THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

TANZANIA MAINLAND

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS
TANZANIA
CENSUS
2022
INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
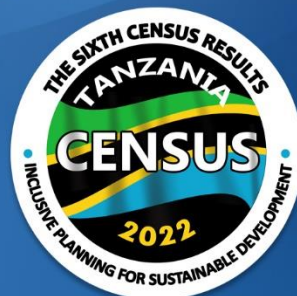
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Note:

Maps and land area used in this publication are derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) cartographic work; therefore, they are for statistical use only.

Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania under the leadership of Her Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

The 2022 PHC was conducted in accordance with the Statistics Act Cap 351, which mandates the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to conduct Population and Housing Census every ten years. It also followed the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for conducting the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census, including adoption of advanced Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at all stages of Census implementation. Indeed, the country's decision to use more advanced technology to capture data during cartographic mapping, enumeration, data transmission and processing made the 2022 PHC the first ever digital census to be conducted in Tanzania.

The 2022 PHC results are for integrated plans and sustainable development of the country and will increase awareness and transparency in allocation of resources at all levels of administration based on the actual population. The results will be used by the Government and stakeholders in monitoring and evaluating various national, regional and international development frameworks including the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2050; the Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 and Zanzibar Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26; the East African Community Vision 2050; Southern and African Development Community Vision 2050 and the African Development Agenda 2063.

Furthermore, the results will enable the country to evaluate the progress of implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (United Nation Agenda 2030) that aim at achieving equality and eradicating poverty of all kinds including extreme poverty by 2030 by ensuring no one is left behind. The census data will also provide a basis for the computation of several indicators such as enrolment and literacy rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and others.

The Tanzania Mainland Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile is the fourth in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 PHC. The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports and Age and Sex Reports. The main purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered include population and household characteristics, social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications include Regional Demographic Socio-Economic Profiles and Thematic Reports.

The success of 2022 PHC depended on the cooperation and contributions from the Government, specifically Census Committees from national to the lowest administrative level. These include the National Central Census Committee; National Census Advisory Committee; National Census Technical Committee; Census Committees at regional, district, wards, village/mtaa and hamlet. There were also forums from Non-States Actors including Collaborators Forum, Private Sector, various institutions and the public at large.

A word of thanks goes to Government leaders at all levels, particularly, Minister for Finance ; Minister of State - President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar; Members of Parliament; Members of the House of Representatives; Councillors/Shehas; Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners of respective areas; Census Coordinators (National and Zanzibar); Regional and District Census Coordinators; Supervisors; Enumerators; Local leaders and all respondents (heads of households, members of households and other individuals).

Special gratitude is extended to the following Development Partners:- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); World Bank (WB); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN-Women; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); United States Census Bureau (USCB), The Republic of South Korea, The People's

Republic of China and other Development Partners for providing equipment, expertise, training and financial support in making the 2022 Population and Housing Census a success. We also thank religious, traditional and political leaders, non-governmental organization leaders, the media and all citizens and non-citizens in general for their participation and contributions in the successful implementation of the Census.

Special thanks also go to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda - Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland and Former Speaker of the National Assembly; and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza - Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar, for their effective leadership and management in educating and sensitizing all citizens and non-citizens to participate in the 2022 Population and Housing Census thus, resulting in enhanced quality, smooth and timely execution of the Census exercise. We also thank the Chairperson of the Governing Board of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Amina Msengwa and the Chairperson of the Statistics Board of Zanzibar, Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, for their guidance throughout the implementation of the Census exercise.

Last but not least, we acknowledge the unprecedented efforts and commitment of the management and staff of the National Bureau of Statistics under the leadership of Dr. Albina Chuwa, the Statistician General; and staff of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar under the leadership of Mr. Salum Kassim Ali; Chief Government Statistician; staff from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology; as well as other Government officials who worked tirelessly in ensuring that the 2022 Population and Housing Census was implemented successfully.

Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (MP)
Prime Minister of
The United Republic of Tanzania

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MRC)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

The National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar conducted the 2022 PHC to provide necessary information for policy implementation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development processes. The Census collected detailed information on demographic characteristics, disabilities, migration, possession of national documents and orphanhood, education, economic activities, land ownership and information related to ICT ownership and use, fertility, mortality, housing ownership and assets, agriculture, community facilities and buildings. Some information on physical addresses was also collected.

This report presents basic demographic socio-economic indicators from national to regional level. The report will facilitate users of Census data to make evidence-based decisions for social and economic development. We therefore express our appreciation to all experts who have put their time and efforts to produce this report. In particular we would like to thank Ruth Davison Minja, the Director of Population Census and Social Statistics; Fahima Mohamed Issa, Director of Social Statistics, Census and Survey, (OCGS); Seif Ahmad Kuchengo, the National Census Coordinator; Abdul-majid Jecha Ramadhan, the Tanzania Zanzibar Census Coordinator, National Census Technical Team, Statisticians, Demographers, Information Technology and Geographic Information System officers for their commitment which led to successful completion of this report.

Our appreciation is as well extended to all professionals, regional and district supervisors, enumerators and field supervisors as well as the media for their dedicated work. Certainly, without their commitment and dedication, the census would not have been successful. We would also like to thank the public for their cooperation during the entire period of the Census.

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Executive Summary

The 2022 Tanzania Mainland Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control and access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by individuals and households. In many cases, information has been disaggregated by place of residence and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time. New topics covered in the 2022 PHC for the first time to fill the national data gaps include; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment (EEE) waste, forestry; and (ICT).

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It highlights on the brief history of census undertaking in the country and the main objective of the 2022 PHC. It also highlights on preparatory and implementation of census activities at different levels as well as the legal framework, census organisation structure, development of census instruments, cartographic work, pilot census, census publicity and advocacy campaigns. Furthermore, the chapter elaborates on census enumeration activities including recruitment and training of personnel, distribution of enumeration materials and the actual enumeration exercise. Post enumeration activities (data processing and quality control procedures) are also discussed in this Chapter.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Tanzania Mainland population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Tanzania Mainland has a population of 59.9 million persons, out of those, 30.7 million are females and 29.2 million are males. Population of Tanzania Mainland grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 37 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Tanzania Mainland is expected to double in the next 22 years that is in year 2044. Tanzania Mainland population remains predominantly rural, with 65.6 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 34.4 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Tanzanian Mainland population. The Chapter presents population by age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 18 years. About forty-three percent of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 49.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2022. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same over the two decades (3.9% in 2002 and 2012 and 3.8% in 2022). Furthermore, the dependency ratio for Tanzania Mainland is 87.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Tanzania Mainland has 13,776,975 private households, out of which 8,355,992 (60.7 %) are in rural areas and 5,420,983 (39.3%) in urban areas. This is an increase from 32.9 percent in 2012 to 39.3 percent in 2022. The average household size slightly decreased from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2022. Female-headed households in Tanzania Mainland increased from 33.5 percent in 2012 to 35.9 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.9%) than in rural areas (35.3%).

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. Over fifty percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married; females are more likely (52.3%) to be married than males (50.2%). About five percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (7.9%) than that of males (1.3%). Comparison between 2012 and 2022 Censuses shows an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married, divorced and widowed. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 is 26 years for males and 22 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females almost remained the same in 2012 and 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. Most of the population (69.3%) have neither birth certificate nor birth notification. Percentage of population with birth certificate is 27.7 and it is higher (46.0%) among the under-five population. About 22.4 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 13.7 percent have national identification numbers. It is also noted that about 7.0 percent of all persons in Tanzania Mainland have health insurance from national health insurance fund (NHIF) or community health insurance fund (CHIF).

More than ninety nine percent (99.5%) of the enumerated population in Tanzania Mainland are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians came from neighbouring African countries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Kenya, and Madagascar. Outside Africa, India and Saudi Arabia represent a relatively large number of persons from Asia and middle East countries enumerated in Tanzania 2022.

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that 89.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Tanzania Mainland have both parents alive. Children under 18 years who were reported to have their fathers dead are almost three times (5.3%) of those who were reported to have their mothers dead (1.8%). However, in the Tanzania and International context, an "orphan" is a person who has lost one or both parents. By this broad definition, 10.5 percent of children under 18 years in Tanzania Mainland are orphans.

Chapter Eight presents information on literacy, numeracy and education. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland is 82.8 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (86.6 percent) than females (79.2 percent). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.4 percent and it is higher among males (79.3%) than females (77.6%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 78.6 percent. It is higher (81.1%) among females than males (76.1%). Majority (72.5%) of the population aged four years and above attained primary education, 19.6 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 5.3 percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 33,389,842 persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland. Out of these, 23,986,730 persons are employed. The unemployment rate in Tanzania Mainland using International relaxed definition is 7.4 percent with more female (8. 8%) than males (5.9%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania Mainland is 77.6 percent whereby male has a higher (80.3%) percentage of LFPR than female (75.2%).

Chapter Ten highlights on the disability status in Tanzania Mainland. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) in this publication are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an

equal footing with others. There are 5.1 million persons (about 11.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.0%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common type of disabilities in the country. Prevalence of disability has increased from 9.3 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2022. The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Almost one-third (33.0%) of population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females (29.8 percent) owning land is low compared with that of males (36.6%). Almost fifty percent (47.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own land without legal documents. Among the landowners with title deeds in Tanzania, majority of them own land jointly (17.7%) followed by those owning land alone (14.2%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. In Tanzania Mainland 64.8 percent of households live in their own houses while 20.2 percent live in privately rented houses. The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (75.8%) in rural than urban areas (47.9%). Almost one-third (31.8%) of households in Tanzania Mainland have no legal documents over the land where their houses are built while only 11.6 percent have title deeds. About 56 percent of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Nearly 70 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. More than half (59.4%) of households use improved toilet facilities. Firewood, used by 56.0 percent of households and charcoal (25.8%) are main sources of energy for cooking.

The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 36.6 percent of household while 33.2 percent use solar. Percentage of households using electricity for lighting from the national grid increased from 20.7 percent in 2012 to 36.6 percent in 2022. Four out of ten households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, 21.4 percent use regularly collection methods and 59.6 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Tanzania Mainland. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in Tanzania Mainland, with 85.0 percent of households having at least one member owning a mobile phone. Ownership of mobile phones among individuals aged 15 years and above is higher in urban areas (89.6%) compared with rural areas (77.9%) of proportions of non-smartphone usage regardless of ownership are similarly high, with 91.0 percent of individuals in urban areas and 83.3 percent in rural areas. The predominant use of ICT equipment is for communication purposes, accounting for 83.3 percent of usage.

Census Result in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania Mainland, 2022 Census

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**59,851,347**	**100.0**	**39,237,927**	**65.6**	**20,613,420**	**34.4**
Male	29,137,638	**48.7**	19,249,895	66.1	9,887,743	33.9
Female	30,713,709	**51.3**	19,988,032	65.1	10,725,677	34.9
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.2	-	2.4	-	4.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**9,207,432**	**15.4**	**6,429,922**	**16.4**	**2,777,510**	**13.5**
Male	4,584,972	**15.7**	3,199,596	**16.6**	1,385,376	14.0
Female	4,622,460	**15.1**	3,230,326	**16.2**	1,392,134	13.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	**25,628,380**	**42.8**	**18,031,820**	**46.0**	**7,596,560**	**36.8**
Male	12,807,157	44.0	9,062,931	47.1	3,744,226	37.9
Female	12,821,223	41.7	8,968,889	44.9	3,852,334	35.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	**29,365,234**	**49.1**	**20,490,000**	**52.2**	**8,875,234**	**43.0**
Male	14,684,339	50.4	10,350,322	53.8	4,334,017	43.8
Female	14,680,895	47.8	10,139,678	50.7	4,541,217	42.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**11,463,718**	**19.2**	**7,088,066**	**18.1**	**4,375,652**	**21.2**
Male	5,474,799	18.8	3,487,965	18.1	1,986,834	20.1
Female	5,988,919	19.5	3,600,101	18.0	2,388,818	22.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**20,612,566**	**34.4**	**12,312,403**	**31.4**	**8,300,163**	**40.3**
Male	9,827,426	33.7	5,977,729	31.1	3,849,697	38.9
Female	10,785,140	35.1	6,334,674	31.7	4,450,466	41.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**14,501,431**	**47.2**	**8,633,231**	**43.2**	**5,868,177**	**54.7**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**31,936,653**	**53.4**	**19,526,215**	**49.8**	**12,410,438**	**60.2**
Male	15,323,862	52.6	9,448,223	49.1	5,875,639	59.4
Female	16,612,791	54.1	10,077,992	50.4	6,534,799	60.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	**3,406,465**	**5.7**	**2,461,986**	**6.3**	**944,479**	**4.6**
Male	1,546,222	5.3	1,114,757	5.8	431,465	4.4
Female	1,860,243	6.1	1,347,229	6.7	513,014	4.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**2,286,314**	**3.8**	**1,679,892**	**4.3**	**606,422**	**2.9**
Male	1,006,619	3.5	738,741	3.8	267,878	2.7
Female	1,279,695	4.2	941,151	4.7	338,544	3.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	**13,776,975**	**100.0**	8,355,992	**100.0**	5,420,983	**100.0**
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	64.1	5,404,746	64.7	3,423,327	63.1
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	35.9	2,951,246	35.3	1,997,656	36.9
Average Household Size[1]	4.3		4.6		3.7	
Average Household Size (Male Headed)[1]	4.4		4.8		3.8	
Average Household Size (Female Headed)[1]	4.0		4.3		3.6	
Marital Status (15 Years and Above)						
Never Married	11,239,622	32.8	6093424	28.7	5146198	39.5

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married	17,563,702	51.3	11591022	54.7	5972680	45.9
Living Together	1,920,758	5.6	1221797	5.8	698961	5.4
Divorced	1,228,869	3.6	792562	3.7	436307	3.4
Separated	626,732	1.8	398851	1.9	227881	1.8
Widowed	1,643,283	4.8	1108451	5.2	534832	4.1
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	16,074,723	27.3	7,777,779	20.1	8,478,679	42.1
Population with Birth Notification	1,782,330	3.0	1,138,095	2.9	665,635	3.3
Citizenship						
Tanzanians	59,575,361	99.5	39,062,916	99.6	20,512,445	99.5
Non-Tanzanians	275,986	0.5	175,011	0.4	100,975	0.5
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	3,076,633	10.5	2,187,251	11.7	889,382	10.0
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	28,323,159	82.8	16,168,531	76.2	12,154,628	93.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years)	10,087,291	88.0	5870058	82.8	4,217,233	96.4
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	18,026,390	87.5	10,057,028	81.7	7,969,362	96.0
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	9,400,610	82.9	6,276,238	78.4	3,124,372	93.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	13,888,071	122.4	9,075,039	113.4	4,813,032	144.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	25,325,105	100.0	14,806,273	100.0	10,518,832	100.0
Primary School	18,480,477	69.2	12,268,902	77.5	6,211,575	57.1
Training after Primary	60,035	0.2	29,498	0.2	30,537	0.3
Secondary School	5,218,386	19.6	2,093,782	13.2	3,124,604	28.7
Training after Secondary	247,056	0.9	93,298	0.6	153,758	1.4
University and Others	1,319,151	4.9	320,793	2.0	998,358	9.2
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	**5,180,095**	**11.2**	**3,440,402**	**11.5**	**1,739,693**	**10.6**
Type of Disability						
Albinism	71,631	0.12	39,505	0.1	32,126	0.16
Seeing	1,394,512	3.0	870,633	2.9	523,879	3.2
Hearing	518,846	1.1	339,915	1.1	178,931	1.1
Walking	856,476	1.9	573,212	1.9	283,264	1.7
Remembering	294,133	0.6	193,702	0.7	100,431	0.6
Self-Care	132,531	0.3	85,858	0.3	46,673	0.3
Communication	285,877	0.6	181,939	0.6	103,938	0.6
Other Disability	1,697,720	3.7	1,195,143	4	502,577	3.1
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	8,930,979	64.8	6,335,026	75.8	2,595,953	47.9
Living without Paying any Rent	787,589	5.7	477,164	5.7	310,425	5.7
Rented Privately	2,786,034	20.2	804,148	9.6	1,981,886	36.6
Rented by Employer	377,833	2.7	215,665	2.6	162,168	3.0

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	417,329	3.0	210,500	2.5	206,829	3.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	271,347	2.0	187,954	2.2	83,393	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	205,864	1.5	125,535	1.5	80,329	1.5
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	11,657,933	84.6	6441506	77.1	5216427	96.2
Grass/Leaves	1,618,376	11.7	1514842	18.1	103534	1.9
Mud and Leaves	343,135	2.5	325646	3.9	17489	0.3
Others	157,531	1.1	73998	0.9	83533	1.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	6,668,320	48.4	2,898,498	34.7	3,769,822	69.5
Earth/Sand	5,809,497	42.2	5,076,508	60.8	732,989	13.5
Ceramic tiles	1,001,503	7.3	150,505	1.8	850,998	15.7
Other	297,655	2.3	230,481	2.8	67,174	1.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	3,689,564	26.8	3,689,564	8.3	2,997,979	55.3
Baked Bricks	4,876,451	35.4	3,311,560	39.6	1,564,891	28.9
Sundried Bricks	2,612,788	19.0	2,094,264	25.1	518,524	9.6
Poles and Mud	2,175,860	15.8	1,944,516	23.3	231,344	4.3
Stones	135,031	1.0	62,318	0.7	72,713	1.3
Others	287,281	2.1	251,749	3.0	35,532	0.7
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	5,043,801	36.6	1,315,514	15.7	3,728,287	68.8
Solar	4,573,584	33.2	3,684,744	44.1	888,840	16.4
Kerosene	482,194	3.5	359,281	4.3	122,913	2.3
Others	3,677,396	26.7	2,996,453	35.9	680,943	12.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	7,709,031	56.0	6,621,833	79.2	1,087,198	20.1
Charcoal	3,558,380	25.8	1,044,533	12.5	2,513,847	46.4
Kerosene	65,095	0.5	26,651	0.3	38,444	0.7
Electricity	575,982	4.2	108,261	1.3	467,721	8.6
Gas	1,266,844	9.2	180,031	2.2	1,086,813	20.0
Others	601,643	4.4	374,683	4.5	226,960	4.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	6,919,926	50.2	3,045,027	36.4	3,874,899	71.5
Other Protected Sources	2,651,465	19.3	1,578,114	18.9	1,073,351	19.8
Unprotected Sources	4,205,584	30.5	3,732,851	44.7	472,733	8.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	4,700,459	34.1	1,433,154	17.2	3,267,305	60.3
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	974,087	7.1	455,544	5.5	518,543	9.6
Pit Latrine	7,281,733	52.9	5,711,397	68.4	1,570,336	29.0
Others	64,294	0.5	55,691	0.7	8,603	0.2
No Facility	756,402	5.5	700,206	8.4	56,196	1.0
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	3,347,772	24.3	637517	7.6	2710255	50.0

Indicator	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Burnt	5,575,075	40.5	3943141	47.2	1631934	30.1
Roadside Dumping	67,618	0.5	42294	0.5	25324	0.5
Burying/Pit	2,874,416	20.9	2094546	25.1	779870	14.4
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	1,912,094	13.9	1,638,494	19.6	273600	5.0
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	7,637,583	55.4	5,683,032	68.0	1,954,551	36.1
Land or Farm	8,761,355	63.6	6,300,992	75.4	2,460,363	45.4
House	8,865,242	64.3	6,328,170	75.7	2,537,072	46.8
Bicycle	2,900,736	21.1	2,099,818	25.1	800,918	14.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	1,093,775	7.9	680,880	8.1	412,895	7.6
Power Tiller	41,576	0.3	27,418	0.3	14,158	0.3
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	4,125,988	7.0	1,744,880	4.5	2,403,056	11.9
Other Health Insurance	691,294	1.2	370672	1.0	320622	1.6
National Identification Card	6,579,831	22.2	3,125,781	8.1	3,516,364	17.4
National Identification Number	4,080,447	13.7	2,412,786	6.2	1,653,245	8.2
Zanzibar Identification Card	18,607	0.1	3,564	0.0	15,172	0.1
Driving License	1,298,607	4.4	294,241	0.8	1,004,366	5.0
Voter's Identification Card	18,909,754	63.7	11,577,768	30.0	7,445,694	36.9
Travel Passport	562,058	1.0	238,446	0.6	600,640	3.0

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Abbreviation/Acronym

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census

PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WB	World Bank
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card

Concept and Definition

Population and Housing Census

Census Night is a reference point for Census enumeration and all questions in the census related to that night. According to the Tanzania 2022 Population and Housing Census, the Census night was the night of 22nd /23rd August, 2022.

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

Enumeration Area (EA) is a designated area with an average of 50 to 150 households.

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

Population Growth Rate refers to the change in population over a unit time period, often expressed as a percentage of the number of individuals in the population at the beginning of that period. Growth rate in this book is expressed as an exponential rate of growth of population from year 2012 to 2022 and is termed as average annual intercensal population growth rate.

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People are the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

National Identification is any official document that may be used to prove a person's identity such as the bearer's full name, birth date, address, an identification number, card number, sex, citizenship and more.

Survival of Parents

Orphanhood is the condition of being a child without living parents. In other words, the term 'orphan' is understood to mean a person whose parents are both dead. However, United Nations definition that was adopted by Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents.

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life.

Numeracy Rate is the percentage of a population who has ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas.

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

Employment and Economic Activities

Economic activity status is a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market during this period. This refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed populations. It also includes inactive population covering all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population.

Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities refers as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions that normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and system.

Unemployed persons comprise of persons who in the last seven days prior to the census enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work (According to the relaxed international definition of unemployment).

Disability

Disability defines as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in their community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All three definitions use the concept of activity limitation in defining disability rather than physical impairment.

Land Ownership

Certificate of Right of Occupancy is a formalized land tenure system. It allows individuals or entities to acquire rights to use and occupy land for specific purposes, such as agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial.

Customary land tenure is the form of land ownership based on customary practices and traditional land rights.

Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. It is categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy and Government Land.

Land Title Deeds is a legal document that states and proves a person's legal right to own a piece of land.

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Improved roofing materials are durable roofing materials used for roofing which include iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos. Unimproved roofing materials include grass or leaves, mud and leaves, plastics or box and tent.

Improved floor covering materials are long lasting flooring materials such as cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips. Non-improved materials include wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand and dung.

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

Improved sources of drinking water include sources that, by nature of their construction or through active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. It comprises piped water, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck. Unimproved sources of drinking water include unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Improved sanitation facilities are facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or unknown destination;

ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine and pit latrine with washable slab. Unimproved facilities include pit latrine without slab (open pit) and bucket.

Solid waste disposal: Is the collection, sorting, transport and treatment of waste as well as its storage and tipping above or burying; the transformation operations necessary for its re-use, recovery or recycling.

Electronic waste (E-waste): describes discarded electrical or electronic devises. It is also known as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or end-of-life (EOL) electronics. Refers to discarded, recycled or refurbished electrical and electronic products.

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology by Individuals and Households

Radio

Refers to a device capable of receiving broadcast radio signals using frequencies in the FM, AM, LW and SW bands. A radio can be a standalone unit or integrated into other devices, including alarm clocks, audio players, mobile telephones or computers.

Television

Refers to a device capable of receiving broadcast television signals using standard access methods, including radio frequency (over-the-air), cable, and satellite. A television set is usually a standalone unit but may be integrated into other devices, such as computers or mobile telephones.

The Internet

The Internet is a vast global network of interconnected computers and other electronic devices, allowing them to share information and communicate through a standardised set of protocols known as the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP/IP). It provides access to several communication services, including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used.

Landline Telephone

A landline telephone is a communication device that transmits and receives sound, typically the human voice, through physical wire or fibre optic cable connections.

A mobile (cellular) telephone

A mobile phone, also known as a cellphone, is a portable device that allows for voice and data communication over a wireless cellular network. Mobile phones have become essential devices in daily life, profoundly impacting how we communicate, access information, and interact with the world around us.

Smart Mobile Phone (Smartphone)

Refers to a mobile phone device that performs many computer functions, typically having a touchscreen interface, broadband Internet access, and an operating system capable of running apps such as Facebook, WhatsApp or YouTube.

Non-Smartphone (Feature phone)

Refers to a phone device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls, sending/receiving text messages and browsing Internet.

Computer

A computer is an electronic device designed to process, store, and manipulate data according to a set of instructions known as programs. It can perform a wide range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex operations involving data analysis, graphics design, and more.

Desktop Computer

A desktop computer is a personal computing device designed for regular use at a single location. Unlike portable devices like laptops and tablets, desktop computers typically comprise separate components, including a monitor (screen), a keyboard, a mouse, and a central processing unit (CPU) housed in a tower or desktop case.

Laptop

A laptop is a portable computer that integrates all the components of a traditional desktop computer into a single compact unit. Laptops are designed for convenience and mobility, making them ideal for use in various settings, such as at home, in the office, while travelling, or in educational environments.

Tablet

A tablet is a portable computing device with a touchscreen interface, allowing users to interact with digital content and applications through touch gestures. Tablets are larger than smartphones but smaller and more compact than laptops, making them highly portable while offering a screen size that enhances the experience of browsing the Internet, reading digital books, watching videos, and playing games.

CHAPTER ONE

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

The United Nations defines a population census as the total process of collecting, compiling, analysing, evaluating, publishing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delineated part of a country. It is the primary source of detailed data on the size, distribution and composition of the population. It covers all population groups such as private households, institutions, the homeless and migrants for all geographic and/or administrative units in a country.

Additionally, the term "Housing Census" is used to imply the collection of information related to housing conditions such as the number of households, access to basic household amenities and living conditions and hence the title "Population and Housing Census". By combining population and housing data, policy makers and researchers gain valuable insights into demographic trends, social conditions and housing patterns, enabling them to make informed decisions and develop appropriate policies to address the needs of the population.

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

The history of population counts in Tanzania dates back to 1910. The first population census was conducted in 1958. Other censuses were conducted in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 after the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Since 1967, the country has conducted six decennial Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) on a *de-facto* basis in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Principles and Recommendations for Conducting Population and Housing Censuses.

Data collected in these censuses show that the population of Tanzania Mainland has increased about five times since 1967 from 11,958,654, to 59,851,347 persons in 2022. The 2022 PHC enumerated 59.9 million persons representing an average annual population growth rate of 3.2 percent during the 2012 - 2022 intercensal period compared with a growth rate of 2.7 percent recorded in the 2002 – 2012 period.

