



# Western Australian Community Profiles 2011 Census

## Tanzania-born

### Introduction

**This profile provides a range of information on Western Australians who were born in Tanzania. Using data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, it details:**

- key social and economic characteristics of the community including population size, age and gender profile, education, income and workforce participation
- migration history and cultural backgrounds including ancestry, language and religious affiliation
- family and wellbeing including marital status, family composition, living arrangements and disability.

The purpose of this profile is to assist all Western Australians to understand the State's cultural diversity and the way it has changed over time. The information can be used for a variety of purposes including policy, program and service development, research and for general interest.

### Tanzania-born community in Western Australia

Small numbers of the Tanzania-born began arriving in Australia and Western Australia (WA) during the 1960s, following the country's independence from British rule. The majority of these migrants were of British or Indian backgrounds, and were skilled migrants. One-quarter (24%) of the Tanzania-born arrived in WA before 1981. The largest proportion (53%) of Tanzania-born Western Australians arrived between 2001 and 2010.

#### TANZANIA-BORN COMMUNITY AT A GLANCE

- There were 776 Tanzania-born people in WA, a larger number than in 2006 (469).
- There were 639 Western Australians with Tanzanian ancestry.
- More than half (53%) arrived in WA between 2001 and 2010.
- Almost two-thirds (60%) were Australian citizens.
- There were more men (408) than women (368) with a sex ratio of 111 men for every 100 women.
- Equal proportions of the Tanzania-born were aged between 45 and 64 years (32%) or between 0 and 14 years (32%). The smallest group was young people aged between 15 and 24 years (7%).

- More than half (53%) of the Tanzania-born spoke English well and spoke a language other than English (LOTE) at home.
- The main languages spoken by the Tanzania-born were Swahili (21%) and Gujarati (8%).
- Most (88%) of the Tanzania-born lived in the Greater Perth Metropolitan Area.
- More than three-quarters (76%) of the Tanzania-born aged 15 years and over had completed Year 12 or an equivalent level of education, and more than one-third (35%) had a qualification at degree/tertiary level.
- More than two-thirds (69%) of the Tanzania-born were employed and more than one-quarter (27%) were not in the labour force.
- The Tanzania-born were employed mainly as professionals (36%), managers (14%), and clerical and administrative workers (12%).
- More than one-third (34%) earned between \$300 and \$999 per week. More than one-quarter (28%) had a weekly income of \$1000 or more.
- Almost half (49%) of the Tanzania-born owned their home.
- Almost three-quarters (71%) of the Tanzania-born aged 25 years and over were married and more than half (53%) lived in couple families with children.
- Almost one-fifth (19%) of the Tanzania-born aged over 65 years required assistance with everyday living.

## Migration, culture, ancestry, language and religion

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In 2011, there were 776 Tanzania-born Western Australians, representing less than one per cent (0.3%) of the State's total population. This number was larger than in 2006 (469). Almost two-thirds (60%) were Australian citizens.

### ARRIVAL

More than half (53%) of the Tanzania-born arrived in WA between 2001 and 2010. This compares with the State's total overseas-born population of which less than 11 per cent arrived during the same period. Almost one-quarter (24%) of the Tanzania-born arrived in WA before 1981.

### AGE AND GENDER

The Tanzania-born population is composed of larger proportions of adults and children, and smaller proportions of older people, young adults and young people, than the total WA population. In 2011, equal proportions of the Tanzania-born were adults aged between 45 and 64 years (32%) or children aged between 0 and 14 years (32%). Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion aged between 45 and 64 years decreased (from 41%), while the proportion of children had increased (from 17% to 32%). Both proportions were larger compared with the total WA population (25% and 20%, respectively).

The proportion of Tanzania-born young people aged between 15 and 24 years was unchanged between 2006 and 2011 (7%) but was smaller compared with the total WA population (14%). The proportion of Tanzania-born young adults aged between 25 and 44 years decreased (from 29% to 21%) and was smaller compared with the total WA population (29%). The proportion of older people aged 65 years and over (9%)



Age and gender profile	Tanzania-born				WA population 2011		
	2011			2006	Male %	Female %	Total %
Age group	Male %	Female %	Total %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
0–14 years	33.2	31.3	32.3	16.6	20.1	19.2	19.7
15–24 years	7.6	5.4	6.5	6.4	14.1	13.3	13.7
25–44 years	20.2	21.4	20.8	29.0	29.4	28.9	29.1
45–64 years	29.5	33.8	31.6	41.0	25.1	25.3	25.2
65+ years	9.5	8.1	8.8	7.0	11.3	13.2	12.3
All (number)	408	368	776	469	1,126,177	1,112,994	2,239,171
Sex ratio			110.9	106.6			101.2

increased from 2006 (7%) but was smaller compared with the total WA population (12%).

