



The United Republic of Tanzania

Disability Monograph

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

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

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This map of Tanzania displays its administrative regions and major geographical features. The regions shown are Kagera, Mara, Arusha, Simiyu, Mwanza, Geita, Shinyanga, Kilimanjaro, Manjara, Tanga, Singida, Dodoma, Morogoro, Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Katavi, Tabora, Kigoma, Rukwa, Mbeya, Iringa, Lindi, Njombe, Ruvuma, and Mtwara. Major lakes include Lake Victoria, Lake Kivu, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa, Lake Malawi, Lake Malindi, and Lake Pemba. The map also shows the Indian Ocean to the east and the borders of neighboring countries: Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Mozambique, and Kenya. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies the symbols for international and regional boundaries. An inset map in the bottom right corner shows the islands of Pemba and Unguja, with their respective administrative regions labeled: Kaskazini Pemba, Kusini Pemba, Kaskazini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, and Kusini Unguja.

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 others, 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 services delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

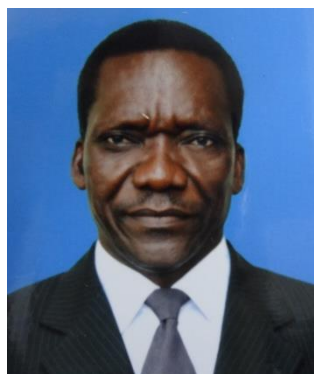
The 2012 PHC was unique as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known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

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 the government leaders at all levels, particularly the Minister for Finance; Minister of State, President's Office, Finance, Economy and Development Planning, Zanzibar; Members of Parliament; Members of House of Representatives; Councillors; Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners; Field Assistants; Enumerators; Supervisors; 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 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 and Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. Their commitment and dedication made significant contributions to the overall efficiency of the census operations. We would also like to convey our appreciation to all other Government Officials who worked tirelessly to ensure successful implementation of the 2012 Population and Housing Census.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "M. Pinda".

Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP),
Prime Minister, United Republic of Tanzania



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Seif Ali Iddi".

Hon. Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi (MP and MHR),
Second Vice President, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

This Disability Monograph provides in-depth analysis of the level, trend and pattern of disability in Tanzania. Specifically, it analyses and provides information on albinism and difficulties in the domains of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and other difficulties using indicators based on data from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Where data allows, comparisons are made with estimates from previous censuses, other sources as well as with other countries. The information is presented at national level then disaggregated by the area of Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, rural and urban. It is also disaggregated by the 30 administrative regions in the country (25 in Tanzania Mainland and 5 in Tanzania Zanzibar). Important findings from the report are summarized below:

Chapter one describes the background, overview of census questions and changes since 2002, concepts and definitions and the quality of data.

Chapter two gives information on prevalence of persons with disability and marital status in Tanzania. At the national level 9.3 percent of the population aged 7 years and above had some form of activity limitation. Prevalence was higher on the Tanzania Mainland (9.3 percent) compared to Tanzania Zanzibar (7.3 percent) and was also higher in rural areas 9.9 percent than in urban areas 7.8 percent. It also appeared that the Prevalence across regions ranged from 4.3 percent in Manyara to 15 percent in Mara region. Also presents that more than fifty percent (56.3 percent) of persons with disability in Tanzania were married or living together, 29.1 percent had never been married and 10.3 percent were widowed. Majority (44.1 percent) of the older persons with disability (65 years or above) were married. This was followed by those widowed (39.1 percent) and the never married (6.9 percent).

Chapter three gives information on the education of person with disability. Out of 3,450,986 persons with disability aged 5 years and above, 2,228,280 (64.6 percent) were literate. The literacy rate of persons with disability in urban areas (81.3 percent) was higher compared with that of rural areas (58.7 percent). The literacy level among females without disability in Tanzania was higher (72.5 percent) compared with that of females with disability (60.9 percent). On the other hand literacy rate for males without disability was higher (83.2 percent) than that of males with disability (76.4 percent). There was a slight difference in literacy rate between Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland.

Results show that it was 51.5 percent of children with disability who were attending school compared with 52.7 percent of children without disability. Furthermore results indicate that children with disability who were attending school in Tanzania Mainland were 51.3 percent compared with 52.4 percent of children without disability. In Tanzania Zanzibar 60.0 percent of children with disability were attending school compared to 62.7 of children without disability.

Chapter four indicates that 70.2 percent of persons with disability in Tanzania were currently employed. The proportion of employed females (35.7 percent) was almost equal to that of males (34.5 percent). The situation was different in Tanzania Zanzibar where by only 49.9 percent of persons with disability were currently employed with 28.7 percent of males and 21.3 percent of females.

Results show that 67.1 percent of persons with disability in Tanzania were employed in the Agriculture, Commercial and Food Crops activities. Females (70.3 percent) were more involved in the above mentioned economic activity than males (63.8 percent).

Chapter five indicates that proportion of households headed by males with disability was 68.3 percent of all household headed by persons with disability. Females with disability headed the remaining 31.7 percent of the households. Also the proportion of household using electricity (Tanesco/Zeco) is lower among households headed by persons with disabilities than those headed by persons without disability (14.7 percent 20.1 presents respectively).

Summary of Key Indicators

Indicator	Number	Percentage
Prevalence Rate for Persons of Age 7 Years or Above		
Tanzania		
Both Sexes	3,157,516	9.3
Male	1,487,595	9.1
Female	1,669,921	9.4
Tanzania Mainland		
Both Sexes	3,084,091	9.3
Male	1,453,367	9.1
Female	1,630,724	9.5
Tanzania Zanzibar		
Both Sexes	73,425	7.3
Male	34,228	7.1
Female	39,197	7.4
Disability by Severity		
Some Difficulty	1,663,024	74.1
A lot of Difficulty	408,963	18.2
Unable	172,616	7.7
Marital Status (Person with Disability)		
Married	1,205,906	50.3
Never Married	697,102	29.1
Living Together	143,877	6.0
Separated	27,375	1.1
Divorced	75,294	3.1
Widowed	247,360	10.3
Current Economic Activity (Person with Disability)		
Employed	1,621,206	66.8
Unemployed	83,939	3.5
Inactive	720,048	29.7
Household Amenities(Main Source of Energy for Lighting)		
Kerosene	632,864	63.3
Electricity	163,478	16.4
Torch/Rechargeable Lamp	135,363	13.5
Others	67,340	6.7
Membership to Social Security Schemes (Person with Disability)		
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	1,188,258	5.6
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	360,403	1.6
Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	86,643	0.3
Parastatal Pensions Fund (PPF)	145,474	0.7
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	398,181	1.8
Local Authorities Pension Fund (LAPF)	81,256	0.4

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List of Abbreviations

AU	-	African Union
DfID	-	Department for International Development
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTU	-	Demographic Training Unit
EAC	-	East African Community
ESCAP	-	Economic and Social Council Commission for Asia and Pacific
FYDP	-	Five Year Development Plan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
IRR	-	Index of Relative Representative
JICA	-	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
LTPP	-	Long Term Perspective Plan
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MKUKUTA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Development
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
PWDS	-	People with Disabilities
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
TDV	-	Tanzania Development Vision
TDS	-	Tanzania Disability Survey
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania
US	-	United States
USA	-	United States of America
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	-	World Health Organization
ZSRGRP	-	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Overview

This chapter describes the census background, disability questions used for 2002 and 2012 censuses, definitions of concepts, data quality and organization of monograph itself.

1.2 Census Background

Since early 1990 disability has been a subject in the international forums. In 1993 the United Nations (UN) adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disability and in 2006 UN adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability.

The need for disability statistics is not a new phenomenon. Studies have been conducted worldwide and recommendations made for governments to design policies that address the needs of persons with disability.

The UN “Global Context of Disability by March 11, 2010”(UN, 2011) showed that, there were at least 650 million people with disability in the world of whom 400 million live in developing countries. The report further states that if all these people lived together they would make up the third largest country in the world, a country about equal in size of European Union. This country would be characterized by extreme poverty, illiteracy and unemployment to name but a few.

This observation is also echoed by the World Report on Disability (WHO, 2011) which reveals that more than 650 million people in the world in 2011 experienced disability. The report further proposed practical solutions to overcome barriers to health care, rehabilitation, education, employment and support services and create an enabling environment for persons with disabilities to prosper. This global perspective paints a general picture of the status of persons with disability and calls for national governments to respond to the needs and challenges faced by persons with disability. Tanzania has ratified the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and proceeded to put in place the National Disability Policy (2004) and the Persons with Disabilities Act (2010). Key recommendations of the policy include:

- Strengthen the existing basic health services,

- Develop a mechanism to ensure early intervention,
- Provide a conducive environment for the practice of inclusive education,
- Improve skills training and facilities for persons with disability,
- Provide work tools and seed money to enable persons with disability establish income generating projects,
- Take measures to ensure that public buildings and facilities are accessible,
- Provide institutional care to eligible persons with disability and create awareness for families to care for relatives with disability.

The 2012 Census is the second in the history of Tanzania to include questions on disability, the first was that of 2002.

1.3 Disability Questions for 2002 and 2012 Censuses

The 2002 Population and Housing Census disability questions were impairment based. The first of two questions asked whether a member of the household had any disability. If the answer was ‘‘yes’’ a second question asked the respondent to state the type of disability he or she had. The questions were general and disability cannot be fully captured through those two simple questions because there are many types of disabilities and each type of disability has degrees of severity. The 2002 questions lacked clarity and therefore may have resulted in missing out or excluding others.

The 2012 Population and Housing Census questions asked about albinism and difficulties in the domains of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and other difficulties. Persons with disability were graded on a three point scales of severity: ‘‘some difficulty’’ ‘‘a lot of difficulty’’ and ‘‘cannot do at all’’. As can be noted the 2012 approach in questions was different from that of 2002 census. The new approach (derived from the work of Washington Group on Disability Statistics) reflects recent developments in the understanding and measurement of disability and is believed to provide internationally comparable data and a better description of disability in a population. Persons were more willing to report having a ‘‘difficulty’’ than having a ‘‘disability’’. This measure is more inclusive and measures the consequences of these difficulties on various aspects of person’s lives such as education, employment, household characteristics, access to services and social inclusion (NBS, 2008). It is important to note that albinism is recognized as a disability in Tanzania and is therefore included as such in this analysis.

1.4 Concepts and Definitions

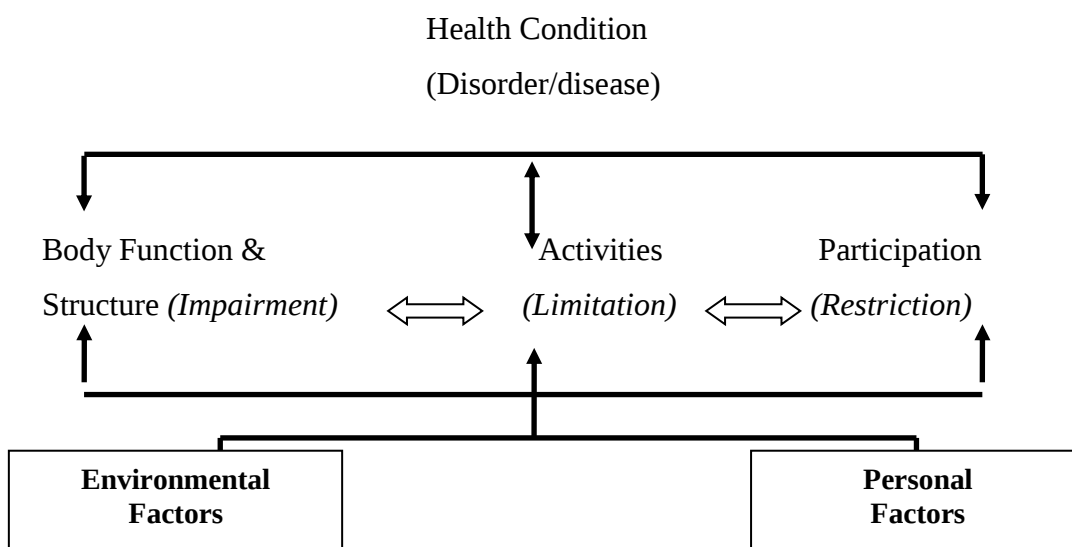
1.4.1 Concepts

Disability is conceptualized by two models, the medical and social models of disability (Barron and Amerena, 2006). The medical model of disability says that people are disabled by their impairment or differences. Under the medical model these impairments or differences should be fixed or changed by medical or other treatment even when the impairment or difference does not cause pain or illness. The medical model looks at what is considered wrong with a person not what a person needs. It creates low expectations and leads to people losing independence, choice and control in their own life.

People with disability developed the social model of disability (Shakespeare and Watson, 1997) because the medical model did not explain the personal experience of disability or help to develop more inclusive ways of living. The social model of disability says that disability is caused by the way the society is organized rather than a person's impairment or difference. It looks at ways of removing barriers that restrict life choices of people with disabilities. When the barriers are removed, people with disabilities can be independent and equal in the society with choice and control over their own lives.

The census methodology on capturing disability issues is based on the International Classification on Functioning, disability and healthy (ICF) issued by WHO in 2001.

Figure 1. 1: Interactions between the Parts of Components of ICF.



1.4.2 Definitions

According to ICF persons with disability are defined as those persons who are at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing limitations in performing specific tasks or participation in activities. Such persons may not experience limitations in specifically measured tasks, such as bathing or dressing or participation activities, such as working because the necessary adaptations have been made at the person or environmental levels. Yet these persons would still be considered to be at a greater risk of limitations in activities and or participation than the general population because of the presence of limitations in basic activity functioning.

