88.2 percent of the total private households used cement as the main flooring material, followed by ceramic tiles (6.4 percent). Overall, about 95 percent of the total private households in all municipalities used modern flooring materials (cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips and parquet or polished wood). s

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

Municipal/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
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**88.2**	**6.4**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.7**	**0.0**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	88.9	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.0
Ilala Municipal	297,750	84.9	9.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0
Temeke Municipal	344,391	90.2	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0

12.6Wall Material

Observation on Table 12.6 shows that 95 percent of all private households in Dar es Salaam Region had their house walls built of cement bricks. Other materials commonly used for walls were poles and mud (1.9 percent) and sundried bricks (one percent).

Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Wall Materials Used; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Wall Materials of Main Dwelling Unit								
		Stones	Cement Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Iron Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Canvass
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**1.1**	**95.0**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	1.2	94.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.6
Ilala Municipal	297,750	0.8	95.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0
Temeke Municipal	344,391	1.3	95.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0

12.7 Rooms for Sleeping

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

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

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.7 show that about 70 percent of the households in Dar es Salaam Region had one or two rooms for sleeping and 15.4 percent had three rooms for sleeping. Only 14 percent of households had more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Sex of household head of 2012 Census

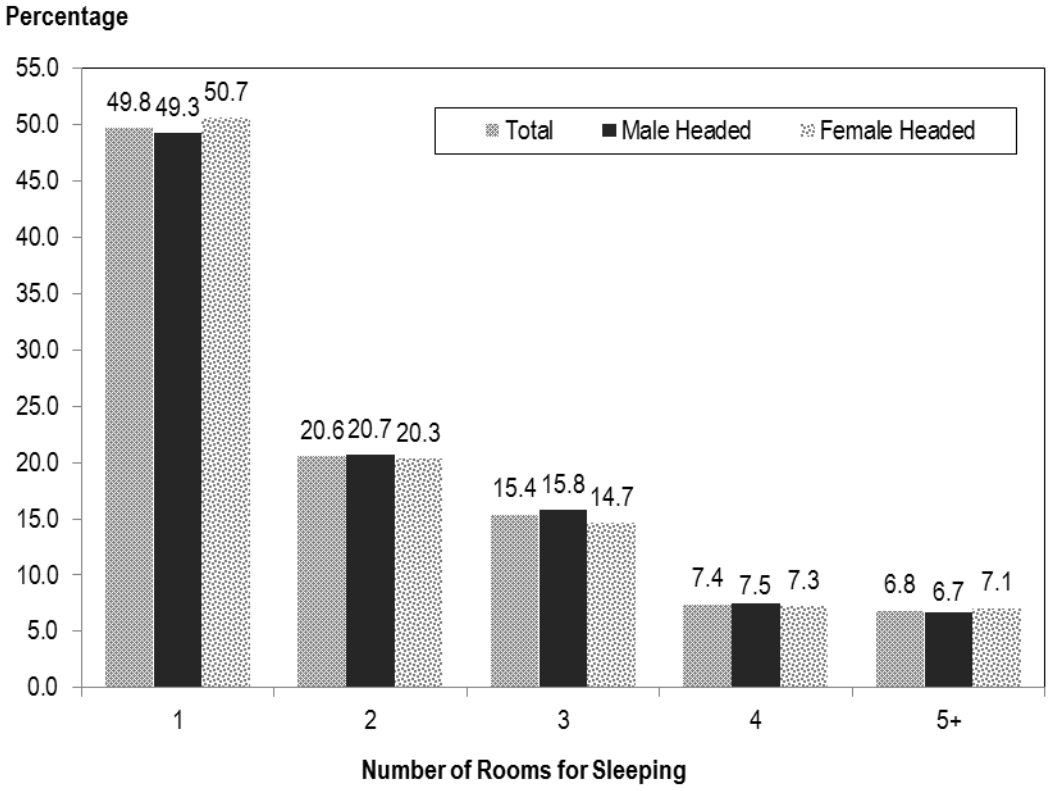


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Number of Rooms for Sleeping: Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Average household size	Total	Number of rooms for sleeping					Average Number of Rooms for Sleeping
			1	2	3	4	5	
Dar es Salaam Region	**3.9**	**1,083,381**	**49.8**	**20.6**	**15.4**	**7.4**	**6.8**	**2.1**
Male headed household	2.9	706,493	49.3	20.7	15.8	7.5	6.7	2.1
Female headed household	5.8	376,888	50.7	20.3	14.7	7.3	7.1	2.1
Kinondoni Municipal	3.9	441,240	55.7	19.5	12.6	6.1	6.1	2.0
Ilala Municipal	4.0	297,750	41.6	22.8	19.9	9.1	6.7	2.2
Temeke Municipal	3.9	344,391	49.2	20.1	15.1	7.7	8.0	2.2

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, 51 percent of private households in Dar es Salaam Region used piped water as the main source of drinking water (19.9 percent had water piped into their houses, 12.8 percent piped into yard and 18.7 percent used public tap). Map 12.1 presents percentage of households that used piped water as their main source of drinking water. The proportion of households using piped water ranged from 38 percent in Ilala Municipal Council to 65 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council.