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census conducted in Tanzania, whereby a mobile technology was used at all stages of Census implementation. In the first phase, mobile GIS technology was used to facilitate demarcation of enumeration areas and

transmission of census cartographic information to the servers located at NBS/OCGS Headquarters. Likewise, in the second phase, Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) technology was used for data capture and transmission of information from the field to the servers during enumeration. Mobile devices (tablets) were programmed with a data capture system developed using CSEntry (a CSPro tool for data capture) that runs on Android Operating System. Development of the applications and programming of the devices were done by Tanzanian experts. The third phase of Census implementation which includes data processing, analysis and dissemination is based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2   Objective of the 2022 PHC

The main objective of conducting the 2022 PHC was to provide the Government with information on the size, distribution, composition and other social economic characteristics of the population, environment and information on housing conditions. This information contributes to the improvement of quality of life for Tanzanians through provision of current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning, evidence-based decision making and service delivery. Census information is also used for monitoring and evaluating population and socio-economic programmes in the country.

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3   Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1   Legal Framework

The 2022 PHC was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351. The Act, *inter alia*, mandates the NBS, in collaboration with OCGS Zanzibar, to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania every ten years. In this respect, the Statistician General (SG) of NBS is responsible for planning the overall organisation and technical administration of the Census. Furthermore, SG is the Accounting Officer and in charge of all Census operations. The Order to conduct the 2022 Population and Housing Census on 23rd August, 2022 was made by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 21st March, 2022 and was published in the Tanzania Government Gazette of the 29th April, 2022 as directed by the Act.

1.3.2   Census Organisation

A Population and Housing Census is a massive undertaking that needs careful planning coupled with an appropriate organisational and administrative arrangement and procedures. These are necessary in ensuring that, extensive human and material resources mobilized for the census are effectively and efficiently used and that the census tight schedules and massive logistic requirements are met. During the 2022 Census, a well-planned decentralized census organisation was formed with a primary role of coordinating all census activities from the national down to the grass root level.

Preparations for the 2022 PHC were facilitated by various committees at national, regional, district, ward/shehia and village/mitaa levels to guide and monitor the Census processes. The committees drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Higher Learning Institutions, Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The main committees were: - National Census Central Committee, National Census Advisory Committee, Census Collaborators Forum, Technical Advisory Committee as well as Regional and Districts Census Committees.

The Prime Ministers' Office of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Second Vice Presidents' Office for the Government of Zanzibar were responsible for overseeing the overall operations of the 2022 PHC. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners respectively were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their areas of jurisdiction.

The Population and Housing Census Commissars, one from each side of the United Republic of Tanzania, were responsible for publicity and advocacy activities such as educating, sensitizing and mobilizing the public for the census exercise. They were also responsible for resource mobilization and a link between census technical personnel and other stakeholders as well as enhancing political buy-in of the Census.

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from MDAs, higher learning and research institutions, private sector and Non-State Actors. The 2022 PHC questionnaires were developed in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population Censuses. They included topics from previous censuses for comparison purposes (both national, regional and international) and new topics to cater for the country's current data needs and to feed into regional and international programmes (i.e., East African Community Vision 2050; the Southern African Development Community Vision 2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholders' workshops and the Census Committees. The final questionnaires were approved by the Central Census Committee.

The 2022 PHC had three main digital tools for data collection. The first one was a community questionnaire, which collected information on all social amenities; land use patterns and environmental or natural features and available community infrastructure. The second tool was the main census questionnaire which collected detailed information on demographic characteristics, disabilities, migration, possession of national documents, orphanhood, education level and economic activities. It also collected information on land ownership and information related to ICT ownership and use, fertility, mortality, housing, utilities, ownership of assets and agriculture. The third tool was a questionnaire for special population groups such as diplomats and travellers.

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

The 2022 PHC enumeration was preceded by extensive cartographic work covering the entire country. The main objective of the cartographic work was to delineate the entire country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) in order to produce maps required for Census

operations. In urban areas, EA sizes ranged from 50 to 150 households while for rural areas, a hamlet was considered as an EA.

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogy-based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries were done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded. Overall, in Tanzania Mainland 100,034 EAs were delineated (35,650 EAs in urban areas and 64,384 hamlets in rural areas).

Map 1.1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC

1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS and OCGS conducted a Pilot Census in September, 2021; one year before the actual census. The main purpose of the Pilot Census was to test the effectiveness of the entire Census mechanism that would be used during implementation of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Pilot census was conducted in 18 purposively selected regions, of which 13 were in Tanzania Mainland and five in Tanzania Zanzibar. The Experience and obtained results provided valuable

inputs which were used to improve Census instruments and logistics in the final preparations towards the 2022 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

Map 1.2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census
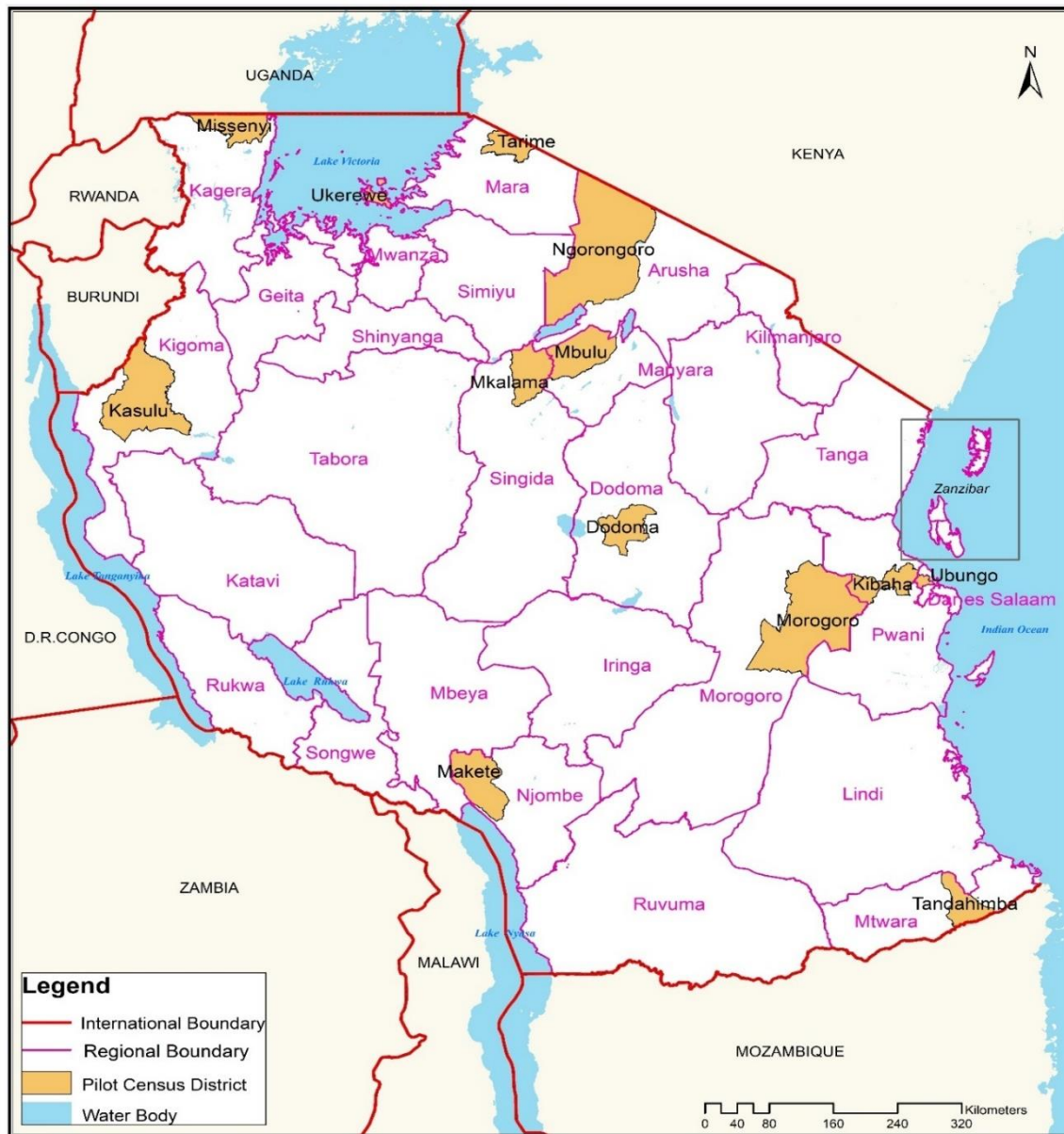
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2022 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitize and mobilize the public to participate in the Census process. There were two Census Commissars, one for Tanzania Mainland and the other for Tanzania Zanzibar. The main function of the Commissars was to coordinate the implementation of the Population and Housing Census Publicity and Advocacy activities. Other functions were to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation

and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

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

Given the importance of Census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities for the purpose of educating, sensitizing and mobilizing the public to participate in the census in their respective areas.

Hon. Anne Semamba Makinda, The Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland speaking to citizens of Mkalama District in Singida Region during the 2022 census publicity campaign on 07th September, 2021.

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors followed procedures set by NBS and OCGS and approved by the Central Census Committee. The process was coordinated by Regional and District Census Committees in their respective administrative areas. A total of

205,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained countrywide, with 198,697 of them from Tanzania Mainland.

Training for census enumeration was conducted in three levels namely: - Training of Trainers (TOT) at national level; training of trainers at regional level; and training of supervisors and enumerators at district level. Trainings were conducted from June to August 2022 and covered theoretical and field practical trainings. The training enabled participants to conceptualize the topics covered in the Census questionnaire; build common understanding of all questions, understand techniques of asking questions and probing where necessary. Furthermore, participants were trained on the use of ICT during data collection, particularly the use of tablets to collect the required information. Trainers were provided with training manuals while supervisors and enumerators were provided with instruction manuals to be used as reference materials.

1.4.2   Other Preparations for Enumeration

A range of other preparatory activities were carried out in the second and third week of August 2022. The activities included distribution of enumeration materials to supervisors and enumerators, physical identification of EA boundaries and meeting local authorities in their respective areas. Activities at regional and district levels were coordinated by Regional and District Census Coordinators in collaboration with respective Census Committees.

1.4.3   Enumeration

The targeted population for the 2022 PHC was all persons who spent the night of 22nd/23rd August, 2022 within the borders of Tanzania. The actual enumeration was conducted by enumerators and supervisors in their respective assigned areas. Other enumerators were stationed at mass transit points (the night of 22nd/23rd) to enumerate passengers on buses, trains, airports and ships. Special enumeration cards were issued to each traveller after enumeration to avoid double-counting. Arrangements were also made to enumerate the homeless during the same night. During enumeration, enumerators were submitting data to their supervisors every day and the supervisors in turn were transferring them to the server at NBS after checking their quality.

The duration for enumeration, as per the Presidential Order, was seven days from 23rd to 29th August, 2022. Enumeration exercise was completed by 93.45 percent within the planned period of seven days. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the seven days period due to various reasons. Reasons for not completing enumeration within the allocated time included; scattered households, EAs having more

households than expected and difficult to reach EAs. Nevertheless, by the 05th September, 2022 the enumeration exercise had been completed by 99.99 percent in all EAs

H. E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania being enumerated at the State House, Dodoma on 23rd August, 2022.

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

After enumeration, all tablets and their accessories, quality control forms and notebooks were collected for safe custody at respective Regional Census Offices from where they were transported to NBS and OCGS headquarters for further logistics.

1.5 Data Processing

The whole process of compilation of basic counts and data analysis was completed in 45 days after completion of the enumeration exercise. Initial results of the 2022 PHC at National level were released in Dodoma by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 30th October, 2022.

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

Quality control is an essential component of the Census undertaking. Quality control standards and procedures were developed and observed throughout all steps of the census undertaking to ensure collection of quality data. All supervisors and coordinators were trained on quality control standards and procedures during training sessions of the census.

CHAPTER TWO

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Tanzania Mainland has a population of 59,851,347 persons; (29,137,638 males and 30,713,709 females).

- Tanzania Mainland population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Tanzanian Mainland population is expected to double in the next 22 years that is in year 2044.

- The annual growth rate in Tanzania Mainland varies across regions, ranging from 1.3 percent in Kilimanjaro to 7.1 percent in Katavi for the 2012-2022 period.

- Tanzania Mainland population remains predominantly rural, with 65.6 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 34.4 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on population size, distribution by place of residence and sex, population growth and the annual average intercensal growth rates in Tanzania Mainland. Population size is the first demographic fact that any population census intends to obtain. Determining population size is important for planning, monitoring and establishing required resources for socio-economic development of any country. The growth and distribution of the population determines the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Therefore, understanding population size, growth and distribution is important for decision makers, planners, researchers, implementers of development programmes and the public in general. These statistics facilitate making evidence-based decisions, optimal resource allocation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks.

2.2 Population Size and Growth

Tanzania Mainland has a population of 59,851,347 persons which is 96.9 percent of the total population of Tanzania; slightly above fifty percent (51.3%) of this population is females (30,713,709 persons) and 48.7 percent (29,137,638 persons) is males, (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Change

The population of Tanzania Mainland has increased by 37.2 percent from 43,625,354 persons in 2012 to 59,851,347 persons in 2022 compared with 30.4 percent increase over the 2002 to 2012 period (Table 2.1). This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades.

2.2.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Tanzania Mainland population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). According to Population Reference Bureau data sheet (www.interactives.prb.org/2022-wpds) this rate is relatively high even by African standards which stand at an average of 2.4 percent annually. At this rate, Tanzania Mainland population is expected to double in the next 22 years which is six years before the expected doubling time for African countries. The average annual population growth rate of Tanzania Mainland increased from 2.7 percent during the 2002-2012 intercensal period to 3.2 percent during the 2012-2022 period.

Table 2.1: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Administrative Units and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Administrative Unit	Population Size		Percentage Change 2002-2012	Percentage Change 2012-2022	Growth Rate (per annum) 2002-2012 (Percentage)	Growth Rate (per annum) 2012-2022 (Percentage)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022					
Tanzania Mainland	43,625,354	59,851,347	30.4	37.2	2.7	3.2	22
Male	21,239,313	29,137,638	29.9	37.2			
Female	22,386,041	30,713,709	30.8	37.2			

Figure 2.1 shows that the trend of the Tanzania Mainland population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained above the Africa's average of 2.4[1] percent since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trend declining 1967-1978 to 2.7 percent in 2002 - 2012, then increased to 3.2 percent in 2012 - 2022.

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[1] Population World Datasheet 2022 (www.iteractives.prb.org/2022-wpds)

Figure 2.1: Average Annual Inter-Censual Population Growth Rates; Tanzania Mainland, 1967–2022 Censuses
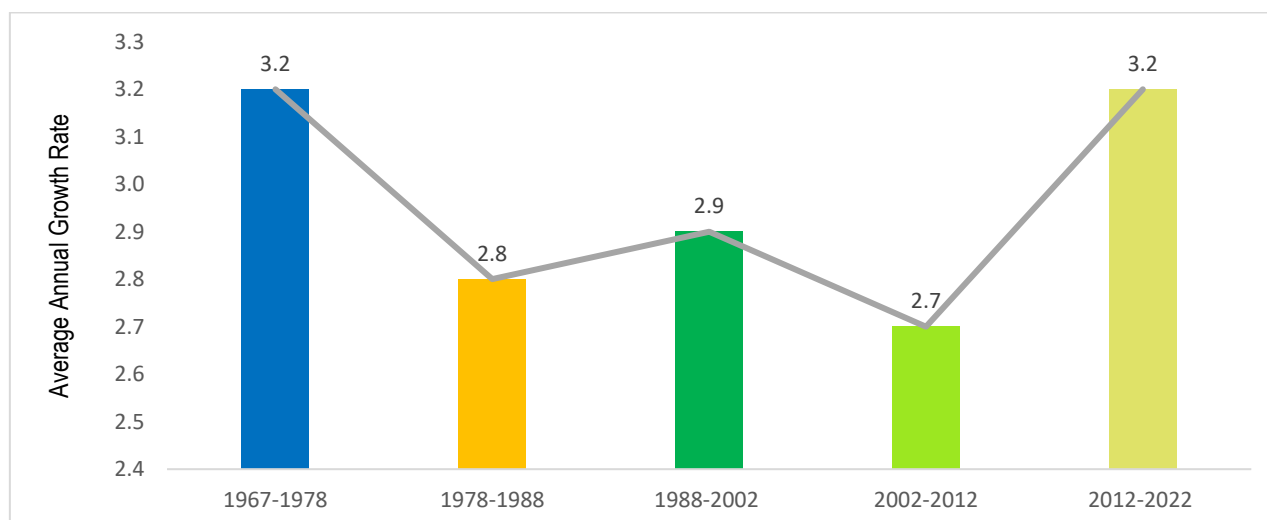
2.3   Regional Population Size and Growth

Administratively, Tanzania Mainland has 26 regions. Table 2.2 presents regional population size from 2002 to 2022 Censuses, annual growth rates and doubling time by area of residence in 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 intercensal periods.

2.3.1 Regional Population Change

All regions in Tanzania Mainland recorded population increase for the periods of 2002 – 2012 and 2012 – 2022 although at different rates. The highest population increase between 2012 – 2022 was recorded in Katavi Region with more than doubled population from 564,604 in 2012 to 1,152,958 in 2022.   On the other hand, Kilimanjaro Region has the lowest population increase of 13.5 percent for the same period (Population increased from 1,640,087 to 1,861,934) (Table 2.2).

2.3.2 Regional Population Annual Growth Rates

Regional average annual intercensal population growth rates for the period 2012-2022 varies across regions ranging from 1.3 percent for Kilimanjaro to 7.1 percent for Katavi. Pwani is the second region with a relatively high increase of growth rate for the period of 2012 – 2022; the rate increased from 2.2 to 6.1 percent (Table 2.2).

Only 7 out of 26 regions had a decrease in annual average population growth rate between 2012 - 2022. These are Dar es Salaam (from 5.6 to 2.1%), Kagera (from 3.2 to 2.0%), Kigoma (from 2.4 to 1.5%), Mwanza (from 3.0 to 2.9%), Manyara (from 3.2 to 2.8%), Kilimanjaro (from 1.8 to 1.3%) and Songwe (from 3.2 to 3.0%).

The relatively sharp decline of growth rate for Dar es Salaam may be explained by the movement of a large number of public servants from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma following the Government's directive to implement its decision of moving the Government Headquarters to Dodoma in 2015. The growth of Pwani as a fast-growing industrial hub has most likely attracted many workers and their families from Dar es Salaam.

Table 2. 2: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Population Size			Percentage Change		Growth Rate per Annum		Doubling Time
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2012-2022
Tanzania Mainland	**33,461,849**	**43,625,354**	**59,851,347**	**30.4**	**37.2**	**2.7**	**3.2**	**22**
Rural	25,907,011	30,924,116	39,232,999	19.4	26.9	1.8	2.4	29
Urban	7,554,838	12,701,238	20,618,348	68.1	62.3	5.2	4.8	14
Dodoma	1,692,025	2,083,588	3,085,625	23.1	48.1	2.1	3.9	18
Arusha	1,288,088	1,694,310	2,356,255	31.5	39.1	2.7	3.3	21
Kilimanjaro	1,376,702	1,640,087	1,861,934	19.1	13.5	1.8	1.3	53
Tanga	1,636,280	2,045,205	2,615,597	25.0	27.9	2.2	2.5	28
Morogoro	1,753,362	2,218,492	3,197,104	26.5	44.1	2.4	3.7	19
Pwani	885,017	1,098,668	2,024,947	24.1	84.3	2.2	6.1	11
Dar es Salaam	2,487,288	4,364,541	5,383,728	75.5	23.4	5.6	2.1	33
Lindi	787,624	864,652	1,194,028	9.8	38.1	0.9	3.2	22
Mtwara	1,124,481	1,270,854	1,634,947	13.0	28.6	1.2	2.5	28
Ruvuma	1,113,715	1,376,891	1,848,794	23.6	34.3	2.1	2.9	24
Iringa	837,847	941,238	1,192,728	12.3	26.7	1.2	2.4	29
Mbeya	1,339,848	1,708,548	2,343,754	27.5	37.2	2.4	3.2	22
Singida	1,086,748	1,370,637	2,008,058	26.1	46.5	2.3	3.8	18
Tabora	1,710,465	2,291,623	3,391,679	34.0	48.0	2.9	3.9	18
Rukwa	725,902	1,004,539	1,540,519	38.4	53.4	3.2	4.3	16
Kigoma	1,674,047	2,127,930	2,470,967	27.1	16.1	2.4	1.5	46
Shinyanga	1,245,112	1,534,808	2,241,299	23.3	46.0	2.1	3.8	18
Kagera	1,777,823	2,458,023	2,989,299	38.3	21.6	3.2	2.0	35
Mwanza	2,049,917	2,772,509	3,699,872	35.2	33.4	3.0	2.9	24
Mara	1,363,397	1,743,830	2,372,015	27.9	36.0	2.5	3.1	22
Manyara	1,037,605	1,425,131	1,892,502	37.3	32.8	3.2	2.8	25
Njombe	653,045	702,097	889,946	7.5	26.8	0.7	2.4	29
Katavi	410,452	564,604	1,152,958	37.6	104.2	3.2	7.1	10
Simiyu	1,326,869	1,584,157	2,140,497	19.4	35.1	1.8	3.0	23
Geita	1,354,710	1,739,530	2,977,608	28.4	71.2	2.5	5.4	13
Songwe	723,480	998,862	1,344,687	38.1	34.6	3.2	3.0	23

Ten regions have average annual intercensal population growth rates above the Tanzania Mainland average of 3.2 percent for the 2012 - 2022 period (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2. 2: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates by Region, Tanzania Mainland 2002–2012 PHCs

Region	Growth Rate
Katavi	7.1
Pwani	6.1
Geita	5.4
Rukwa	4.3
Tabora	3.9
Dodoma	3.9
Shinyanga	3.8
Singida	3.8
Morogoro	3.7
Arusha	3.3
Mbeya	3.2
Lindi	3.2
Mara	3.1
Songwe	3.0
Simiyu	3.0
Mwanza	2.9
Ruvuma	2.9
Manyara	2.8
Mtwara	2.5
Tanga	2.5
Njombe	2.4
Iringa	2.4
Dar es Salaam	2.1
Kagera	2.0
Kigoma	1.5
Kilimanjaro	1.3
Tanzania Mainland	3.2

Average Annual Inter-censal Population Growth Rates
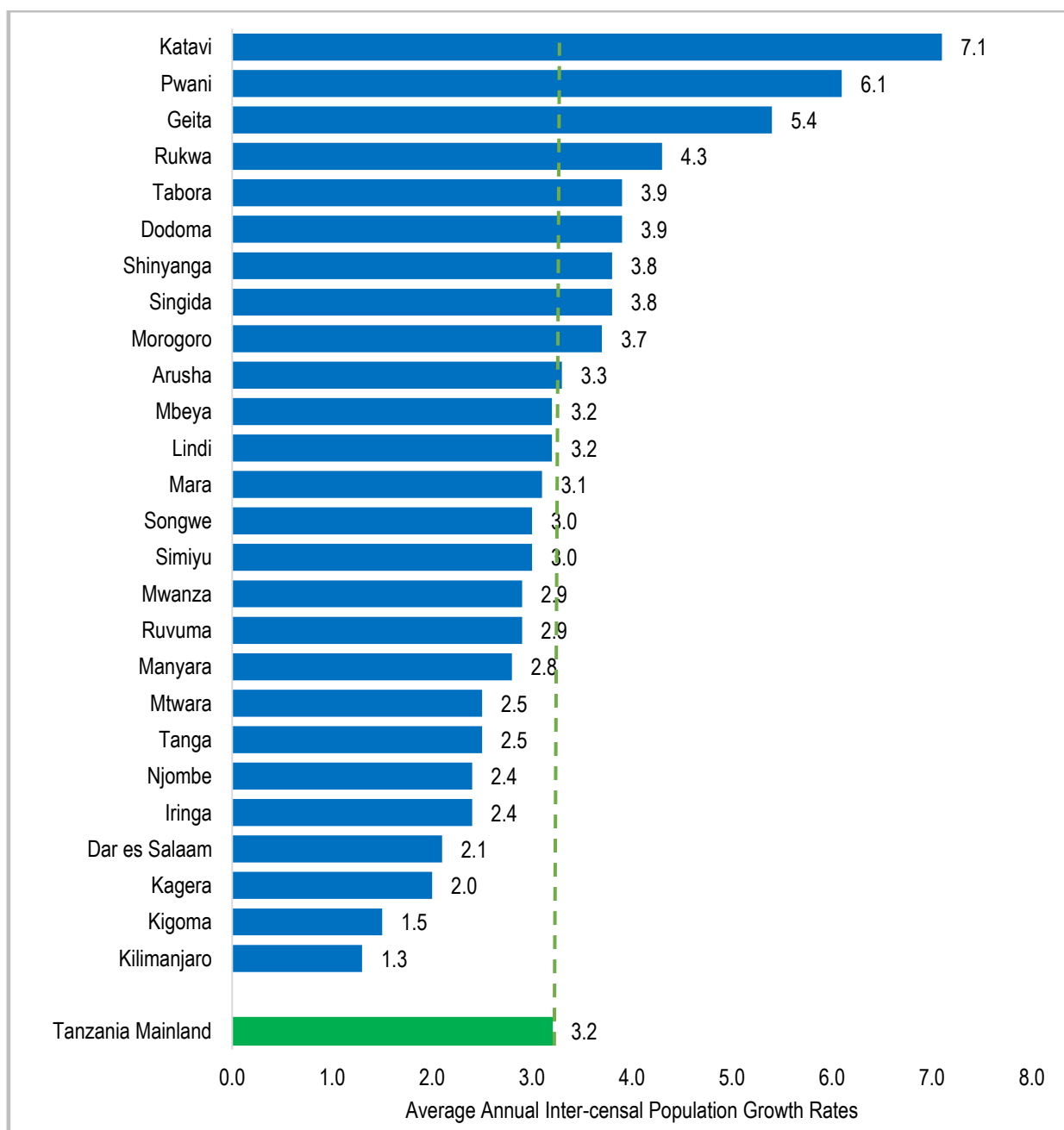
2.4: Population Distribution by Region

Dar es Salaam Region in Tanzania Mainland has the largest population of 5.4 million persons when compared with other regions. Other four most populated regions are Mwanza, Morogoro, Tabora, and Dodoma. Almost one third (31.3 percent) of the total population in Tanzania Mainland live in these five regions with 9.0 percent living in Dar es Salaam alone. On the other hand, Njombe with a population of 889,946 persons is the least populated region in Tanzania Mainland (Table 2.3).

2.4.1 Rural and Urban Population

Tanzania Mainland population is predominantly rural, with 65.6 percent of its population living in rural areas and 34.4 percent living in urban areas. Population living in urban areas has increased from 29.2 percent in 2002[2] to 34.4 percent in 2022. The increase is mainly caused by rural-urban migration, but it is also a result of reclassification of some areas from rural to urban status (Table 2.3).

Dar es Salaam is the most urbanised region in Tanzania Mainland with 100 percent of its population living in urban areas. The percentage of urban population for other regions ranges from 11.2 percent in Kagera to 41.3 percent in Pwani (Table 2.3).