The WHO (PAHO and WHO, 2006), defines disability as a generic term that includes impairments in body functions and structures, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It includes the negative aspects of the inter-action between an individual (with a health condition) and his context (environmental and personal factors).

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) persons with disabilities include those who have long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The National Policy on Disability (2004) defines a person with disability as an individual whose prospects of obtaining and retaining employment are greatly reduced due to known physical, mental or social factors. This analytical report adopts all the definitions.

1.5 Data Quality

According to the 2012 PHC Tanzania had 34,075,839 people of age 7 years and above in private household of whom, 3,157,516 were persons with disability (pwd) (9.3 percent). This prevalence is higher than that of 2008 disability survey which recorded a prevalence of 7.8 percent and yet higher than that of 2002 Census which was 2.0 percent. The significant changes in disability levels from 2002, 2008 and 2012 are likely not to have been caused by changes in the society but due to limitations which affect the quality of data collected. These limitations include differences in the definition of disability, different methods of data collection, poor infrastructure and attitudes of respondents and knowledge of enumerators. The 2002 PHC questions for example were impairment based while those of 2012 followed activity limitations and functioning approach. Due to differences in the understanding of

disability and attitudes of respondents some impairments and activity limitations may or may not constitute a problem worth recording. Poor infrastructure is yet another area that may affect data quality as some remote areas could not be reached. Training of enumerators is important to enable them perform their work effectively. However a few days training may not be enough for enumerators without previous experience in disability issues to acquire the required competence. It is important to note here that census questions did not ask about the causes of disability. Equally data for children with disabilities aged 0-7 years is not available because according to Washington Group on Disability Statistics of this age group cannot fully explain the difficulties in the substantive domains.

The UN Economic and Social Council Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP, 2009) indicated that in many countries, disability data collection is at an early stage of development and that available data revealed that wide disparities exist in the region. In Africa South of Sahara, the prevalence of disability in selected countries shows the same disparity as indicated in chapter two.

The UN believes that the variance is due to differences in definitions of disability, methods of data collection as well as capacity of data collectors. There is no doubt that lack of reliable information impacts negatively on the planning for the provision of services to people with disabilities in the country as well as the creation of an enabling environment for the equalization of opportunities.

Despite the limitations mentioned above, the findings generally underscore the disadvantaged position persons with disabilities experience as far as access to basic services is concerned. It is important that planning at all levels should address the needs and challenges faced by people with disabilities.

1.6 Organization of the Monograph

This monograph consists of six chapters. Chapter one describes the background, overview of census questions and changes since 2002, concepts and definitions and data quality. Chapter two looks at disability prevalence by geography, types and severity. Chapter three examines the demographic characteristics of persons with disability in literacy and education. Chapter four describes the economic characteristics of persons with disability namely: usual economic activities, factors limiting the participation of persons with disability in economic activities, employment status, main economic activities and main occupation. Household

characteristics, household size, tenure, headship, assets and amenities are dealt with in chapter five while chapter six deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

1.7 Conclusion

The need for disability statistics cannot be overemphasized. The inclusion of pwds in all spheres of development requires the availability of correct information necessary for planning. For this reason the 2012 PHC disability questions were based on the work of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics which looks at difficulties (rather than impairments) people experienced in the domains of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care and other difficulties.

Both the medical and social model of disability have been examined. This monograph however adopts the ICF concept and definition of disability as encompassing impairments in body function and structures, activity limitation and participation restrictions and the negative aspects of the inter-action between an individual and his/her social environment. The 2012 PHC revealed that Tanzania has a population of 34,075,839 people aged 7 years and above of whom 3,157,516 were persons with disability representing 9.3 percent of the population aged 7 years or above. This prevalence is higher than that of 2008 TDHS which was 7.8 percent and yet higher than 2 percent of 2002 PHC. The changes in disability levels are attributable to limitations which affect data quality. These limitations include differences in the definition of disability, different methods of data collection, poor infrastructure and knowledge of enumerators.

Chapter Two

Prevalence and Distribution of Persons with Disability

2.1 Overview

This chapter provides a picture of prevalence of persons with disability in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland, and Tanzania Zanzibar by rural and urban areas and sex. The chapter also presents distribution of persons with disability, marital status, estimates of disability by type and its severity.

2.2 Prevalence of Disability

Prevalence of disability is the number of persons born with disability or become disabled per 1,000 of the population in the country until a date of census or survey.

According to the 2012 Census 3,157,516 persons (9.3 percent) of the total population in private household in Tanzania aged 7 years or above had different types of disability. In other words, for every 1,000 persons in Tanzania in the year 2012, 93 persons had disability. The prevalence estimate of 9.3 percent was slightly lower than the global prevalence of 10.0 percent estimated by the United Nations. Table 2.1 indicates prevalence rates of disability for selected developed and developing countries.

Table 2.1: Prevalence Rates (%) of Disability for Selected Countries

Country	Year	Rates from Census Data	Country	Year	Rates from Surveys Data
Tanzania	2002	2.0	Tanzania	2008	7.8
Kenya	2007	4.6	Zambia	2006	13.1
Sudan	2008	4.8	Australia	2000	20.0
Ghana	2010	3.0	Ecuador	2005	12.1
Botswana	1991	2.2	Nicaragua	2003	10.3
USA	2000	19.4	New Zealand	1996	20.0
Canada	2001	18.5	Spain	1986	15.0
Brazil	2000	14.5	China	1987	5.0
Uganda	2001	3.5	Netherlands	1986	11.6
Mexico	2000	2.5	Egypt	1996	4.4
India	2001	2.1	Germany	1992	8.4

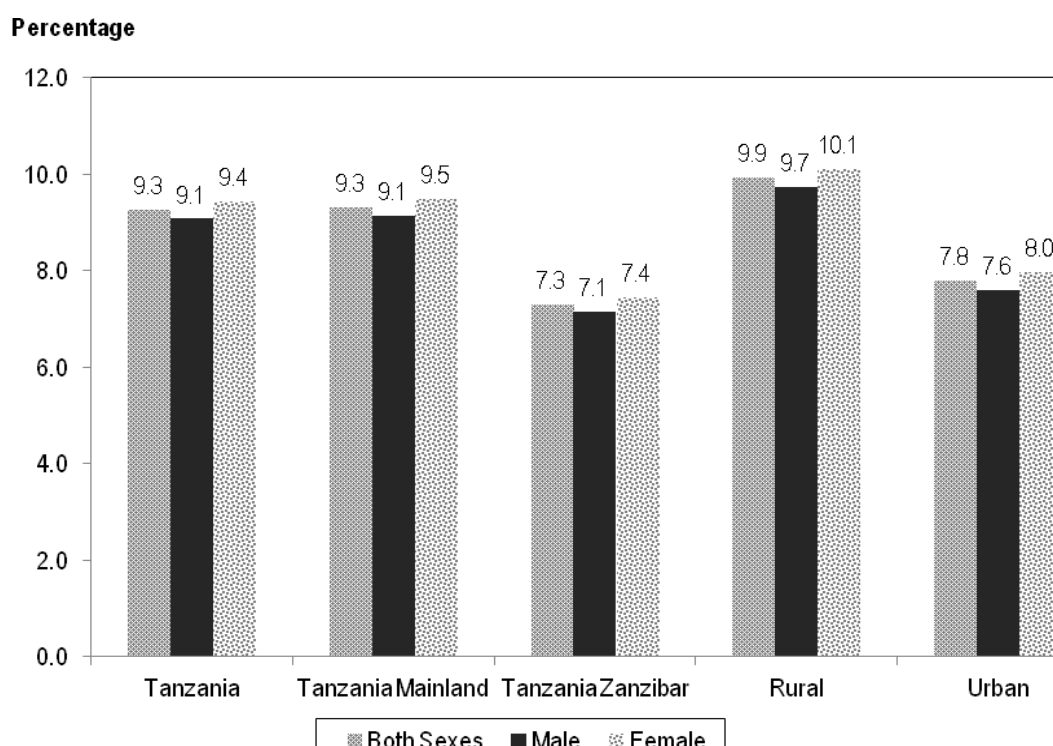
Sources: United Nations Statistics Divisions, IBGB (Brazil), INEC (Nicaragua), INEC (Ecuador), INEGI (Mexico), Statistics New Zealand, INE (Spain), Census of India 2001, SINTEF Health Research (Zambia) 2006

Generally developing countries tend to report lower percentages of persons with disability compared with developed countries. Some common factors leading to higher percentages of persons with disability in developed countries include a relatively high percentage of elderly people and survival rates compared to developing countries.

2.3 Distribution of Persons with Disability by Geographical Area

Figure 2.1 presents prevalence rates of disability for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar by sex. At the national level 9.3 percent of the population aged 7 years and above from private household had some form of activity limitation. The prevalence was higher in Tanzania Mainland (9.3 percent) compared to Tanzania Zanzibar (7.3 percent), and it was also higher in rural areas (9.9 percent) than in urban areas (7.8 percent). Results further show that the proportion of persons with disability was relatively higher among females (9.4 percent) compared with males (9.1 percent).

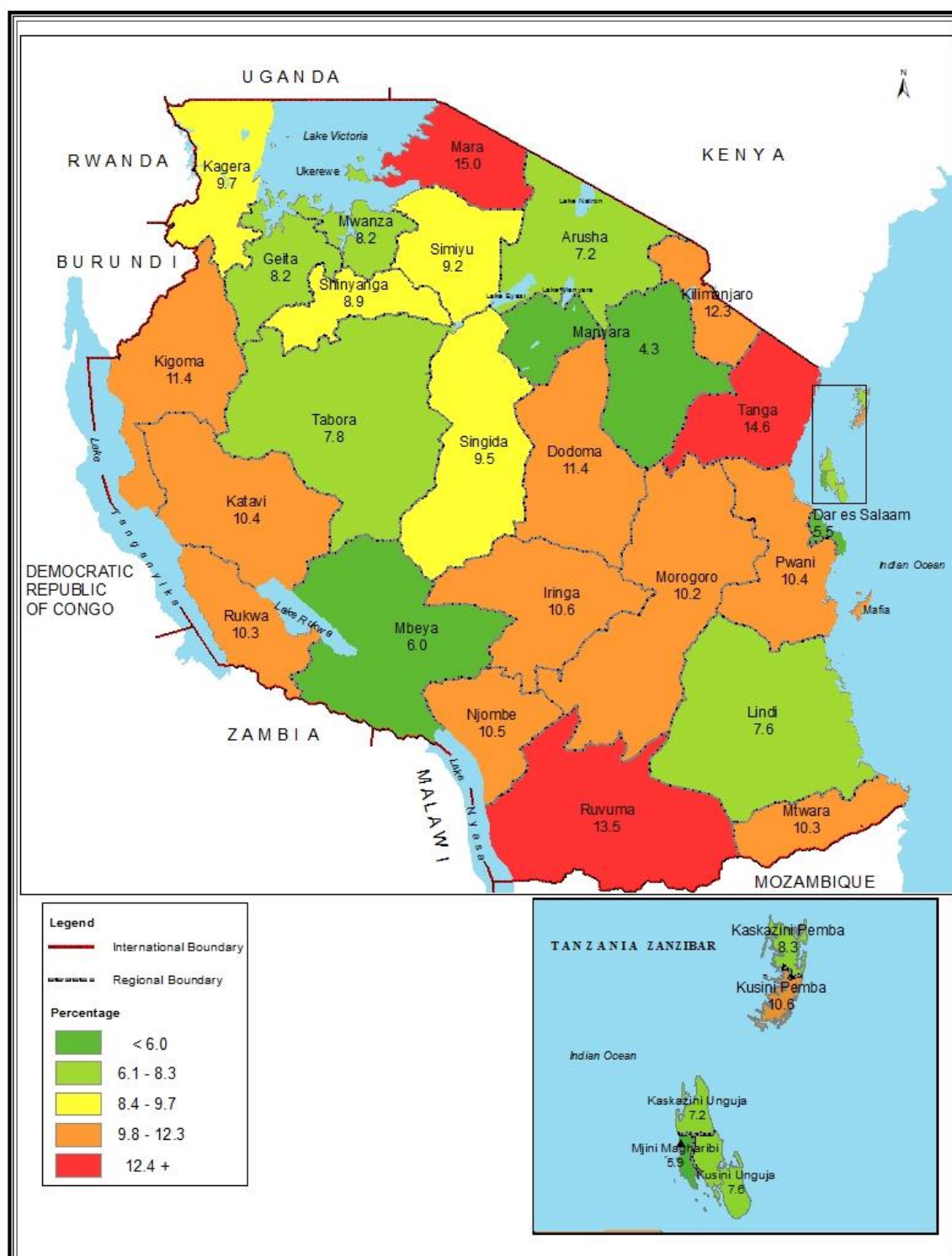
Figure 2. 1: Disability Prevalence Rate for Persons of Age 7 Years or Above by Residence, Rural and Urban Areas and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census



Prevalence of disability varies by regions. The highest disability prevalence rate was recorded in Mara (15.0 percent) followed by Tanga (14.6 percent) and Ruvuma (13.5 percent). On the

other hand, lowest disability prevalence rate was recorded in Manyara (4.3 percent) followed by Dar-es Salaam (5.5 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (5.9 percent).

Map 2. 1: Disability Prevalence Rate (%) for Persons of Age 7 Years or Above with Disability by Region; Tanzania, 2012 Census



2.4 Prevalence Rate of Persons with Disability by Age and Sex

Tables 2.2 to 2.4 present the prevalence rate of persons with disability by age groups and sex in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar for the population aged 7 years and above. Table 2.2 indicates that, in general, disability prevalence rate was higher among older people as compared to young one, varying from 33 percent for persons aged 80 years and above to only 8.3 percent for those aged 7 to 11 years.