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Drinking Water; Dar es Salaam 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**
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**19.9**	**12.8**	**18.7**	**19.3**	**7.9**	**0.3**	**78.9**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**6.9**	**8.3**	**0.1**	**21.2**
Male headed	706,493	19.7	12.5	18.3	19.4	8.0	0.3	78.2	4.5	0.3	0.1	1.4	6.9	8.6	0.1	21.9
Female headed	376,888	20.2	13.2	19.5	19.1	7.7	0.3	80.0	3.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	6.9	7.8	0.1	20.0
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	27.4	16.9	20.5	2.6	2.6	0.2	70.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	10.2	16.1	0.2	29.9
Ilala Municipal	297,750	13.6	9.1	15.2	27.0	15.1	0.4	80.4	7.8	0.5	0.2	2.0	3.0	6.2	0.0	19.7
Temeke Municipal	344391	15.7	10.7	19.5	34.1	8.4	0.2	88.6	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	6.0	0.2	0.1	11.4

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households that Used Pipe Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Municipality; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

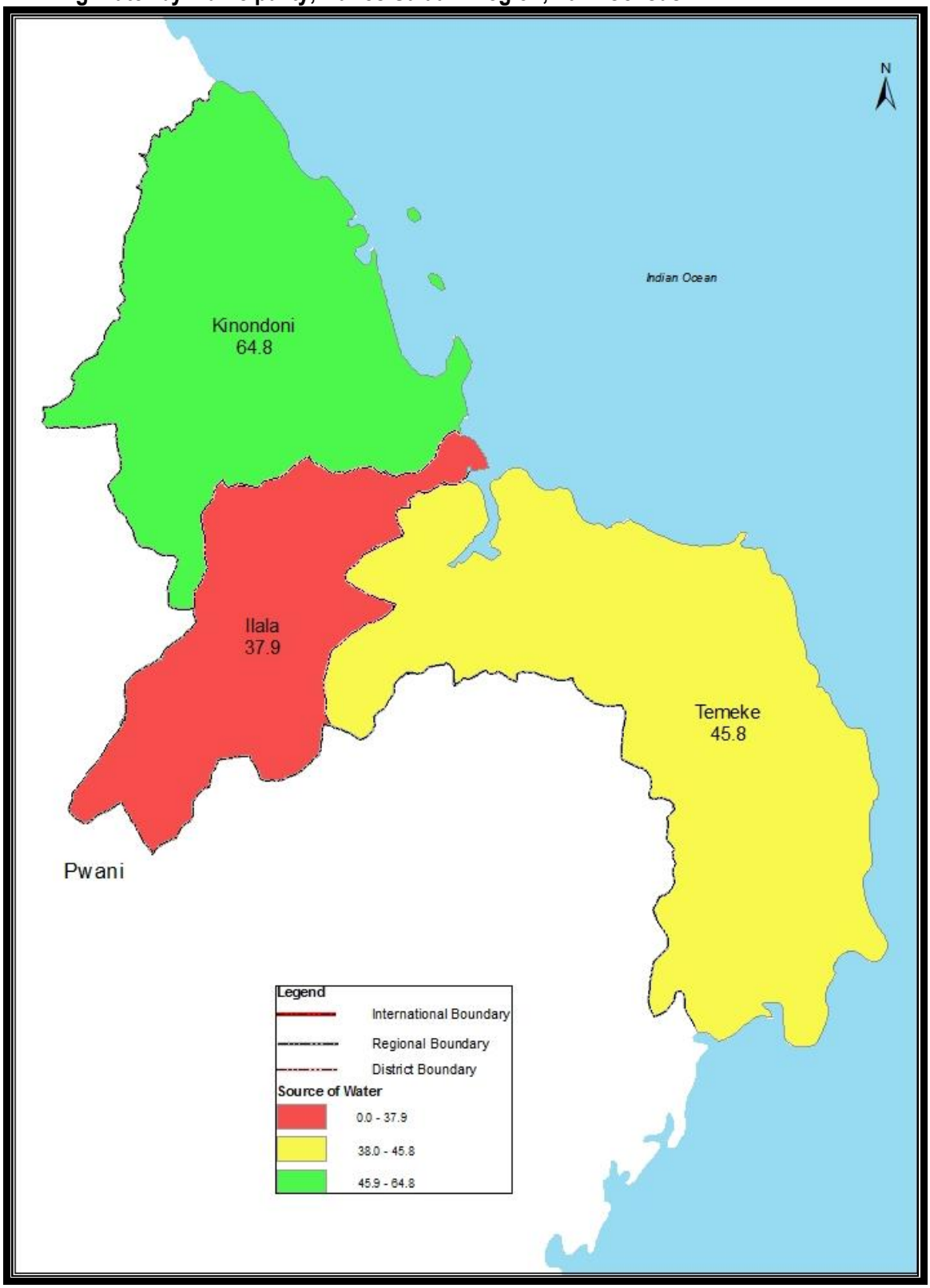
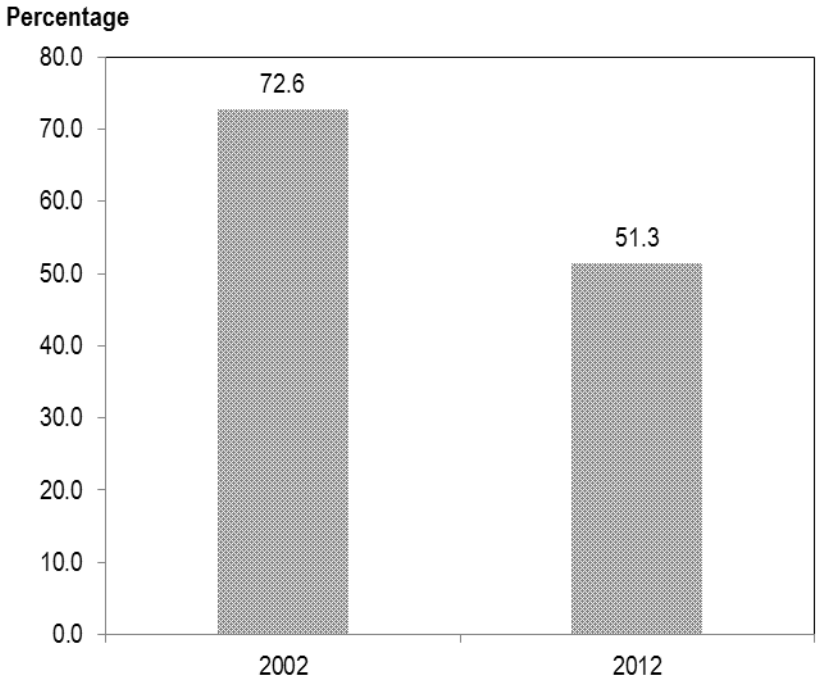


Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as Main Source of Drinking Water and Residence; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002 and 2012 Censuses



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 to modern source of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas)in Dar es Salaam Region.

12.9.1 Source of Energy for Cooking

The percentage distribution of households by residence and main source of energy for cooking is presented in Table 12.9 . The percentage of households using modern sources of energy for cooking was only 11.3 percent in Dar es Salaam. The majority of households (80 percent) reported using wood-fuel (firewood 6.7 percent and charcoal 73.5 percent) as their main source of energy for cooking.

Although the use of charcoal for cooking ranks second in the main sources of fuel for cooking in all districts, its use is relatively small in Ilala Municipal (70.5 percent) compared with other districts (ranging from 71.2 percent in Kinondoni Municipal to 79.1 percent in Temeke Municipal).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Cooking; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Main Source of Energy for Cooking												
		Electricity (TANESCO/ ZECO)	Solar Energy	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Electricity (Wind)	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/Farm Residuals	Animal Residuals	Not Applicable
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**7.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6.7**	**0.3**	**73.5**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.6**
Male headed household	706,493	7.2	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	7.5	0.3	71.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.2
Female headed household	376,888	7.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.3	76.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	7.9	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	7.9	0.3	71.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	1.9
Ilala Municipal	297,750	8.4	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	6.0	0.2	70.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Temeke Municipal	344,391	5.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.2	79.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.5