In 2011, there were more Tanzania-born men than women. The sex ratio (number of men per 100 women) was approximately 111. This was higher than in 2006 (107), and compared with the total WA population (101).

### ANCESTRY

People born in Tanzania, who have one or both parents born there, or who were born elsewhere but have Tanzanian ancestors, may identify that they

have Tanzanian ancestry. In 2011, nine per cent of the Tanzania-born identified that they had Tanzanian ancestry. More Tanzania-born Western Australians reported that they had Burundian (20%), English (21%) and Indian (20%) ancestries. Most (98%) had one or both parents born overseas.

Small numbers and proportions of the WA population (639 or 0.03%) and the Australia-born (95 or 0.007%) identified that they had Tanzanian or Burundian ancestry.

Ancestry	Tanzania-born		WA population 2011	Australia-born 2011
	2011	2006		
Self-identified ancestry	Total %	Total %	Total %	Total %
Burundian	20.4	*N/A	0.02	0.005
English	20.8	27.8	37.9	41.4
Indian	19.6	25.6	1.8	0.6
Tanzanian	9.0	8.3	0.005	0.002
Scottish	5.3	6.6	8.3	9.2
One or both parents born overseas	97.7	95.9	56.2	35.2
Both parents born in Australia	1.3	N/A	43.8	64.8
One parent born in Australia	4.0	26	51.3	75.3

\* N/A= Not available. Ancestry data for parents was only available individually in the 2006 Census.

Language	Tanzania-born			2006	WA population 2011		
	2011				Male %	Female %	Total %
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
English proficiency							
English only	41.4	37.5	39.6	55.4	78.8	79.8	79.3
Other language and English; very well or well	50.5	55.4	52.8	27.7	12.4	12.7	12.5
Other language and English; not well or not at all	7.4	6.5	7.0	14.5	1.8	2.4	2.1
<b>Main language spoken at home other than English (top two responses)</b>							
Swahili	21.3	21.2	21.3	14.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gujarati	5.6	10.6	8.1	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

\* The first three columns show the top two responses for the Tanzania-born. Data for the WA population are not the top responses and are presented for comparative purposes.

## LANGUAGES

In 2011, almost two-thirds (60%) of Tanzania-born Western Australians reported speaking a language other than English (LOTE) at home, mainly Swahili (21%) and Gujarati (8%).

More than half (53%) of the Tanzania-born reported speaking a LOTE and speaking English very well or well, a larger proportion than in 2006 (28%). More than one-third (40%) spoke English only at home, a smaller proportion than in 2006 (55%).

A small proportion (7%) of the Tanzania-born reported speaking a LOTE and English not well or not at all, a smaller proportion than in 2006 (15%).

## RELIGION

The religious affiliation of Tanzania-born Western Australians was unchanged between 2006 and 2011. Almost three-quarters (71%) of the Tanzania-born identified with Christianity. Smaller proportions identified as having no religion (9%) or with Hinduism (8%) and Islam (7%). This contrasted with the general trend for the total WA population for which identification with Christianity had decreased and identification with non-Christian religions or not identifying with any religion had increased.



## Geographic distribution

Between 2006 and 2011, the settlement pattern for Tanzania-born Western Australians remained stable. In 2011, most (88%) lived in the Greater Perth Metropolitan Area and 12% lived in non-metropolitan areas. Compared with the Tanzania-born, a smaller proportion of the total Western Australian population lived in the Greater Metropolitan Perth Area (77%) and a larger proportion lived in non-metropolitan areas (22%).

Within the Greater Perth Metropolitan Area, the Tanzania-born lived mainly in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Stirling (16%), Wanneroo (13%) and Gosnells (12%).

## Education

In 2011, more than three-quarters (76%) of the Tanzania-born aged 15 years and over had completed Year 12 or an equivalent level of education. This proportion was almost unchanged since 2006 (74%), but was larger compared with the total WA population (48%).

In 2011, more than one-third (35%) of the Tanzania-born had qualifications at degree/tertiary level, an increase from 2006 (33%) and a larger proportion compared with the total WA population (18%). Almost one-third (31%) had advanced diploma, diploma or certificate level qualifications, unchanged since 2006 (32%) and similar to the total WA population (28%).

A larger proportion of Tanzania-born men (73%) than women (57%) held post-school qualifications. A larger proportion of the Tanzania-born held post-school qualifications (65%) compared with the total WA population (45%).

No Tanzania-born Western Australians reported that they had not attended school, compared with less than one per cent of the total WA population (0.6%).