Table 2. 2: Prevalence Rate (%) of Persons of Age 7 Years or Above with Disability by Age and Sex; Tanzania; 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population			Prevalence Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,075,839	16,387,574	17,688,265	9.3	9.1	9.4
7-11	6,038,999	3,008,747	3,030,252	8.3	8.4	8.3
12-16	5,308,589	2,652,083	2,656,506	8.3	8.4	8.2
17 - 21	4,332,456	2,024,076	2,308,380	8.1	8.1	8.0
22 - 26	3,576,206	1,610,921	1,965,285	7.9	7.9	7.9
27 - 31	3,204,776	1,458,778	1,745,998	8.0	8.0	8.1
32 - 36	2,603,927	1,252,751	1,351,176	8.2	8.1	8.3
37 - 41	2,203,968	1,061,670	1,142,298	8.6	8.4	8.8
42 - 46	1,593,923	799,438	794,485	9.1	8.8	9.5
47 - 51	1,428,167	664,336	763,831	10.3	9.5	11.1
52 - 56	930,069	477,329	452,740	11.0	10.2	11.8
57 - 61	819,524	399,122	420,402	12.6	11.5	13.6
62 - 66	569,418	288,726	280,692	14.5	13.2	15.9
67 - 71	535,580	250,605	284,975	17.8	16.2	19.3
72 - 76	332,612	165,650	166,962	21.3	19.8	22.7
77 - 81	283,002	130,883	152,119	25.4	23.7	26.9
82+	314,623	142,459	172,164	33.0	31.3	34.5

Table 2. 3: Prevalence Rate (%) of Persons of Age 7 Years or Above with Disability by Age and Sex; Tanzania Mainland 2012 Census.

Age Group	Total Population			Prevalence Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	33,070,387	15,908,612	17,161,775	9.3	9.1	9.5
7-11	5,870,720	2,924,958	2,945,762	8.3	8.4	8.3
12-16	5,148,566	2,572,575	2,575,991	8.3	8.4	8.2
17 - 21	4,195,634	1,961,238	2,234,396	8.1	8.2	8.0
22 - 26	3,463,497	1,560,790	1,902,707	8.0	8.0	8.0
27 - 31	3,113,117	1,418,337	1,694,780	8.1	8.0	8.2
32 - 36	2,528,901	1,217,907	1,310,994	8.2	8.1	8.3
37 - 41	2,136,329	1,030,749	1,105,580	8.6	8.4	8.8
42 - 46	1,545,547	775,583	769,964	9.2	8.8	9.6
47 - 51	1,378,640	642,261	736,379	10.4	9.6	11.2
52 - 56	901,399	461,385	440,014	11.1	10.3	11.9
57 - 61	796,430	386,967	409,463	12.7	11.6	13.7
62 - 66	555,143	280,803	274,340	14.6	13.3	15.9
67 - 71	522,409	244,036	278,373	17.9	16.3	19.3
72 - 76	326,450	162,358	164,092	21.4	19.9	22.8
77 - 81	277,774	128,360	149,414	25.5	23.8	27.0
82+	309,831	140,305	169,526	33.2	31.4	34.6

Table 2. 4: Prevalence Rate (%) of Persons of Age 7 Years or Above with Disability by Age and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Population			Prevalence Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,005,452	478,962	526,490	7.3	7.1	7.5
7-11	168,279	83,789	84,490	6.9	7.0	6.8
12-16	160,023	79,508	80,515	6.8	6.9	6.8
17 - 21	136,822	62,838	73,984	6.6	6.6	6.6
22 - 26	112,709	50,131	62,578	6.4	6.4	6.5
27 - 31	91,659	40,441	51,218	6.5	6.6	6.5
32 - 36	75,026	34,844	40,182	6.6	6.4	6.8
37 - 41	67,639	30,921	36,718	6.9	6.6	7.2
42 - 46	48,376	23,855	24,521	7.3	6.7	7.8
47 - 51	49,527	22,075	27,452	8.1	7.1	8.9
52 - 56	28,670	15,944	12,726	8.5	7.8	9.3
57 - 61	23,094	12,155	10,939	10.2	8.8	11.6
62 - 66	14,275	7,923	6,352	11.1	10.1	12.4
67 - 71	13,171	6,569	6,602	13.9	12.5	15.3
72 - 76	6,162	3,292	2,870	16.6	15.0	18.5
77 - 81	5,228	2,523	2,705	19.2	18.4	20.0
82+	4,792	2,154	2,638	25.0	21.8	27.6

2.5 Types of Disability

The 2012 Population and Housing Census collected information on six types of disability: albinism, seeing, walking, hearing, remembering, self-care and other types of disability.

These were asked through short and long questionnaire with the head of household (or other household respondent) providing information on all members of the household for these questions. The six questions are the questions from Washington Group's Short Set of questions.

Table 2.5 presents the percentage of persons with selected disabilities by region. Results show that, with the exception of albinism, prevalence rates for other type of disabilities was higher in rural than in urban areas. Results further reveal that seeing and walking were the most common type of disabilities reported.

Table 2. 5: Percentage of Persons with Disability by Region and Type of Disability; Tanzania; 2012 Census

Region	Type of Disability						
	Albinism	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Self-Care	Other disability
Tanzania	0.04	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.2
Rural	0.03	2.03	1.09	1.32	1.02	0.83	0.28
Urban	0.04	1.67	0.67	0.89	0.65	0.51	0.11
Tanzania Mainland	0.04	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.2
Dodoma	0.05	2.05	1.10	1.13	0.87	0.78	0.39
Arusha	0.04	1.15	0.54	0.76	0.44	0.40	0.16
Kilimanjaro	0.05	3.01	1.07	1.82	1.30	0.90	0.43
Tanga	0.03	2.27	1.01	1.36	0.97	0.74	0.01
Morogoro	0.04	2.28	1.10	1.38	1.09	0.83	0.39
Pwani	0.04	3.67	1.55	2.00	1.56	0.94	0.36
Dar es Salaam	0.04	1.67	0.59	0.71	0.52	0.38	0.01
Lindi	0.04	3.05	1.34	1.47	1.32	1.21	0.02
Mtwara	0.04	3.24	1.41	1.67	1.58	1.29	0.44
Ruvuma	0.04	1.54	0.92	1.18	1.04	0.98	0.35
Iringa	0.04	2.28	1.19	1.69	1.17	0.87	0.51
Mbeya	0.03	1.97	1.01	1.41	1.12	0.77	0.01
Singida	0.04	2.15	1.15	1.56	1.06	1.12	0.02
Tabora	0.04	1.47	0.83	1.03	0.74	0.65	0.27
Rukwa	0.03	1.60	0.93	1.10	0.96	0.77	0.34
Kigoma	0.03	1.60	0.96	1.31	1.03	0.76	0.38

Shinyanga	0.04	1.07	0.63	0.73	0.44	0.42	0.19
Kagera	0.02	2.48	1.48	1.36	1.30	0.88	0.52
Mwanza	0.04	1.36	0.74	0.86	0.59	0.52	0.01
Mara	0.04	2.00	0.97	1.42	1.09	1.05	0.33
Manyara	0.03	1.62	0.87	1.11	0.73	0.71	0.27
Njombe	0.04	1.90	1.10	1.62	1.14	0.76	0.51
Katavi	0.04	1.71	1.05	1.21	0.93	0.86	0.33
Simiyu	0.04	1.22	0.78	0.96	0.61	0.61	0.24
Geita	0.04	1.36	0.82	0.91	0.65	0.61	0.01
Tanzania Zanzibar	0.03	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2
Kaskazini Unguja	0.02	2.03	1.12	0.83	0.73	0.57	0.01
Kusini Unguja	0.03	2.88	1.79	1.18	1.05	0.60	0.80
Mjini Magharibi	0.03	1.86	0.83	0.75	0.64	0.50	0.01
Kaskazini Pemba	0.02	1.76	1.27	0.91	0.91	0.69	0.02
Kusini Pemba	0.03	2.97	1.84	1.19	1.28	0.71	0.66

2.6 Severity of Disability

To assess the severity of the problem for each type of disability, respondents were asked to state if they had “some difficulty”, “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all”. For all types of disabilities reported. Majority of respondents reported to be at “some difficult” level of difficulty. The findings show that 7.7 percent of the disabilities were in the category of “cannot do at all” meaning those persons with disability could not perform that particular activity even with assistive devices. The findings further revealed that self-care (27.1 percent) disability had the largest proportion of persons under the category of “cannot do at all” followed by walking disability (7.4 percent) (Table 2.7). Results show that percentage of severe disability was almost equal in Tanzania Mainland (7.7 percent) and Tanzania Zanzibar (7.6 percent) and slightly higher in urban (7.8 percent) than in rural (7.4 percent) areas. The proportion of disabilities falling under “a lot of difficulty” was 18.3 percent in the rural areas and 17.8 percent in the urban areas.

Table 2. 6: Number and Disabilities for Persons of Age 7 Years or Above by Type, Severity and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census.

Areas	Type of Disability	Level of Severity						
		Some Difficulty			A lot of Difficulty		Unable	
		Total	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanzania		2,244,603	1,663,024	74.1	408,963	18.2	172,616	7.7
	Seeing	819,197	670,345	81.8	117,671	14.4	31,181	3.8
	Hearing	393,799	299,245	76.0	66,195	16.8	28,359	7.2
	Walking	480,954	335,556	69.8	109,786	22.8	35,612	7.4
	Remembering	351,453	256,545	73.0	71,448	20.3	23,460	6.7
	Self-care	199,200	101,333	50.9	43,863	22.0	54,004	27.1
Rural		1,727,785	1,276,309	73.9	316,934	18.3	134,542	7.8
	Seeing	609,462	494,704	81.2	89,735	14.7	25,023	4.1
	Hearing	311,843	236,762	75.9	52,603	16.9	22,478	7.2
	Walking	374,456	263,415	70.3	84,484	22.6	26,557	7.1
	Remembering	275,262	200,806	73.0	55,744	20.3	18,712	6.8
	Self-care	156,762	80,622	51.4	34,368	21.9	41,772	26.6
Urban		516,818	386,715	74.8	92,029	17.8	38,074	7.4
	Seeing	209,735	175,641	83.7	27,936	13.3	6,158	2.9
	Hearing	81,956	62,483	76.2	13,592	16.6	5,881	7.2
	Walking	106,498	72,141	67.7	25,302	23.8	9,055	8.5
	Remembering	76,191	55,739	73.2	15,704	20.6	4,748	6.2
	Self-care	42,438	20,711	48.8	9,495	22.4	12,232	28.8
Tanzania Mainland		2,179,939	1,611,958	73.9	400,302	18.4	167,679	7.7
	Seeing	792,707	646,795	81.6	115,343	14.6	30,569	3.9
	Hearing	379,888	287,887	75.8	64,438	17.0	27,563	7.3
	Walking	470,689	328,513	69.8	107,843	22.9	34,333	7.3
	Remembering	342,085	249,492	72.9	69,827	20.4	22,766	6.7
	Self-care	194,570	99,271	51.0	42,851	22.0	52,448	27.0
Tanzania Zanzibar		64,664	51,066	79.0	8,661	13.4	4,937	7.6
	Seeing	26,490	23,550	88.9	2,328	8.8	612	2.3
	Hearing	13,911	11,358	81.6	1,757	12.6	796	5.7
	Walking	10,265	7,043	68.6	1,943	18.9	1,279	12.5
	Remembering	9,368	7,053	75.3	1,621	17.3	694	7.4
	Self-care	4,630	2,062	44.5	1,012	21.9	1,556	33.6

2.7 Marital Status of Persons with Disability in Tanzania

In the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC), persons with disability like all other persons in Tanzania were asked to state their marital status as whether they were "never married", "married", "living together", "divorced", "separated" or "widowed". Data on marital status of persons with disability have been disaggregated by ten years age groups and the analysis has been done for persons of age 15 years or above.

Table 2.7 presents marital statuses of persons with disability in Tanzania. The results show that 56.3 percent of persons with disability in Tanzania were married or living together, 29.1 percent were never married and 10.3 percent were widowed.