12.9.2 Source of Energy for Lighting

Table 12.10 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of energy for lighting and district in Dar es Salaam RegionObservation on the table shows that 63.3 percent of all households used electricity (Tanesco/Zesco) as their main sources of energy for lighting followed by kerosene (wick lamp and lantern or chimney) (27 percent).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Main Source of Energy for Lighting; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/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
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**63.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**17.1**	**9.5**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**3.9**
Male headed household	706,493	63.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	16.8	9.0	3.0	0.1	4.1
Female headed household	376,888	62.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	17.7	10.5	2.7	0.1	3.4
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	68.0	0.7	0.1	0.01	0.02	0.0	2.0	15.0	7.5	3.4	0.1	3.3
Ilala Municipal	297,750	61.3	0.9	0.3	0.02	0.0	0.01	2.1	19.6	9.4	2.7	0.1	3.7
Temeke Municipal	344,391	59.0	0.6	0.3	0.02	0.02	0.0	2.7	17.8	12.3	2.5	0.1	4.8

Use of electricity as a source of energy for lighting varies considerably across Municipalities (Map 12.2). Kinondoni Municipal Council had the highest percentage of households using electricity for lighting (68.8 percent) followed by Ilala Municipal Council (62.5 percent).

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

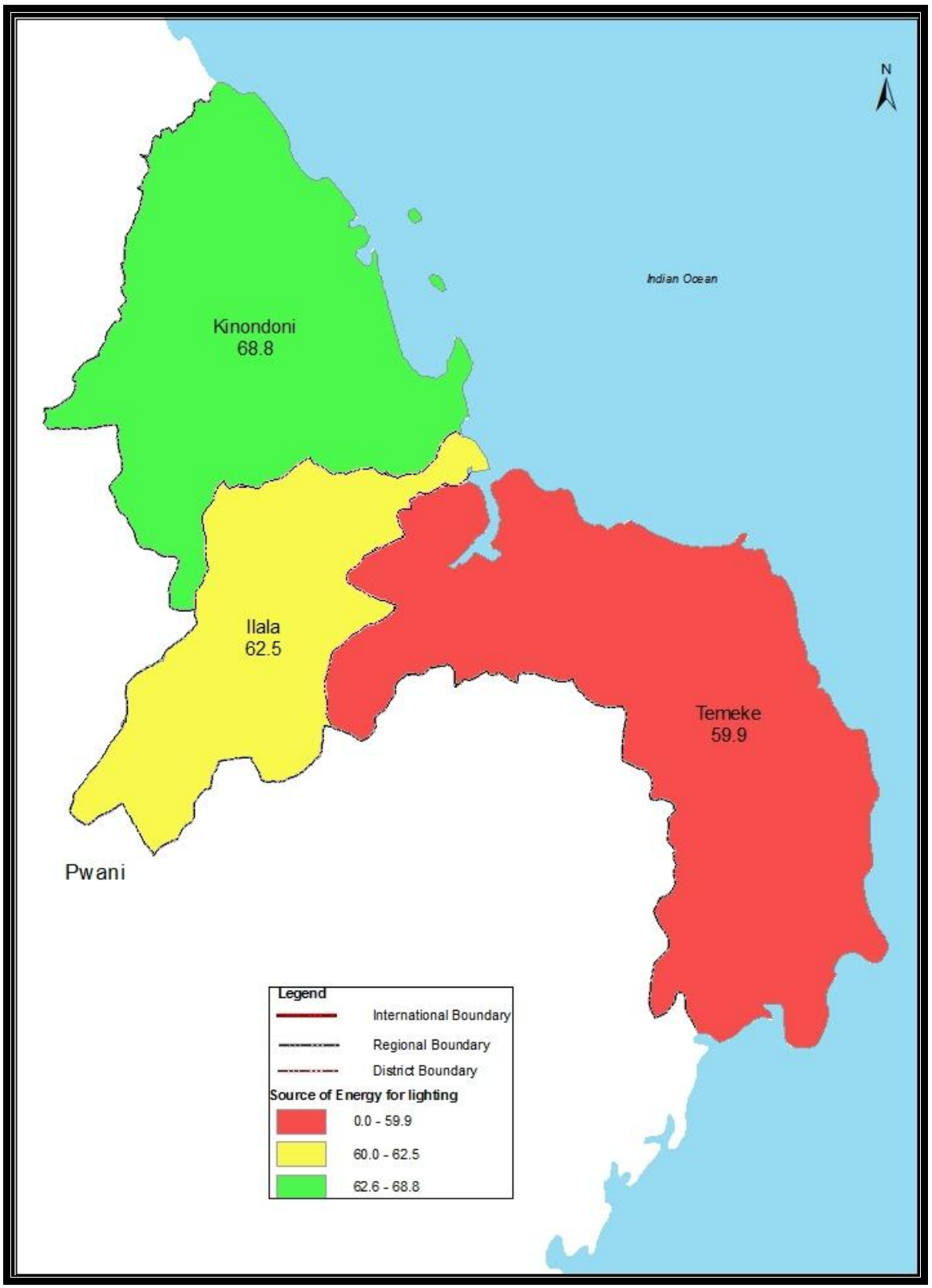
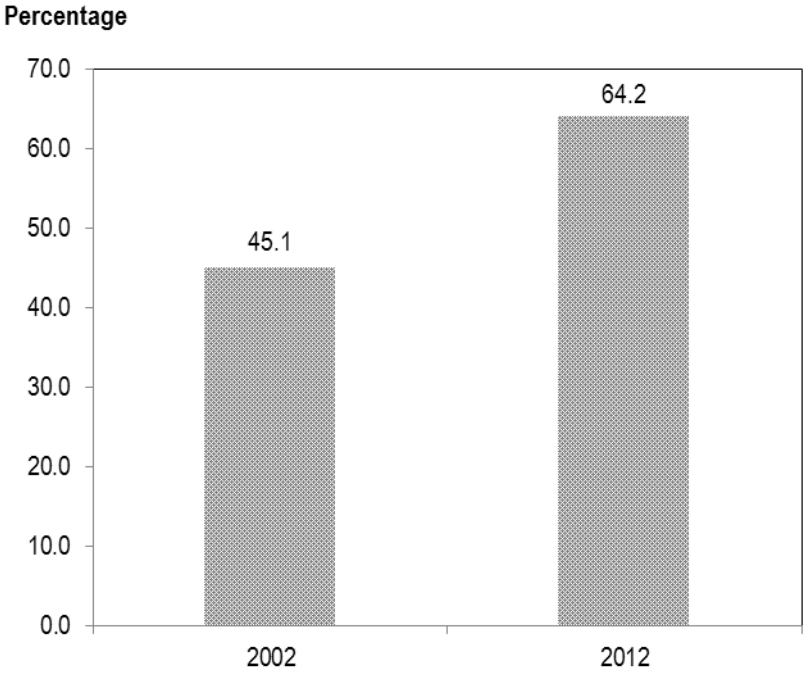


