

Analysis of the 2002 Census Data

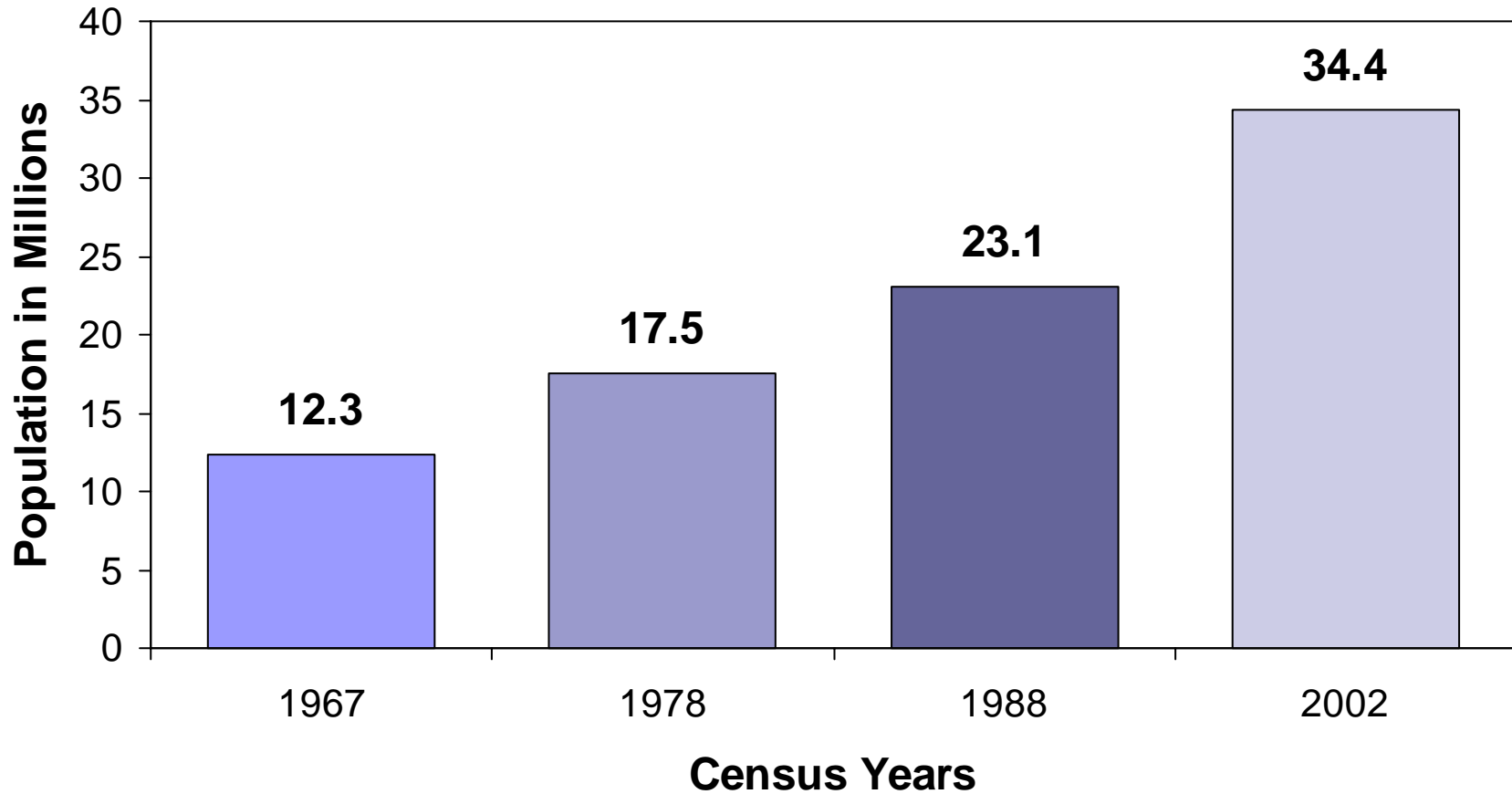
National Bureau of Statistics

Friday 2nd February 2007

Population Growth and Distribution

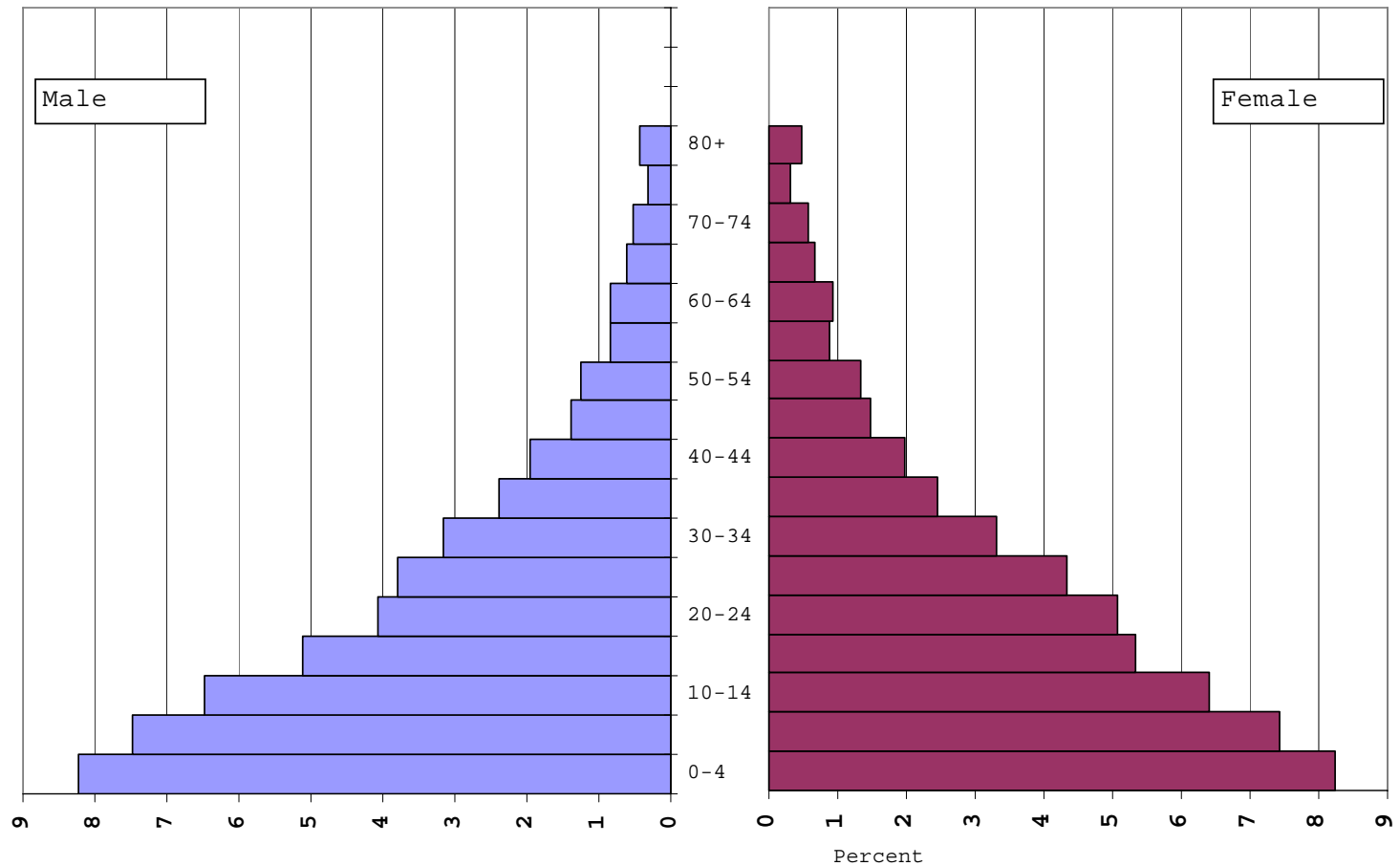
- Population is an important resource for development.
- It is a resource for labour supply for production as well as consumption of various products
- Hence the size of a population is one of the important parameters for economic development
- Growth of the population increase demands for food, water, energy and other natural resources

Tanzania Population Trends



Population Structure of Tanzania

Tanzania Total
Percent of Total Population



Population Structure of Tanzania

- A population pyramid shows the total picture of a population by age and sex.
- It is a useful way of illustrating the age structure of the population.
- Tanzania population pyramid with a broad base indicating high fertility rates and mortality rates and a youthful age structure in Tanzania.
- The proportion of population under 15 years was 44 percent



Population Structure of Tanzania

- The working group (15-64) accounted for 52 percent
- The proportion of population 65+ years was 4 percent

District Variations in terms of Population Growth Rate – 2002 Census

Districts with higher population growth rate:

- West (Urban West) - Zanzibar 9.2%
- Bukombe (Shinyanga) 7.4%
- Simanjiro (Manyara) 7.0%

Districts with lower population growth rate

- Lindi Urban (Lindi) -0.1%
- Makete (Iringa) 0.2%
- Morogoro (Morogoro) 0.5%

District Variations in terms of Population Growth Rate – 2002 Census

Districts with lower population growth rate:

- Rungwe (Mbeya) 0.9%
- Newala (Mtwara) 0.9%

The rest of the districts had a population growth rate between 1.0% to 6.9% per annum.