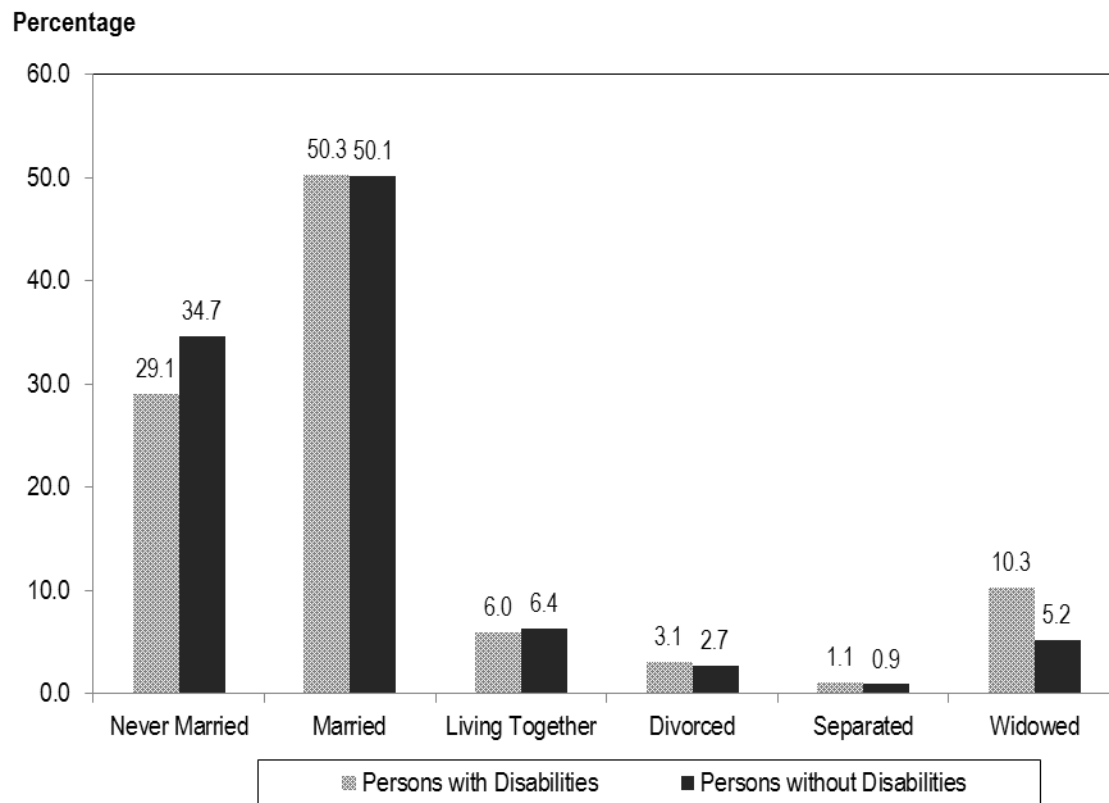
Table 2. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability of Age 15 Years or Above by Age Group and Marital Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,396,913	29.1	50.3	6.0	3.1	1.1	10.3
15 - 24	665,755	72.1	22.7	3.0	1.1	0.1	1.0
25 - 34	489,111	23.1	62.6	9.5	2.6	0.7	1.5
35 - 44	364,283	10.9	71.6	8.2	4.0	1.5	3.7
45 - 54	292,448	7.5	67.3	6.1	4.5	2.2	12.4
55 - 64	187,641	8.1	61.8	6.8	6.0	2.5	14.8
65+	397,676	6.8	44.1	4.1	4.2	1.7	39.2

2.8 Comparison of Marital Status between Persons with and without Disability

Figure 2.2 presents information on marital status of persons with and those without disability in Tanzania. Results show that, for most categories there was not much difference between persons with and those without disabilities. However, the proportion of widowed for persons with disability (10.3 percent) was almost twice that of without disabilities (5.2 percent).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability and Persons without Disability of Age 15 Years or Above by Marital Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census



Chapter Three

Literacy and Education

3.1 Overview

This chapter describes literacy and education status among persons with disability. The chapter also compares persons with and without disability in some key literacy and education indicators.

In the 2012 Population and Housing Census, persons aged four years or above were asked if they could read and write in: Kiswahili only, English only, Both Kiswahili and English or Any Other Language (s). For the purpose of this chapter the analysis includes all person of age five years or above.

3.2 Literacy Status of Persons with Disability in Tanzania

Table 3.1 presents population distribution of persons with disability aged five years and above by five-year age groups, literacy and sex. Out of 3,450,986 persons with disabilities aged 5 years and above, 2,228,280 (64.6 percent) were literate. Males with disability were more literate than females with disability. Results show that literacy rate among males with disability was 69.6 percent compared with 60.1 percent of females. However, at age group 10 – 14, the literacy rate of females with disability (80.3 percent) was higher than that of males with disability (77.3 percent).

Literacy rate of persons with disability was significantly higher in urban (81.3 percent) than in rural areas (58.7 percent) (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). This could be attributed to the fact that males have comparative advantage over females and that parents tend to send to school male children with disabilities than females. In recognition of this cultural anomaly the National Policy on Disability (2004) proposes priority attention for women with disability in the delivery of services.

The results also reveal that, at age 20 and above, literacy rate for males is relatively higher than that of females, when compared to younger ages. This can be explained by "advantage" male children had in the past when compared to girls. However, below 20 years there is no marked difference between boys and girls signifying equity in provision of education in recent years.

Table 3. 1: Number of All and Literate Persons of Age Five Years or Above with Disability and Their Literacy Rate by Five year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Persons with Disability			Literate Persons with Disability			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,450,986	1,626,533	1,824,454	2,228,280	1,131,460	1,096,820	64.6	69.6	60.1
5 - 9	551,349	277,130	274,219	206,145	98,827	107,318	37.4	35.7	39.1
10 - 14	474,448	237,701	236,746	373,855	183,742	190,113	78.8	77.3	80.3
15 - 19	368,478	181,619	186,860	309,682	152,821	156,861	84.0	84.1	83.9
20 - 24	305,283	138,538	166,745	247,744	116,415	131,329	81.2	84.0	78.8
25 - 29	263,940	118,941	144,999	203,098	95,910	107,188	76.9	80.6	73.9
30 - 34	232,192	108,645	123,546	179,624	88,235	91,389	77.4	81.2	74.0
35 - 39	201,613	95,025	106,588	154,767	77,149	77,617	76.8	81.2	72.8
40 - 44	166,762	79,253	87,509	125,918	64,800	61,118	75.5	81.8	69.8
45 - 49	147,546	63,668	83,878	104,398	52,920	51,478	70.8	83.1	61.4
50 - 54	127,782	58,858	68,924	79,943	46,068	33,875	62.6	78.3	49.1
55 - 59	90,640	42,106	48,534	54,003	31,766	22,238	59.6	75.4	45.8
60 - 64	106,784	47,100	59,684	53,656	32,631	21,025	50.2	69.3	35.2
65 - 69	81,346	35,887	45,460	36,900	23,621	13,279	45.4	65.8	29.2
70 - 74	99,768	42,552	57,216	35,706	23,704	12,002	35.8	55.7	21.0
75 - 79	71,072	32,254	38,818	24,936	17,167	7,768	35.1	53.2	20.0
80+	161,984	67,256	94,729	37,905	25,683	12,222	23.4	38.2	12.9

Table 3. 2: Number of All and Literate Persons of Age Five Years or Above with Disability and Their Literacy Rate by Five year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Persons with Disability			Literate Persons with Disability			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,556,530	1,213,756	1,342,774	1,501,093	779,548	721,545	58.7	64.2	53.7
5 - 9	435,996	219,847	216,149	138,754	66,273	72,481	31.8	30.1	33.5
10 - 14	365,998	185,576	180,422	275,143	136,525	138,618	75.2	73.6	76.8
15 - 19	261,070	133,238	127,832	209,094	107,422	101,672	80.1	80.6	79.5
20 - 24	205,165	93,336	111,829	154,630	73,920	80,710	75.4	79.2	72.2
25 - 29	176,898	80,169	96,729	124,346	60,067	64,280	70.3	74.9	66.5
30 - 34	158,660	74,137	84,523	112,929	56,155	56,774	71.2	75.7	67.2
35 - 39	141,187	66,232	74,956	100,352	50,489	49,863	71.1	76.2	66.5
40 - 44	120,664	56,910	63,754	84,944	44,108	40,836	70.4	77.5	64.1
45 - 49	107,792	46,775	61,017	71,633	37,267	34,366	66.5	79.7	56.3
50 - 54	96,407	44,147	52,260	55,272	32,769	22,503	57.3	74.2	43.1
55 - 59	68,104	31,611	36,493	36,996	22,366	14,630	54.3	70.8	40.1
60 - 64	82,398	36,218	46,180	37,325	23,480	13,845	45.3	64.8	30.0
65 - 69	64,569	28,157	36,412	26,753	17,536	9,217	41.4	62.3	25.3
70 - 74	80,236	34,462	45,774	26,166	18,014	8,152	32.6	52.3	17.8

75 - 79	57,965	26,531	31,434	18,754	13,361	5,393	32.4	50.4	17.2
80+	133,420	56,410	77,010	28,001	19,796	8,205	21.0	35.1	10.7

Table 3. 3: Number of All and Literate Persons of Age Five Years or Above with Disability and Their Literacy Rate by Five year Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total Persons with Disability			Literate Persons with Disability			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	894,456	412,777	481,680	727,187	351,912	375,275	81.3	85.3	77.9
5- 9	115,353	57,284	58,070	67,391	32,554	34,838	58.4	56.8	60.0
10 - 14	108,450	52,126	56,324	98,711	47,217	51,495	91.0	90.6	91.4
15 - 19	107,408	48,381	59,028	100,588	45,399	55,189	93.7	93.8	93.5
20 - 24	100,118	45,202	54,916	93,115	42,496	50,619	93.0	94.0	92.2
25 - 29	87,042	38,772	48,269	78,751	35,843	42,908	90.5	92.4	88.9
30 - 34	73,531	34,508	39,023	66,695	32,080	34,615	90.7	93.0	88.7
35 - 39	60,426	28,793	31,632	54,414	26,660	27,754	90.1	92.6	87.7
40 - 44	46,098	22,342	23,756	40,973	20,691	20,282	88.9	92.6	85.4
45 - 49	39,754	16,893	22,861	32,765	15,654	17,111	82.4	92.7	74.8
50 - 54	31,375	14,711	16,664	24,672	13,299	11,372	78.6	90.4	68.2
55 - 59	22,536	10,495	12,041	17,007	9,400	7,607	75.5	89.6	63.2
60 - 64	24,386	10,882	13,504	16,331	9,151	7,180	67.0	84.1	53.2
65 - 69	16,777	7,729	9,048	10,147	6,085	4,063	60.5	78.7	44.9
70 - 74	19,532	8,090	11,442	9,540	5,690	3,850	48.8	70.3	33.6
75 - 79	13,106	5,723	7,383	6,182	3,807	2,375	47.2	66.5	32.2
80+	28,564	10,846	17,718	9,904	5,887	4,017	34.7	54.3	22.7

3.3 Comparison of Literacy Status between Persons with and without Disability

Persons without disability are more likely to be literate than those with disability regardless of their sex or area. Table 3.4 reveals that, in Tanzania 70.1 percent of persons without disability age five years or above were literate compared to 64.1 percent of person with disability. The literacy rate for females with disability in Tanzania was 60.5 percent for age five years or above point less than females without disability. For males the difference was 4.2 percent between those with and without disability.

Persons living in urban areas are more likely to be literate than those living in rural regardless of their disability status. Although over 80 percent of the persons aged five years and above were literate in urban areas, the rate was higher for persons without disability (87. 2 percent)

than those with disability (81.6 percent). In rural areas the corresponding figures were 62.5 percent for persons without disability and 58.2 percent for persons with disability.

Table 3. 4: Comparison of Literacy Rates Between Persons with and without Disability of Age 5 Years or Above and Different Sexes in Rural and Urban Areas by Type of Literacy; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Area	Type of Literacy	Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	Total Literacy	64.1	68.2	60.5	70.1	72.4	67.9
	Kiswahili Only	82.1	80.4	83.8	79.9	78.2	81.5
	English Only	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
	Both English and Kiswahili	16.6	18.2	15.0	18.7	20.3	17.2
	Other Languages	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rural	Total Literacy	58.2	62.7	54.0	62.5	65.4	59.8
	Kiswahili Only	87.8	86.4	89.4	87.3	86.0	88.6
	English Only	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Both English and Kiswahili	11.0	12.3	9.6	11.6	12.8	10.3
	Other Languages	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Urban	Total Literacy	81.6	84.6	79.0	87.2	88.5	86.0
	Kiswahili Only	70.1	67.0	72.9	67.8	64.9	70.5
	English Only	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
	Both English and Kiswahili	28.3	31.2	25.6	30.3	33.0	27.8
	Other Languages	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tanzania Mainland	Total Literacy	64.0	68.1	60.3	69.8	72.2	67.6
	Kiswahili Only	83.2	81.4	85.0	81.3	79.6	83.1
	English Only	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1
	Both English and Kiswahili	15.5	17.1	13.8	17.2	18.8	15.6
	Other Languages	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total Literacy	70.7	73.7	68.0	78.2	79.9	76.6
	Kiswahili Only	39.8	40.3	39.4	36.8	37.1	36.5
	English Only	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Both English and Kiswahili	59.4	58.9	59.9	62.5	62.1	62.9
	Other Languages	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

3.4 Education of Persons with Disability

Education is one of the most important indicators of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is highly associated with various socio-economic variables such as life-style, income and fertility for both individuals and society.

Tanzania has ratified and signed various international conventions and agreements that recognize the need of educational policies and practices that accommodate all learners. These include: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the Dakar World Education Conference (2000), the Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action (1994) and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Despite incorporating these conventions and agreements into policies (the National Policy on Disability 2004 and the National Strategy on Inclusive Education 2013) the education system in the country is still facing challenges in achieving equal access to education for children with disability.

3.5 School Attendance for Persons with Disability

All persons of age five (5) years or above who were in the country during the census night were asked to state if they were "attending", "dropped out", "completed", or "had never been to school". For those who had dropped out or completed school a follow up question on the highest level attained was asked. (Note: *the analysis on school attendance focuses on persons of age 5 to 24 years only*)

Table 3.5 presents the school attendance status of persons of age 5 to 24 years. Results indicate that there was no significant difference between persons with or without disability who were attending school. The results show that more than half of the children with disability and those without disability were attending school at the time of Census. However, the difference in the attending status was more pronounced in rural areas where 49.2 percent of persons without disability of age 5 to 24 years were attending school compared to 36.2 percent of persons with disability. About one quarter of persons with disability of age 5 to 24 years had never attended school compared to 21.8 percent of persons without disability.