Figure 12.3 indicates that 64.2 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting compared to 45.1 percent in 2002.

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



12.10 Toilet Facility

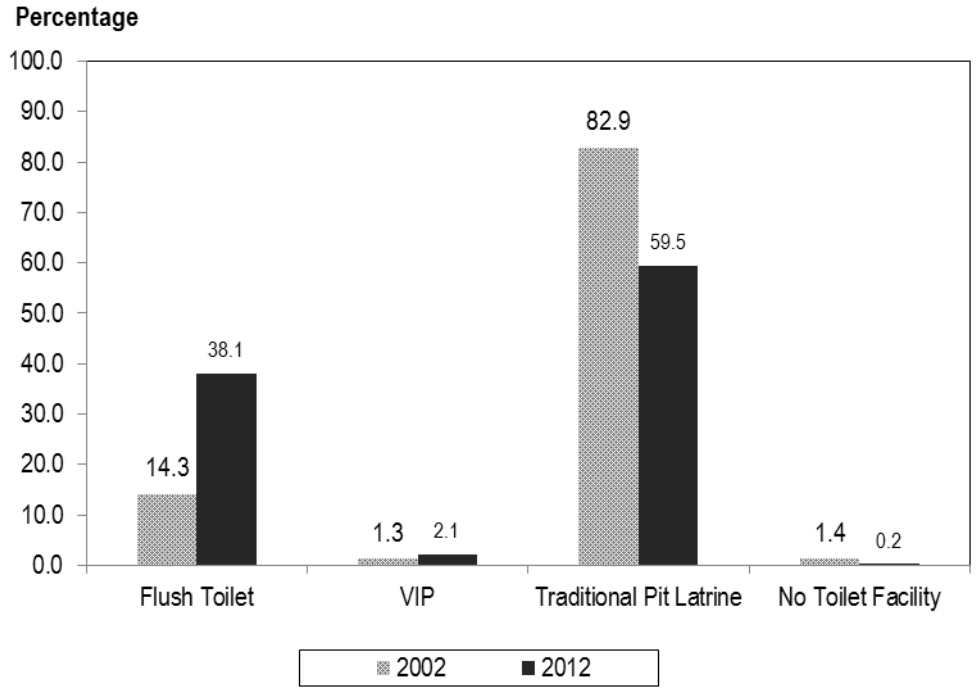
The 2012 PHC also collected information on types of toilet facility used by householdsTable 12.11 presents the percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence and . The table shows that the most common type of toilet facility used by households in Dar es Salaam Region was Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without lid (29.2 percent) followed by Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with lid (22.9 percent) and Flush/Pour to Septic Tank (15.2 percent). 0.2 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region had no toilet facility. The Municipal with the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility is Temeke Municipal (0.3 percent), followed by Kinondoni Municipal (0.2 percent).