"-" Not Applicable

Table 2. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Percent	Male	Female	Population	Percent	Male	Female	Population	Percent	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**59,851,347**	**100**	**29,137,638**	**30,713,709**	**39,237,927**	**65.6**	**19,249,895**	**19,988,032**	**20,613,420**	**34.4**	**9,887,743**	**10,725,677**
Dodoma	3,085,625	5.2	1,512,760	1,572,865	1,997,880	64.7	982,955	1,014,925	1,087,745	35.3	529,805	557,940
Arusha	2,356,255	3.9	1,125,616	1,230,639	1,414,417	60.0	677,627	736,790	941,838	40.0	447,989	493,849
Kilimanjaro	1,861,934	3.1	907,636	954,298	1,419,512	76.2	694,000	725,512	442,422	23.8	213,636	228,786
Tanga	2,615,597	4.4	1,275,665	1,339,932	1,936,368	74.0	946,650	989,718	679,229	26.0	329,015	350,214
Morogoro	3,197,104	5.3	1,579,869	1,617,235	1,947,832	60.9	974,839	972,993	1,249,272	39.1	605,030	644,242
Pwani	2,024,947	3.4	998,616	1,026,331	1,188,752	58.7	599,374	589,378	836,195	41.3	399,242	436,953
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	9.0	2,600,018	2,783,710	-	-	-	-	5,383,728	100.0	2,600,018	2,783,710
Lindi	1,194,028	2.0	582,120	611,908	947,379	79.3	464,312	483,067	246,649	20.7	117,808	128,841
Mtwara	1,634,947	2.7	776,782	858,165	1,246,773	76.3	593,522	653,251	388,174	23.7	183,260	204,914
Ruvuma	1,848,794	3.1	902,298	946,496	1,421,965	76.9	701,189	720,776	426,829	23.1	201,109	225,720
Iringa	1,192,728	2.0	574,313	618,415	835,669	70.1	404,525	431,144	357,059	29.9	169,788	187,271
Mbeya	2,343,754	3.9	1,123,828	1,219,926	1,419,206	60.6	686,146	733,060	924,548	39.4	437,682	486,866
Singida	2,008,058	3.4	995,703	1,012,355	1,686,020	84.0	840,024	845,996	322,038	16.0	155,679	166,359
Tabora	3,391,679	5.7	1,661,171	1,730,508	2,888,034	85.2	1,419,928	1,468,106	503,645	14.8	241,243	262,402
Rukwa	1,540,519	2.6	743,119	797,400	1,226,368	79.6	594,770	631,598	314,151	20.4	148,349	165,802
Kigoma	2,470,967	4.1	1,186,833	1,284,134	1,864,180	75.4	900,239	963,941	606,787	24.6	286,594	320,193
Shinyanga	2,241,299	3.7	1,102,879	1,138,420	1,525,411	68.1	756,159	769,252	715,888	31.9	346,720	369,168
Kagera	2,989,299	5.0	1,459,280	1,530,019	2,655,043	88.8	1,300,682	1,354,361	334,256	11.2	158,598	175,658
Mwanza	3,699,872	6.2	1,802,183	1,897,689	2,236,138	60.4	1,111,078	1,125,060	1,463,734	39.6	691,105	772,629
Mara	2,372,015	4.0	1,139,511	1,232,504	1,636,129	69.0	792,419	843,710	735,886	31.0	347,092	388,794
Manyara	1,892,502	3.2	954,879	937,623	1,600,911	84.6	809,882	791,029	291,591	15.4	144,997	146,594
Njombe	889,946	1.5	420,533	469,413	626,507	70.4	298,824	327,683	263,439	29.6	121,709	141,730
Katavi	1,152,958	1.9	569,902	583,056	883,999	76.7	439,374	444,625	268,959	23.3	130,528	138,431
Simiyu	2,140,497	3.6	1,034,681	1,105,816	1,724,007	80.5	827,730	896,277	416,490	19.5	206,951	209,539
Geita	2,977,608	5.0	1,463,764	1,513,844	1,945,000	65.3	969,448	975,552	1,032,608	34.7	494,316	538,292
Songwe	1,344,687	2.2	643,679	701,008	964,427	71.7	464,199	500,228	380,260	28.3	179,480	200,780

CHAPTER THREE
Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 43 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population is aged below 15 years

- The median age of the Tanzanian Mainland population is 18 years.

- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Tanzania Mainland increased from 49.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2022.

- About six percent (5.7%) and 4 percent (3.8%) of the population in Tanzania Mainland is aged 60 and 65 years and above respectively.

- The age dependency ratio for Tanzania Mainland is 87.

3.1   Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes. The Tanzania 2022 Population and Housing Census (2022 PHC) collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities and in socio-economic development processes.

Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used   as an important input in population projections and for planning of social economic development including provision of health care, education, food security and energy. However, despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information can be affected by misreporting.

3.2   Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits "0", "5" and "8" and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits "1", "3", "7" or "9". The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration system or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "8", and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "9". There is clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census specifically use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries' census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age in Single Years and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
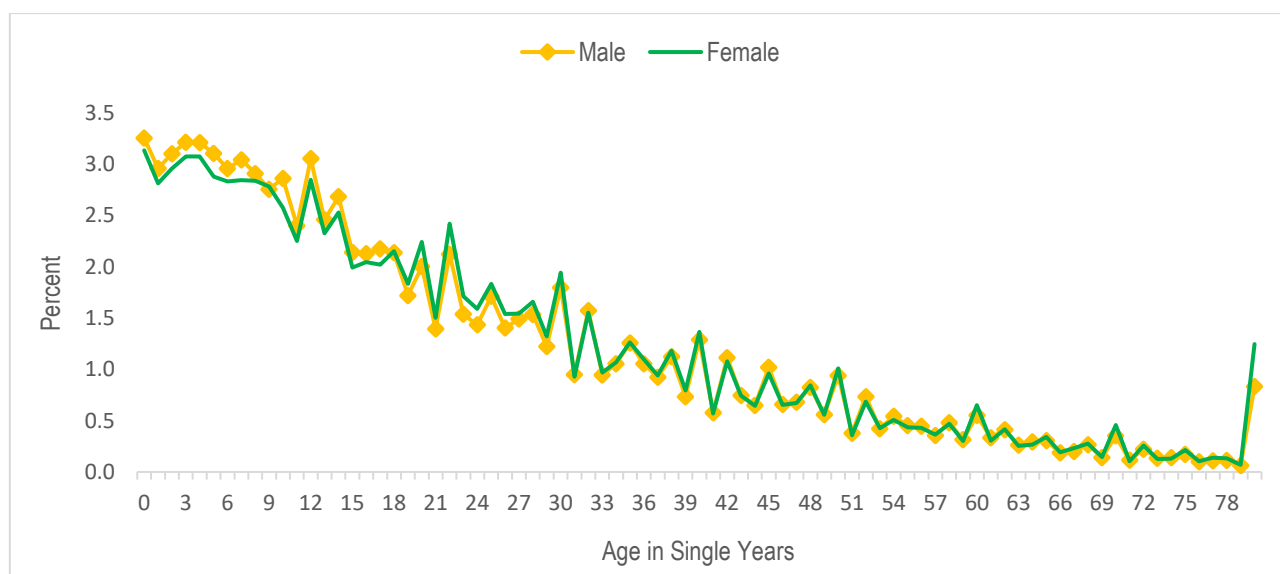
3.3.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex. The data depict a young population age structure with 42.8 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.8 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Tanzania Mainland population is 18 years. The results also portray a higher number of females than males in almost all age groups.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Tanzania Mainland is 95 males for every 100 females (96 for Tanzania Mainland Rural and 92 for Tanzania Mainland Urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 14 and 15 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (100 to 105 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (85 to 97 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas.

Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	59,851,347	100.0	29,137,638	100.0	30,713,709	100.0	95
0–4	9,207,431	15.4	4,584,971	15.7	4,622,460	15.1	99
5–9	8,654,737	14.5	4,302,577	14.8	4,352,160	14.2	99
10 -14	7,766,213	13.0	3,919,610	13.5	3,846,603	12.5	102
15-19	6,083,499	10.2	3,000,551	10.3	3,082,948	10.0	97
20-24	5,380,204	9.0	2,474,238	8.5	2,905,966	9.5	85
25-29	4,569,999	7.6	2,146,049	7.4	2,423,950	7.9	89
30-34	3,824,900	6.4	1,840,518	6.3	1,984,382	6.5	93
35-39	3,103,526	5.2	1,483,248	5.1	1,620,278	5.3	92
40-44	2,626,931	4.4	1,275,090	4.4	1,351,841	4.4	94
45-49	2,221,504	3.7	1,089,455	3.7	1,132,049	3.7	96
50-54	1,795,503	3.0	878,671	3.0	916,832	3.0	96
55-59	1,210,350	2.0	596,373	2.0	613,977	2.0	97
60-64	1,120,149	1.9	539,597	1.9	580,552	1.9	93
65-69	684,439	1.1	320,457	1.1	363,982	1.2	88
70-74	610,755	1.0	281,113	1.0	329,642	1.1	85
75-79	365,503	0.6	162,556	0.6	202,947	0.7	80
80-84	286,634	0.5	115,824	0.4	170,810	0.6	68
85+	339,070	0.6	126,740	0.4	212,330	0.7	60
Median Age		18		18		19	

Table 3. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	39,237,927	100.0	19,249,895	100.0	19,988,032	100.0	96
0–4	6,429,922	16.4	3,199,596	16.6	3,230,326	16.2	99
5–9	6,112,023	15.6	3,048,752	15.8	3,063,271	15.3	100
10 -14	5,489,875	14.0	2,814,583	14.6	2,675,292	13.4	105
15-19	3,926,229	10.0	2,011,613	10.4	1,914,616	9.6	105
20-24	3,161,827	8.1	1,476,347	7.7	1,685,480	8.4	88
25-29	2,580,464	6.6	1,218,590	6.3	1,361,874	6.8	89
30-34	2,193,529	5.6	1,054,720	5.5	1,138,809	5.7	93
35-39	1,840,068	4.7	872,546	4.5	967,522	4.8	90
40-44	1,606,438	4.1	772,435	4.0	834,003	4.2	93
45-49	1,418,139	3.6	687,207	3.6	730,932	3.7	94
50-54	1,194,463	3.0	576,170	3.0	618,293	3.1	93
55-59	822,897	2.1	402,526	2.1	420,371	2.1	96
60-64	782,096	2.0	376,015	2.0	406,081	2.0	93
65-69	482,089	1.2	223,504	1.2	258,585	1.3	86
70-74	445,364	1.1	204,149	1.1	241,215	1.2	85
75-79	272,575	0.7	121,311	0.6	151,264	0.8	80
80-84	218,621	0.6	89,399	0.5	129,222	0.6	69
85+	261,308	0.7	100,432	0.5	160,876	0.8	62
Median Age		17		16		18	

Table 3. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	20,613,420	100.0	9,887,743	100.0	10,725,677	100.0	92
0–4	2,777,509	13.5	1,385,375	14.0	1,392,134	13.0	100
5–9	2,542,714	12.3	1,253,825	12.7	1,288,889	12.0	97
10 -14	2,276,338	11.0	1,105,027	11.2	1,171,311	10.9	94
15-19	2,157,270	10.5	988,938	10.0	1,168,332	10.9	85
20-24	2,218,377	10.8	997,891	10.1	1,220,486	11.4	82
25-29	1,989,535	9.7	927,459	9.4	1,062,076	9.9	87
30-34	1,631,371	7.9	785,798	7.9	845,573	7.9	93
35-39	1,263,458	6.1	610,702	6.2	652,756	6.1	94
40-44	1,020,493	5.0	502,655	5.1	517,838	4.8	97
45-49	803,365	3.9	402,248	4.1	401,117	3.7	100
50-54	601,040	2.9	302,501	3.1	298,539	2.8	101
55-59	387,453	1.9	193,847	2.0	193,606	1.8	100
60-64	338,053	1.6	163,582	1.7	174,471	1.6	94
65-69	202,350	1.0	96,953	1.0	105,397	1.0	92
70-74	165,391	0.8	76,964	0.8	88,427	0.8	87
75-79	92,928	0.5	41,245	0.4	51,683	0.5	80
80-84	68,013	0.3	26,425	0.3	41,588	0.4	64
85+	77,762	0.4	26,308	0.3	51,454	0.5	51
Median Age		21		21		21	

3.3.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Tanzania Mainland as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure, with a large proportion of its population in the young and/or youthful ages (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). This is a typical population structure of many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

However, pyramids for a major urban centre may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Dar es Salaam (Figure 3.5) which is a major commercial city in Tanzania Mainland shows a bulge in age group 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other regions.

Figure 3. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
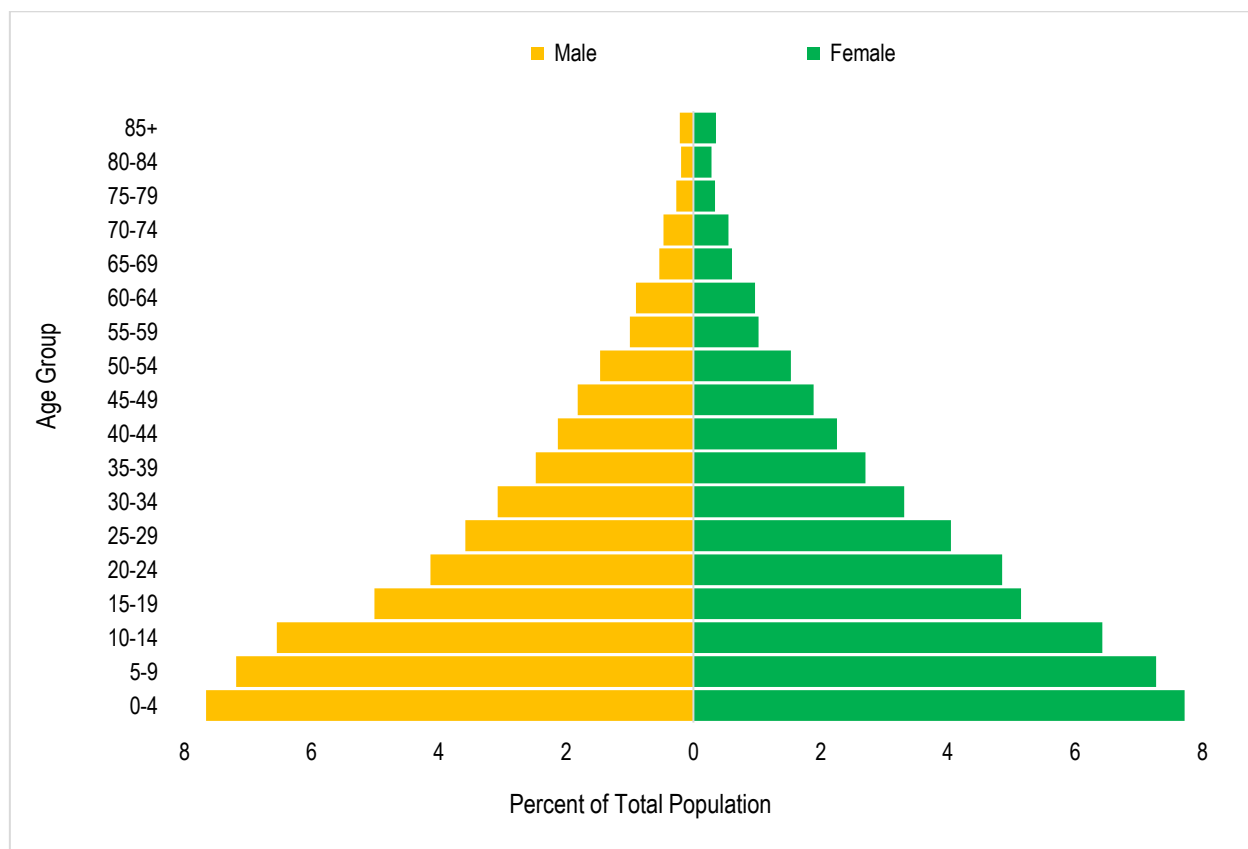
Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC
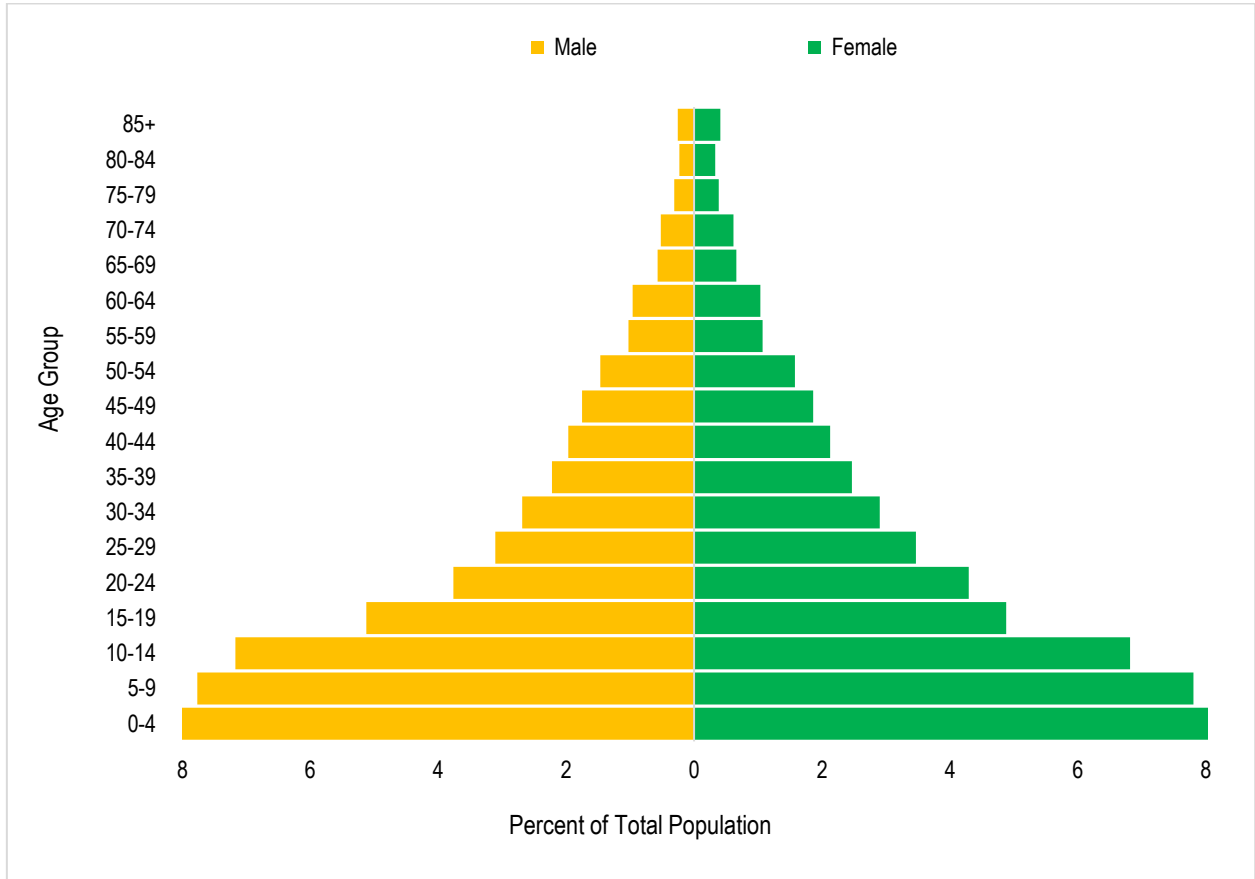
Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC
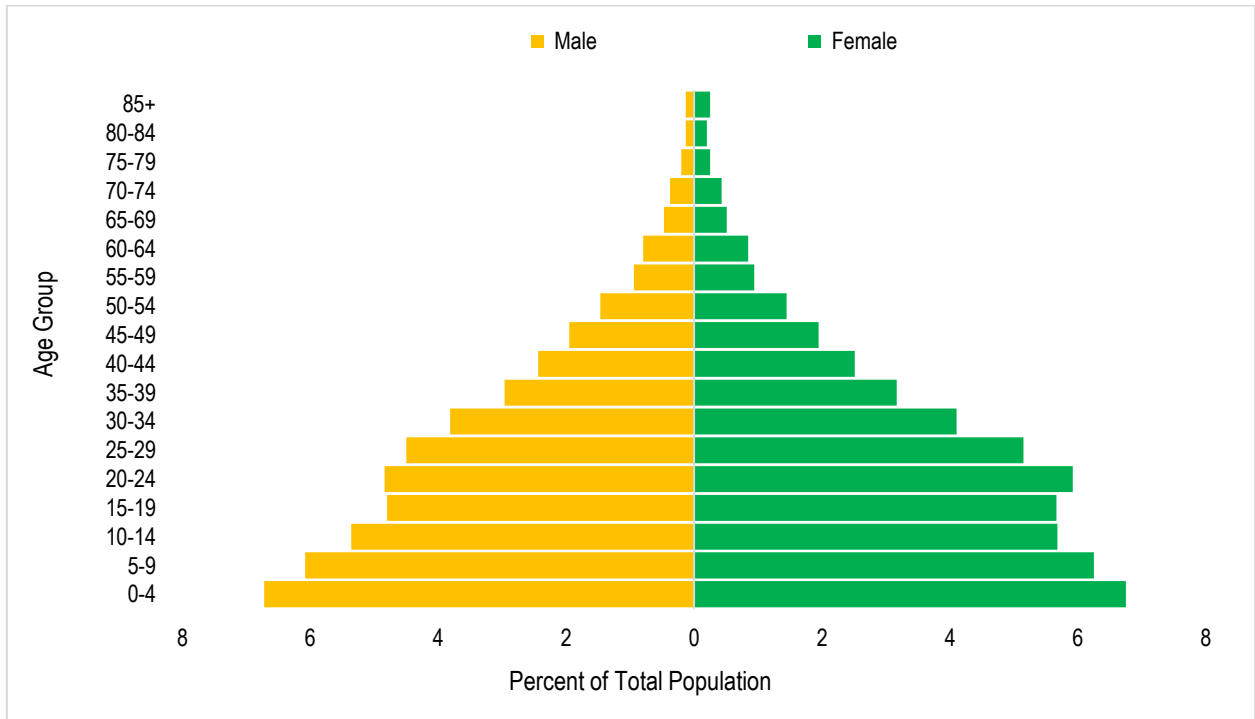
Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania, 2022 PHC
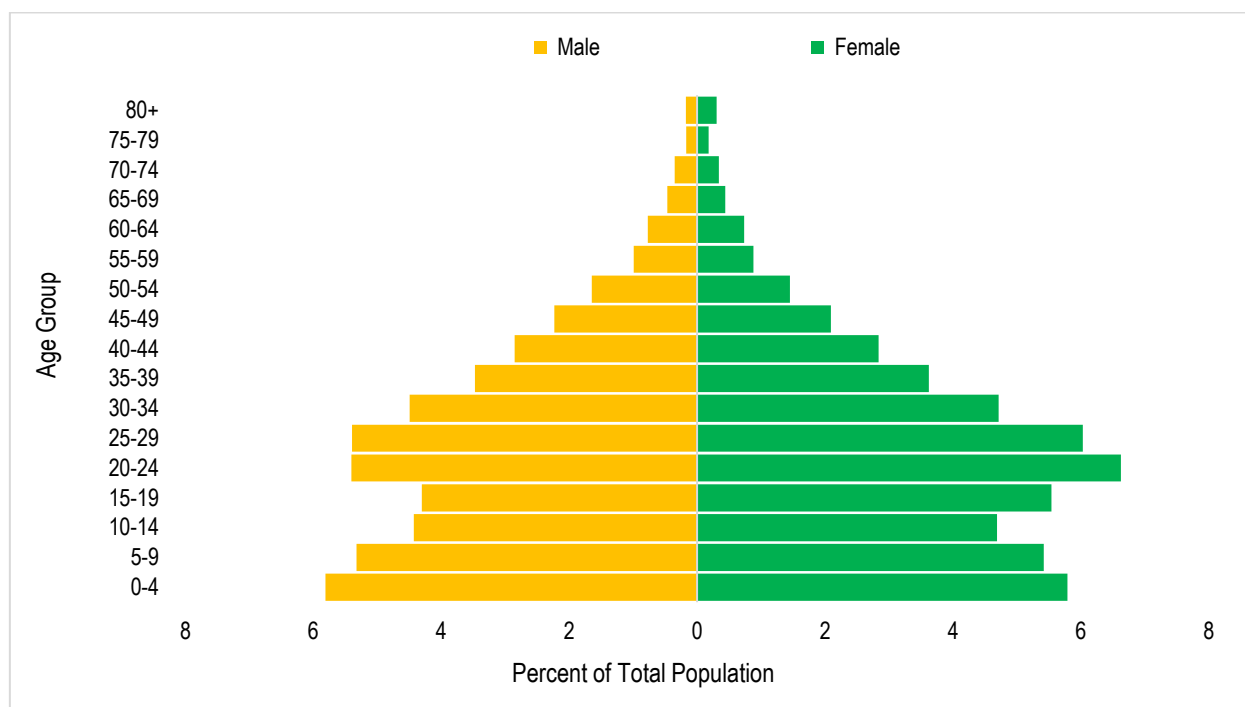
3.4   Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals a young population with 42.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.8 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure of the population is a common phenomenon in many developing countries. It is an indication of a development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3. 4: Number and Percentage of Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**59,851,347**	**100**	**39,237,927**	**100**	**20,613,420**	**100**
Male	29,137,638	48.7	19,249,895	49.1	9,887,743	48.0
Female	30,713,709	51.3	19,988,032	50.9	10,725,677	52.0
Children (Under 1 year)	**1,910,218**	**3.2**	**1,316,963**	**3.4**	**593,255**	**2.9**
Male	947,649	3.3	652,576	3.4	295,073	3.0
Female	962,569	3.1	664,387	3.3	298,182	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	**9,207,432**	**15.4**	**6,429,922**	**16.4**	**2,777,510**	**13.5**
Male	4,584,972	15.7	3,199,596	16.6	1,385,376	14.0
Female	4,622,460	**15.1**	3,230,326	16.2	1,392,134	13.0
Children (0–8 years)	**16,204,920**	**27.1**	**11,376,763**	**29.0**	**4,828,157**	**23.4**
Male	8,084,684	27.7	5,681,430	29.5	2,403,254	24.3