Marital Status

- **At national level:** 2002 Population and Housing Census showed that 56 percent of males aged 15 years and above were currently married; two percent were widowed, one percent were divorced; two percent were separated
- For females aged 15 years and above showed that 60 percent were married, 9 percent were widowed, 2 percent were divorced and 5 percent were separated



Marital Status

- Analysis of Data by sex has shown that most of the widows/widowers were females.

Marital Status: District Variations

■ Incidence of Widowhood

District with high number of
Widows/Widowers

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| ■ Makete | 10.2% |
| ■ Bukoba Rural | 8.0% |
| ■ Njombe | 7.0% |
| ■ Dodoma Rural | 6.7% |

Marital Status: District Variations

The following districts had a lower number of Widows/widowers:

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| ■ Mbeya Urban (Mbeya) | 0.9% |
| ■ West (Urban West) | 1.9% |
| ■ Central (South Unguja) | 2.4% |
| ■ Bukombe (Shinyanga) | 2.4% |

Survival of Parents

- Census data showed that at national level one percent of population aged 0 to 17 years were orphans (both parents dead). Similar results obtained in 2004-05 -TDHS

Survival of Parents: District Variations

Districts with highest number of orphans (aged 10 – 17 years):

- Makete (Iringa) 4.6%
- Iringa Urban (Iringa) 3.8%
- Bukoba Rural (Kagera) 3.6%
- Kyela (Mbeya) 3.2%
- Rungwe (Mbeya) 3.2%

Survival of Parents: District Variations

Districts with lowest number of orphans:

- Micheweni (North Pemba) 0.1%
- North “A” (North Unguja) 0.2%
- Hanang (Manyara) 0.3%



Economic Activities

Main economic occupations were:

- Agriculture 70%
- Business operations 10%
- Elementary occupations more than 9%

Building Materials: Roofing and Wall Materials

- The census results portrayed that iron sheets were the most commonly used as roofing materials for their houses, this accounts for 46.3 percent for all private households
- Concerning wall materials census results showed that a significant proportion of households in Tanzania (34 percent) lived in the houses with mud and poles walls, followed by sun-dried bricks (33 percent)



Housing Conditions: District Variations

Districts whose household members used iron sheets or tiles for roofing by more than 90%:

- Nyamagana 98%
- Moshi Urban 98%
- Rombo 97%
- Arusha 97%
- Kinondoni 97%
- Mbeya Urban 96%

Housing Conditions: District Variations

Districts whose household members used iron sheets or tiles by less than 15%

- Ngorongoro 9%
- Kishapu 12%
- Lindi Rural 13%
- Sumbawanga Rural 13%

Water scarcity is a problem of all ages: Universal access to Safe Water (Tanzania Development Vision 2025 : Goal)



Universal access to Safe Water

- This is one of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 goal
- **But what we have seen from the previous censuses was that, the proportion of the private households indicated piped water as the main source of drinking water was 34.4 percent slightly increased from 31.6 percent in 1988.**

Universal access to Safe Water: District Variations

There were 69 districts whose households had access to safe and clean water by more than 50%. Best five districts were:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| ■ Arusha (Arusha Region) | 99% |
| ■ Urban (Urban West Region) | 98% |
| ■ Nyamagana (Mwanza) | 97% |
| ■ Mbeya Urban (Mbeya) | 96% |
| ■ South Unguja | 95% |

Universal access to Safe Water: District Variations

Districts whose household members had less than 15% access to safe and clean water

- Urambo (Tabora) 5%
- Igunga (Tabora) 9%
- Mkuranga (Pwani) 11%
- Uyui (Tabora) 11%
- Kishapu (Shinyanga) 13%

Main Source of Energy for Cooking

- The 2002 Census data portrayed that firewood is the main source of energy for cooking in Tanzania (accounts for 77.4 percent of all private households, followed by charcoal (16.7 percent)
- In the rural areas, 95.6 percent of the private households used fire wood as the main source of energy for cooking,
- While in the urban areas the main source of energy for cooking is charcoal accounts for 53 percent of all private households

Environmental Degradation due to deforestation



Main Source of Energy for Lighting: District Variations

- Districts whose household members used electricity for lighting by more than 50%
- Moshi Urban 52%
- Urban (Urban – West in Zanzibar) 63%

Main Source of Energy for Lighting: District Variations

Five districts whose households used electricity for lighting by between 40% and 50%

- Ilala 49%
- Kinondoni 47%
- Iringa Urban 47%
- Arusha 41%
- Temeke 40%

Main Source of Energy for Lighting: District Variations

Some of the 21 districts whose households used electricity for lighting by below 1%.