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

Region	Total	Main Type of Toilet Facility												
		Improved Toilet Facilities							Non-Improved Toilet Facilities					
		Flush/Pour water to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour water to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour water to Covered Pit	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Composting/ Ecoson Latrine	Total Improved	Flush/Pour water to Somewhere Else	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Non-Improved
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**5.8**	15.2	**14.1**	**2.1**	**22.9**	**29.2**	**0.0**	**89.3**	**3.1**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**10.8**
Male headed household	706,493	5.9	15.3	14.1	2.1	22.7	29.2	0.0	89.3	2.9	4.5	3.0	0.0	0.2	10.6
Female headed household	376,888	5.4	15.2	14.0	2.1	23.1	29.1	0.0	88.9	3.3	4.4	3.0	0.0	0.2	10.9
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	5.3	13.7	10.5	2.1	24.4	32.9	0.0	88.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	0.0	0.2	11.0
Ilala Municipal	297,750	8.7	16.8	15.6	1.8	22.5	24.4	0.0	89.8	2.9	4.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	10.2
Temeke Municipal	344,391	3.8	15.8	17.3	2.4	21.2	28.4	0.0	88.9	3.5	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.3	11.0

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility in Dar es Salaam Region revealed a decrease in the use of traditional pit latrines from 82.9 percent in 2002 to 59.5 percent in 2012 while households with flush toilets increased from fourteen (14.3) percent to 38.1 percent in the same period.

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility; Dar es Salaam Region 2002 and 2012 Censuses



12.11 Refuse Disposal

Percent distribution of households by type of refuse disposal in Dar es Salaam Region is presented in Table 12.12. The results shows that about 26 percent of the private households reported regularly collected as the main method of refuse disposal, followed by other dumping methods (21.6 percent).

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

Municipal/Council	Total	Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Other Dumping
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**25.9**	**17.0**	**16.9**	**1.7**	**16.9**	**21.6**
Male headed household	706,493	25.5	16.3	17.6	1.7	17.4	21.6
Female headed household	376,888	26.8	18.2	15.8	1.7	16.0	21.5
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	26.8	24.7	16.2	2.1	11.3	18.9
Ilala Municipal	297,750	27.0	12.9	20.5	1.1	22.1	16.4
Temeke Municipal	344,391	23.9	10.5	14.8	1.7	19.6	29.5

12.12 Ownership of Assets

The question on ownership of specified assets aimed at establishing indicators for poverty monitoring. Table 12.13 indicates that mobile phone was the most commonly owned households asset. It was owned by about 90 percent of all private households, followed by radio (67.9 percent), and television (53 percent).

The 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 (91.2 percent) than female headed households (86.2 percent). Likewise, radios were owned by 72.1 percent of male headed households compared with 60 percent of female headed households. It was further observed that although bicycles were owned by 12.7 percent of all private households, the asset was not common among female headed households (7.7 percent) compared with male headed households (15.3 percent).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Residence and Ownership of Assets: Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Radio	Telephone (Land Line)	Mobile Phone	Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle/ Vespa
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	67.9	2.6	89.5	12.7	8.2	4.6
Male headed household	706,493	72.1	2.8	91.2	15.3	9.1	5.5
Female headed household	376,888	60.0	2.4	86.2	7.7	6.4	2.8
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	66.8	2.4	90.1	11.6	7.8	4.0
Ilala Municipal	297,750	69.9	4.0	90.2	14.5	11.5	5.8
Temeke Municipal	344,391	67.6	1.8	88.0	12.5	5.8	4.3

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

Municipal/Council	Total	Tricycle (Guta)	Tri motorcycle (Bajaji)	Television	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Refrigerator/ Freezer
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	0.4	0.8	53.0	37.4	20.6	11.8
Male headed household	706,493	0.4	0.9	54.5	37.5	21.7	12.1
Female headed household	376,888	0.3	0.7	50.2	37.2	18.7	11.3
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	0.4	1.2	55.9	39.8	17.5	11.2
Ilala Municipal	297,750	0.4	0.6	53.9	40.7	23.2	16.8
Temeke Municipal	344,391	0.3	0.6	48.5	31.4	22.4	8.3