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	8,120,236	26.4	5,695,333	28.5	2,424,903	22.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	**25,628,380**	**42.8**	**18,031,820**	**46.0**	**7,596,560**	**36.9**
Male	12,807,157	44.0	9,062,931	47.1	3,744,226	37.9
Female	12,821,223	41.7	8,968,889	44.9	3,852,334	35.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	**29,365,234**	**49.1**	**20,490,000**	**52.2**	**8,875,234**	**43.1**
Male	14,684,339	50.4	10,350,322	53.8	4,334,017	43.8
Female	14,680,895	47.8	10,139,678	50.7	4,541,217	42.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**9,071,735**	**15.2**	**6,021,577**	**15.3**	**3,050,158**	**14.8**
Male	4,498,315	15.4	3,085,656	16.0	1,412,659	14.3
Female	4,573,420	14.9	2,935,921	14.7	1,637,499	15.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**11,463,718**	**19.2**	**7,088,066**	**18.1**	**4,375,652**	**21.2**
Male	5,474,799	18.8	3,487,965	18.1	1,986,834	20.1
Female	5,988,919	19.5	3,600,101	18.0	2,388,818	22.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**20,612,566**	**34.4**	**12,312,403**	**31.4**	**8,300,163**	**40.3**
Male	9,827,426	33.7	5,977,729	31.1	3,849,697	38.9
Female	10,785,140	35.1	6,334,674	31.7	4,450,466	41.5
Primary School (7–13 years)	**11,344,097**	**19.0**	**8,005,736**	**20.4**	**3,338,360**	**16.2**
Male	5,674,835	19.5	4,041,237	21.0	1,633,597	16.5
Female	5,669,262	18.5	3,964,499	19.8	1,704,763	15.9
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**5,295,019**	**8.8**	**3,550,417**	**9.0**	**1,744,602**	**8.5**
Male	2,658,902	9.1	1,849,685	9.6	809,217	8.2
Female	2,636,117	8.6	1,700,732	8.5	935,385	8.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**14,501,431**	**47.2**	**8,633,250**	**43.2**	**5,868,181**	**54.7**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**31,936,653**	**53.4**	**19,526,215**	**49.8**	**12,410,438**	**60.2**
Male	15,323,862	52.6	9,448,223	49.1	5,875,639	59.4
Female	16,612,791	54.1	10,077,992	50.4	6,534,799	60.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	**3,406,465**	**5.7**	**2,461,986**	**6.3**	**944,479**	**4.6**
Male	1,546,222	5.3	1,114,757	5.8	431,465	4.4
Female	1,860,243	6.1	1,347,229	6.7	513,014	4.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**2,286,314**	**3.8**	**1,679,892**	**4.3**	**606,422**	**2.9**
Male	1,006,619	3.5	738,741	3.8	267,878	2.7
Female	1,279,695	4.2	941,151	4.7	338,544	3.2
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**1,601,875**	**2.7**	**1,197,553**	**3.1**	**404,322**	**2.0**
Male	686,155	2.4	515,115	2.7	171,040	1.7
Female	915,720	3.0	682,438	3.4	233,282	2.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		**87.4**		**100.9**		**66.1**

3.4.1 Children Under Five Years

About 15 percent (15.4%) of the total population in Tanzania Mainland is aged below five years. The percentage of population under five years in Tanzania Mainland has slightly declined from 16.5 percent in 2002 to 15.4 percent in 2022. This moderate decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period (Figure 3.6)

Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
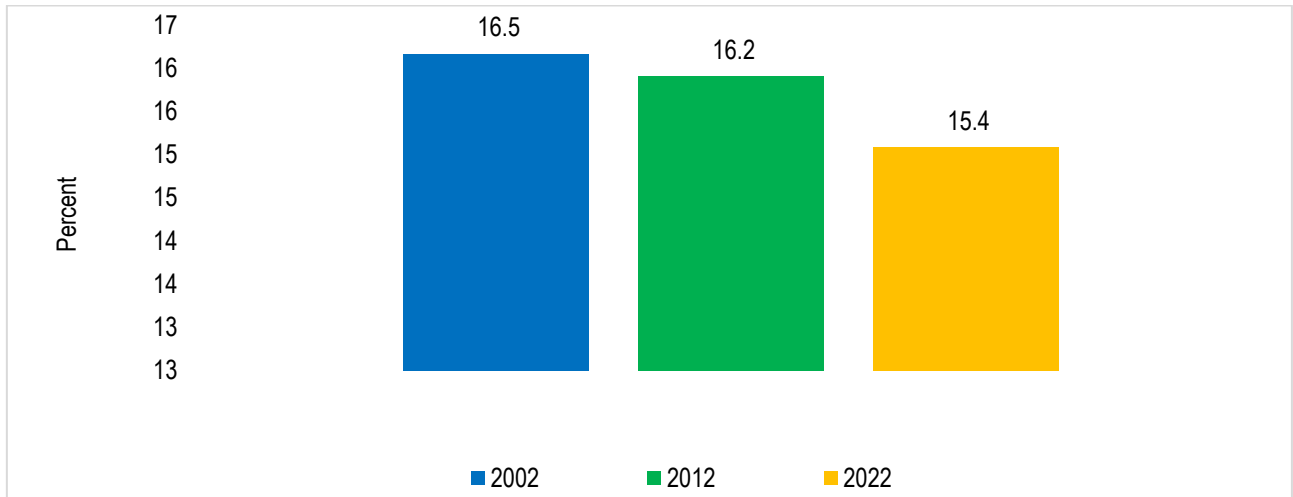
3.4.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Tanzania Mainland's population is characterised by a young age structure, with 42.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has slightly decreased from 44.2 percent in 2002 to 42.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
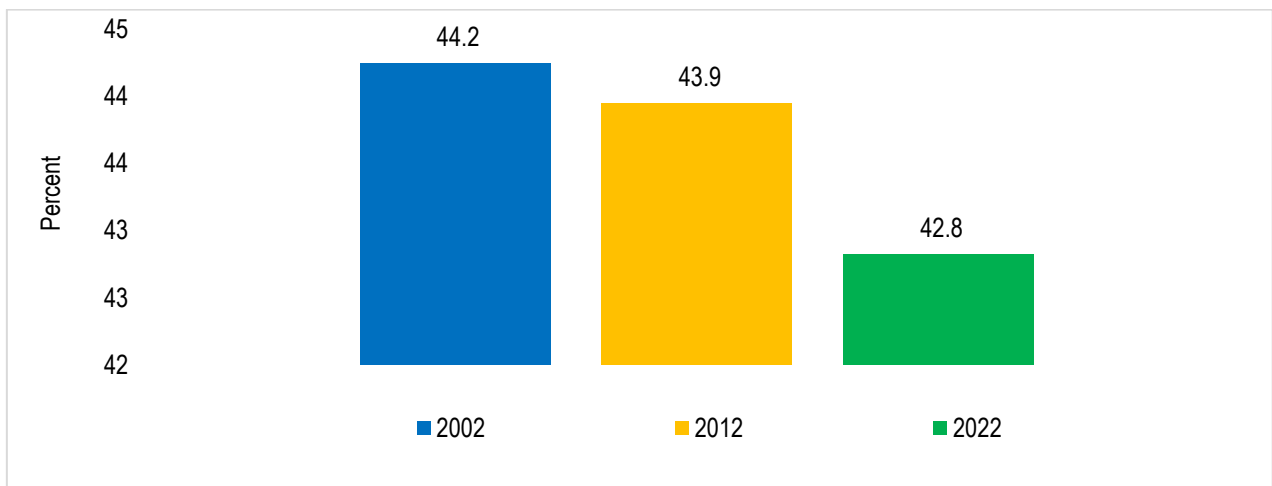
3.4.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

About 50 percent (49.1%) of the total Tanzania Mainland population is below 18 years of age. Figure 3.8 shows that in Tanzania Mainland 49.1 percent of the population in Tanzania Mainland is below 18 years. This percentage has remained at around 50 percent in both 2002 and 2022 Censuses, slightly decreased declined from 50.6 percent in 2002 to 49.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.8).

Figure 3. 8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
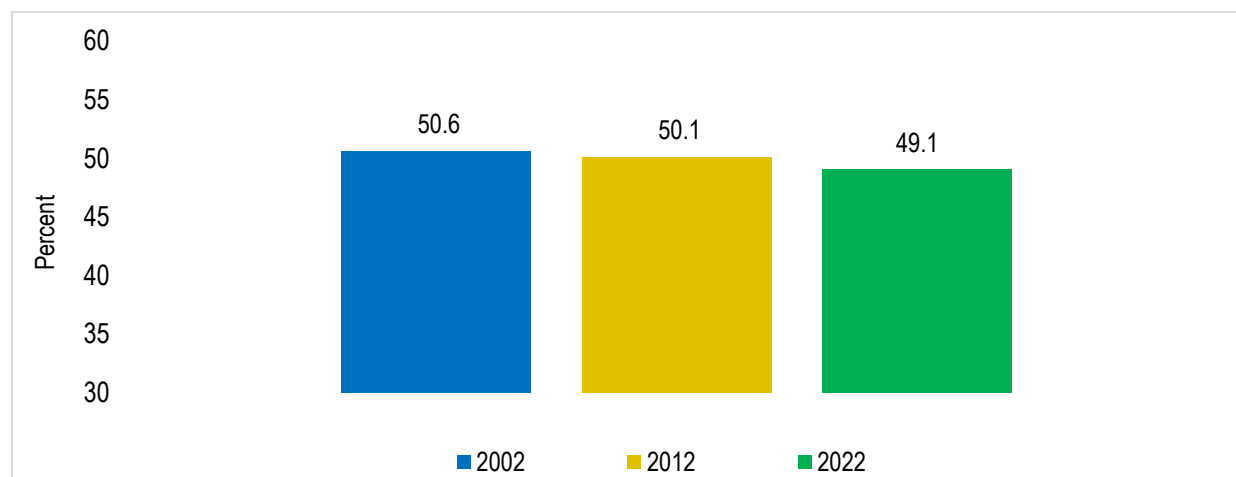
3.4.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The 2007 National Youth Development Policy of Tanzania defines youth as a person aged 15 – 35 years. However, according to the United Nations, a youth is defined as a person aged 15 - 24 years.

Figure 3.9 presents the youth population (15 – 24 years) for Tanzania Mainland from 1988 to 2022 Censuses. Results for 2022 PHC show that 19.2 percent of the total population of Tanzania Mainland is youth aged 15 – 24 years. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Tanzania Mainland has remained almost the same during the 1988 - 2022 period (19.1% in 1988, 19.6 in 2002, 19.0 in 2012 and 19.2 in 2022).

Figure 3. 9:Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
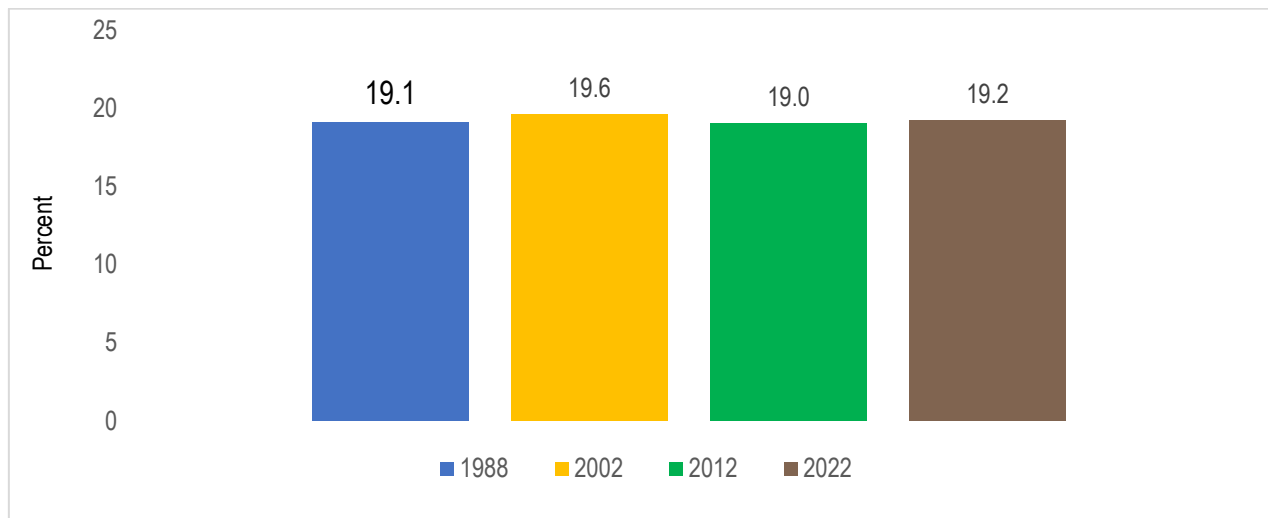
3.4.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained almost the same, decreasing slightly from 35.6 in 2002 to 34.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
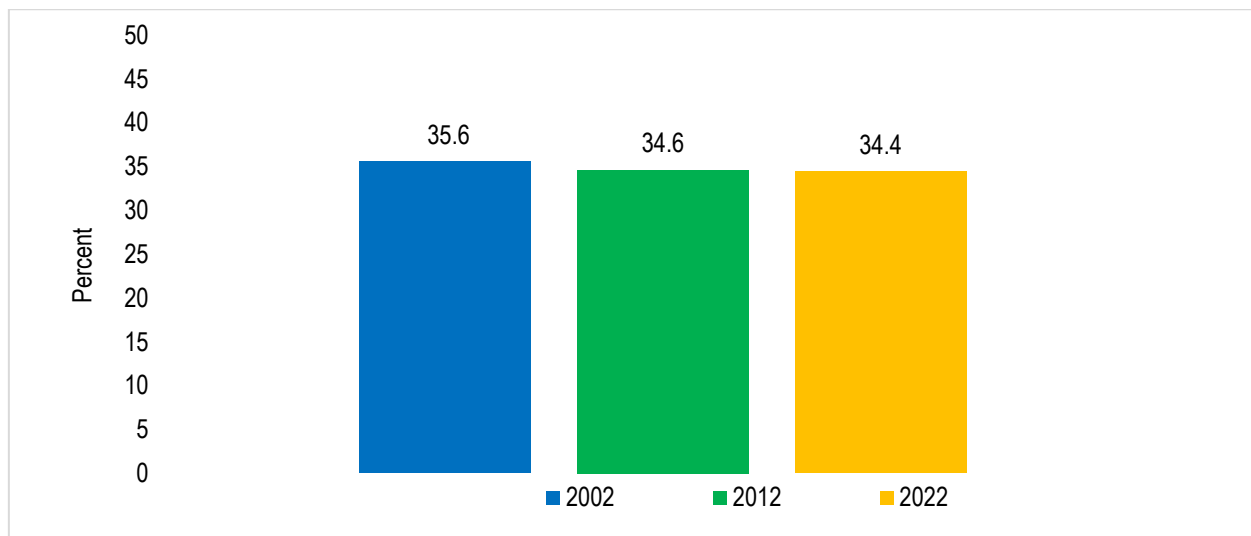
3.4.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The percentage of the Tanzania Mainland's working age population (15 - 64 years) increased slightly from 51.9 percent in 1988 Census to 53.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3. 11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
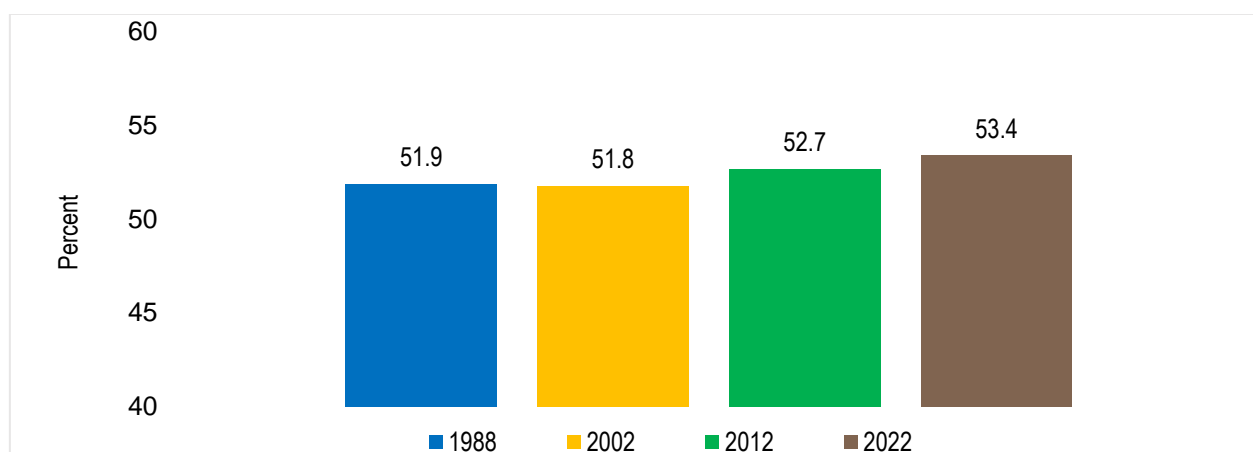
3.4.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, elderly is a person aged 65 years and above. However, according to the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003, elderly is a person aged 60 years and above. In this chapter the analysis has taken into account both definitions.

3.4.7.1 Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Tanzania's Mainland population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 5.7 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same (around 6%) in 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years or Above; Tanzania Mainland, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
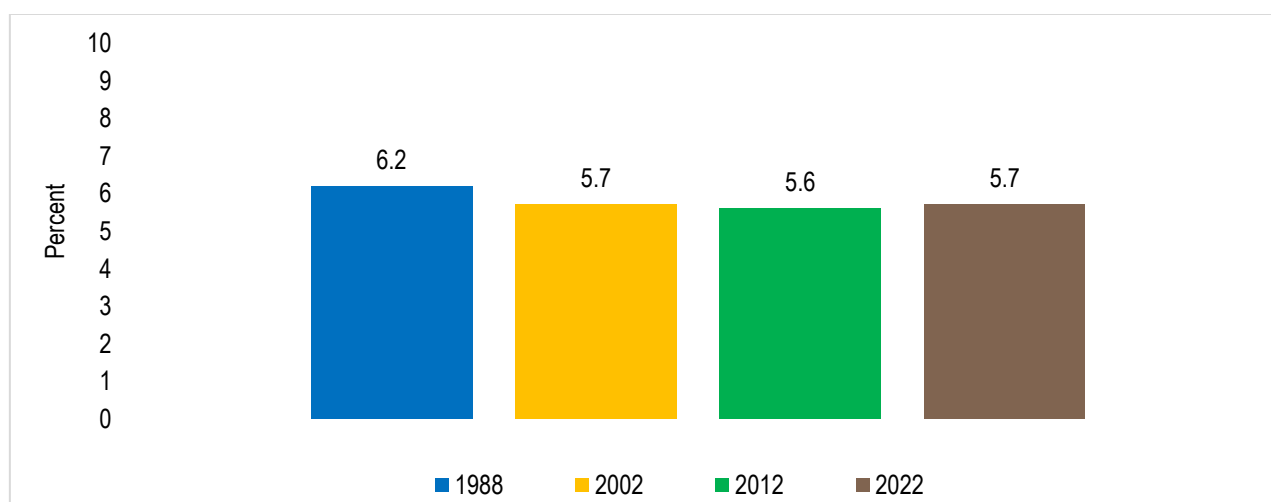
3.4.7.2: Population Aged 65 Years and Above

The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same over the two decades (3.9% in 2002 and 2012 and 3.8% in 2022) (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3. 13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years or Above; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
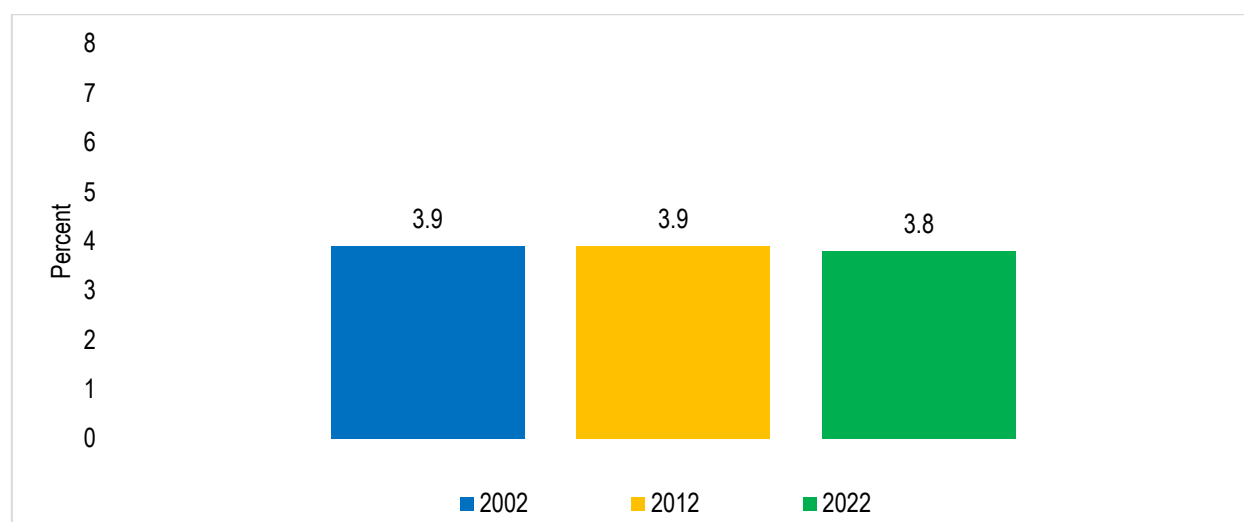
3.4.8   Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the "dependent" ages (those under 15 years of age plus those aged 65 years and above) to the "working age population" (15-64 years). It is expressed as a number of dependents per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than 100 are undesirable. The age-dependency ratio is a proxy indicator of the economic burden and responsibility borne by the working age population.

According to the 2022 PHC results, the age-dependency ratio for Tanzania Mainland is 87.4, implying that there are 87 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Tanzania Mainland has declined over the two decades from 100.0 in the 1988 census to 87.4 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3. 14: Age Dependency Ratio; Tanzania Mainland 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
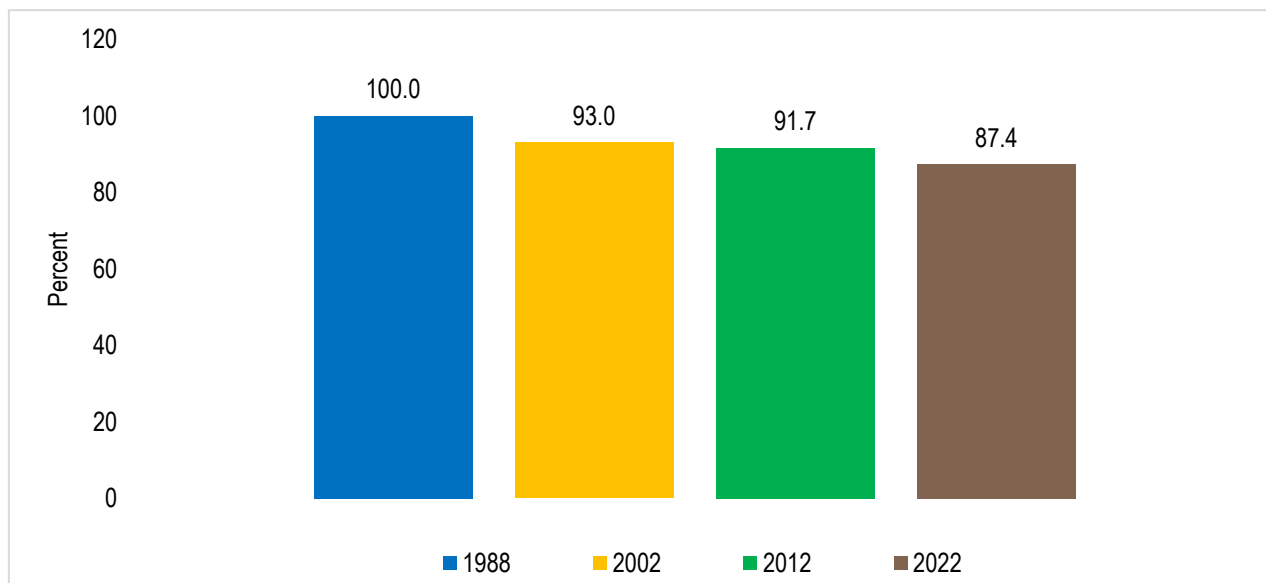
CHAPTER FOUR

Household Composition

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Key points

- About 61 percent (60.7%) of all private households in Tanzania Mainland are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Tanzania Mainland is 4.3.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.7 in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2022between 2012 and 2022.
- Female-headed households in Tanzania Mainland increased slightly from 33.5 in 2012 to 35.9 percent in 2022.

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4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 PHC collected information from private and collective households, analysis in this chapter is based on private households only.

A private household refers to a person or group of persons living together, having the same cooking arrangements and answerable to one household head, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. Since the 2022 PHC enumeration was a *de facto* some modifications were made to this definition. For instance, visitors present in the household on census night were also included as members of the household. Further, usual members of the household who spent the census night elsewhere due to being on duty were included as members of the household. On the other hand, collective households are those with members not necessarily related to each other, such as students in hostels, orphanages, prisons and patients in hospital wards.