Children with disability are more likely to be attending schools in urban areas than in rural areas. This may be a result of awareness among persons living in urban areas when compared to those in rural areas, availability of friendly education facilities in urban areas or relatively shorter distances to schools in urban as compared to rural areas. Census results show that the proportion of children with disability attending school in urban areas (60.9 percent) was almost twice that of rural areas (36.2 percent).

Table 3. 5: Percentage Distribution of Persons with and without Disability of Aged 5 – 24 Years by Area, School Attendance Status, Rural/Urban and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Area	School Attendance Status	Persons with Disability			Persons without Disability		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania		100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	48.7	51.3
	Attending	51.5	26.0	25.5	52.7	26.4	26.4
	Drop Out	5.2	2.7	2.4	5.0	2.7	2.4
	Completed	19.1	8.3	10.8	20.4	8.8	11.6
	Never Attended	24.2	12.2	12.0	21.8	10.9	10.9
Rural		100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	49.6	50.4
	Attending	36.2	18.3	17.8	49.2	24.8	24.4
	Drop Out	4.1	2.3	1.8	5.4	3.0	2.4
	Completed	12.8	5.8	7.0	17.7	8.1	9.7
	Never Attended	21.7	10.9	10.8	27.6	13.8	13.8
Urban		100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0	46.5	53.5
	Attending	60.9	30.3	30.6	61.3	30.3	31.0
	Drop Out	4.2	1.9	2.4	4.0	1.8	2.2
	Completed	25.0	10.0	15.0	27.0	10.7	16.3
	Never Attended	9.9	4.9	5.0	7.6	3.7	4.0
Tanzania Mainland		100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	48.7	51.3
	Attending	51.3	25.9	25.4	52.4	26.3	26.2
	Drop Out	5.0	2.7	2.4	4.9	2.6	2.3
	Completed	19.3	8.4	10.8	20.6	8.9	11.7
	Never Attended	24.4	12.2	12.1	22.0	11.0	11.1
Tanzania Zanzibar		100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	48.3	51.7
	Attending	60.0	29.8	30.2	62.7	30.7	32.0
	Drop Out	9.4	5.0	4.3	8.8	4.8	4.1
	Completed	13.0	5.1	7.9	14.6	5.8	8.8
	Never Attended	17.6	9.0	8.6	13.8	7.0	6.8

3.5.1 Net and Gross School Enrolment Rates

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

Results from the Census shows that NER and GER for persons with and without disability was almost equal indicating a positive progress in achieving equal education for all (Figure 3.1 and 3.2).

Figure 3. 1: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates of Persons with and without Disability by Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census

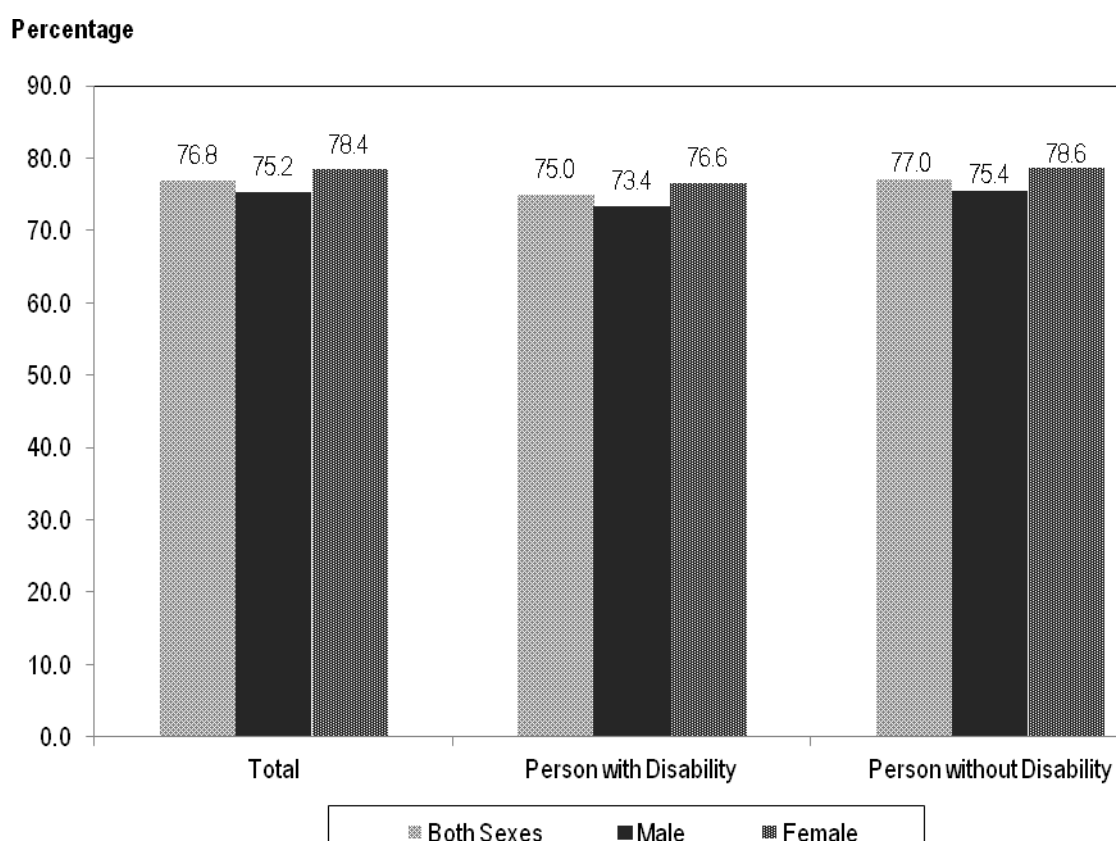
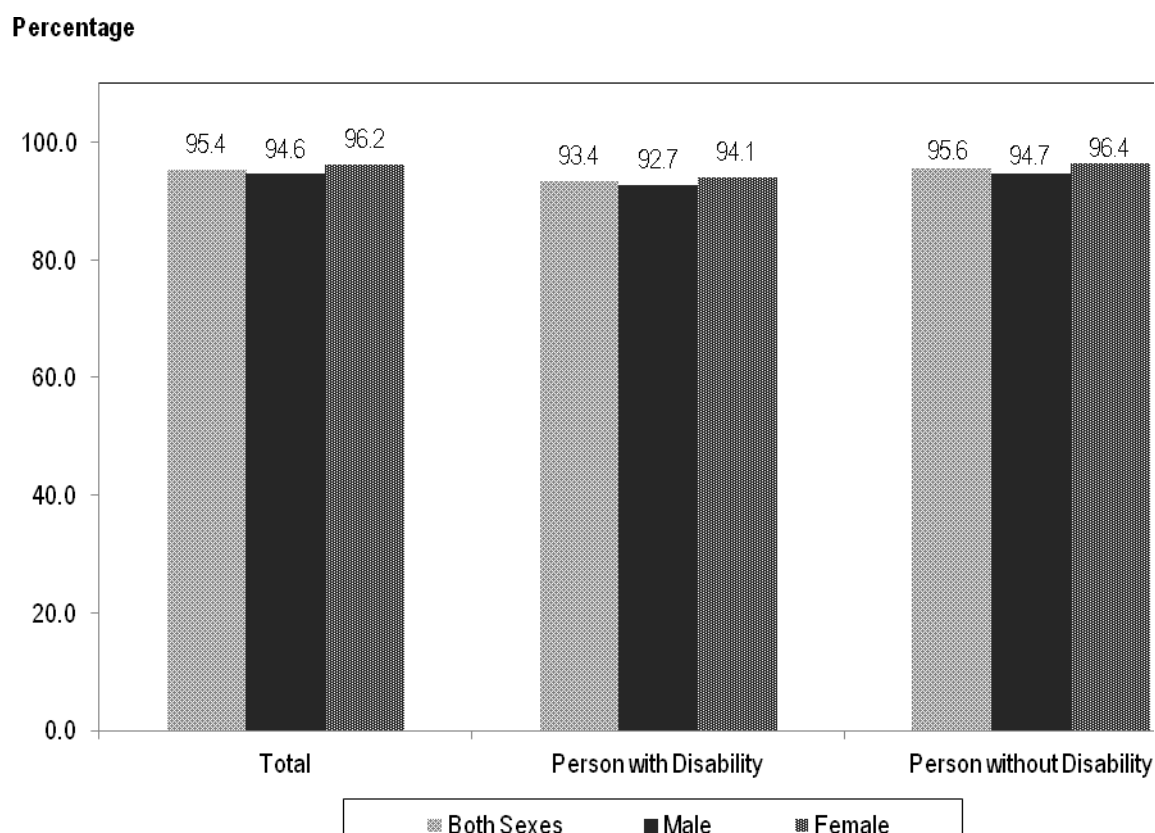


Figure 3. 2: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates of Persons with and without Disability and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census



3.6 Education Attainment

The 2012 PHC collected information on the level of education attainment for all persons of age five years or above.

Table 3.6 presents results on education attained by persons with disability of age 5 years or above by sex in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Results show that majority of persons with disabilities in Tanzania (84.2 percent) had attained primary education. The situation in Tanzania Mainland was similar to that of Tanzania. However, Tanzania Zanzibar had a larger proportion of persons with disability who had attained secondary education (78.0 percent) than Tanzania Mainland (11.3 percent). The findings also revealed that, the proportion of persons with disability who attained university and other related was larger in Tanzania Zanzibar (4.0 percent) than in Tanzania Mainland (1.8 percent). The difference between Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar can be attributed to different education systems existing between the two parts of the Union Government.

Table 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability of Aged 5 Years or Above by Education Attainment, Area and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 Census.

Education Attainment	Area								
	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	48.6	51.4
Pre Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	84.2	41.2	43.0	85.3	41.7	43.6	16.2	8.4	7.8
Training after Primary	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Secondary School	12.4	6.8	5.6	11.3	6.3	5.0	78.0	36.6	41.4
Training after Secondary	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
University and Other Related	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.6	4.0	2.6	1.4

Chapter Four

Economic Activities

4.1 Overview

The importance of statistical data on economic activities of a nation becomes clear when addressing among other things the labour market in the country. The 2012 PHC, collected information on both usual and current economic activities for all persons of age 5 years or above. However, the analysis of this chapter focuses on the current economic activities, main occupation, industry and employment status for persons of age 15 years or above.

4.2 Economic Activity Status of Persons with Disability

Table 4.1 and 4.2 give information on the activity status of persons with disability of age 15 years or above in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Results indicate that in Tanzania, two-third (70.2 percent) of persons with disability were employed, about one-third (27.1 percent) were distribution inactive and just 2.7 percent were unemployed. The same distribution was observed in Tanzania Mainland.

The proportion of persons with disability who were employed was larger in Tanzania Mainland (70.7 percent) than Tanzania Zanzibar (49.9 percent). Tanzania Zanzibar had the largest proportion of inactive persons (44.1 percent) than Tanzania (27.1 percent) and Tanzania Mainland (26.7 percent). Results also show that the proportion of the economically inactive was larger for females than males in all areas. Findings from Table 4.2 reveal that the proportion employed for persons with disability was larger in rural (74.8 percent) than in urban areas (58.2 percent).The proportion that was inactive for persons with disability was larger in urban areas than in rural areas and in both areas. Results also show that females with disability were more likely to be inactive when compared males with disability.

Table 4. 1: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disability of Age 15 Years or Above by Current Activity Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

	Total	Number Male	Female	Total	Percentage Male	Female
Tanzania	2,425,190	1,111,701	1,313,489	100.0	45.8	54.2
Employed	1,703,362	836,824	866,538	70.2	34.5	35.7
Unemployed	64,763	35,807	28,956	2.7	1.5	1.2
Inactive	657,064	239,069	417,995	27.1	9.9	17.2
Tanzania Mainland	2,368,034	1,085,818	1,282,216	100.0	45.9	54.1
Employed	1,674,815	820,430	854,385	70.7	34.6	36.1
Unemployed	61,375	33,651	27,724	2.6	1.4	1.2
Inactive	631,844	231,736	400,107	26.7	9.8	16.9
Tanzania Zanzibar	57,156	25,883	31,273	100.0	45.3	54.7
Employed	28,547	16,394	12,153	49.9	28.7	21.3
Unemployed	3,388	2,156	1,232	5.9	3.8	2.2
Inactive	25,221	7,333	17,888	44.1	12.8	31.3

Table 4. 2: Number and Percentage of Persons with Disability of Age 15 Years or Above in Rural and Urban areas by Current Activity Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census.