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

Municipal/Council	Total	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	Computer /Laptop	Internet Facility	Plough
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**28.5**	**10.5**	**9.7**	**0.2**
Male headed household	706,493	28.6	11.4	10.4	0.3
Female headed household	376,888	28.2	9.0	8.4	0.2
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	30.1	10.2	10.6	0.2
Ilala Municipal	297,750	32.4	14.0	10.0	0.2
Temeke Municipal	344,391	22.9	7.9	8.1	0.3

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

Municipal/Council	Total	Power tiller	Hand hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Donkey/ Camel	House	Land/ Farm
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**0.3**	**20.4**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**33.3**	**23.8**
Male headed household	706,493	0.3	21.7	4.8	0.2	0.2	33.7	25.1
Female headed household	376,888	0.3	17.9	3.3	0.2	0.2	32.6	21.4
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	0.3	18.3	3.2	0.1	0.2	29.1	21.9
Ilala Municipal	297,750	0.4	24.6	5.1	0.2	0.3	38.8	25.9
Temeke Municipal	344,391	0.3	19.5	4.9	0.2	0.2	34.0	24.5

12.13 Social Security Schemes

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

According to the 2012 PHC, 15 percent of all private households in Dar es Salaam region had at least one member in a social security scheme. National Social Security Fund (NSSF) was the most popular social security schemes with 8 percent of households reporting to have at least one member of their household registered in that scheme.

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Householdsby Residence and Membership of Social Security Scheme: Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHF/CHF	Other Fund
Dar es Salaam Region	**14.9**	**8.0**	**0.12**	**2.7**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**3.9**	**0.9**
Kinondoni Municipal	17.1	9.5	0.13	3.6	2.2	0.4	0.5	4.0	1.0
Ilala Municipal	15.1	8.0	0.14	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.4	4.5	1.0
Temeke Municipal	11.8	6.2	0.10	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.7

Chapter Thirteen

Agriculture and Livestock

13.1 Introduction

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

13.2 Households Engaged in Agriculture

Table 13.1 presents the number of households engaged in crop production and the types of crops grown by rural and urban during the 2011/12 agricultural year. A total of 75,948 out of 1,083,381 households in the region (equivalent to seven 7 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities. Most of these households were in Kinondoni Municipal Council (27,437 households).

It was further revealed that proportion of households involved in agriculture municipal ranged from six percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council to eight percent in Ilala Municipal Council.

Table 13.1: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Municipal Council During 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Engaged in Agriculture	Percentage of Households Engaged in Agriculture
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,381**	**75,948**	**7.0**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,240	27,437	6.2
Ilala Municipal	297,750	23,401	7.9
Temeke Municipal	344,391	25,110	7.3

Results show that the overwhelming majority of the agricultural households (43,441 households) were engaged in growing other crops during the 2011/2012 agricultural year followed by maize growing (39,662 households) as Table 13.2 depicts.

Table 13.2: Total Number of Households Engaged in Agricultural Activities during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Agriculture
Dar es Salaam Households	**1,083,322**
Engaged in Agriculture	**75,948**
Crop types	
Household Grows Maize	39,662
Household Grows Paddy	22,430
Household Grows Cassava	33,849
Household Grows Banana	13,962
Household Grows Other Crops	43,441

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 region.

13.3 Livestock and Poultry

The livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Dar es Salaam 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 as of the Census night. It was revealed that out of 1,083,322 households in Dar-es-salaam, about 8 percent (84,650 households) were keeping at least one type of livestock.

Furthermore, it was noted that the District with the largest number of households involved in livestock keeping was Kinondoni Municipal Council (35,829 households equivalent to 8.1 percent) and the municipal with the smallest number of households was Temeke Municipal Council (22,150 households, equivalent to 6.4 percent).

Table 13.3: Households Keeping Livestock by Municipal Council during 2011/12 Agriculture Year; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,322**	**84,650**	**7.8**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,183	35,829	8.1
Ilala Municipal	297,748	26,671	9.0
Temeke Municipal	344,391	22,150	6.4

The number of households that reared cattle or sheep or goats or poultry in Dar es Salaam byMunicipal during the 2011/12 agricultural year. Poultry was kept by the largest number of households compared to other types of livestock.

Table 13.4: Total Number of Households Keeping Livestock during 2011/12 Agricultural Year; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Characteristics	Household Engaged in Raising Livestock
Dar es Salaam Households	**1,083,322**
Engaged in Raising Livestock	**84,650**
Type of Livestock	
Cattle	10,836
Goats	12,964
Sheep	2,057
Poultry	77,166

Note:

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

Table 13.5 presents the total number of cattle, goats, sheep and poultry kept by households by Districts and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012. Dar-es-salaam had a total of 272,937 cattle, out of which 191,990 cattle (70 percent) were kept in male headed households and 80,947 (30 percent) were kept in female headed households.