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Tanzania Mainland has a total of 13,776,975 private households out of which 8,355,983 (60,7 %) are in rural areas and 5,420,983 (39.3%) are in urban areas. Female headed households account for 35.9 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.9%) than in rural areas (35.3%) (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	13,776,975	8,828,073	64.1	4,948,902	35.9	8,355,992	5,404,746	64.7	2,951,246	35.3	5,420,983	3,423,327	63.1	1,997,656	36.9
< 10³	4,660	2,423	52.0	2,237	48.0	2,760	1,494	54.1	1,266	45.9	1,900	929	48.9	971	51.1
11-14	28,469	14,118	49.6	14,351	50.4	17,585	9,110	51.8	8,475	48.2	10,884	5,008	46.0	5,876	54.0
15 - 19	242,065	128,769	53.2	113,296	46.8	137,143	71,962	52.5	65,181	47.5	104,922	56,807	54.1	48,115	45.9
20 - 24	1,122,123	686,688	61.2	435,435	38.8	593,420	374,956	63.2	218,464	36.8	528,703	311,732	59.0	216,971	41.0
25 - 29	1,796,074	1,209,824	67.4	586,250	32.6	934,905	654,648	70.0	280,257	30.0	861,169	555,176	64.5	305,993	35.5
30 - 34	1,862,259	1,270,624	68.2	591,635	31.8	1,019,550	714,881	70.1	304,669	29.9	842,709	555,743	65.9	286,966	34.1
35 - 39	1,655,541	1,109,480	67.0	546,061	33.0	953,146	650,790	68.3	302,356	31.7	702,395	458,690	65.3	243,705	34.7
40 - 44	1,503,038	994,953	66.2	508,085	33.8	901,572	604,948	67.1	296,624	32.9	601,466	390,005	64.8	211,461	35.2
45 - 49	1,334,928	878,008	65.8	456,920	34.2	839,346	557,039	66.4	282,307	33.6	495,582	320,969	64.8	174,613	35.2
50 - 54	1,129,751	724,145	64.1	405,606	35.9	744,418	478,141	64.2	266,277	35.8	385,333	246,004	63.8	139,329	36.2
55 - 59	800,825	505,722	63.2	295,103	36.8	541,876	343,171	63.3	198,705	36.7	258,949	162,551	62.8	96,398	37.2
60 - 64	770,041	462,303	60.0	307,738	40.0	537,010	322,962	60.1	214,048	39.9	233,031	139,341	59.8	93,690	40.2
65 - 69	476,694	276,579	58.0	200,115	42.0	335,055	193,246	57.7	141,809	42.3	141,639	83,333	58.8	58,306	41.2
70 - 74	428,859	239,844	55.9	189,015	44.1	314,639	174,787	55.6	139,852	44.4	114,220	65,057	57.0	49,163	43.0
75 - 79	248,999	136,587	54.9	112,412	45.1	188,674	102,917	54.5	85,757	45.5	60,325	33,670	55.8	26,655	44.2
80+	372,649	188,006	50.5	184,643	49.5	294,893	149,694	50.8	145,199	49.2	77,756	38,312	49.3	39,444	50.7

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[3] Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

Dar es Salaam, being the region with the largest population in Tanzania Mainland, accounts for 11.2 percent of the total private households. The next four regions with relatively high contributions to the total households are Morogoro (6.0%), Dodoma (5.5%), Mwanza (5.4%) and Kagera (5.1%). On the other hand, Katavi Region has the smallest contribution of 1.6 percent followed by Njombe (1.8%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**100.0**	**8,355,992**	**60.7**	**5,420,983**	**39.3**
Dodoma	754,631	5.5	460,560	3.3	294,071	2.1
Arusha	611,939	4.4	335,014	2.4	276,925	2.0
Kiliimanjaro	494,428	3.6	369,184	2.7	125,244	0.9
Tanga	631,258	4.6	461,722	3.4	169,536	1.2
Morogoro	822,467	6.0	476,348	3.5	346,119	2.5
Pwani	537,040	3.9	306,711	2.2	230,329	1.7
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	11.2	N A	N A	1,537,293	11.2
Lindi	344,447	2.5	271,766	2.0	72,681	0.5
Mtwara	491,811	3.6	373,172	2.7	118,639	0.9
Ruvuma	463,666	3.4	350,619	2.5	113,047	0.8
Iringa	319,117	2.3	216,679	1.6	102,438	0.7
Mbeya	624,320	4.5	366,020	2.7	258,300	1.9
Singida	392,111	2.8	312,874	2.3	79,237	0.6
Tabora	592,039	4.3	472,452	3.4	119,587	0.9
Rukwa	328,052	2.4	255,418	1.9	72,634	0.5
Kigoma	451,967	3.3	335,328	2.4	116,639	0.8
Shinyanga	418,771	3.0	248,525	1.8	170,246	1.2
Kagera	698,257	5.1	606,531	4.4	91,726	0.7
Mwanza	744,709	5.4	385,939	2.8	358,770	2.6
Mara	467,473	3.4	307,949	2.2	159,524	1.2
Manyara	398,735	2.9	326,039	2.4	72,696	0.5
Njombe	244,579	1.8	168,038	1.2	76,541	0.6
Katavi	213,825	1.6	152,972	1.1	60,853	0.4

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Simiyu	311,247	2.3	239,347	1.7	71,900	0.5
Geita	555,345	4.0	328,935	2.4	226,410	1.6
Songwe	327,448	2.4	227,850	1.7	99,598	0.7

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 32.9 percent in 2012 to 39.3 percent in 2022 PHC, an increase of about six percentage points. Rural–urban migration and reclassification of some areas from rural to urban status in recent years may have increased level of urbanization.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
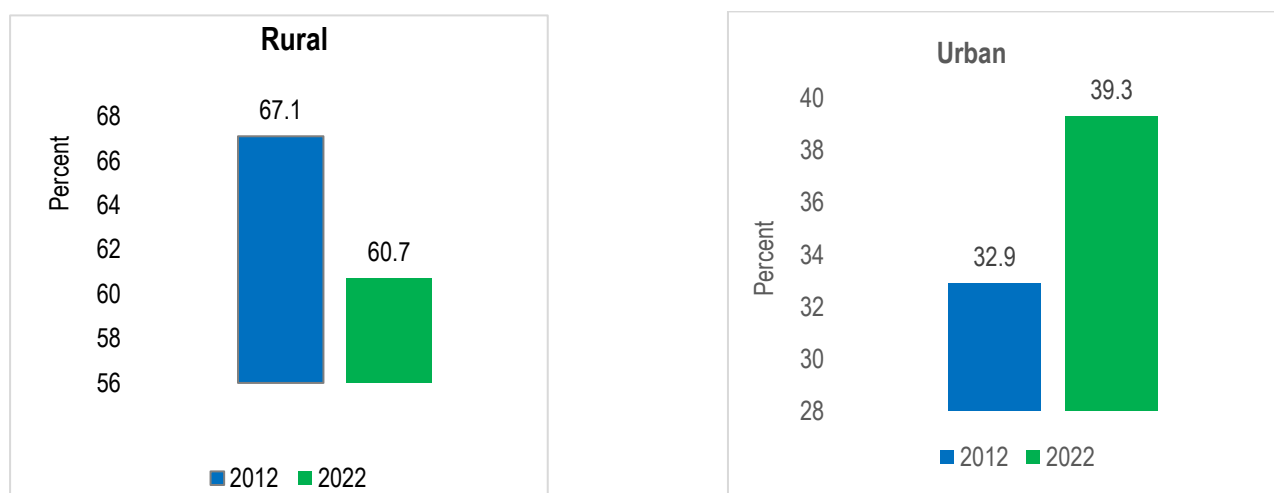
4.3   Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons in a private household. The average household size in Tanzania Mainland decreased from 4.7 in 2012 to 4.3 persons in 2022. Household in rural areas have an average of 4.6 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban households (3.7 persons). Average household size in rural areas declined from 5.0 in 2012 to 4.6 persons and from 4.2 to 3.7 persons in urban areas between 2012 and 2022. The Average household size varies across regions, ranging from 3.3 persons in Mtwara to 6.7 persons in Simiyu (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4. 2: Average Household Size by Regions; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 Census
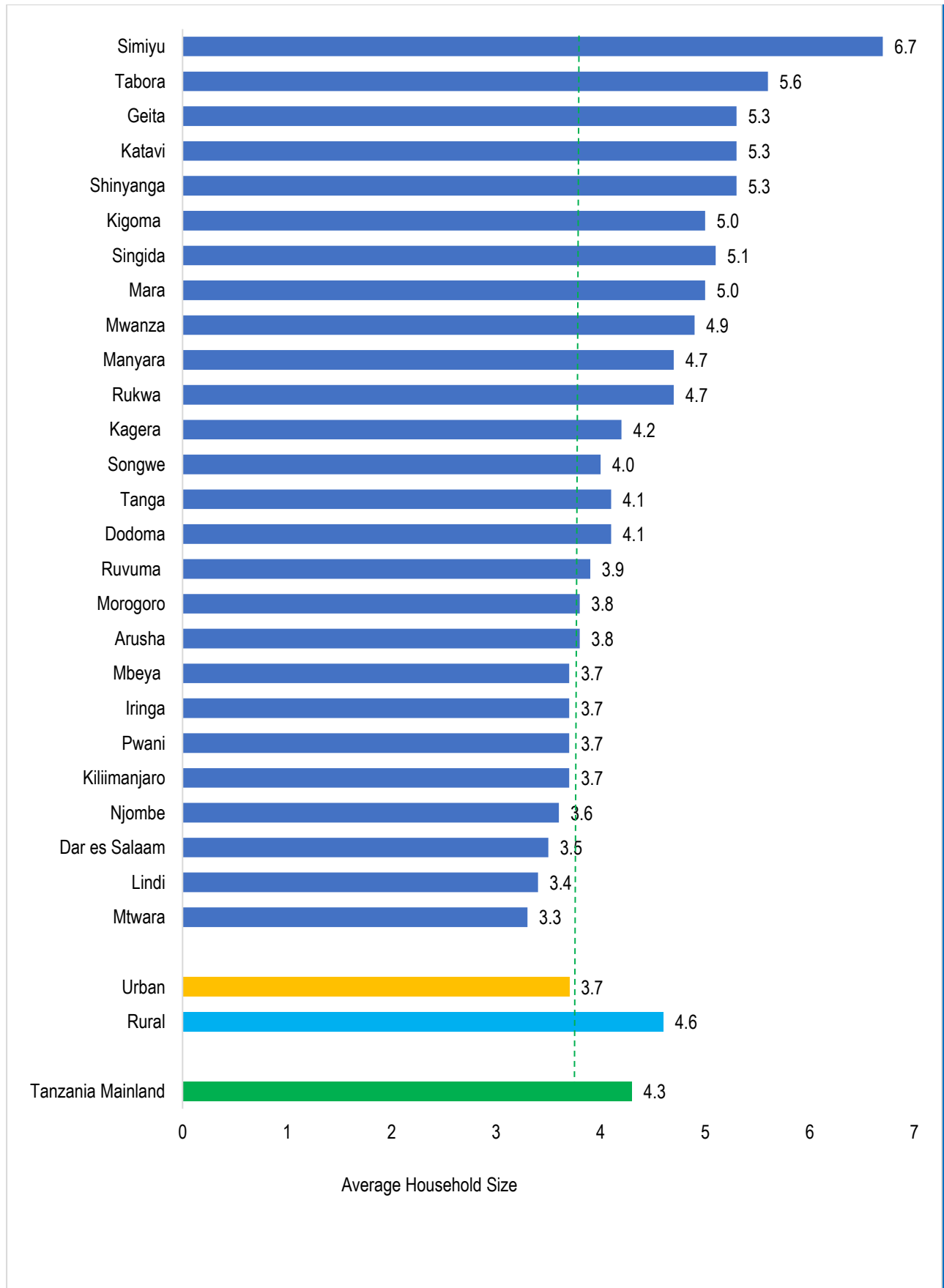
Table 4. 3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Tanzania Mainland	**43,625,354**	**58,784,786**	**9,026,785**	**13,776,975**	**4.7**	**4.3**
Rural	30,924,116	38,633,071	6,054,641	8,355,992	5.0	4.6
Urban	12,701,238	20,151,715	2,972,144	5,420,983	4.2	3.7
Dodoma	2,083,588	3,058,813	450,305	754,631	4.6	4.1
Arusha	1,694,310	2,329,352	376,336	611,939	4.4	3.8
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	1,835,321	381,526	494,428	4.2	3.7
Tanga	2,045,205	2,584,522	435,583	631,258	4.6	4.1
Morogoro	2,218,492	3,147,161	501,794	822,467	4.3	3.8
Pwani	1,098,668	1,977,958	254,810	537,040	4.2	3.7
Dar es Salaam	4,364,541	5,313,855	1,083,381	1,537,293	3.9	3.5
Lindi	864,652	1,169,055	224,316	344,447	3.8	3.4
Mtwara	1,270,854	1,623,216	342,165	491,811	3.7	3.3
Ruvuma	1,376,891	1,822,999	300,005	463,666	4.5	3.9
Iringa	941,238	1,172,880	220,776	319,117	4.2	3.7
Mbeya	1,683,357	2,307,818	404,165	624,320	4.2	3.7
Singida	1,370,637	1,987,480	255,613	392,111	5.3	5.1
Tabora	2,291,623	3,334,165	379,770	592,039	5.9	5.6
Rukwa	1,004,539	1,527,355	198,011	328,052	5.0	4.7
Kigoma	2,127,930	2,241,150	370,374	451,967	5.4	5.0
Shinyanga	1,534,808	2,203,981	258,981	418,771	5.8	5.3
Kagera	2,458,023	2,956,899	521,028	698,257	4.7	4.2
Mwanza	2,772,509	3,638,508	481,107	744,709	5.7	4.9
Mara	1,743,830	2,346,013	308,483	467,473	5.5	5.0
Manyara	1,425,131	1,860,274	271,050	398,735	5.2	4.7
Njombe	702,097	875,640	168,982	244,579	4.1	3.6
Katavi	564,604	1,132,862	100,350	213,825	5.5	5.3
Simiyu	1,584,157	2,086,453	227,862	311,247	6.9	6.7
Geita	1,739,530	2,927,186	283,584	555,345	6.0	5.3
Songwe	987,760	1,323,870	226,428	327,448	4.4	4.0

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is recognised as a leader by other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that, out of the total private households in Tanzania Mainland, 64.1 percent are headed by males and 35.9 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head and Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHCs
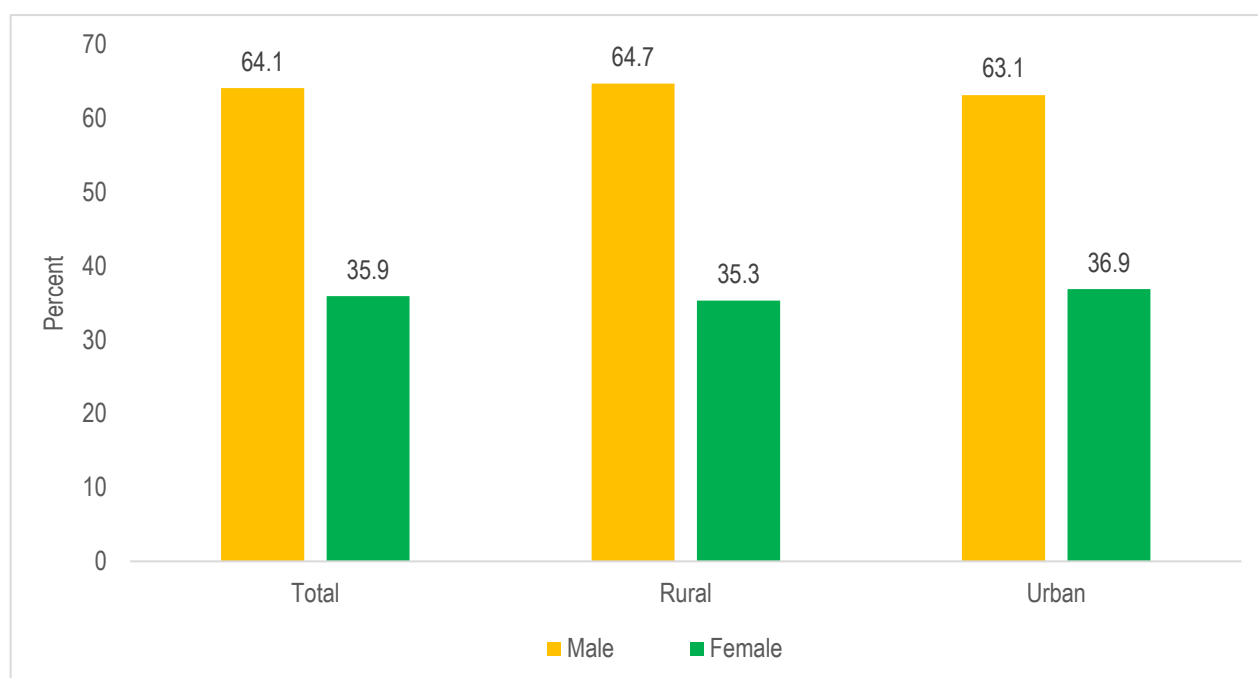
The percentage of male-headed households in Tanzania Mainland decreased from 66.5 in 2012 to 64.1 in 2022 while female headed households increased from 33.5 percent to 35.9 in the same period. A similar pattern is observed across regions (Table 4.4).

Table 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Male and Female-Headed Households by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Tanzania Mainland	**66.5**	**33.5**	**64.1**	**35.9**
Rural	67.3	32.7	64.7	35.3
Urban	65.0	35.0	63.1	36.9
Dodoma	67.8	32.2	64.6	35.4
Arusha	63.3	36.7	59.3	40.7
Kilimanjaro	63.4	36.6	62.5	37.5
Tanga	66.7	33.3	64.4	35.6
Morogoro	69.5	30.5	67.4	32.6
Pwani	69.4	30.6	65.8	34.2
Dar es Salaam	65.2	34.8	66.1	33.9
Lindi	65.9	34.1	65.2	34.8
Mtwara	65.6	34.4	63.4	36.6
Ruvuma	71.0	29.0	69.3	30.7

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Iringa	63.5	36.5	60.8	39.2
Mbeya	63.1	36.9	62.8	37.2
Singida	68.1	31.9	64.3	35.7
Tabora	70.1	29.9	65.0	35.0
Rukwa	72.1	27.9	64.7	35.3
Kigoma	64.5	35.5	64.2	35.8
Shinyanga	69.0	31.0	63.5	36.5
Kagera	68.1	31.9	66.1	33.9
Mwanza	66.8	33.2	61.3	38.7
Mara	62.1	37.9	57.7	42.3
Manyara	66.2	33.8	64.8	35.2
Njombe	62.0	38.0	60.5	39.5
Katavi	72.8	27.2	69.0	31.0
Simiyu	62.1	37.9	57.5	42.5
Geita	71.7	28.3	64.6	35.4
Songwe	64.7	35.3	63.8	36.2

The average number of persons in male headed households in Tanzania Mainland is higher (4.4 persons) than in female headed households (4.0 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 4.5).

Table 4. 5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Head of Household, Number of Households, Average Household Size and Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Number of Households			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Tanzania Mainland	**58,784,786**	**39,018,115**	**19,766,671**	**13,776,975**	**8,828,073**	**4,948,902**	**4.3**	**4.4**	**4.0**
Rural	38,633,071	26,012,548	12,620,523	8,355,992	5,404,746	2,951,246	4.6	4.8	4.3
Urban	20,151,715	13,005,567	7,146,148	5,420,983	3,423,327	1,997,656	3.7	3.8	3.6
Dodoma	3,058,813	2,060,072	998,741	754,631	487,599	267,032	4.1	4.2	3.7
Arusha	2,329,352	1,420,980	908,372	611,939	362,664	249,275	3.8	3.9	3.6
Kilimanjaro	1,835,321	1,178,157	657,164	494,428	309,059	185,369	3.7	3.8	3.5
Tanga	2,584,522	1,710,150	874,372	631,258	406,575	224,683	4.1	4.2	3.9
Morogoro	3,147,161	2,163,532	983,629	822,467	554,464	268,003	3.8	3.9	3.7
Pwani	1,977,958	1,315,219	662,739	537,040	353,150	183,890	3.7	3.7	3.6
Dar es Salaam	5,313,855	3,562,917	1,750,938	1,537,293	1,016,319	520,974	3.5	3.5	3.4
Lindi	1,169,055	781,421	387,634	344,447	224,703	119,744	3.4	3.5	3.2
Mtwara	1,623,216	1,059,799	563,417	491,811	312,044	179,767	3.3	3.4	3.1
Ruvuma	1,822,999	1,319,930	503,069	463,666	321,405	142,261	3.9	4.1	3.5
Iringa	1,172,880	744,199	428,681	319,117	193,896	125,221	3.7	3.8	3.4
Mbeya	2,307,818	1,505,537	802,281	624,320	391,943	232,377	3.7	3.8	3.5
Singida	1,987,480	1,338,914	648,566	392,111	252,175	139,936	5.1	5.3	4.6
Tabora	3,334,165	2,282,647	1,051,518	592,039	385,034	207,005	5.6	5.9	5.1
Rukwa	1,527,355	1,034,979	492,376	328,052	212,413	115,639	4.7	4.9	4.3
Kigoma	2,241,150	1,517,592	723,558	451,967	290,263	161,704	5.0	5.2	4.5
Shinyanga	2,203,981	1,471,912	732,069	418,771	265,824	152,947	5.3	5.5	4.8
Kagera	2,956,899	2,044,311	912,588	698,257	461,726	236,531	4.2	4.4	3.9
Mwanza	3,638,508	2,308,329	1,330,179	744,709	456,855	287,854	4.9	5.1	4.6
Mara	2,346,013	1,424,555	921,458	467,473	269,565	197,908	5.0	5.3	4.7
Manyara	1,860,274	1,245,760	614,514	398,735	258,529	140,206	4.7	4.8	4.4
Njombe	875,640	571,396	304,244	244,579	147,867	96,712	3.6	3.9	3.1
Katavi	1,132,862	808,694	324,168	213,825	147,583	66,242	5.3	5.5	4.9
Simiyu	2,086,453	1,255,672	830,781	311,247	179,039	132,208	6.7	7.0	6.3
Geita	2,927,186	1,990,908	936,278	555,345	358,603	196,742	5.3	5.6	4.8
Songwe	1,323,870	900,533	423,337	327,448	208,776	118,672	4.0	4.3	3.6

4.4.1. Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

This sub section discusses the relationship between household headship and the type of building materials used to build their main dwellings (houses). In this chapter, an improved house implies a house that is built using improved building materials of at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

In Tanzania Mainland 77.5 percent of households live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (95.4%) than in rural areas (66.0%). Differences by sex of heads of household are not significant; 77.3 percent of male headed households are living in improved houses compared with 78.0 percent of female headed households. However, regarding residence, the percentage of both male and female headed households living in improved houses is higher in urban than in rural areas; 95.3 percent of male headed households in urban areas are living in improved houses compared to 65.9 percent in rural areas and 95.4 percent of female headed households in urban areas compared to 66.2 percent in rural areas (Table 4.6).

Regions with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Dar es Salaam (99.1%), Njombe (95.8%), Mwanza (91.1%) and Geita (90.4%). On the other hand, regions with households living in unimproved houses are Lindi (48.8%), Tanga (45.2%), Manyara (44.3%) and Kagera (42.9%). A similar pattern is observed for both males and females headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence, Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**77.5**	**22.5**	**8,828,073**	**77.3**	**22.7**	**4,948,902**	**78.0**	**22.0**
Rural	8355992	66.0	34.0	5404746	65.9	34.1	2951246	66.2	33.8
Urban	5420983	95.4	4.6	3423327	95.3	4.7	1997656	95.4	4.6
Dodoma	754,631	77.2	22.8	487,599	77.8	22.2	267,032	76.0	24.0
Arusha	611,939	67.3	32.7	362,664	72.3	27.7	249,275	59.9	40.1
Kilimanjaro	494,428	85.6	14.4	309,059	85.6	14.4	185,369	85.6	14.4
Tanga	631,258	54.8	45.2	406,575	54.7	45.3	224,683	55.0	45.0
Morogoro	822,467	75.0	25.0	554,464	74.1	25.9	268,003	77.0	23.0
Pwani	537,040	69.3	30.7	353,150	69.0	31.0	183,890	70.1	29.9
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	99.1	0.9	1,016,319	99.0	1.0	520,974	99.2	0.8
Lindi	344,447	51.2	48.8	224,703	50.8	49.2	119,744	52.0	48.0

Region	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Mtwara	491,811	64.7	35.3	312,044	64.5	35.5	179,767	65.0	35.0
Ruvuma	463,666	77.9	22.1	321,405	77.4	22.6	142,261	79.2	20.8
Iringa	319,117	82.1	17.9	193,896	82.4	17.6	125,221	81.6	18.4
Mbeya	624,320	89.9	10.1	391,943	89.1	10.9	232,377	91.3	8.7
Singida	392,111	79.6	20.4	252,175	79.0	21.0	139,936	80.8	19.2
Tabora	592,039	63.6	36.4	385,034	62.5	37.5	207,005	65.5	34.5
Rukwa	328,052	73.7	26.3	212,413	73.2	26.8	115,639	74.6	25.4
Kigoma	451,967	74.2	25.8	290,263	73.9	26.1	161,704	74.8	25.2
Shinyanga	418,771	81.6	18.4	265,824	80.7	19.3	152,947	83.1	16.9
Kagera	698,257	57.1	42.9	461,726	55.4	44.6	236,531	60.3	39.7
Mwanza	744,709	91.1	8.9	456,855	90.7	9.3	287,854	91.8	8.2
Mara	467,473	77.2	22.8	269,565	76.3	23.7	197,908	78.4	21.6
Manyara	398,735	55.7	44.3	258,529	57.5	42.5	140,206	52.5	47.5
Njombe	244,579	95.8	4.2	147,867	95.8	4.2	96,712	95.7	4.3
Katavi	213,825	74.2	25.8	147,583	73.8	26.2	66,242	75.2	24.8
Simiyu	311,247	89.1	10.9	179,039	88.1	11.9	132,208	90.4	9.6
Geita	555,345	90.4	9.6	358,603	89.7	10.3	196,742	91.7	8.3
Songwe	327,448	88.1	11.9	208,776	87.8	12.2	118,672	88.7	11.3

Findings show that as age of head of household increases, the chances of living in improved house slightly decreases. Results show a clear decreasing pattern of household heads living in improved houses with age; decreasing from 80.2 percent for those aged 30-34 to 68.9 percent for those aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both male and female headed household (Table 4.7).

Table 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex and Age of Household Head, Tanzania Mainland 2022 PHC

Age	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Tanzania Mainland	13,776,975	77.5	22.5	8,828,073	77.3	22.7	4,948,902	78.0	22.0
Below 18	114,225	74.1	25.9	59,425	73.5	26.5	54,800	74.8	25.2
18- 24	1,283,092	77.5	22.5	772,573	76.6	23.4	510,519	78.9	21.1
25 - 29	1,796,074	80.2	19.8	1,209,824	79.2	20.8	586,250	82.3	17.7
30 - 34	1,862,259	80.2	19.8	1,270,624	79.8	20.2	591,635	81.3	18.7
35 - 39	1,655,541	78.7	21.3	1,109,480	78.6	21.4	546,061	79.1	20.9
40 - 44	1,503,038	78.3	21.7	994,953	78.1	21.9	508,085	78.6	21.4
45 - 49	1,334,928	77.7	22.3	878,008	77.6	22.4	456,920	77.9	22.1
50 - 54	1,129,751	76.4	23.6	724,145	76.2	23.8	405,606	76.9	23.1
55 - 59	800,825	76.2	23.8	505,722	76.0	24.0	295,103	76.5	23.5

Age	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
60 - 64	770,041	74.9	25.1	462,303	74.5	25.5	307,738	75.6	24.4
65 - 69	476,694	74.7	25.3	276,579	74.6	25.4	200,115	74.9	25.1
70 - 74	428,859	72.3	27.7	239,844	72.1	27.9	189,015	72.6	27.4
75 - 79	248,999	71.5	28.5	136,587	71.3	28.7	112,412	71.8	28.2
80+	372,649	68.9	31.1	188,006	68.9	31.1	184,643	68.9	31.1

4.4.2 Heads of Household by Marital Status and Occupation

Majority of male heads of household (44.7%) regardless of their marital status are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (21.3%) and craft and related workers (17.7%). Among the widowed male heads of households' 54.1 percent are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 21.9 percent are in elementary occupations and 15.3 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.8).