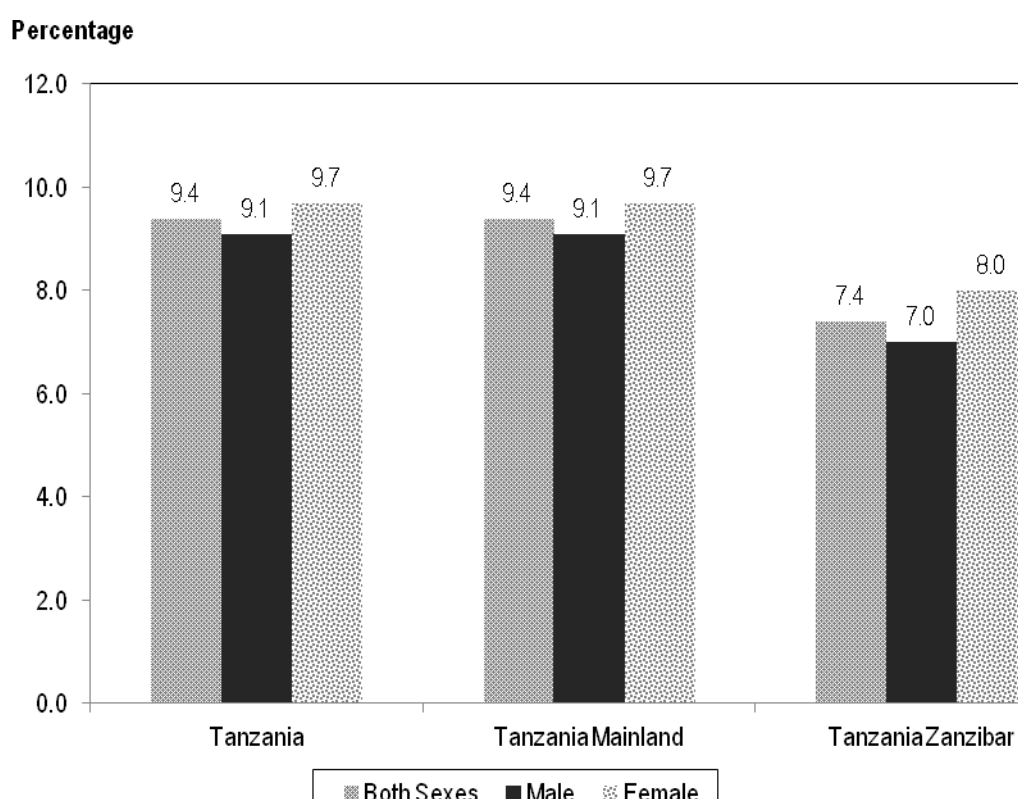
	Total	Number Male	Female	Total	Percentage Male	Female
Tanzania	2,425,190	1,111,701	1,313,489	100.0	45.8	54.2
Employed	1,703,362	836,824	866,538	70.2	34.5	35.7
Unemployed	64,763	35,807	28,956	2.7	1.5	1.2
Inactive	657,064	239,069	417,995	27.1	9.9	17.2
Rural	1,754,537	808,334	946,203	100.0	46.1	53.9
Employed	1,312,785	631,745	681,040	74.8	36.0	38.8
Unemployed	31,029	17,373	13,656	1.8	1.0	0.8
Inactive	410,723	159,216	251,507	23.4	9.1	14.3
Urban	670,653	303,367	367,286	100.0	45.2	54.8
Employed	390,577	205,080	185,498	58.2	30.6	27.7
Unemployed	33,734	18,435	15,299	5.0	2.7	2.3
Inactive	246,341	79,853	166,488	36.7	11.9	24.8

Figure 4.1 shows the proportion of employed persons of age 15 years or above with disability. Results shows that, about one out of ten employed persons (9.4 percent) had some

type of disability in Tanzania. The proportion was slightly larger for females (9.7 percent) than males (9.1 percent). It was the same in Tanzania Mainland.

Results further show that 7.4 percent of working persons in Tanzania Zanzibar had some type of disability and the proportion was larger for females (8.0 percent) than males (7.0 percent).

Figure 4. 1: Proportion of Employed Persons of Age 15 Years or Above with Disability by Sex; Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar by Sex; Tanzania 2012 Census.



4.3 Employed Persons with Disability – Main Economic Activity

This section discusses the distribution of persons with disability of age 15 years or above by industry and age group, in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 4.3 reveals that nearly two thirds (67.1 percent) of persons with disability were engaged in commercial agriculture, food crops and forestry activities. Trade and commerce with 5.9 percent was the second important industry for persons with disability .In Tanzania, commercial agriculture, food crops and forestry activities employed a larger percentage of females (70.3 percent) than males (63.8 percent). It was the same thing in Tanzania Mainland.

Commercial agriculture, food crops and forestry had most of the employed persons with disability in Tanzania Zanzibar (44.2 percent), followed by fishing, hunting, livestock and other related activities (8.4 percent) and raw food sales (6.5 percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the percentage employed in commercial agriculture, food crops and forestry was larger for female than males. However, in fishing, hunting, livestock and other related activities the percentage was higher for males than females.

Table 4. 3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability of Age 15 Years or Above, Males and Females by Industry; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	67.1	63.8	70.3	67.5	64.3	70.6	44.2	37.1	54.1
Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	3.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	3.9	2.0	8.4	13.0	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.1
Manufacturing	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.1	6.4	6.2	6.8
Electricity Gas and Steam	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
Construction	2.0	3.1	0.9	1.9	3.0	0.9	3.4	5.4	0.7
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	6.5	7.5	5.2
Trade and Commerce	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.3	5.5	4.3	4.7	3.6
Haulage and Storage	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.3	2.4	3.8	0.5
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.1	4.7	3.8	6.0
Information and Communication	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Financial Institution and Insurance	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Public Administration and Security Services	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	3.9	5.5	1.6
Education Services	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.9	2.8	5.6
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
Domestic Services	4.9	3.7	6.0	4.9	3.8	6.0	2.8	0.8	5.5
Other Activities not listed	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.0	3.2	2.6

Table 4.4 reveals that the Largest proportion of employed persons with disability was of youths of age between 25-34 years (24.1 percent) followed by those of age 15-24 years (21.5 percent) and the smallest proportion was recorded for persons of age 55-64 years (9.2 percent). The table shows, employed in every industry were dominated by the 25 to 34 age group more so in the education and industry where the groups share 35.8 percent and communication and transport with 35.0 percent.

Table 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability in Each Industry by Ten Years Age Group ;Tanzania, 2012, Census

Age Group	Total	Commercial Agriculture, Food Crops and Forestry	Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	Mining and Quarryin g	Manufacturing	Electricit y Gas and Steam	Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environ ment	Construction	Raw Food Sales (Uncoo ked Food)	Trade and Commer ce	Haulage and Storage	Services for food Hotels and Lodges	Informati on and Communi cation	Financia l Institutio n and Insuranc e	Public Administ ration and Security Services	Educatio n Services	Health and Social Welfare Services	Domestic Services	Other Activities not listed
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	21.5	21.2	25.1	20.5	20.4	17.3	23.7	20.7	19.2	21.5	17.9	22.9	21.2	14.4	9.6	9.9	8.4	31.8	28.9
25 - 34	24.1	22.0	26.9	25.8	33.5	31.6	28.1	33.6	32.1	27.1	33.7	32.7	35.0	32.1	27.4	35.8	28.7	21.1	27.2
35 - 44	19.0	18.1	19.0	20.6	21.5	24.2	22.0	22.5	24.8	20.4	26.0	22.7	24.0	23.4	23.7	22.8	25.4	15.5	18.9
45 - 54	13.9	14.3	13.0	13.9	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.9	11.9	12.5	11.9	14.7	21.2	18.1	22.1	11.5	11.4
55 - 64	9.2	10.0	8.0	8.5	6.6	9.4	6.8	6.0	5.9	7.7	6.0	5.5	5.2	8.7	11.0	10.8	11.2	8.4	6.9
65+	12.3	14.5	8.1	10.8	6.0	5.1	7.1	4.8	5.2	10.3	4.6	3.7	2.6	6.6	7.1	2.5	4.2	11.7	6.8

4.4 Main Occupation in Employment for Persons with Disability.

This section gives information on the main occupation in employment for person with disability.

As pointed earlier the majority of persons with disability were engaged in agriculture, commercial and food crops industries, results shows that largest proportion were dealing with farming and livestock keeping as well as fishing (Table 4.5). As might be expected females were engaged in farming activities more than males. Agriculture and fishing was the occupation of more than 70 percent of persons with disability and most of these were in 35 to 64 years age group. The information for Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania Zanzibar and by rural and urban areas are presented in Appendix 1 Tables 1.6 to 1.9

Table 4. 5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Occupation, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Administrators and Professionals	Technicians Clerks Small Business	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers Livestock Fishers	Others
Total	100.0	2.7	5.7	4.7	2.5	4.1	70.3	10.0
15–24	21.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	15.1	2.9
25–34	24.1	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	15.5	2.4
35–64	42.0	1.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.6	29.6	3.7
65+	12.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	10.1	0.9
Male	49.8	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.2	3.0	33.6	5.2
15–24	10.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	7.2	1.5
25–34	12.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	7.3	1.3
35–64	20.9	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	13.9	1.9
65+	6.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.5
Female	50.2	1.1	2.7	2.6	1.3	1.1	36.7	4.8
15–24	11.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	7.9	1.4
25–34	12.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	8.2	1.1
35–64	21.2	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	15.7	1.8
65+	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.5

Chapter Five

Housing and Household Characteristics

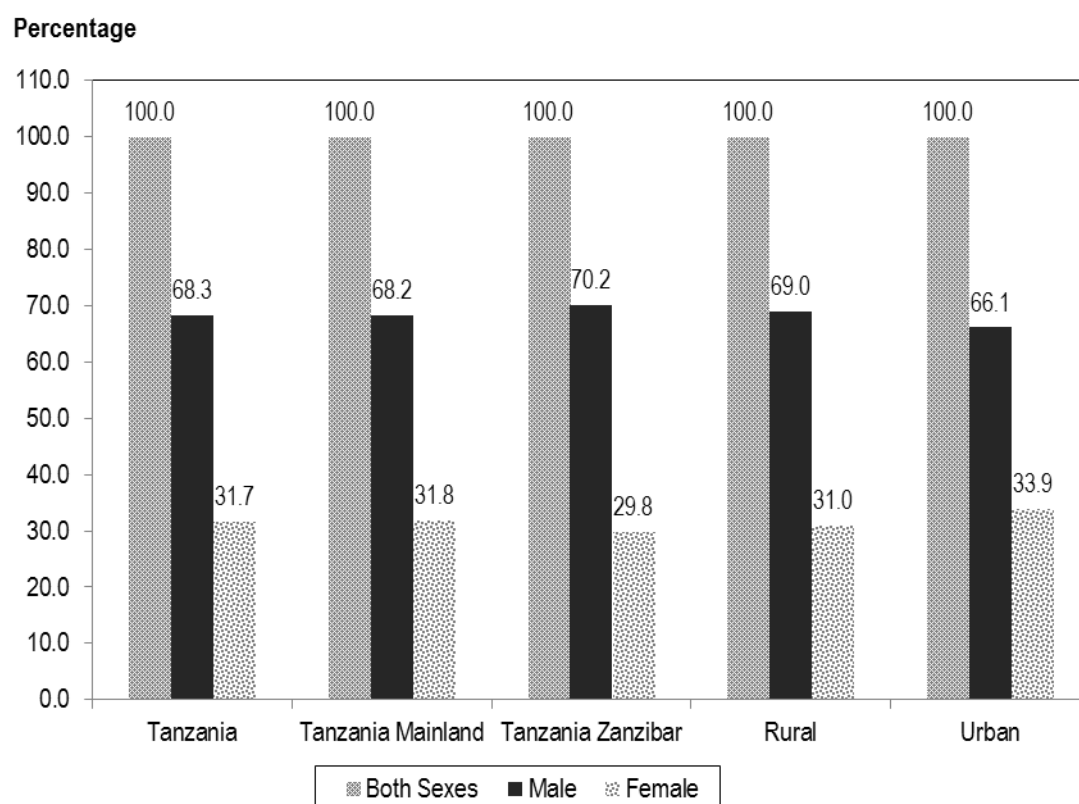
5.1 Overview

This chapter presents information on household headed by persons with disability in relation to the housing conditions, household size and ownership of assets. Household tenure and Social Security Fund Membership are also explained in this chapter.

5.2 Household Headship

Figure 5:1 indicates the distribution of households headed by persons with disability by area and sex of household head. Results show that the household headship for persons with disability differs significantly between males and females. The proportion of households headed by males with disability was 68.3 percent of all household headed by persons with disability. Females with disability headed the remaining 31.7 percent of the households. The same results were observed for general household headship 33.4 percent headed by female.

Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Household Headed by Persons with Disability by Area and Sex of Head; Tanzania, 2012 Census



5.3 Housing Conditions

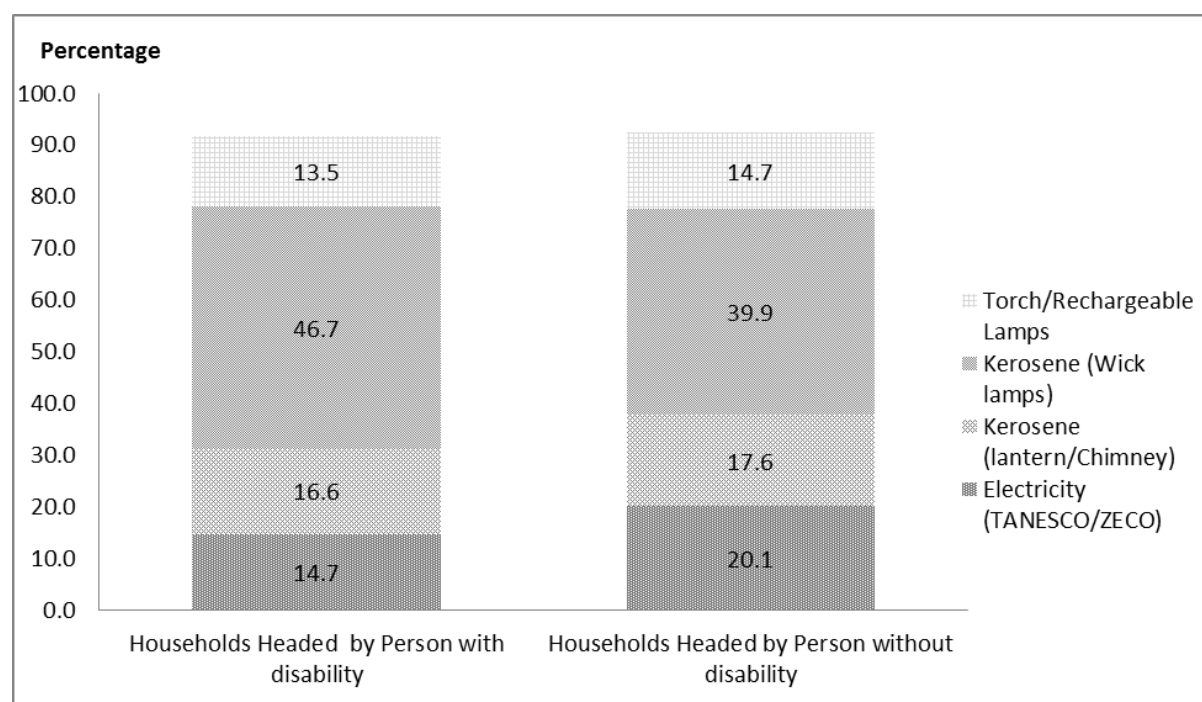
This part describes the source of energy used for lighting, toilets facility and tenure of the households headed by persons with disability.