Moreover, the total number of sheep in Dar-es-salaam as of the Census night was 17,043, of which 80 percent (13,596 sheep) were kept in male headed households and 20 percent (3,447 sheep) were kept in female headed households.

The table further reveals that 78 percent of goats (160,367 goats) in Dar-es-salaam were kept in male headed households, while 22 percent of goats were kept in female headed households. Out of the 1,957,649 poultry owned by households, 75 percent (1,460,026 poultry) were kept in male headed households and the remaining 25 percent (497,623 poultry) were kept in female headed households. In general, male headed households kept more livestock than female headed households.

Table 13.5: Total Number of Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Poultry Owned by District and Male or Female headed households as of 26th August 2012

Municipal/Council	Total				Male Headed households				Female Headed Households			
	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
Dar es Salaam Region	**272,937**	**160,367**	**17,043**	**1,957,649**	**191,990**	**125,249**	**13,596**	**1,460,026**	**80,947**	**35,118**	**3,447**	**497,623**
Kinondoni Municipal	141,967	84,039	8,745	816,832	109,540	66,892	6,872	612,342	32,427	17,147	1,873	204,490
Ilala Municipal	73,013	42,621	4,142	694,875	35,633	30,785	3,448	514,018	37,380	11,836	694	180,857
Temeke Municipal	57,957	33,707	4,156	445,942	46,817	27,572	3,276	333,666	11,140	6,135	880	112,276

13.4 Fish Farming

Fish farming, as an economic activity is not commonly practiced in Tanzania. Table 13.6 presents the total number of households involved in fish farming as of Census night in Dar es Salaam Region.The results show that out of 1,083,322 households, only 1,788 households (0.2 percent) were involved in fish farming practices.

Table 13.6: Households Involved in Fish Farming by District; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 Census

Municipal/Council	Total Number of Households	Households Involved in Fish Farming	Percentage of Households Engaged in Fish Farming
Dar es Salaam Region	**1,083,322**	**1,788**	**0.2**
Kinondoni Municipal	441,183	682	0.2
Ilala Municipal	297,748	496	0.2
Temeke Municipal	344,391	610	0.2

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL **PHCF 2**

FORM NO. ☐☐ **OF** ☐☐

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE

A: IDENTIFICATION

Region …… District…….. Ward/Shehia……..... Village/Street ……..... **EA** **HOUSEHOLD NO.**

☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

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		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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.	Where do you spend most of your time during a day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12		MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	Yes	No	Cleft Palate / Spinal befida / 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					

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			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

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 Martenal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURE

(28) 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

☐

(29) Which of the following crops did the household grow?

	Yes	No
Maize	1	2
Paddy	1	2
Cassava	1	2
Banana	1	2
Other Crops	1	2

LIVESTOCK

(30) 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

☐

(31) How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night?
IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"

Cattle					
Goats					
Sheeps					
Poultry					

FISH FARMING

(32) Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?

Yes = 1
No = 2

☐

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 remitance 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

PHCF 3

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

LONG QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM NO. ☐☐ OF ☐☐

A: IDENTIFICATION

Region …… ☐☐ District…… ☐☐ Ward/Shehia…… ☐☐☐ Village/Street …… ☐☐ EA ..... ☐☐☐ **HOUSEHOLD NO.** ☐☐☐

B: ALL PERSONS

No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELFCARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	'(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2		☐	☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box ☐

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 befida	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						Father Mother			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

No.	D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE					E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)? 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	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly…. Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly…. Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK					
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1						M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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

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

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS ☐☐

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

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	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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? (50)		How is the household refuse disposed of? (51)		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 (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)
☐		☐	Cattle ☐☐☐☐☐ Goats ☐☐☐☐☐ Sheep ☐☐☐☐☐ Poultry ☐☐☐☐☐	☐

	Yes		No
Maize	1		2
Paddy	1		2
Cassava	1		2
Banana	1		2
Other Crops	1		2

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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 ☐

	M	F
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?		

60) 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 ☐

61) Have you or anyone in this household received remitance 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	

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 ☐ 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 Fund	=8	

K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males ☐☐☐

Females ☐☐☐

Total ☐☐☐☐

DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED Day ☐☐ Month ☐☐

NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____

DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE Day ☐☐ Month ☐☐