Educational attainment	Tanzania-born				WA population 2011		
	2011			2006	Male %	Female %	Total %
Population (15+ years)	Male %	Female %	Total %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
Degree/tertiary level	39.6	29.2	34.5	33.1	15.9	19.2	17.5
Advanced diploma/diploma/certificate	33.3	28.0	30.7	31.8	32.8	22.4	27.6
Completed Year 12/equivalent	77.4	73.5	75.5	74.1	46.2	49.4	47.8
Did not attend school	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6

## Labour force

### PARTICIPATION

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the total population aged 15 years and over who are employed, or unemployed and able to work. In 2011, almost three-quarters (73%) of Tanzania-born Western Australians were in the labour force. This was comparable to 2006 (70%), but a larger proportion compared with the total WA population (64%).

Between 2006 and 2011, there was little change in the proportion of the Tanzania-born employed (69%), but this was larger compared with the total WA population (61%). The proportion not in the labour force was also unchanged (27%), and was similar to the figure for the total WA population (29%).

The rate of unemployment was relatively unchanged (4%) and comparable to the total WA population (3%).

Labour force	Tanzania-born				WA population 2011		
	2011			2006	Male %	Female %	Total %
Population (15+ years)	Male %	Female %	Total %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
Employed	77.4	59.1	68.5	66.7	66.7	55.3	61.0
Unemployed	3.0	5.4	4.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0
Not in the labour force	19.3	35.0	26.9	27.9	22.7	36.1	29.4

A larger proportion of Tanzania-born men (77%) was employed than women (59%). A larger proportion of women than men were not in the labour force (35% and 19%, respectively). These gender-based trends reflect those for the total Western Australian population of which 67% of men and 55% of women were employed, while more than one-third of women (36%) and less than a quarter of men (23%) were not in the labour force.

### OCCUPATION

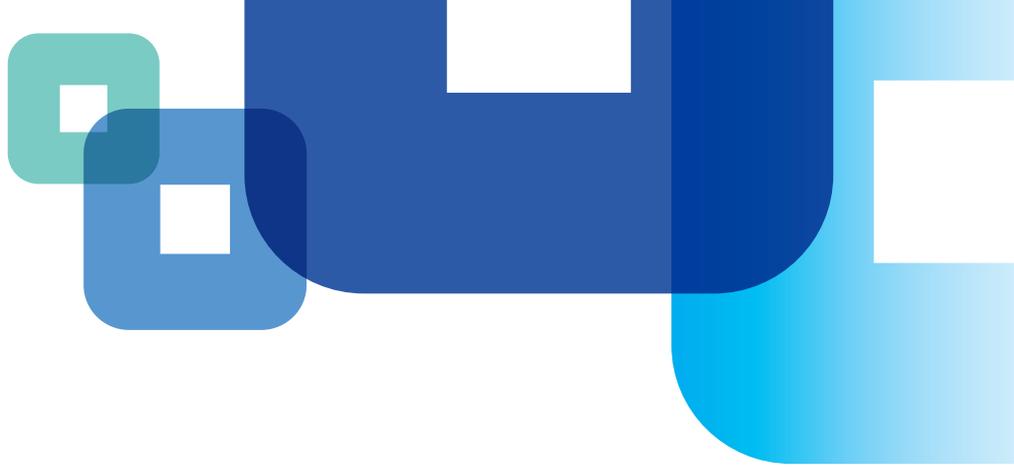
The Tanzania-born were mainly employed as professionals (36%), managers (14%), clerical and administrative workers (12%), and community and personal service workers (10%). Some occupations and rates were comparable to those for the total WA population, of which 12% were managers and 14% were clerical and administrative workers.

Tanzania-born men were mainly employed as professionals (37%), managers (20%), technicians and trade workers (11%), and machinery operators and drivers (10%). Tanzania-born women were mainly employed as professionals (35%), clerical and administrative workers (23%), community and personal service workers (16%), and sales workers (9%).

### BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

In 2011, almost one-fifth (17%) of the Tanzania-born were small or medium business owners, the same as in 2006 and comparable to the total WA population (15%).

Almost two-thirds (62%) of the businesses owned by the Tanzania-born employed between one and 19 people and almost one-third (31%) were self-managed. The remainder (7%) employed 20 or more people. Similar



Weekly income	Tanzania-born			WA population 2011			
	2011		2006	2011			
Population (15+ years)	Male %	Female %	Total %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
None	4.4	13.6	8.9	8.2	5.6	9.8	7.7
<\$300	10.4	21.4	15.7	15.1	11.7	19.8	15.7
\$300–999	31.5	33.9	32.7	44.4	29.3	41.9	35.6
\$1000 or more	52.6	27.6	40.4	30.0	43.0	20.2	31.6

Note: \* Unlike 2011 and 2001, the threshold for the 2006 Census was less than \$250. The next income bracket was \$250–999.  
 \*\* For the 2001 Census no income also included negative income.

proportions of Tanzania-born men (18%) and women (16%) were business owners.