5.3.1 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The main sources of energy for lighting in Tanzania are kerosene, firewood, electricity, solar energy and candles. Figure 5.2 shows that the proportion of household using electricity (TanESCO/Zeco) is lower among households headed by persons with disabilities than those headed by persons without disability (14.7 percent 20.1 presents respectively). There is no remarkable difference regarding the uses of kerosene (lantern/Chimney) (16.6 percent for HoH with disability and 17.6 percent of HoH without disability and Torch/Rechargeable Lamp (13.5 percent for HoH with disability and 14.7 percent of HoH without disability). However , the proportion of those using kerosene (Wick Lamps) is higher among household

headed by persons with disability 46.7 percent compared to those household headed by persons without disability 39.9 percent.

Figure 5. 2: Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Disability Status of Head; Tanzania, 2012 Census



5.3.2 Toilet Facilities

Table 5.1 and 5.2 describes the types of toilet facilities used by households headed by persons with disability and without disability by area. Overall the pit latrine without washable/soil slabs was the most common type of toilet facility used by households whether headed by Persons with or without. The proportion of households that used this type of toilet was significantly higher (32.9 persons) for households headed by persons with disability than households headed by persons without disability (29.8 percent).

The second most common toilet facility was pit latrine without slab/ open pit. Results indicate that 29.6 percent of households headed by person with disability were recorded to be using pit latrine without slab/ open pit compared to 26.5 percent of households headed by persons without disability. Pit latrine with washable slab without lid was used by 9.4 percent and 11.0 percent of households headed by persons with and without disability respectively.

Results further indicate that 11.0 percent of households headed by persons with disability were using flush toilets against 14.5 percent of household's headed by persons without disability. However, the use of ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine was higher for households headed by person without disability (1.5 percent) than for households headed by person with disability (1.2).

Table 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Persons with Disability by Type of Toilet Facility and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Area	Total	Type of Toilet Facility (Households Headed by Persons with Disability)											
		Flush/Pour to Piped Sewer System	Flush/Pour to Septic Tank	Flush/Pour to Covered Pit	Flush/Pour to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine without Washable/Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Composting/Ecosan Latrine	Bucket	No Facility/bush/field/ beach
Tanzania	999,045	1.3	2.9	5.8	1.0	1.2	7.5	9.4	32.9	29.6	0.2	0.0	8.2
Rural	730,647	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.7	4.5	6.4	38.4	35.8	0.2	0.0	10.7
Urban	268,398	4.2	9.4	16.1	2.5	2.6	15.4	17.7	17.7	12.8	0.1	0.0	1.3
Tanzania Mainland	977,414	1.2	2.8	5.6	1.0	1.2	6.9	9.5	33.5	30.3	0.2	0.0	7.8
Rural	717,238	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.7	4.1	6.3	39.1	36.4	0.2	0.0	10.2
Urban	260,176	4.1	9.3	15.7	2.5	2.6	14.8	18.1	18.2	13.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	21,631	3.7	6.1	18.0	1.8	2.8	31.6	7.1	3.4	2.0	0.1	-	23.4
Rural	13,409	1.4	2.8	11.7	1.3	2.3	28.1	8.4	4.7	2.9	0.1	-	36.3
Urban	8,222	7.6	11.4	28.2	2.7	3.7	37.3	5.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	-	2.3

Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Persons without Disability by Type of Toilet Facility and Area; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Area	Total	Type of Toilet Facility (Households Headed by Persons Without Disability)											
		Flush/Pour to Piped Sewer System	Flush/Pour to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour to Covered Pit	Flush/Pour to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable without Lid	Pit Latrine without Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine without Slab/Open Pit	Composting/E coson Latrine	Bucket	No Facility/bush/ field/ beach
Tanzania	8,277,952	1.7	4.1	7.3	1.3	1.5	8.7	11.0	29.8	26.5	0.2	0.0	7.8
Rural	5,461,656	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.5	0.8	4.5	6.4	38.1	35.0	0.2	0.0	11.4
Urban	2,816,296	4.6	11.0	17.1	2.9	3.0	16.9	20.0	13.7	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.8
Tanzania Mainland	8,049,371	1.6	4.1	6.9	1.3	1.5	8.0	11.2	30.5	27.2	0.2	0.0	7.5
Rural	5,337,403	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.7	3.9	6.4	38.9	35.8	0.2	0.0	10.8
Urban	2,711,968	4.4	11.0	16.7	2.9	2.9	16.1	20.6	14.2	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	228,581	4.9	7.4	20.5	2.4	3.0	31.7	6.9	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	18.8
Rural	124,253	2.2	3.8	13.3	1.6	2.3	27.9	8.8	4.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	33.4
Urban	104,328	8.2	11.7	29.1	3.4	3.9	36.3	4.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5

5.3.3 Distribution of Households by Tenure and Disability status

The ownership of dwelling is a good indicator of households' socioeconomic status. Table 5.3 and 5.4 shows the distribution of household by tenure and disability status of the households headed by persons with and without disability by residence. The table indicates that there was a big difference in the ownership of dwellings between households headed by persons with and without disability with 80.4 and 73.7 percent respectively.

Table 5. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Persons with Disability by Area, Tenure and Disability Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Area	Total	Households Headed by Persons with Disability						
		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)
Tanzania	999,045	80.4	4.3	13.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2
Rural	730,647	89.5	4.1	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
Urban	268,398	55.6	5.0	35.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.4
Tanzania Mainland	977,414	80.4	4.2	13.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2
Rural	717,238	89.5	4.0	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1
Urban	260,176	55.1	4.8	35.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	21,631	81.7	10.0	6.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.1
Rural	13,409	88.3	9.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1
Urban	8,222	70.9	11.5	13.7	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.2

Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households Headed by Persons without Disability by Area, Tenure and Disability Status; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Area	Total	Households Headed by Persons without Disability						
		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)
Tanzania	8,277,952	73.7	4.4	19.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3
Rural	5,461,656	87.6	4.1	6.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2
Urban	2,816,296	46.8	5.0	43.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.4
Tanzania Mainland	8,049,371	73.6	4.2	19.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3
Rural	5,337,403	87.5	4.0	6.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2
Urban	2,711,968	46.1	4.7	44.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.4
Tanzania Zanzibar	228,581	77.9	10.2	8.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.3
Rural	124,253	88.5	8.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1
Urban	104,328	65.2	12.6	17.5	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.4

In both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, the proportion of households owning dwelling was much higher for households headed by persons with disability than for households headed by person without disability. In Tanzania Zanzibar the proportion of households owning dwelling was 81.7 percent for households headed by person with disability and 77.9 percent for household headed by person without disability. In Tanzania Mainland the proportion of ownership of dwellings was much higher for household headed by persons with disability (80.4 percent) than for household headed by persons without disability (73.6 percent). Moreover results show that in Tanzania rural more household headed by persons with disability were recorded to have owned their dwellings (89.5 persons) compared to those in urban areas (55.6 percent).

5.4 Social Security Scheme Membership

Social security scheme is the government program aimed at providing basic needs to citizens in times of trouble including retirement, unemployment, and disability. Social Security Scheme includes both Social Security Fund and Medical Security Fund.

Table 5.4 shows percentage distribution of households headed by persons with disability by social security scheme membership. Results show that 10 percent of all household headed by person with disability were members in one of the social security scheme. The Scheme which were recorded to have more members than other Schemes were the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Community Health Fund (CHF) (5.6 percent). Urban areas had a higher number of households headed by persons with disability who had a membership in at least one of the Social Security Schemes (14.9 percent) than in rural areas (7.6 percent). Tanzania Zanzibar had a higher proportion of households headed by persons with disability who were Members in one of the Social Security Schemes (15.5 percent) compared with the proportion of the same type of households in Tanzania Mainland (9.4 percent).

Table 5. 5: Percentage Distribution of Household Headed by Persons with Disability by Social Security Scheme Membership

Regions	Total	Social Security Scheme							
		NSSF	ZSSF	PPF	PSPF	GEPF	LAPF	NHIF/CHF	Other Fund
Tanzania	9.5	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.6	1.1
Rural	7.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	5.3	1.1
Urban	14.9	4.9	0.6	1.8	3.0	0.5	0.7	6.5	1.2
Tanzania Mainland	9.4	1.9	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	5.7	1.1
Dodoma	16.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	14.0	0.7
Arusha	9.3	3.9	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	3.1	0.9
Kilimanjaro	19.3	2.5	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.4	14.7	1.8
Tanga	7.8	2.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	4.2	0.8
Morogoro	9.9	2.2	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.3	5.1	1.4
Pwani	7.3	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	4.3	0.9
Dar es Salaam	14.8	7.5	0.1	2.9	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.9	1.1
Lindi	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.4	5.1	1.2
Mtwara	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.3
Ruvuma	9.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	5.6	2.6
Iringa	12.1	3.0	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.5	7.3	1.1
Mbeya	8.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	5.9	1.0
Singida	16.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	13.8	1.6
Tabora	6.9	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.4	4.8	0.4
Rukwa	5.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.5
Kigoma	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.7
Shinyanga	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.6
Kagera	5.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.0
Mwanza	8.1	1.9	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.4	3.6	1.6
Mara	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.6
Manyara	5.4	0.6	-	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	3.3	1.1
Njombe	10.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.4	8.0	1.0
Katavi	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.5
Simiyu	5.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	3.7	1.0
Geita	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.7
Tanzania Zanzibar	15.5	1.1	12.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.5
Kaskazini Unguja	8.9	0.3	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
Kusini Unguja	12.2	0.6	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.0
Mjini Magharibi	22.9	2.2	17.9	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.1
Kaskazini Pemba	10.0	0.5	7.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	1.4
Kusini Pemba	14.2	0.6	11.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.4

Chapter Six

Summary, Recommendations And Conclusion

6.1 Summary

The 2012 Population and Housing Census like its predecessor of 2002 included questions on disability status. Unlike the 2002 Census impairment based questions, those of 2012 Census based questions examined activity limitations and their impact to the lives of persons with disability. The 2012 PHC results allow not only an evaluation of the magnitude and prevalence of disability levels in the country but also facilitate a critical examination of the opportunities offered to persons with disability and their involvement and participation in different activities.

The general picture generated by the results of 2012 PHC indicates that, persons with disability were disadvantaged across indicators: education, employment, health care and rehabilitation services and provisions. The need for reliable data on disability cannot be overstated. There is no doubt that lack of reliable information has negative impact on the planning for the provision of services to persons with disability in the country as well as the creation of an enabling environment for the equalization of opportunities. However, PHC is not the best mechanism for collecting information on disability. Disability is a complex subject and due to its national scale, PHC can only include a few questions. A dedicated disability survey is a vital source of information.

6.2 Recommendations

- Disability is a new dimension in the history of census in Tanzania. Structure of questions and knowledge of disability issues, among other concerns affect data adequacy, quality and reliability. The National Bureau of Statistics is encouraged to involve disability experts, service providers and persons with disability themselves in the planning and implementation of data collection activity.
- Given the complexity of census exercise and its national scale, only a few variables on disability can be accommodated. The Ministry responsible for disability and the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with development partners should carry an inter census dedicated disability survey that would capture more variables and thus generate more information.
- Majority of persons with disability live in rural areas while most services are concentrated in urban locations. This is an anomaly which infringes the right of persons with disability living in rural areas to receive the services they deserve. Ministries responsible for disability and local government should as a matter of

urgency take measures to reverse this trend. Deliberate efforts should be made by the government and non-governmental organizations to provide comprehensive community based services to persons with disability

- The problem of disability in the country could be effectively mitigated overtime through the introduction of early intervention services. Lack of early intervention services exacerbates the problem of disability. There is a need for the government to take concerted efforts to make early intervention a permanent agenda in health-education-social welfare services planning and implementation. Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs) and Pro Disability Organizations (PDOs) should ensure that the government honours its obligation.
- “Nothing for us without us” is not just a slogan. It is a serious call and a reminder to stakeholders and in particular the government to make equalization and quality of life a meaningful reality in the lives of persons with disability. The government needs to take measures to ensure that persons with disability through their organizations are fully involved, represented and participate in the planning and implementation of policies and programmes and in particular those that affect them.