Table 4. 8: Percentage Distribution of Male Heads of Household by Marital Status and Occupation, Tanzania Mainland 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**7,520,675**	**925,026**	**5,523,576**	**632,571**	**207,385**	**118,976**	**113,141**
Legislator's administrators and managers	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Professionals	2.5	3.5	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
Technicians and associate professionals	6.0	8.3	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.1	3.5
Clerks	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.7	7.3	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.4	2.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	44.7	31.4	46.6	43.5	48.4	47.2	54.1
Craft and related workers	17.7	18.8	17.2	20.1	18.6	19.0	15.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.8
Elementary occupations	21.3	26.2	20.5	21.1	22.0	22.0	21.9

Forty-nine percent of female heads of household, regardless of their marital status, are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers followed by those engage in elementary occupations 23.9 percent and 15.1 percent are craft and related workers. Among the widowed female heads of households' 56.9 percent are engaged as agricultural and fishery

workers, 23.5 percent are in elementary occupations and 14.0 percent are craft and related workers.

Moreover, the majority of divorced female heads of household are in Agricultural and fishery sector (49.0%), followed by those in elementary occupations (24.7%) and craft and related workers (16.2%) (Table 4.9).

Table 4. 9: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Household by Marital Status and Occupation, Tanzania Mainland 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**3,825,719**	**638,322**	**1,588,279**	**183,536**	**413,476**	**219,186**	**782,920**
Legislator's administrators and managers	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professionals	1.9	4.2	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.1	4.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.9
Clerks	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.8	12.7	5.7	7.1	7.2	7.6	3.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	49.0	32.5	51.9	50.4	49.0	46.7	56.9
Craft and related workers	15.1	16.4	14.6	15.6	16.2	16.6	14.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Elementary occupations	23.9	27.4	22.4	22.9	24.7	25.4	23.5

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

The percentage of male and female headed household using improved toilet facilities are almost the same (59.8% against 59.2% respectively). On the other hand, female headed households have slightly higher percentage (6.2%) of households with no toilet facilities than male headed households (5.1%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
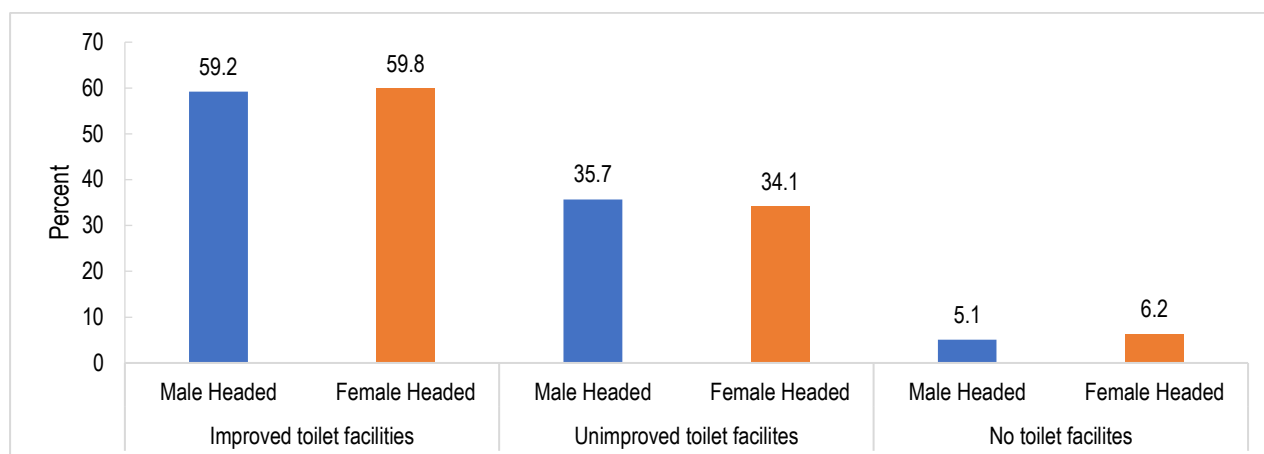
In urban areas male headed households are more likely to use improved toilet facilities (88.7%) than female headed household (59.6%). The same pattern is observed in rural areas (46.6% versus 40.4%). On the other hand, female headed household have a higher percentage (9.6%) of household with no toilet facilities in rural areas than male headed households (7.7%) (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence
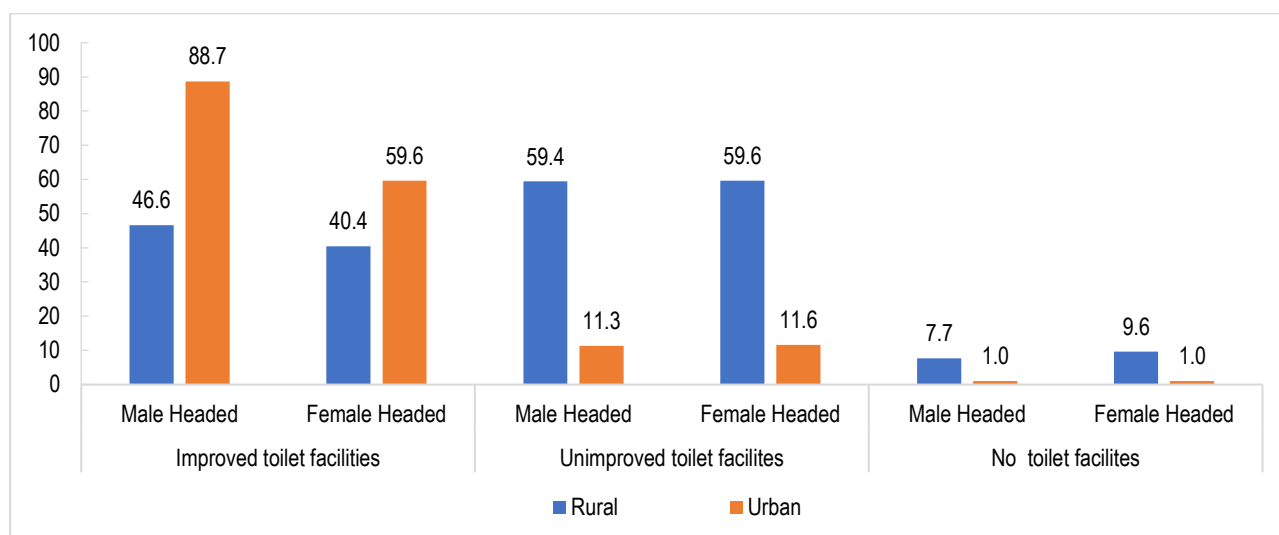
Across regions, Dar es Salaam has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (97.7% and 97.8% respectively). Other regions with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Kilimanjaro (82.1% and 83.0%), Iringa (82.9% and 82.7%) and Njombe (80.4% and 80.1%).

Regions with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Mara (14.3%), Manyara (14.2%) and Tabora (13.4%). On the other hand, regions with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Manyara (23.0%), Arusha (20.8%) and Mara (16.7%). Female headed households are more likely to have no toilet facilities than male headed households (Table 4.10).

Table 4. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No facility
Total	13,776,975	59.4	35.1	5.5	8,828,073	59.2	35.7	5.1	4,948,902	59.8	34.1	6.2
Rural	8,355,992	40.5	51.1	8.4	5,404,746	40.6	51.7	7.7	2,951,246	40.4	50.0	9.6
Urban	5,420,983	88.6	10.4	1.0	3,423,327	88.7	10.3	1.0	1,997,656	88.4	10.5	1.0
Dodoma	754,631	54.5	40.2	5.3	487,599	54.9	39.9	5.2	267,032	53.9	40.8	5.3
Arusha	611,939	68.9	15.7	15.3	362,664	73.0	15.4	11.6	249,275	63.0	16.2	20.8
Kilimanjaro	494,428	82.4	15.2	2.4	309,059	82.1	15.6	2.3	185,369	83.0	14.5	2.5
Tanga	631,258	61.2	31.5	7.3	406,575	60.5	32.3	7.2	224,683	62.4	30.1	7.5
Morogoro	822,467	61.9	33.8	4.2	554,464	60.9	34.9	4.2	268,003	64.1	31.6	4.3
Pwani	537,040	67.5	27.9	4.6	353,150	67.1	28.1	4.8	183,890	68.3	27.5	4.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	97.7	2.1	0.2	1,016,319	97.7	2.1	0.3	520,974	97.8	2.0	0.2
Lindi	344,447	46.6	48.4	5.0	224,703	46.4	48.4	5.2	119,744	46.9	48.4	4.7
Mtwara	491,811	47.5	49.9	2.7	312,044	47.8	49.5	2.7	179,767	47.0	50.4	2.6
Ruvuma	463,666	56.0	42.6	1.4	321,405	54.1	44.5	1.4	142,261	60.5	38.1	1.4
Iringa	319,117	82.8	16.0	1.2	193,896	82.9	15.8	1.3	125,221	82.7	16.3	1.0
Mbeya	624,320	70.4	26.9	2.7	391,943	69.9	27.3	2.8	232,377	71.3	26.3	2.5
Singida	392,111	38.6	53.4	7.9	252,175	37.8	54.3	7.9	139,936	40.2	51.9	7.9
Tabora	592,039	33.8	52.6	13.6	385,034	33.1	53.5	13.4	207,005	35.2	50.9	13.9
Rukwa	328,052	35.7	60.5	3.8	212,413	35.1	61.1	3.8	115,639	36.8	59.2	4.0
Kigoma	451,967	35.3	61.3	3.4	290,263	35.4	61.3	3.3	161,704	35.2	61.3	3.5
Shinyanga	418,771	48.6	43.1	8.3	265,824	47.5	44.4	8.2	152,947	50.6	41.0	8.4
Kagera	698,257	32.2	65.3	2.5	461,726	31.1	66.3	2.6	236,531	34.4	63.3	2.3
Mwanza	744,709	66.2	29.9	3.9	456,855	65.7	30.5	3.8	287,854	67.0	28.9	4.1
Mara	467,473	50.8	33.8	15.3	269,565	51.0	34.6	14.3	197,908	50.6	32.8	16.7
Manyara	398,735	38.3	44.3	17.3	258,529	39.2	46.6	14.2	140,206	36.8	40.2	23.0
Njombe	244,579	80.3	19.3	0.4	147,867	80.4	19.1	0.5	96,712	80.1	19.5	0.4
Katavi	213,825	47.0	46.0	7.0	147,583	46.8	46.4	6.8	66,242	47.5	45.1	7.4
Simiyu	311,247	32.5	58.4	9.1	179,039	33.1	58.1	8.8	132,208	31.5	58.9	9.6
Geita	555,345	54.9	39.9	5.2	358,603	53.9	40.9	5.2	196,742	56.9	38.0	5.1
Songwe	327,448	56.6	40.4	2.9	208,776	57.0	40.1	2.8	118,672	55.9	40.9	3.2

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water Used by the Household

The percentage of male (68.7%) headed households that use improved source of drinking water are almost the same compared with female (70.9%) headed households in Tanzania Mainland. The same situation is also observed for unimproved source of drinking water.

Also, the results show that, there is small difference between male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water in urban areas (91.1% versus 91.5%). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 54.5 percent and that of female headed households is 56.9 percent.

The proportion of male headed households using unimproved source of drinking water (45.5%) in rural areas is slightly higher than that of female headed households (43.1%). No significant difference observed between male headed (8.9%) and female headed (8.5%) households that use unimproved sources of drinking water in urban areas (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
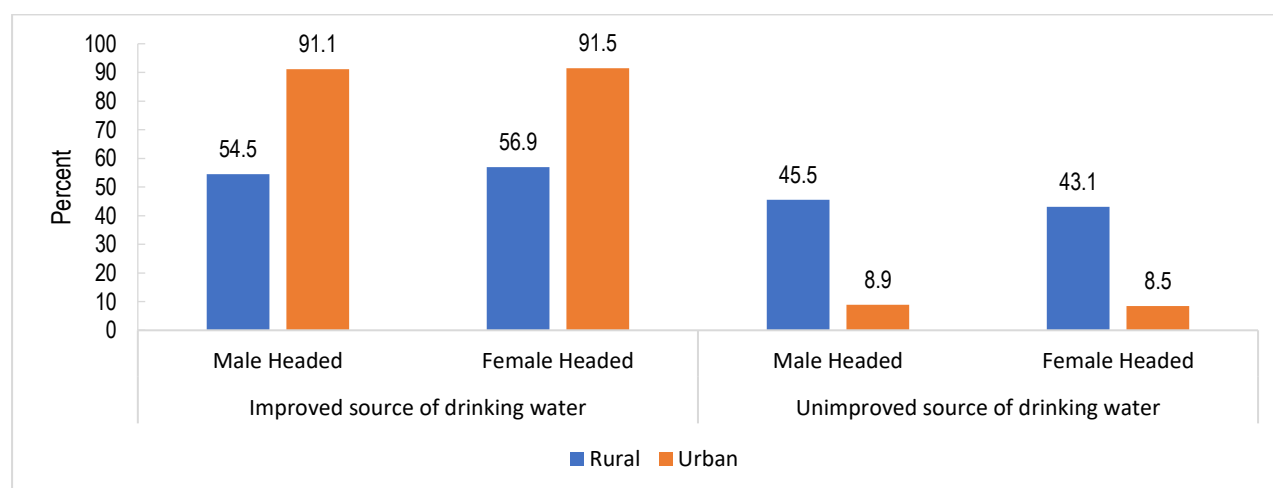
Across regions, Dar es Salaam has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved sources of drinking water (97.5% against 97.7%). Other regions with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Kilimanjaro (92.4% versus 93.6%) and Arusha (89.2% versus 84.5%).

On the other hand, regions with high percentage of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Tabora (59.4%), Singida (54.3%) and Kagera (53.1%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Tabora (55.7%) Singida (50.1%) and Kagera (49.7%) (Table 4.11).

Table 4. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	13,776,975	69.5	30.5	8,828,073	68.7	31.3	4,948,902	70.9	29.1
Rural	8355992	55.3	44.7	5404746	54.5	45.5	2951246	56.9	43.1
Urban	5420983	91.3	8.7	3423327	91.1	8.9	1997656	91.5	8.5
Dodoma	754,631	67.8	32.2	487,599	67.2	32.8	267,032	68.9	31.1
Arusha	611,939	87.3	12.7	362,664	89.2	10.8	249,275	84.5	15.5
Kilimanjaro	494,428	92.8	7.2	309,059	92.4	7.6	185,369	93.6	6.4
Tanga	631,258	62.4	37.6	406,575	61.3	38.7	224,683	64.2	35.8
Morogoro	822,467	72.0	28.0	554,464	70.5	29.5	268,003	75.1	24.9
Pwani	537,040	72.2	27.8	353,150	70.9	29.1	183,890	74.6	25.4
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	97.5	2.5	1,016,319	97.5	2.5	520,974	97.7	2.3
Lindi	344,447	59.2	40.8	224,703	57.6	42.4	119,744	62.2	37.8
Mtwara	491,811	66.3	33.7	312,044	65.0	35.0	179,767	68.5	31.5
Ruvuma	463,666	75.0	25.0	321,405	73.8	26.2	142,261	77.7	22.3
Iringa	319,117	78.5	21.5	193,896	77.6	22.4	125,221	79.9	20.1
Mbeya	624,320	76.9	23.1	391,943	76.1	23.9	232,377	78.3	21.7
Singida	392,111	47.2	52.8	252,175	45.7	54.3	139,936	49.9	50.1
Tabora	592,039	41.9	58.1	385,034	40.6	59.4	207,005	44.3	55.7
Rukwa	328,052	55.8	44.2	212,413	54.6	45.4	115,639	57.9	42.1
Kigoma	451,967	64.5	35.5	290,263	63.8	36.2	161,704	65.7	34.3
Shinyanga	418,771	67.2	32.8	265,824	66.1	33.9	152,947	69.0	31.0
Kagera	698,257	48.0	52.0	461,726	46.9	53.1	236,531	50.3	49.7
Mwanza	744,709	71.7	28.3	456,855	70.6	29.4	287,854	73.3	26.7
Mara	467,473	49.9	50.1	269,565	49.5	50.5	197,908	50.5	49.5
Manyara	398,735	62.1	37.9	258,529	62.2	37.8	140,206	61.8	38.2
Njombe	244,579	80.4	19.6	147,867	79.8	20.2	96,712	81.3	18.7
Katavi	213,825	56.4	43.6	147,583	55.5	44.5	66,242	58.3	41.7
Simiyu	311,247	68.3	31.7	179,039	67.2	32.8	132,208	69.8	30.2
Geita	555,345	59.4	40.6	358,603	58.1	41.9	196,742	61.8	38.2
Songwe	327,448	57.1	42.9	208,776	56.5	43.5	118,672	58.1	41.9

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (54.2%) than that of male headed households (46.3%). However, the percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (22.5%)

than that of female headed households (21.0%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is slightly higher (31.3%) compared with that of female headed households (28.9%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4. 7: Percentage Distribution of Household with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Head of Household; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
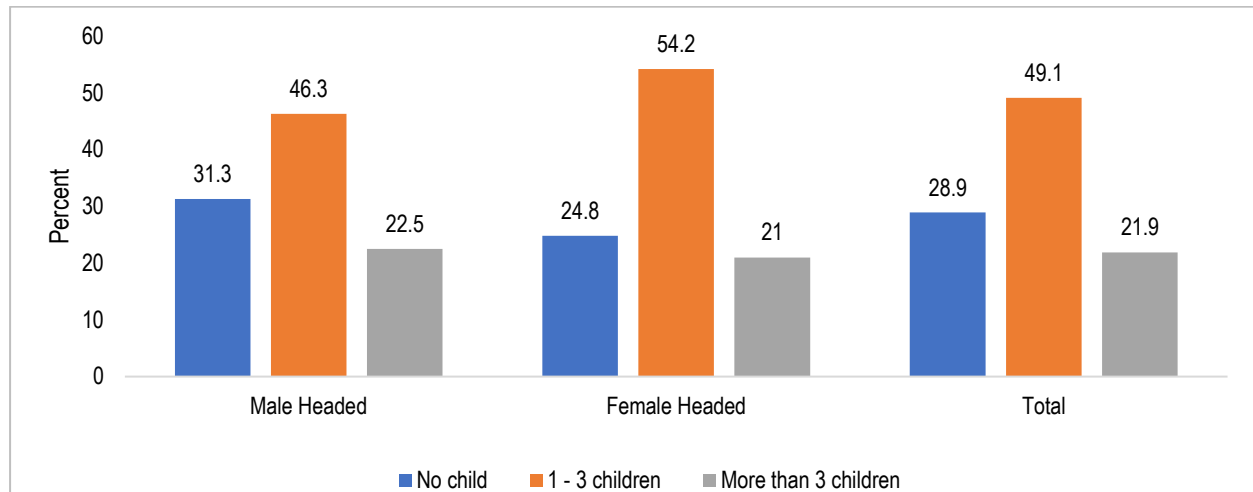
Results indicate that high percentage (53.7%) of female headed households living in rural area have one to three children under 18 years and for male headed households it is 46.7 percent. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. A relatively higher percentage (27.5%) of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared to 25.6 percent of female head of households. On the other hand, more male headed households with no children under 18 years are in urban areas (40.0%) compared with 30.7 percent of female headed households (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.12).

Figure 4. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Head of Household and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
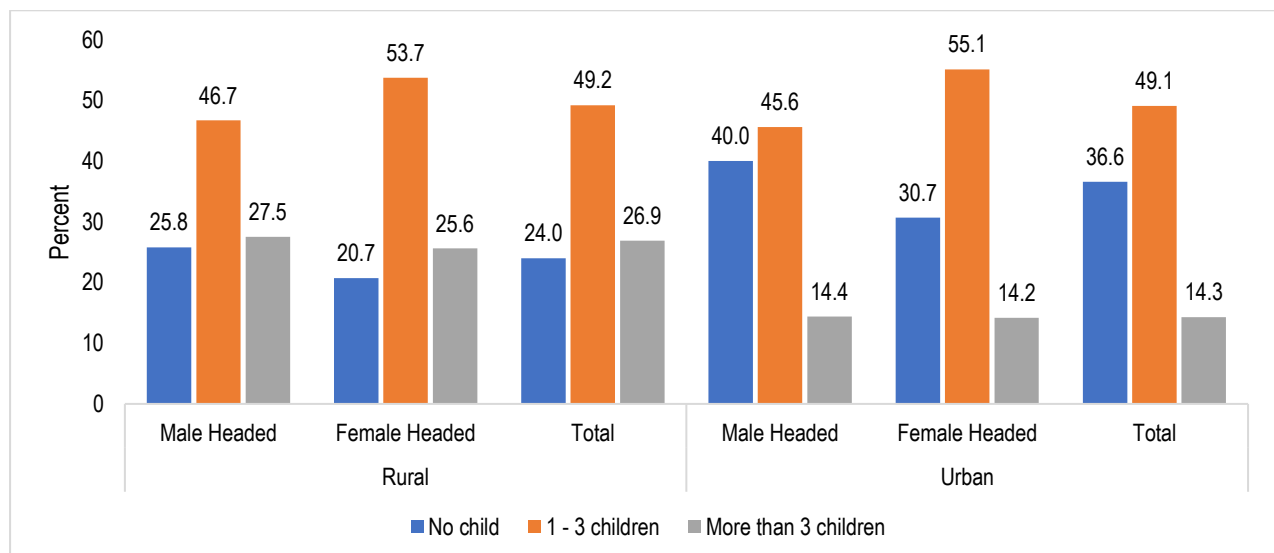
Table 4. 12:Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland 2022 PHC

Region	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	13,776,975	28.9	49.1	21.9	8,828,073	31.3	46.3	22.5	4,948,902	24.8	54.2	21.0
Rural	8355992	24.0	49.2	26.9	5404746	25.8	46.7	27.5	2,951,246	20.7	53.7	25.6
Urban	5420983	36.6	49.1	14.3	3423327	40.0	45.6	14.4	1,997,656	30.7	55.1	14.2
Dodoma	754,631	28.4	51.4	20.2	487,599	30.0	49.1	21.0	267,032	25.4	55.6	18.9
Arusha	611,939	28.8	55.4	15.8	362,664	33.7	51.2	15.1	249,275	21.8	61.5	16.7
Kilimanjaro	494,428	35.1	53.2	11.8	309,059	38.5	49.6	11.8	185,369	29.3	59.0	11.7
Tanga	631,258	28.9	50.8	20.3	406,575	31.9	47.8	20.3	224,683	23.5	56.3	20.1
Morogoro	822,467	33.3	50.4	16.3	554,464	36.2	47.5	16.3	268,003	27.2	56.4	16.3
Pwani	537,040	36.9	48.5	14.6	353,150	40.5	45.1	14.4	183,890	29.9	55.1	15.0
Dar Es Salaam	1,537,293	43.8	46.7	9.5	1,016,319	46.7	43.8	9.5	520,974	38.3	52.2	9.5
Lindi	344,447	35.8	55.0	9.1	224,703	38.9	52.1	9.0	119,744	30.1	60.5	9.4
Mtwara	491,811	35.2	56.9	7.9	312,044	38.1	54.1	7.8	179,767	30.1	61.8	8.1
Ruvuma	463,666	27.4	56.9	15.7	321,405	28.2	55.3	16.5	142,261	25.6	60.4	14.1
Iringa	319,117	32.9	52.7	14.4	193,896	35.7	49.0	15.3	125,221	28.4	58.6	13.0
Mbeya	624,320	32.5	52.5	15.0	391,943	34.9	49.4	15.6	232,377	28.3	57.7	14.0
Singida	392,111	22.0	46.1	31.9	252,175	23.2	43.2	33.5	139,936	19.8	51.2	29.0
Tabora	592,039	20.6	41.8	37.6	385,034	21.4	39.4	39.2	207,005	19.1	46.3	34.6
Rukwa	328,052	18.7	50.7	30.6	212,413	20.2	48.2	31.6	115,639	15.9	55.3	28.8
Kigoma	451,967	19.4	46.5	34.1	290,263	20.0	44.3	35.7	161,704	18.4	50.5	31.1
Shinyanga	418,771	23.4	43.4	33.3	265,824	24.3	40.7	35.0	152,947	21.7	48.1	30.2
Kagera	698,257	24.7	50.9	24.3	461,726	26.4	47.8	25.8	236,531	21.5	57.0	21.5
Mwanza	744,709	26.1	43.5	30.4	456,855	29.0	39.8	31.2	287,854	21.5	49.3	29.2
Mara	467,473	20.0	45.3	34.6	269,565	21.9	41.9	36.2	197,908	17.5	50.0	32.5
Manyara	398,735	22.8	48.7	28.4	258,529	26.2	44.9	28.9	140,206	16.7	55.8	27.5
Njombe	244,579	32.5	55.0	12.5	147,867	32.8	53.0	14.2	96,712	32.1	57.9	10.0
Katavi	213,825	20.1	44.0	35.9	147,583	21.7	41.9	36.4	66,242	16.6	48.8	34.6
Simiyu	311,247	13.1	35.9	50.9	179,039	14.3	33.5	52.2	132,208	11.5	39.3	49.2
Geita	555,345	20.4	43.1	36.5	358,603	21.9	40.1	38.0	196,742	17.8	48.4	33.8
Songwe	327,448	24.4	55.9	19.7	208,776	24.4	54.8	20.9	118,672	24.4	58.0	17.7

CHAPTER FIVE

Marital Status

Key Points

- Slightly more than half (51.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above are married.

- About five percent (4.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is significantly higher (8.0%) than males (1.3%).

- Nearly four percent (3.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (4.6%) than males (2.4%).

- Mean Age at First Marriage in Tanzania Mainland is 24.1 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.1 years) than males (26.3 years).

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on analysis of marital status and Singulate Mean Age (SMAM) at First Marriage. The term "marital status" refers to the state of being unmarried, married, widowed, separated or divorced. Marital status is one of the most important factors in population dynamics as it affects fertility and other social and economic characteristics such as school attendance and labour force participation. The information on marital status helps Government Agencies and other users to understand marriage trends and forecast future needs of programmes that have spousal benefits. It also measures the effects of policies that focus on the well-being of families, including financial assistance plans.

In the 2022 PHC the marital status questions were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, some of the analysis is also based the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status of persons which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by residence, age, sex and region.

5.2 Marital Status

Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1 show that, slightly more than half (51.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland are married; the percentage is higher among female (52.3%) than male (50.2%).

About one third (32.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland are never married. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (28.7 % in rural and 39.5% in urban areas); for the married (54.7% in rural and 45.9% in urban areas) and widowed (5.2% in rural and 4.1% in urban areas).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.8 which is higher among females (8.0%) than males (1.3%). It is 5.2 percent in rural areas and 4.1 percent in urban areas (Table 5.1). The large number of females who are widowed compared to males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after the death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at young ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities.