### INCOME

More than one-third (40%) of the Tanzania-born were high income earners with a weekly income of \$1000 or more. This proportion was larger than in 2006 (30%) and compared with all Western Australians (32%).

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Tanzania-born Western Australians earning between \$300 and \$999 per week decreased (from 44% to 33%) and was comparable to the total WA population (32%). The proportion of people earning less than \$300 per week was unchanged (16%), and was comparable to all Western Australians (16%).

A small proportion (9%) of the Tanzania-born was without a weekly income, almost unchanged since 2006 (8%) and comparable to the total WA population (8%).

Similar proportions of Tanzania-born women (34%) and men (32%) were middle income earners. A larger proportion of women (21%) than men (10%) were low income earners. A larger proportion of men (53%) were high income earners than women (28%).

### HOUSING

In 2011, almost half (49%) of the Tanzania-born owned their home compared with almost two-thirds (63%) of all Western Australians.

Almost one-quarter (21%) of the Tanzania-born lived in a home they fully owned and more than one-quarter (28%) lived in a home they were purchasing. The comparative figures for the total WA population were 24 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively.

In 2011, 46 per cent of the Tanzania-born were living in rental accommodation, a larger proportion compared with the total WA population (26%).

## Family

### MARITAL STATUS

In 2011, almost three-quarters (71%) of the Tanzania-born aged 25 years and over were married, comparable to 2006 (70%) but larger compared with the total WA population (58%). Similar proportions of men (70%) and women (73%) were married.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of the Tanzania-born who were divorced or separated was stable (around 11%) and comparable to the total WA population (14%). The proportion of the Tanzania-born who were widowed was also stable (around 3%) and half the proportion of the WA population (6%). All of the widowed Tanzania-born were women (5%).

The proportion of Tanzania-born people who had never married was comparable in 2011 (15%) and 2006 (16%) but smaller compared with the Western Australian population (23%).

### FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 2011, more than one-half (53%) of the Tanzania-born lived in couple families with children, comparable to the proportion in 2006 (51%) but larger than the total WA population (45%). Similar proportions lived in couple families without children (17%) and one-parent families (14%); both were comparable to the proportions in 2006 (17% and 10%, respectively). The comparative proportions for the Western Australian population were 20 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively. A larger proportion of Tanzania-born women (19%) than men (10%) lived in one-parent families.

### LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

In 2011, more than one-third (42%) of the Tanzania-born lived with a spouse or partner. This was a smaller proportion than in 2006 (53%) but the same as the proportion of all Western Australians (42%).

Registered marital status (25+ years)	Tanzania-born				WA population 2011		
	2011			2006	Male %	Female %	Total %
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Total %			
Married	70.1	72.5	71.3	70.1	59.0	57.1	58.1
Widowed	0.0	5.2	2.5	3.4	2.3	8.8	5.6
Divorced/separated	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.7	12.3	14.9	13.6
Never married	18.7	11.2	15.0	15.8	26.3	19.2	22.7

### Family composition (all ages)

Couple family with children	52.2	53.3	52.7	50.7	45.0	44.7	44.8
Couple family without children	18.1	15.5	16.9	17.1	19.4	20.3	19.8
One-parent family	10.3	18.5	14.2	9.6	7.8	12.0	9.9



Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of the Tanzania-born living with other family or non-family members increased (from 24% to 42%), and was larger compared to the total WA population (35%). More men (45%) than women (38%) were living with other family or non-family members.

Between 2006 and 2011, there were decreases in the proportions of the Tanzania-born living alone (from 15% to 9%) or not living at home (from 9% to 6%). Smaller proportions of the Tanzania-born lived alone or not at home compared with all Western Australians (12% and 8%, respectively). A larger proportion of Tanzania-born women (13%) than men (7%) were living alone.

### **DISABILITY/SICKNESS**

Disability refers to the level of assistance a person requires in day-to-day activities such as eating, dressing and bathing. In 2011, almost one-fifth (19%) of the Tanzania-born aged 65 years and over required such assistance, an increase from 2006 (9%). A larger proportion of women aged 65 years and over required assistance than men (29% and 9%, respectively). The proportions for all Western Australians of the same age were 18 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. Less than one per cent of the Tanzania-born aged between 15 and 64 years required such assistance.

In 2011, 14 per cent of the Tanzania-born aged 15 years and over were providing unpaid care and/or assistance to a family member, a rate comparable with that for the total WA population (9%).

## **More information**

For more information and assistance, please contact:

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