6.3 Conclusion:

The findings of 2012 PHC reveal that Tanzania has 34,075,839 people aged 7 years or above of whom 3,157,516 are persons with disability representing 9.3 percent of the population aged 7 years or above. The analysis of the census data excludes children with disabilities aged 0-7 years since, according to the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, this age group cannot fully explain the difficulties they experience. PHC is, admittedly, a powerful tool for gathering data and information required for among other things, development planning and services provision. Due to its national scale, a census can only accommodate a few variables on disability. The findings however underscore the disadvantaged position people with disability experience as far as participation and access to basic services is concerned. The findings show, inter alia, that the majority of persons with disability (0-14 years and 65 years or above) cannot fend for themselves and most of them live in rural areas with little or no access to services and support. A larger proportion of them are women (44.1 percent of 65 years or above are married). This was followed by those who were widowed accounting for 39.2 percent and the never married 6.9 percent.

Generally the proportion of children with disabilities attending school is low. With respect to housing characteristics and utilities the results show that persons with disability lagged far behind in the ownership of houses and use of utilities.

These findings constitute a final work-up call for the government and stakeholders to implement the existing policies which call for equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities in all spheres of life.

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Appendix 1: Different Table Generated from the Report

Table 1.1: Prevalence and Spatial Distribution of Persons with Disability of Age 7 Years or Above by Regions and Rural/Urban Locations and Sex ; Tanzania, 2012 Census

Region	Total Population			Persons with disability					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Tanzania	34,075,839	16,387,574	17,688,265	3,157,516	9.3	1,487,595	9.1	1,669,921	9.4
Rural	23,523,202	11,385,252	12,137,950	2,334,761	9.9	1,107,438	9.7	1,227,323	10.1
Urban	10,552,637	5,002,322	5,550,315	822,755	7.8	380,157	7.6	442,598	8.0
Tanzania Mainland	33,070,387	15,908,612	17,161,775	3,084,091	9.3	1,453,367	9.1	1,630,724	9.5
Dodoma	1,579,387	759,783	819,604	179,892	11.4	84,717	11.2	95,175	11.6
Arusha	1,315,489	627,702	687,787	94,096	7.2	44,821	7.1	49,275	7.2
Kilimanjaro	1,331,763	638,475	693,288	163,391	12.3	76,248	11.9	87,143	12.6
Tanga	1,589,872	761,222	828,650	231,473	14.6	109,205	14.3	122,268	14.8
Morogoro	1,721,411	840,841	880,570	175,364	10.2	83,672	10.0	91,692	10.4
Pwani	857,524	414,574	442,950	89,386	10.4	41,402	10.0	47,984	10.8
Dar es Salaam	3,568,507	1,721,104	1,847,403	195,442	5.5	91,680	5.3	103,762	5.6
Lindi	692,537	327,416	365,121	52,447	7.6	24,121	7.4	28,326	7.8
Mtwara	1,016,815	472,111	544,704	105,000	10.3	47,562	10.1	57,438	10.5
Ruvuma	1,060,514	510,963	549,551	143,512	13.5	68,910	13.5	74,602	13.6
Iringa	738,127	349,849	388,278	78,379	10.6	36,143	10.3	42,236	10.9
Mbeya	2,089,738	987,858	1,101,880	124,988	6.0	55,925	5.7	69,063	6.3
Singida	1,014,792	497,682	517,110	96,585	9.5	45,848	9.2	50,737	9.8
Tabora	1,667,696	813,690	854,006	129,406	7.8	61,900	7.6	67,506	7.9
Rukwa	720,659	346,059	374,600	73,882	10.3	35,319	10.2	38,563	10.3
Kigoma	1,464,161	695,898	768,263	166,626	11.4	78,277	11.2	88,349	11.5
Shinyanga	1,125,848	544,274	581,574	99,732	8.9	47,757	8.8	51,975	8.9
Kagera	1,817,040	884,072	932,968	175,706	9.7	83,779	9.5	91,927	9.9
Mwanza	2,039,306	987,497	1,051,809	166,747	8.2	79,665	8.1	87,082	8.3
Mara	1,253,848	592,771	661,077	188,323	15.0	87,839	14.8	100,484	15.2
Manyara	1,059,185	530,779	528,406	46,046	4.3	22,512	4.2	23,534	4.5
Njombe	555,980	256,630	299,350	58,378	10.5	26,406	10.3	31,972	10.7
Katavi	404,797	199,285	205,512	42,095	10.4	20,521	10.3	21,574	10.5
Simiyu	1,135,392	533,614	601,778	104,492	9.2	48,964	9.2	55,528	9.2
Geita	1,249,999	614,463	635,536	102,703	8.2	50,174	8.2	52,529	8.3
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,005,452	478,962	526,490	73,425	7.3	34,228	7.1	39,197	7.4
Kaskazini Unguja	142,373	69,184	73,189	10,239	7.2	4,827	7.0	5,412	7.4
Kusini Unguja	89,985	44,283	45,702	6,860	7.6	3,266	7.4	3,594	7.9
Mjini Magharibi	467,812	219,992	247,820	27,658	5.9	12,561	5.7	15,097	6.1
Kaskazini Pemba	158,443	76,113	82,330	13,154	8.3	6,193	8.1	6,961	8.5
Kusini Pemba	146,839	69,390	77,449	15,514	10.6	7,381	10.6	8,133	10.5

Table 1.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Industry, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 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	100.0	67.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.7	1.9	2.8	5.9	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	4.9	1.8
15–24	21.6	14.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.5
25–34	24.1	14.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5
35–64	41.9	28.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.7
65+	12.4	9.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Male	49.6	31.9	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.9	1.1
15–24	10.3	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3
25–34	11.8	6.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
35–64	20.5	13.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4
65+	6.4	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Female	50.4	35.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.7
15–24	11.2	7.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2
25–34	12.2	8.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
35–64	21.1	15.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.3
65+	5.9	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0

Table 1.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Industry, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 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	Haillage 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	100.0	39.8	8.3	1.5	6.6	0.6	1.2	3.9	7.3	4.7	2.6	5.5	0.9	1.2	4.4	4.0	1.0	3.1	3.4
15–24	14.3	5.0	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	0.9	0.6
25–34	24.3	6.8	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.0
35–64	52.6	22.2	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	4.1	2.4	1.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	2.7	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.5
65+	8.8	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Male	58.5	19.5	7.3	0.9	3.6	0.4	0.7	3.6	4.8	3.0	2.3	2.6	0.6	0.7	3.6	1.6	0.5	0.5	2.2
15–24	8.9	2.9	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.4
25–34	15.2	3.8	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7
35–64	29.1	9.6	3.1	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.0
65+	5.3	3.3	0.6	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Female	41.5	20.3	0.9	0.5	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.5	1.7	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.5	2.5	1.2
15–24	5.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	0.8	0.2
25–34	9.1	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4
35–64	23.5	12.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.6
65+	3.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Industry, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Rural, 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	100.0	77.6	3.2	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	4.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	4.5	0.9
15-24	22.3	16.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3
25-34	22.4	16.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2
35-64	41.5	32.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.3
65+	13.8	11.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1
Male	48.8	36.8	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.5
15-24	10.8	8.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
25-34	10.8	7.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
35-64	20.0	15.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
65+	7.1	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Female	51.2	40.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.4
15-24	11.5	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
25-34	11.6	9.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
35-64	21.4	17.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1
65+	6.7	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0

Table 1.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Industry, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Urban, 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	Haillage 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	100.0	32.7	2.4	3.3	7.7	0.8	1.9	5.1	8.4	9.4	3.0	4.3	1.0	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.3	6.0	4.9
15–24	19.0	5.7	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.2
25–34	29.7	7.6	0.7	1.0	2.8	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.8	3.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.5
35–64	43.9	15.1	1.1	1.5	3.1	0.4	0.8	2.1	3.7	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.9
65+	7.4	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
Male	53.0	15.4	1.7	1.9	4.8	0.6	0.9	4.0	4.1	5.5	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.9
15–24	9.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7
25–34	15.9	3.6	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.9
35–64	23.7	7.0	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.2
65+	4.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Female	47.0	17.3	0.7	1.4	3.0	0.3	1.0	1.1	4.2	3.9	0.3	3.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	4.3	2.0
15–24	9.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.6
25–34	13.8	4.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7
35–64	20.3	8.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.7
65+	3.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1

Table 1.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Occupation, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Administrators and Professionals	Technicians, Clerks and Small Business	Service Workers, Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers, Livestock Fishers	Others
Total	100.0	2.7	5.7	4.6	2.5	4.0	70.7	9.9
15-24	21.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	15.2	2.9
25-34	24.1	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.3	15.6	2.4
35-64	41.9	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	29.7	3.6
65+	12.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	10.2	0.9
Males	49.6	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.9	33.8	5.1
15-24	10.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	7.3	1.5
25-34	12.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	7.3	1.3
35-64	20.8	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.2	13.9	1.9
65+	6.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.5
Females	50.4	1.1	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	36.9	4.8
15-24	11.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	7.9	1.5
25-34	12.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	8.3	1.1
35-64	21.1	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	15.8	1.7
65+	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.5

Table 1.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Occupation, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Administrators and Professionals	Technicians Clerks Small Business	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers Livestock Fishers	Others
Total	100.0	4.6	9.5	16.6	4.2	8.9	43.0	13.2
15–24	14.3	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.6	1.8	6.3	2.5
25–34	24.3	1.3	2.8	5.0	1.1	2.7	8.2	3.2
35–64	52.6	2.9	5.7	8.6	2.3	4.1	22.7	6.4
65+	8.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	5.7	1.2
Male	58.5	2.7	5.3	10.2	2.4	6.0	24.1	7.8
15–24	8.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	4.4	1.5
25–34	15.2	0.7	1.5	3.1	0.6	1.9	5.2	2.1
35–64	29.1	1.8	3.2	5.5	1.2	2.9	11.0	3.5
65+	5.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.7
Female	41.5	1.8	4.2	6.4	1.8	2.9	18.9	5.4
15–24	5.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.9	1.0
25–34	9.1	0.5	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.8	3.0	1.1
35–64	23.5	1.1	2.5	3.1	1.0	1.2	11.7	2.8
65+	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.5

Table 1.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Occupation, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Rural, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Administrators and Professionals	Technicians Clerks Small Business	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers Livestock Fishers	Others
Total	100.0	1.8	4.0	1.9	0.9	2.1	81.4	7.9
15–24	22.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	17.9	2.5
25–34	22.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	17.8	1.7
35–64	41.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	33.9	2.8
65+	13.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.8	0.9
Male	48.8	1.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.5	39.0	4.0
15–24	10.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	8.6	1.3
25–34	10.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	8.4	0.9
35–64	20.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	15.9	1.4
65+	7.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.1	0.5
Female	51.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.7	42.5	4.0
15–24	11.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	9.3	1.2
25–34	11.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	9.4	0.8
35–64	21.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	18.0	1.4
65+	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	0.5

Table 1.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons with Disability by Occupation, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Urban, 2012 Census

Age Group	Total	Administrators and Professionals	Technicians Clerks Small Business	Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	Street Vendors and Related Workers	Crafts and Related Workers	Farmers Livestock Fishers	Others
Total	100.0	5.7	11.4	14.2	7.8	10.5	33.9	16.5
15–24	19.0	0.4	1.5	3.3	1.4	2.1	6.0	4.3
25–34	29.7	1.9	3.8	4.7	2.7	3.9	7.9	4.8
35–64	43.9	3.1	5.7	5.7	3.3	4.1	15.6	6.4
65+	7.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	4.5	1.0
Male	53.0	3.3	6.1	6.7	3.8	7.7	16.3	9.0
15–24	9.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.4	2.8	2.1
25–34	15.9	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.9	3.8	2.8
35–64	23.7	1.9	3.1	2.9	1.6	3.2	7.3	3.6
65+	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.5
Female	47.0	2.3	5.3	7.5	3.9	2.8	17.7	7.5
15–24	9.7	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	3.2	2.2
25–34	13.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.0	4.1	2.0
35–64	20.3	1.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	0.9	8.2	2.8
65+	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.4

Appendix 2: Census Questionnaires

Short Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL		PHCF 2		
SHORT 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	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 beifida	Spinal cord injuries															
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

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

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

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

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

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

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

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

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

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

☐

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

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐

5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

G: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS

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

Yes = 1

--	--

No = 2

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

Fund

National Social Security Fund (NSSF)

$$=1$$

--	--

Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

$$=2$$

--	--

Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)

=3

--	--

Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)

$$=4$$

--	--

Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)

=5

--	--

Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)

=6

--	--

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

$$= 7$$

--	--

Other Funds

=8

--	--

H: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Males

--	--	--

Females

--	--	--

Total

--	--	--	--

DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED _____

Day

Month

--	--	--	--

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE

Day

Month

--	--	--	--

Long Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS						PHCF 3			
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	SELCARE	
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE "97"	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5	
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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 bifida Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis												
1	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
2	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
3	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
4	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
5	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
6	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
7	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														
8	1	2	1 2 3 4 5														

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

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE						E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE				
						CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead?	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)?	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive?
	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE	IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1						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 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

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

[illegible]

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

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

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK																																																																																										
AGRICULTURE					LIVESTOCK					FISH FARMING																																																																																
Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?		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?		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 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55					Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57					Yes = 1 No = 2																																																																																
(53)		(54)			(55)		(56)			(57)																																																																																
							Cattle <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Goats <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Sheep <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Poultry <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																																																																			
	Yes		No																																																																																							
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Paddy	1		2																																																																																							
Cassava	1		2																																																																																							
Banana	1		2																																																																																							
Other Crops	1		2																																																																																							

I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA	K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																				
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J ☐																																					
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">M</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">F</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	M		F		Males <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																																
M		F																																			
60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Females <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>																																				
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE ☐																																					
61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																					
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																					
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																					
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