Table 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes (Number)	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes (Number)	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**34,222,966**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**21,206,107**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**13,016,859**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never Married	11,239,622	32.8	39.3	27.0	6,093,424	28.7	36.5	21.5	5,146,198	39.5	43.8	35.7
Married	17,563,702	51.3	50.2	52.3	11,591,022	54.7	52.6	56.6	5,972,680	45.9	46.3	45.5
Living Together	1,920,758	5.6	5.5	5.7	1,221,797	5.8	5.6	6.0	698,961	5.4	5.4	5.4
Divorced	1,228,869	3.6	2.4	4.6	792,562	3.7	2.6	4.8	436,307	3.4	2.2	4.4
Separated	626,732	1.8	1.3	2.3	398,851	1.9	1.3	2.4	227,881	1.8	1.1	2.3
Widowed	1,643,283	4.8	1.3	8.0	1,108,451	5.2	1.4	8.8	534,832	4.1	1.1	6.8

Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
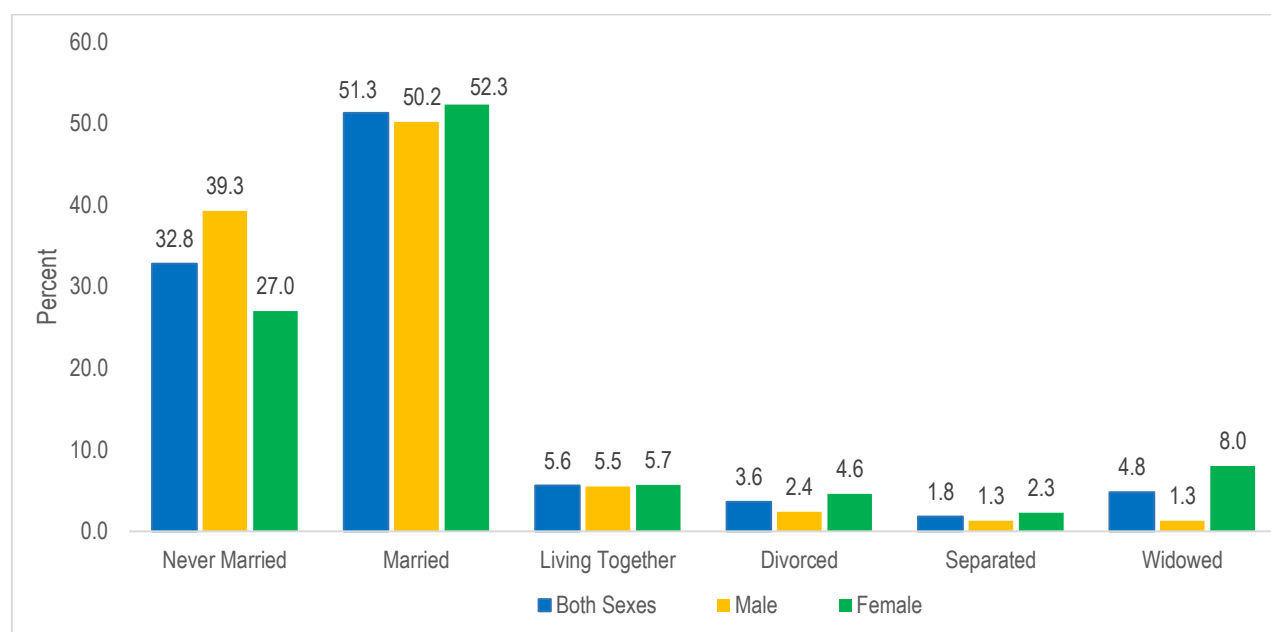
Table 5.2 shows that, percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 9.5 percent for persons aged 15-19 years to 72.8 percent for persons aged 40 - 44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increase with age from 0.2 for those aged 15–19 years to 6.8 for those aged 60–64 years. Likewise, the widowed persons increase steadily as age increases.

Table 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	34,222,966	32.8	51.3	5.6	3.6	1.8	4.8
15 - 19	6,083,499	88.8	9.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	5,380,204	53.7	38.2	5.7	1.5	0.8	0.1
25 - 29	4,569,999	29.2	58.0	8.3	2.7	1.4	0.3
30 - 34	3,824,900	16.3	68.5	8.5	4.0	2.0	0.8
35 - 39	3,103,526	10.7	72.3	7.9	5.0	2.5	1.7
40 - 44	2,626,931	8.1	72.8	7.0	5.9	3.0	3.2
45 - 49	2,221,504	6.7	72.3	6.2	6.3	3.2	5.3
50 - 54	1,795,503	5.6	70.0	5.3	6.8	3.5	8.8
55 - 59	1,210,350	5.0	67.6	4.6	6.7	3.5	12.6
60 - 64	1,120,149	4.3	62.7	4.1	6.8	3.5	18.6
65 - 69	684,439	4.0	58.7	3.5	6.3	3.3	24.2
70 - 74	610,755	3.7	52.4	3.2	6.2	3.2	31.3
75 - 79	365,503	3.6	47.6	2.7	5.6	2.9	37.6
80+	625,704	3.5	35.6	2.1	4.6	2.4	51.7

Results show that more than half (51.0%) of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.5 percent are married and 4.4 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.7 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. As expected, the percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

Table 5. 3: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	20,250,090	51.0	40.5	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0
10-14	3,919,610	99.9	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
15 - 19	3,000,551	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,474,238	73.5	22.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	2,146,049	38.4	51.1	8.1	1.6	0.8	0.1
30 - 34	1,840,518	19.2	67.8	9.0	2.5	1.3	0.2
35 - 39	1,483,248	11.8	74.2	8.6	3.4	1.7	0.4
40 - 44	1,275,090	8.4	76.8	7.7	4.2	2.2	0.7
45 - 49	1,089,455	6.8	78.1	7.0	4.6	2.4	1.2
50 - 54	878,671	5.6	78.5	6.2	5.1	2.6	2.1
55 - 59	596,373	4.7	79.1	5.6	4.9	2.7	3.0
60 - 64	539,597	4.0	78.6	5.2	5.1	2.7	4.5
65 - 69	320,457	3.6	77.8	4.6	4.9	2.7	6.3
70 - 74	281,113	3.4	75.1	4.6	5.2	2.9	8.9
75 - 79	162,556	3.2	72.8	4.2	5.0	2.8	12.0
80+	242564	3.0	65.7	3.7	4.6	2.7	20.2

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 43.1 percent are married, 39.8 percent are never married and 4.7 percent are living together. Almost all female children aged 10 - 14 years (99.7%) and 80.2 percent of those aged 15 -19 had never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases. (Table 5.4).

Table 5. 4: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	21,739,089	39.8	43.1	4.7	3.8	1.9	6.6
10-14	3,846,603	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-
15 - 19	3,082,948	80.2	16.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	2,905,966	36.9	51.9	7.6	2.3	1.2	0.2
25 - 29	2,423,950	21.2	64.1	8.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
30 - 34	1,984,382	13.6	69.2	8.0	5.3	2.6	1.4
35 - 39	1,620,278	9.6	70.7	7.2	6.4	3.2	2.9
40 - 44	1,351,841	7.8	69.0	6.3	7.5	3.8	5.6
45 - 49	1,132,049	6.6	66.8	5.4	7.9	4.1	9.2
50 - 54	916,832	5.6	62.0	4.5	8.4	4.3	15.2
55 - 59	613,977	5.2	56.5	3.7	8.4	4.4	21.8
60 - 64	580,552	4.6	47.9	3.1	8.4	4.2	31.8
65 - 69	363,982	4.3	41.9	2.6	7.5	3.8	40.0
70 - 74	329,642	4.0	33.1	2.0	7.1	3.4	50.4
75 - 79	202,947	4.0	27.4	1.6	6.0	2.9	58.1
80+	383140	3.9	16.6	1.0	4.6	2.2	71.7

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years in Tanzania Mainland is 51.5 while for age group 65 years and above is 49.1 percent. Results further show that by age 65 only 3.7 percent of the population are still single implying that marriage in Tanzania Mainland is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (5.6%) of people living together in age groups 15 – 35.

Table 5. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Tanzania Mainland							
10-14	7,766,213	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	11,503,066	98.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	11,463,703	72.3	23.0	3.4	0.8	0.4	0.1
15 - 35	20,612,511	50.2	41.0	5.6	2.0	1.0	0.3
15 - 64	31,936,565	34.9	51.5	5.8	3.4	1.8	2.6
65+	2,286,401	3.7	49.1	2.9	5.7	3.0	35.8
70+	1,601,962	3.6	44.8	2.6	5.4	2.8	40.7

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 51.6 and 40.5 percent of male and female population respectively aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (3.8%) than males (1.9%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (5.4 %) than males (0.8 %)

Table 5. 6: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital   Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	20,007,526	51.6	40.2	4.4	1.9	1.0	0.8
15 - 19	3,919,610	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,000,551	97.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 - 29	2,474,238	73.5	22.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.0
30 - 34	2,146,049	38.4	51.1	8.1	1.5	0.8	0.1
35 - 39	1,840,518	19.2	67.8	9.0	2.5	1.3	0.2
40 - 44	1,483,248	11.8	74.2	8.6	3.4	1.7	0.4
45 - 49	1,275,090	8.4	76.7	7.7	4.2	2.2	0.7
50 - 54	1,089,455	6.8	78.0	7.0	4.6	2.4	1.2
55 - 59	878,671	5.6	78.5	6.2	5.0	2.6	2.1
60 - 64	596,373	4.7	79.1	5.5	4.9	2.7	3.0
65 - 69	539,597	4.0	78.6	5.2	5.0	2.7	4.5
70 - 74	320,457	3.6	77.8	4.6	4.9	2.7	6.3
75 - 79	281,113	3.4	75.1	4.6	5.2	2.9	8.9
80+	162,556	3.2	72.8	4.2	5.0	2.8	12.0

Table 5. 7: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	21,355,949	40.5	43.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	5.4
15 - 19	3,846,603	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	3,082,948	80.2	16.8	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
25 - 29	2,905,966	36.9	51.9	7.6	2.3	1.2	0.2
30 - 34	2,423,950	21.1	64.1	8.6	3.8	1.9	0.5
35 - 39	1,984,382	13.6	69.2	8.0	5.3	2.6	1.4

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
40 - 44	1,620,278	9.6	70.7	7.2	6.4	3.2	2.9
45 - 49	1,351,841	7.8	69.0	6.3	7.5	3.8	5.6
50 - 54	1,132,049	6.6	66.8	5.4	7.9	4.1	9.2
55 - 59	916,832	5.6	62.0	4.5	8.4	4.3	15.2
60 - 64	613,977	5.2	56.5	3.7	8.4	4.4	21.8
65 - 69	580,552	4.6	47.9	3.1	8.4	4.2	31.8
70 - 74	363,982	4.3	41.9	2.6	7.5	3.8	40.0
75 - 79	329,642	4.0	33.1	2.0	7.1	3.4	50.4
80+	202,947	4.0	27.4	1.6	6.0	2.9	58.1

5.2.2 Marital Status by Region

Table 5.8 highlights the regional variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Songwe Region has the highest proportion (62.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above who are married while Dar es Salaam has the lowest (43.3%). The proportion of widowed is highest (7.5%) in Njombe Region and is lowest in Dar es Salaam (3.3%). Other regions with over five percent of the widowed are Kagera, Singida, Songwe, Dodoma, Tanga, Mara, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro and Iringa.

Table 5. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Marital Status						
	Total Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**34,222,966**	**32.8**	**51.3**	**5.6**	**3.6**	**1.8**	**4.8**
Dodoma	1,777,834	31.8	51.2	5.5	3.8	2.1	5.5
Arusha	1,381,206	34.9	54.0	3.4	2.0	1.5	4.1
Kilimanjaro	1,207,636	36.7	47.2	3.7	3.2	2.3	6.9
Tanga	1,521,158	30.4	52.8	4.1	4.8	1.8	6.0
Morogoro	1,921,353	32.9	46.8	9.3	4.4	1.8	4.8
Pwani	1,263,422	34.0	51.1	4.3	5.1	1.2	4.3
Dar es Salaam	3,689,630	43.8	43.3	5.1	3.1	1.3	3.3
Lindi	768,641	30.8	48.1	9.0	6.8	1.2	4.0
Mtwara	1,056,814	29.6	49.7	8.7	6.9	1.3	3.8

Region	Marital Status						
	Total Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Ruvuma	1,109,183	31.1	52.9	7.1	3.6	1.2	4.1
Iringa	726,160	35.6	48.3	5.3	1.7	1.6	7.4
Mbeya	1,398,614	32.5	51.3	4.4	2.6	2.5	6.8
Singida	1,065,403	30.8	55.2	4.1	2.4	2.0	5.4
Tabora	1,723,654	28.4	57.7	4.1	3.9	1.9	4.0
Rukwa	778,803	27.0	46.7	17.1	2.3	2.4	4.5
Kigoma	1,267,636	30.2	54.2	5.4	3.0	2.2	5.0
Shinyanga	1,205,869	30.3	52.8	6.8	4.2	1.9	3.9
Kagera	1,631,330	28.3	49.3	11.0	3.5	2.5	5.4
Mwanza	2,035,947	36.2	48.8	4.2	4.3	2.1	4.4
Mara	1,234,042	31.8	56.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	6.4
Manyara	1,032,288	32.2	57.6	2.3	2.5	1.5	3.9
Njombe	550,502	33.4	47.7	7.7	1.7	1.9	7.5
Katavi	576,444	27.1	56.3	8.2	2.8	2.1	3.6
Simiyu	1,043,451	29.6	59.1	1.7	3.1	1.5	5.0
Geita	1,511,818	30.5	54.4	4.6	4.6	2.2	3.7
Songwe	744,128	25.6	62.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	5.5

5.2.3   Marital Status by Intercensal Period

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show a decrease in the percentage of persons in the categories of never married from 35.5 in 2012 to 32.9 in 2022. On the other hand, the percentage of persons in the category of divorced increased from 0.9 in 2012 to 3.7 in 2022 and for the widowed the increase is from 3.1 to 4.7 percent over the same period.

Figure 5. 2: Percent of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.
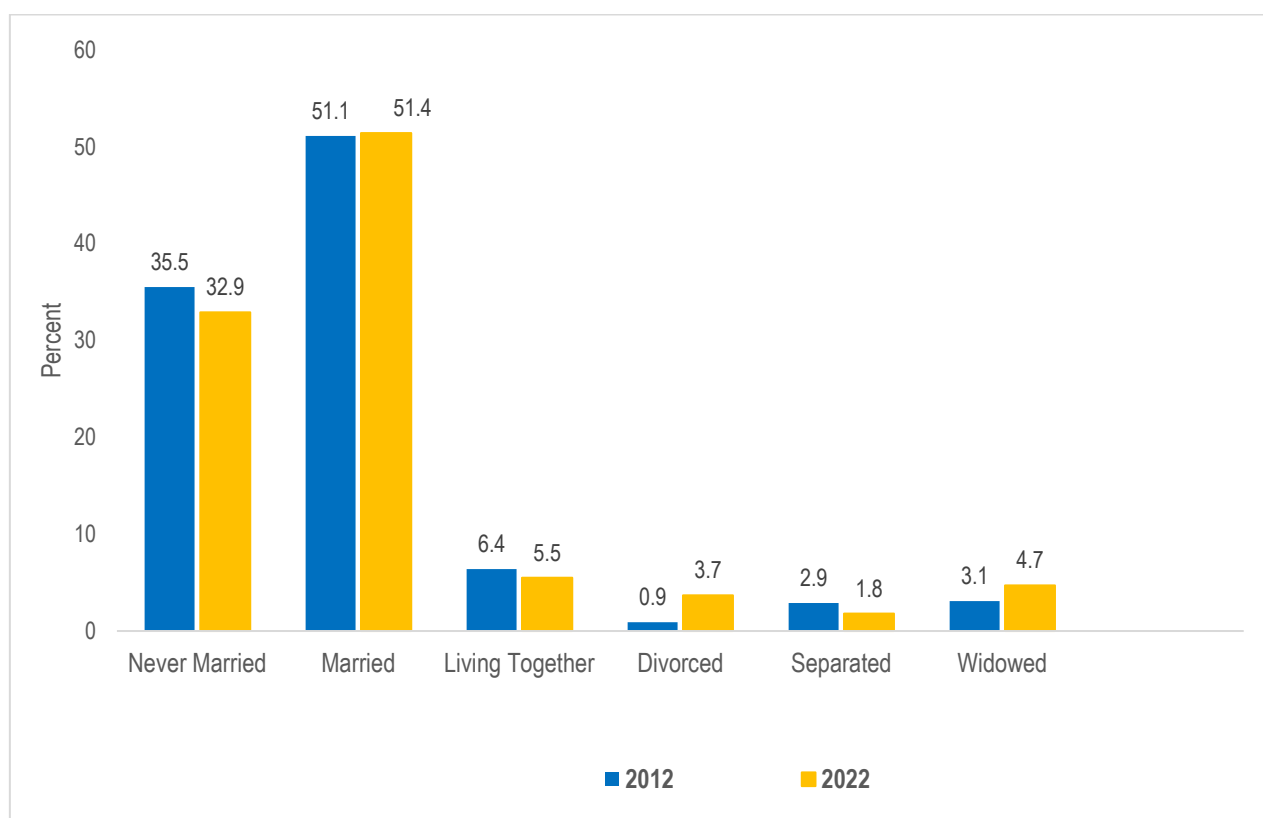
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) which is defined as the average length of single life (before marriage) expressed in years among those who marry before age 50, is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. The mean age at first marriage is estimated using the Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). A population with a low age at first marriage tends to have early childbearing and high fertility.

Figure 5.3 shows that in Tanzania Mainland, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.1 years in 2022, and slightly increases for males from 25.7 years in 2012 to 26.3 years in 2022. An increase in age at first marriage in Tanzania Mainland for both males and females is probably due to an increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools among girls and boys.

Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHC
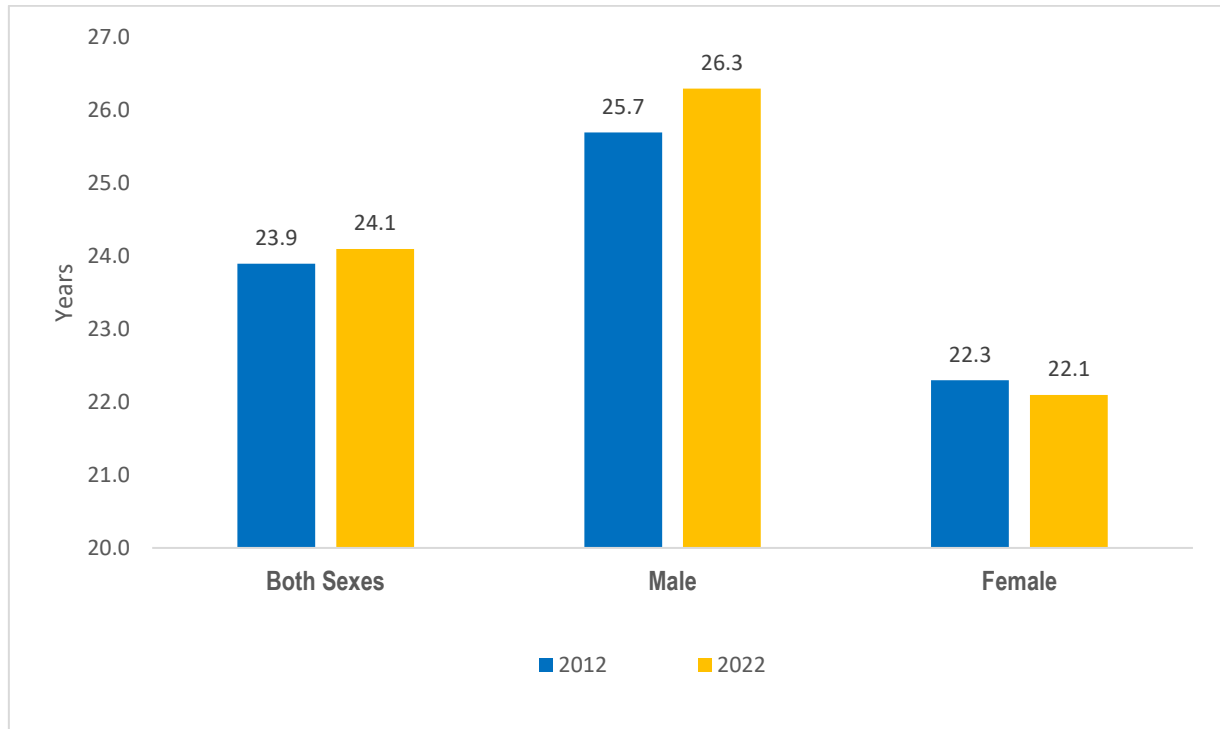
5.3.1 Mean Age at First Marriage by Region

Dar es Salaam has the highest MAFM for both males (29.2 years) and females (25.7 years), followed by Kilimanjaro (29.0 years for males and 24.5 years for females) The region with the lowest MAFM for females is Katavi (19.7 years) and for males it is Rukwa (23.8 years) (Figure 5.4 and Table 5.9).

Figure 5. 4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
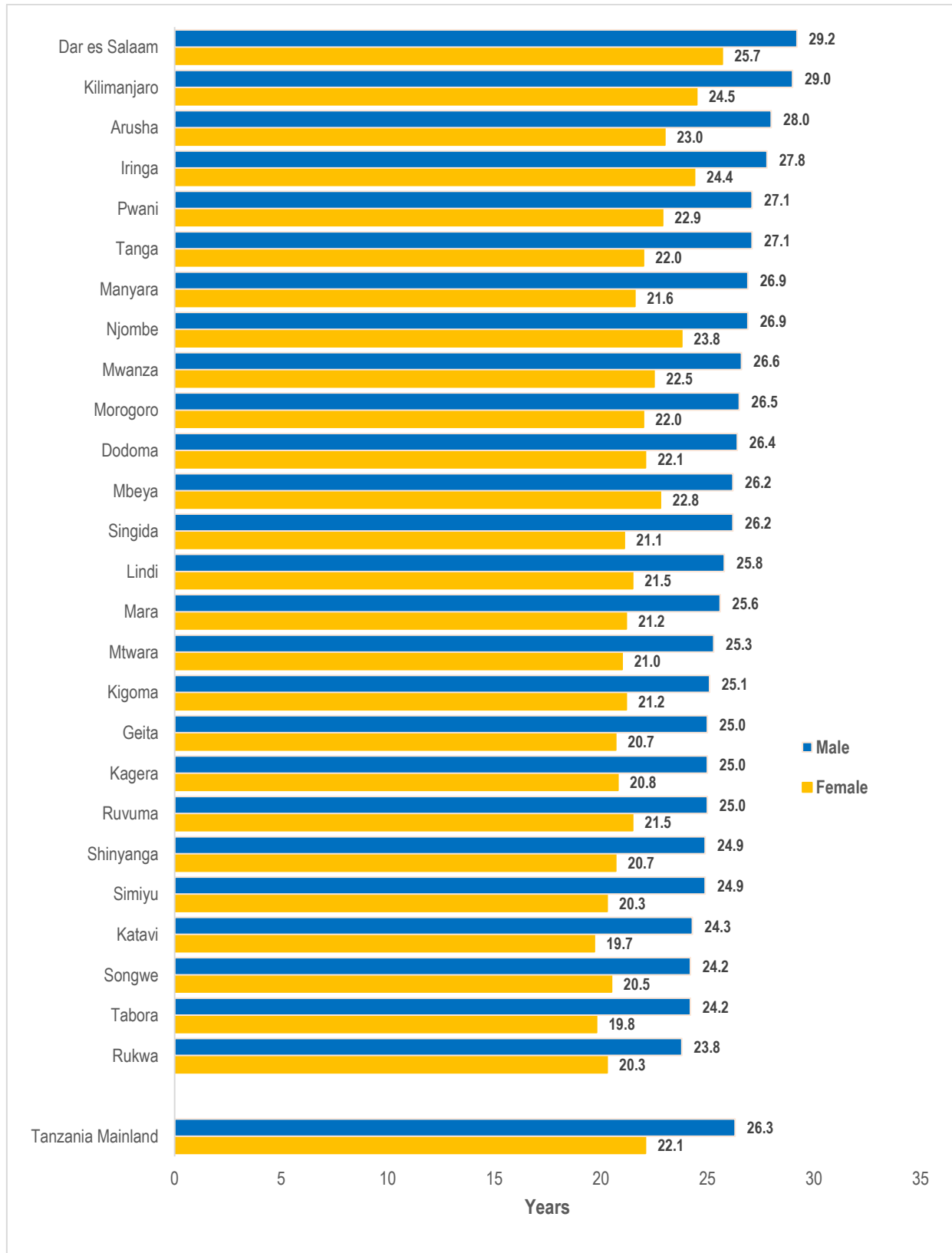
Table 5. 9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**23.9**	**25.7**	**22.3**	**24.1**	**26.3**	**22.1**
Dodoma	22.9	24.8	21.1	24.2	26.4	22.1
Arusha	24.3	26.4	22.4	25.3	28.0	23.0
Kilimanjaro	25.2	26.8	23.9	26.6	29.0	24.5
Tanga	24.0	26.0	22.3	24.3	27.1	22.0
Morogoro	23.6	25.5	21.8	24.1	26.5	22.0
Pwani	24.1	26.0	22.5	24.9	27.1	22.9
Dar es Salaam	26.0	27.5	24.4	27.3	29.2	25.7
Lindi	23.2	25.1	21.7	23.6	25.8	21.5
Mtwara	22.8	24.2	21.5	23.0	25.3	21.0
Ruvuma	22.9	24.5	21.3	23.2	25.0	21.5
Iringa	23.9	25.7	22.4	26.0	27.8	24.4
Mbeya	22.7	24.6	21.1	24.4	26.2	22.8
Singida	23.7	25.8	21.7	23.6	26.2	21.1
Tabora	23.8	25.7	22.4	21.9	24.2	19.8
Rukwa	21.5	23.3	19.9	22.0	23.8	20.3
Kigoma	23.8	25.2	22.6	23.0	25.1	21.2
Shinyanga	24.2	26.0	22.4	22.7	24.9	20.7
Kagera	22.6	24.4	21.0	22.8	25.0	20.8
Mwanza	24.4	26.1	22.8	24.4	26.6	22.5
Mara	23.4	25.6	21.4	23.2	25.6	21.2
Manyara	23.8	25.8	21.9	24.2	26.9	21.6
Njombe	23.5	25.2	22.1	25.2	26.9	23.8
Katavi	22.7	24.7	20.9	21.8	24.3	19.7
Simiyu	25.0	26.9	23.3	22.5	24.9	20.3
Geita	23.2	25.1	21.5	22.7	25.0	20.7
Songwe	NA	NA	NA	22.2	24.2	20.5

CHAPTER SIX

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

> **Key Points**
>
> - About 69 percent (69.3%) of the population in Tanzania Mainland have neither birth certificate nor birth notifications.
> - About 46 percent of under-five population have birth certificates.
> - About 22 percent (22.4%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 13.7 percent have national identification numbers.
> - Seven percent of all persons in Tanzania Mainland have health insurance from national health insurance fund (NHIF) or community health insurance fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on possession of national identification documents which includes birth certificate and notification, national identification card (NIDA), Zanzibar identification card (ZAN ID), driving license, voter's ID, travel passport and small entrepreneur ID. The objective of national identification documents is to help the eligible citizen to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

A national identification document is any document that may be used to prove a person's identity such as the bearer's full name, birth date, address, an identification number, card number, sex, citizenship and more. If issued in a small, standard smart card size, it is usually called an identity card or citizen card. Alternatively, it is issued in other formats such as Tanzania travel permit or passport. A national document to be valid should be issued by a specified official authority.