- Mbeya Rural
- Sumbawanga Rural
- Uyui
- Biharamulo
- Kasulu

Toilet Facilities

At National Level:

- The 2002 Census results showed that; most commonly used toilet facility is traditional pit latrine
- 86 percent of all private households reported to use pit latrine
- 9 percent of all private households reported no toilet facilities in their houses

Toilet Facilities: District Variations

Districts which lacked toilet facilities by more than 50%

- Kiteto (Manyara) 50%
- Chake Chake (South Pemba) 52%
- Ngorongoro (Arusha) 54%
- North “A” (Unguja North) 58%
- Wete (North Pemba) 63%
- Monduli (Arusha) 67%

Toilet Facilities: District Variations

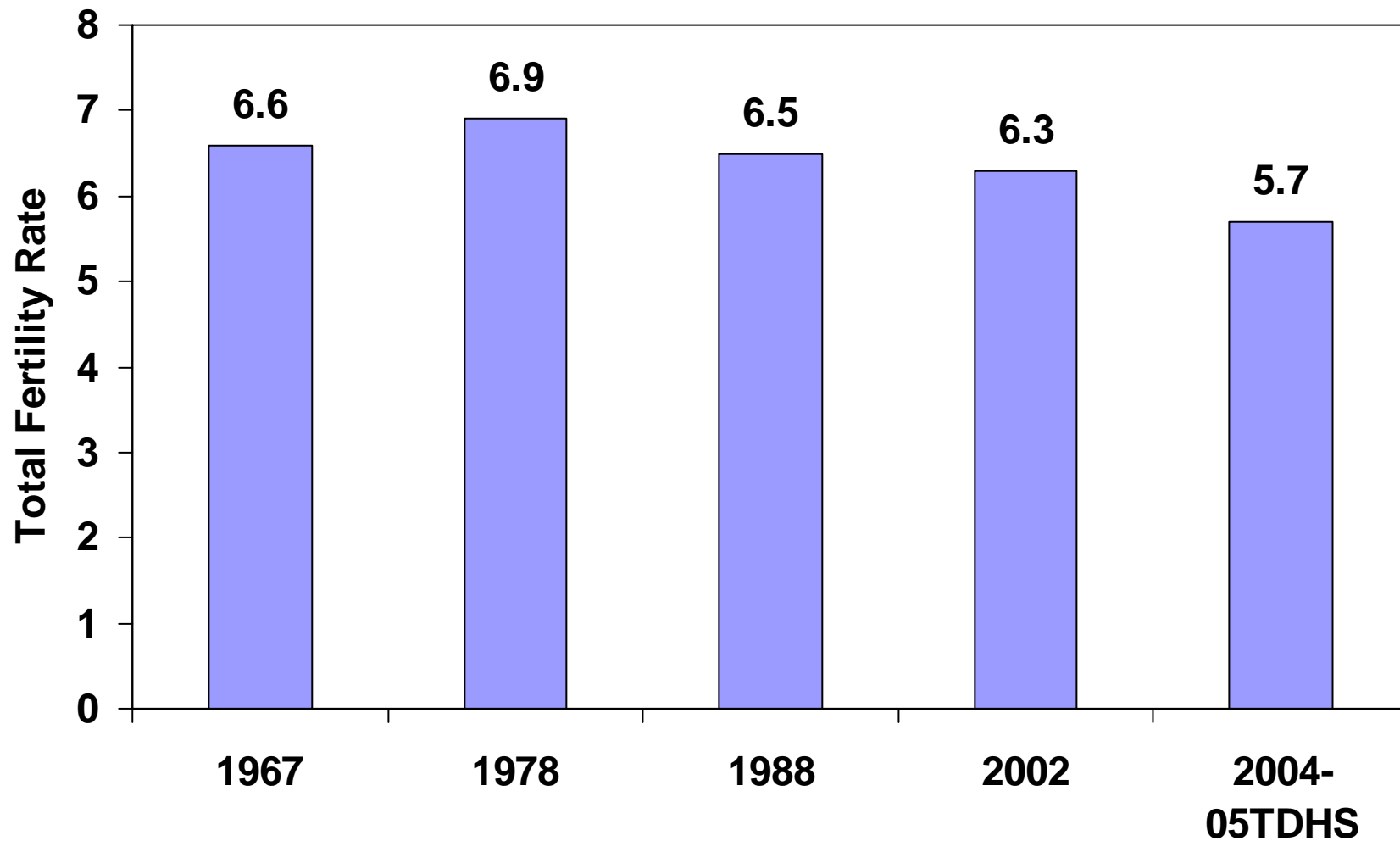
Districts which lacked toilet facilities by more than 50%

- Mkoani (South Pemba) 70%
- Micheweni (North Pemba) 83%

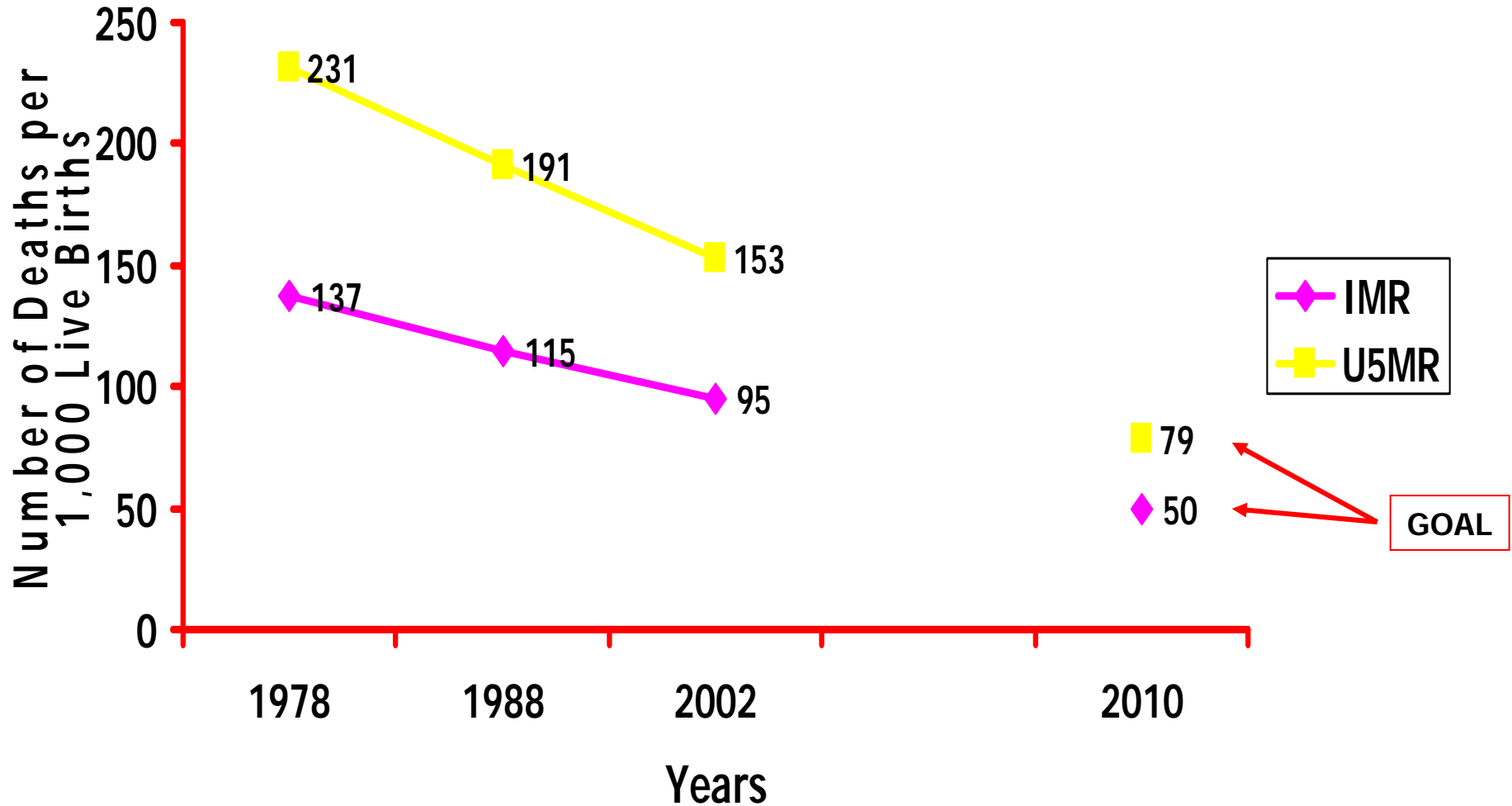
Fertility


- Previous censuses portrayed a slightly decline of fertility in Tanzania from 1967 - 2004

Trends in Fertility in Tanzania



Trends in IMR and U5MR Using Census Data





Lessons Learnt from the 2002 Population and Housing Census

- The failings today are the learning's tomorrow
- The success of today are the lessons of tomorrow

- 
- Use Census Data for Quality and evidenced Planning



End

■ Thank you