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates was collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Tanzania Mainland 27.3 percent of the population has birth certificates while most of the population (68.6%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. The percentage of population with birth certificates is larger (41.6%) in urban than in rural areas (19.9%) On the other hand, 43.3 percent of males and 39.9 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with 20.7 percent and 19.2 percent respectively for males and females living in rural areas (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (45.7%) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (41.8%). This indicates that there is a significant improvement in birth registration in recent years. Results further show that there are proportionately more males with birth certificates than their female counterparts (28.3% and 26.4% respectively) (Table 6.1).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Tanzania Mainland 3.0 percent of the population have birth notifications (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	27.3	28.3	26.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	68.6	67.5	69.6	1.0	1.1	1.0
0 – 4	45.7	45.8	45.6	7.1	7.0	7.1	46.4	46.3	46.4	0.9	0.8	0.9
5 – 9	41.8	41.9	41.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	52.9	52.9	52.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	26.0	25.6	26.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	69.0	69.5	68.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	25.5	24.6	26.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	70.5	71.3	69.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
20 – 24	25.5	26.9	24.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	71.5	69.9	72.8	1.2	1.4	1.0
25 – 29	23.8	26.0	21.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	73.6	71.3	75.7	1.0	1.2	0.9
30 – 34	21.8	24.7	19.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	76.0	73.0	78.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
35 – 39	17.2	19.9	14.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	80.8	78.0	83.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
40 – 44	13.8	15.6	12.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	84.4	82.5	86.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
45 – 49	11.6	13.0	10.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	86.7	85.2	88.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
50 – 54	10.0	11.3	8.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	88.4	87.0	89.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
55 – 59	9.4	10.7	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	89.2	87.9	90.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
60 – 64	8.0	9.2	6.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	90.6	89.3	91.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
65 – 69	6.8	8.2	5.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	91.8	90.4	93.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
70 – 74	4.4	5.4	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.3	93.3	95.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
75 – 79	3.5	4.3	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	95.3	94.6	95.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
80+	2.5	3.0	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	96.3	95.9	96.5	0.7	0.5	0.8

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**19.9**	**20.7**	**19.2**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**76.2**	**75.4**	**76.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**
0 – 4	40.9	41.0	40.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	52.3	52.3	52.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	34.2	34.3	34.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	60.5	60.5	60.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	17.3	17.0	17.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	77.7	78.0	77.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	15.4	14.8	16.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	80.6	81.1	80.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
20 – 24	14.2	15.2	13.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	82.9	81.7	83.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
25 – 29	12.4	13.9	11.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	85.3	83.6	86.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
30 – 34	11.6	13.8	9.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	86.4	84.2	88.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
35 – 39	8.3	10.3	6.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	89.9	87.9	91.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
40 – 44	6.2	7.3	5.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	92.2	91.0	93.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
45 – 49	5.3	6.2	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.2	92.3	94.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
50 – 54	4.8	5.5	4.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	93.8	93.1	94.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	4.7	5.5	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	94.0	93.2	94.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	4.4	5.3	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.4	93.5	95.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
65 – 69	3.8	4.9	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	95.0	93.9	95.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
70 – 74	2.5	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	96.3	95.6	96.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
75 – 79	2.1	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	96.8	96.4	97.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
80+	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	97.2	97.0	97.3	0.6	0.5	0.7

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**41.6**	**43.3**	**39.9**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**54.1**	**52.1**	**55.8**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.0**
0 – 4	56.8	56.9	56.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	32.6	32.5	32.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	60.1	60.3	59.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	34.5	34.2	34.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	47.2	47.6	46.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	48.1	47.7	48.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
15 – 19	44.1	44.5	43.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	51.9	51.4	52.3	1.5	1.6	1.4
20 – 24	41.8	44.5	39.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	55.0	52.0	57.3	1.3	1.6	1.1
25 – 29	38.8	42.1	35.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	58.5	54.9	61.5	1.1	1.4	0.9

Age Group	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
30 – 34	35.7	39.5	32.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	61.8	57.9	65.4	1.1	1.3	0.8
35 – 39	30.2	33.6	27.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	67.4	63.8	70.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
40 – 44	25.8	28.3	23.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	72.0	69.2	74.6	1.1	1.3	0.9
45 – 49	22.8	24.8	20.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	75.1	72.9	77.3	1.0	1.2	0.9
50 – 54	20.4	22.5	18.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	77.6	75.4	79.8	1.0	1.1	0.8
55 – 59	19.3	21.4	17.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	78.9	76.7	81.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
60 – 64	16.4	18.4	14.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	81.9	79.8	83.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
65 – 69	14.0	16.0	12.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	84.3	82.2	86.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
70 – 74	9.5	11.4	7.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	88.9	87.0	90.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
75 – 79	7.7	9.3	6.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	90.8	89.2	92.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
80+	5.1	6.5	4.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	93.3	91.9	94.0	0.9	0.8	1.0

6.2.2.1 Birth Certificates by Regions

Table 6.4 indicates that there are significant differences with percentage of population with birth certificates across regions in Tanzania Mainland. The region with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Dar es Salaam (52.3%) and the lowest are Katavi and Kigoma (11.5% each). Other regions with relatively high percentages (above 30%) of population with birth certificates are Mara (31.4%), Pwani (32.0%), Mbeya (32.5%), Njombe (35.1%), Arusha (35.7%), Kilimanjaro (38.8%), and Iringa (39.7%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't Know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**27.3**	**28.3**	**26.4**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**68.6**	**67.5**	**69.6**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Dodoma	26.8	27.7	25.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	70.5	69.5	71.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
Arusha	35.7	37.1	34.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	60.8	59.3	62.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
Kilimanjaro	38.8	39.9	37.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	56.6	55.3	57.9	1.2	1.3	1.0
Tanga	26.2	27.3	25.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	70.6	69.3	71.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Morogoro	25.6	26.2	25.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	71.5	70.8	72.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Pwani	32.0	33.0	31.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	63.4	62.2	64.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Dar es Salaam	52.3	54.2	50.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	41.5	39.5	43.3	1.3	1.4	1.2

| Region | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Have Birth Certificates | | | Have Birth Notifications | | | Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification | | | Don't Know | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Lindi	25.0	26.3	23.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	72.3	70.9	73.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Mtwara	27.0	28.9	25.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	70.4	68.3	72.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ruvuma	20.9	21.6	20.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	76.6	75.9	77.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Iringa	39.7	41.2	38.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	58.0	56.3	59.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Mbeya	32.5	33.9	31.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	62.8	61.3	64.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Singida	24.3	24.9	23.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	72.3	71.7	72.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Tabora	15.1	15.5	14.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	81.6	81.1	82.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rukwa	13.6	14.3	12.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	83.3	82.6	84.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kigoma	11.5	12.4	10.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	84.5	83.4	85.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
Shinyanga	24.8	25.2	24.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	71.7	71.1	72.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Kagera	14.3	14.6	14.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	79.8	79.5	80.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mwanza	24.0	24.7	23.2	4.5	4.6	4.4	70.3	69.3	71.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Mara	31.4	33.4	29.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	66.0	64.0	67.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Manyara	23.2	23.6	22.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	72.9	72.5	73.4	1.1	1.2	1.0
Njombe	35.1	36.6	33.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	61.8	60.1	63.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Katavi	11.5	11.9	11.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	84.2	83.8	84.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Simiyu	22.3	23.4	21.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	72.1	70.8	73.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Geita	25.9	26.5	25.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	69.9	69.2	70.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Songwe	27.7	29.0	26.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	67.9	66.5	69.2	0.9	1.0	0.9

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2022 collected information on travel passport, national health /community health insurance and other health insurance from all persons regardless of their age. On the other hand, information on national identification card, national identification number, Zanzibar identification card, driving license and voters' identification card were collected for all persons aged 18 years and above. In addition, persons aged 15 years and above provided information on possession of small entrepreneur identification card and those aged 60 years and above provided information on whether they had exempted elderly treatment card.

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 indicates that 6.6 million persons (22.2%) aged 18 years and above in Tanzania Mainland have national identification cards while 4.0 million (13.7%) have only national identification numbers. Further, results show that, there are more persons in urban areas

(3.5 million (30.6%) with national identification cards than in rural areas (3.1 million (16.9%) persons). About 15 percent (14.6%) equivalent of 1.7 million in urban areas have national identification numbers compared to 2.4 million (13.2%) in rural areas. Results further reveal that 19.0 million persons (63.7%) have voters' identification cards in Tanzania Mainland.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 18 years and Above Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
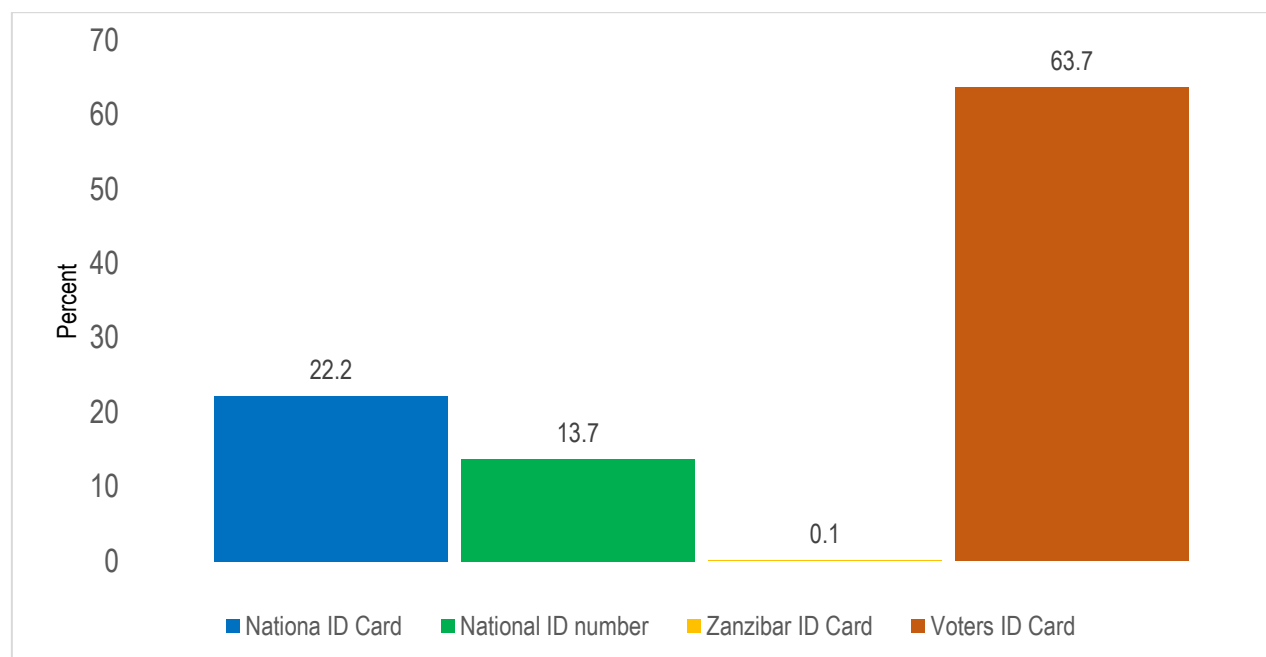
Table 6. 5: Distribution of Population Aged 18 years and Above Possessing National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Type of National Documents						
	Person aged 18 and above					Person of All Ages	Person aged 15 and above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Tanzania Mainland	**6,579,831**	**4,080,447**	**18,607**	**1,298,607**	**18,909,754**	**562,058**	**214,265**
Rural	3,099,130	2,417,993	3,546	294,241	11,512,294	131,079	95,978
Urban	3,480,701	1,662,454	15,061	1,004,366	7,397,460	430,979	118,287
Dodoma	402,291	198,127	787	67,348	931,237	22,159	12,135
Arusha	319,506	208,897	370	96,373	790,207	36,562	10,166
Kilimanjaro	277,429	174,540	268	67,593	751,370	22,633	9,349
Tanga	422,556	140,421	1,386	45,825	867,985	19,157	13,075
Morogoro	462,868	191,150	710	57,523	1,041,756	17,332	8,696
Pwani	358,957	75,408	1,804	53,041	725,459	18,482	10,353
Dar es Salaam	1,234,413	312,110	9,743	448,217	2,212,588	243,505	36,131
Lindi	166,389	86,656	289	14,255	479,064	4,607	4,462
Mtwara	192,213	157,372	362	25,378	710,363	8,151	6,572

Region	Type of National Documents						
	Person aged 18 and above					Person of All Ages	Person aged 15 and above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Ruvuma	173,880	226,455	210	24,005	637,843	8,367	7,391
Iringa	185,273	99,778	119	30,534	428,172	8,252	7,133
Mbeya	252,247	189,805	238	49,786	783,888	18,525	11,496
Singida	211,713	81,447	111	20,488	531,363	6,770	6,691
Tabora	181,491	196,066	293	26,427	799,873	9,743	8,300
Rukwa	57,137	135,338	118	12,803	407,905	4,623	2,922
Kigoma	74,102	178,577	154	21,639	698,941	9,383	5,113
Shinyanga	118,680	160,883	336	24,016	593,141	10,909	4,981
Kagera	179,415	128,339	114	36,721	970,881	14,434	8,359
Mwanza	316,880	315,582	385	58,434	1,054,303	28,910	11,176
Mara	180,166	170,545	138	21,860	665,925	9,492	3,837
Manyara	188,504	120,863	107	22,414	536,323	6,088	4,927
Njombe	160,105	69,772	91	21,026	321,299	4,691	5,769
Katavi	110,730	51,616	91	9,178	257,957	3,710	3,174
Simiyu	118,009	103,437	98	9,334	542,438	5,664	2,370
Geita	152,774	203,631	207	19,133	734,979	11,142	5,368
Songwe	82,103	103,632	78	15,256	434,494	8,767	4,319

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 4.1 million (7.0%) out of 58.8 million persons in Tanzania Mainland have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). In addition, there are 691,294 (1.2%) persons with health insurance from other health insurers.

Further, results show that in Tanzania Mainland 1.7 million (4.5%) persons in rural areas have NHIF/CHIF insurance while in urban areas the service covers 2.4 million (11.9%) persons. On the other hand, 370,672 (1.0%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance compared with 320,622 (1.6%) persons in urban areas.

Dar es Salaam Region has a large number of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF cards (788,932 persons; 14.8%), followed by Dodoma Region with 306,844 persons (10.0%). The results also indicate that, a total of 478,200 persons (14.2%) aged 60 years and above have exempted elderly treatment cards. The population with such cards is larger in rural areas (342,061 persons) compared with urban areas (136,139 persons).

Table 6. 6: Distribution of Population Possessing Health Insurance Cards by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Type of Health Card Identification								
	National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	4,125,988	1,974,912	2,151,076	691,294	340,970	350,324	478,200	208,928	269,272
Rural	1,736,296	836,766	899,530	370,672	181,560	189,112	342,061	150,504	191,557
Urban	2,389,692	1,138,146	1,251,546	320,622	159,410	161,212	136,139	58,424	77,715
Dodoma	306,844	145,126	161,718	31,036	15,125	15,911	25,530	10,708	14,822
Arusha	221,948	104,322	117,626	37,300	18,027	19,273	16,027	7,182	8,845
Kilimanjaro	223,104	102,812	120,292	27,348	13,278	14,070	26,829	11,261	15,568
Tanga	139,623	66,172	73,451	24,192	11,954	12,238	31,185	13,707	17,478
Morogoro	226,016	107,127	118,889	28,927	14,169	14,758	14,865	6,260	8,605
Pwani	141,310	67,821	73,489	22,141	11,043	11,098	23,109	10,151	12,958
Dar es Salaam	788,932	377,433	411,499	116,808	58,801	58,007	30,609	14,132	16,477
Lindi	80,452	38,473	41,979	11,758	5,715	6,043	7,666	3,178	4,488
Mtwara	86,524	42,199	44,325	11,892	5,847	6,045	5,132	2,308	2,824
Ruvuma	101,412	49,222	52,190	18,755	9,313	9,442	25,626	11,386	14,240
Iringa	114,038	53,397	60,641	16,384	7,581	8,803	23,355	8,304	15,051
Mbeya	192,336	91,468	100,868	29,061	14,187	14,874	26,979	11,296	15,683
Singida	94,273	45,793	48,480	16,977	8,523	8,454	7,590	3,376	4,214
Tabora	121,422	59,557	61,865	31,489	15,725	15,764	26,728	12,352	14,376
Rukwa	66,409	32,189	34,220	14,042	6,804	7,238	7,794	3,532	4,262
Kigoma	108,620	53,307	55,313	26,099	12,680	13,419	27,018	11,494	15,524
Shinyanga	143,991	68,218	75,773	25,070	12,425	12,645	7,839	3,597	4,242
Kagera	145,309	70,687	74,622	31,533	15,245	16,288	38,284	16,894	21,390
Mwanza	228,557	110,234	118,323	41,476	20,714	20,762	20,860	9,133	11,727
Mara	110,338	53,817	56,521	23,470	11,642	11,828	15,983	7,086	8,897
Manyara	91,709	45,048	46,661	16,420	8,270	8,150	23,297	11,268	12,029
Njombe	80,392	36,932	43,460	10,844	5,104	5,740	8,895	3,210	5,685
Katavi	55,271	27,396	27,875	15,587	7,769	7,818	6,280	2,878	3,402
Simiyu	78,909	38,320	40,589	19,583	9,487	10,096	6,651	2,878	3,773
Geita	104,940	52,723	52,217	29,834	15,126	14,708	16,482	8,012	8,470
Songwe	73,309	35,119	38,190	13,268	6,416	6,852	7,587	3,345	4,242

6.3 Citizenship

The Tanzania citizenship is governed by the Tanzania Citizenship Act, Chapter 357 (Revised Edition of 2002) and its Regulations of 1997. The 2022 PHC collected information on citizenship status. Results show that 99.8 percent of the enumerated persons are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from neighbouring countries of Burundi (107,826 persons) and Democratic Republic of Congo (53,235 persons). Other African

countries which had more than 3,000 of their citizens enumerated in Tanzania Mainland during the 2022 PHC included Rwanda, Madagascar, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Mozambique.

Saudi Arabia and India in the Middle East and other Asia countries had a relatively large number (over 9,000 persons each) of non-Tanzanians enumerated in 2022 PHC. Furthermore, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States of America from Western countries had more than 1,500 each of their citizens enumerated in Tanzania Mainland during the 2022 PHC (Table 6.7).

Table 6. 7: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,851,347	29,137,638	30,713,709	39,237,927	19,249,895	19,988,032	20,613,420	9,887,743	10,725,677
Tanzania Mainland	59,575,361	28,992,940	30,582,421	39,062,916	19,160,498	19,902,418	20,512,445	9,832,442	10,680,003
Angola	1,879	913	966	777	408	369	1,102	505	597
Botswana	292	143	149	122	59	63	170	84	86
Burundi	107,826	56,023	51,803	80,635	41,998	38,637	27,191	14,025	13,166
Comoro	2,564	1,377	1,187	1,236	626	610	1,328	751	577
Kenya	9,849	4,776	5,073	4,274	1,863	2,411	5,575	2,913	2,662
Lesotho	1,735	863	872	1,160	592	568	575	271	304
Malawi	7,765	3,674	4,091	2,957	1,382	1,575	4,808	2,292	2,516
Mauritius	1,169	596	573	695	353	342	474	243	231
Mozambique	3,062	1,480	1,582	2,111	985	1,126	951	495	456
Namibia	749	394	355	434	235	199	315	159	156
Rwanda	18,700	9,136	9,564	11,834	5,726	6,108	6,866	3,410	3,456
Seychelles	362	177	185	205	104	101	157	73	84
Somalia	633	327	306	196	112	84	437	215	222
Eswatin (Swaziland)	352	171	181	175	89	86	177	82	95
South Africa	746	481	265	189	125	64	557	356	201
Uganda	3,968	2,001	1,967	2,347	1,084	1,263	1,621	917	704
Democratic Republic of Congo	53,235	26,492	26,743	43,203	21,278	21,925	10,032	5,214	4,818
Zimbabwe	610	376	234	101	65	36	509	311	198
Zambia	2,329	968	1,361	1,064	342	722	1,265	626	639
South Sudan	176	102	74	23	14	9	153	88	65
Madagascar	9,947	4,772	5,175	5,858	2,823	3,035	4,089	1,949	2,140
Other African Countries	5,152	4,691	461	1,123	1,081	42	4,029	3,610	419
Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden	567	273	294	129	66	63	438	207	231
Germany	1,538	754	784	676	340	336	862	414	448
Italy	704	361	343	331	170	161	373	191	182
United Kingdom (UK)	1,984	1,009	975	436	234	202	1,548	775	773
Other European Countries	2,948	1,576	1,372	1,143	602	541	1,805	974	831
China	3,867	3,305	562	1,288	1,220	68	2,579	2,085	494
India	9,057	5,557	3,500	663	506	157	8,394	5,051	3,343
Oman	389	213	176	24	14	10	365	199	166
Saudi Arabia	13,271	6,378	6,893	7,612	3,647	3,965	5,659	2,731	2,928

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Sex			Sex			Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pakistan	1,152	700	452	38	31	7	1,114	669	445
Qatar	29	21	8	11	10	1	18	11	7
Turkey	1,413	1,287	126	323	312	11	1,090	975	115
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	279	158	121	53	40	13	226	118	108
Other Asian Countries	1,697	1,103	594	230	147	83	1,467	956	511
Canada	485	227	258	145	73	72	340	154	186
United States of America (USA)	2,501	1,257	1,244	904	482	422	1,597	775	822
Other American Countries	484	278	206	120	65	55	364	213	151
Australia	318	177	141	104	58	46	214	119	95
Dual Citizenship	114	72	42	44	22	22	70	50	20
No Citizenship	89	59	30	18	14	4	71	45	26

CHAPTER SEVEN

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About seven percent (7.1%) of children under 18 years have one parent dead.

- More than three percent (3.4%) of all children under 18 years have both parents dead.

- About ten percent (10.5%) of all children under 18 years are orphans.

- Children under 18 years with their fathers dead are almost three times (5.3%) of those with their mothers dead (1.8%).

7.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents information on survival of parents at national and regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under age 18 years who has lost one or both parents[4]. This definition is consistent with the United Nation definition. Information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother, if other factors remain unchanged, has a much more negative impact and is associated with a 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind[5]. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: - having no social network of families; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of households and taking care of their younger siblings.

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[4] The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019
[5] Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 89.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Tanzania Mainland have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age of children from 89.5 percent for children under one year to 83.0 percent for children aged 17. In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Age and Survival of Parents; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age/Area of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Tanzania Mainland	29,365,234	26,288,601	89.5	519,999	1.8	1,554,331	5.3	1,002,303	3.4
0	29,365,234	26,288,601	89.5	519,999	1.8	1,554,331	5.3	1,002,303	3.4
1	1,910,218	1,797,389	94.1	13,430	0.7	37,664	2.0	61,735	3.2
2	1,725,248	1,621,906	94.0	13,637	0.8	39,327	2.3	50,378	2.9
3	1,810,848	1,690,650	93.4	16,476	0.9	48,212	2.7	55,510	3.1
4	1,881,246	1,746,941	92.9	19,228	1.0	56,437	3.0	58,640	3.1
5	1,879,871	1,732,158	92.1	21,901	1.2	66,753	3.6	59,059	3.1
6	1,787,956	1,637,979	91.6	22,773	1.3	69,452	3.9	57,752	3.2
7	1,730,731	1,578,592	91.2	23,899	1.4	73,600	4.3	54,640	3.2
8	1,759,985	1,597,866	90.8	26,484	1.5	80,582	4.6	55,053	3.1
9	1,718,817	1,549,516	90.2	28,482	1.7	87,029	5.1	53,790	3.1
10	1,657,248	1,483,954	89.5	29,646	1.8	91,861	5.5	51,787	3.1
11	1,623,772	1,439,615	88.7	32,467	2.0	98,754	6.1	52,936	3.3
12	1,390,579	1,227,777	88.3	29,542	2.1	88,384	6.4	44,876	3.2
13	1,763,620	1,535,339	87.1	41,834	2.4	125,551	7.1	60,896	3.5
14	1,430,075	1,230,679	86.1	36,998	2.6	110,483	7.7	51,915	3.6
15	1,558,167	1,323,158	84.9	43,942	2.8	131,046	8.4	60,021	3.9
16	1,234,835	1,037,607	84.0	36,804	3.0	108,455	8.8	51,969	4.2
17	1,247,927	1,035,871	83.0	39,517	3.2	116,184	9.3	56,355	4.5

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage of Male Children Under 18 Years by Age and Survival of Parents; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	14,684,342	13,138,591	89.5	261,912	1.8	777,686	5.3	506,153	3.4
0	947,649	891,382	94.1	6,691	0.7	18,529	2.0	31,047	3.3
1	861,938	810,117	94.0	6,881	0.8	19,649	2.3	25,291	2.9
2	903,116	843,365	93.4	8,177	0.9	23,915	2.6	27,659	3.1
3	936,659	870,038	92.9	9,532	1.0	27,922	3.0	29,167	3.1
4	935,609	862,238	92.2	10,965	1.2	33,208	3.5	29,198	3.1
5	904,033	827,794	91.6	11,716	1.3	35,147	3.9	29,376	3.2
6	861,598	785,432	91.2	12,214	1.4	36,646	4.3	27,306	3.2
7	886,667	804,114	90.7	13,682	1.5	40,902	4.6	27,969	3.2
8	847,416	763,480	90.1	14,184	1.7	43,090	5.1	26,662	3.1
9	802,863	719,520	89.6	14,194	1.8	43,992	5.5	25,157	3.1
10	833,113	737,635	88.5	16,936	2.0	51,022	6.1	27,520	3.3
11	699,024	616,854	88.2	14,872	2.1	44,610	6.4	22,688	3.2
12	889,704	773,698	87.0	21,223	2.4	63,307	7.1	31,476	3.5
13	716,047	615,472	86.0	18,678	2.6	55,169	7.7	26,728	3.7
14	781,722	662,571	84.8	22,353	2.9	65,787	8.4	31,011	4.0
15	623,284	523,145	83.9	18,636	3.0	54,524	8.7	26,979	4.3
16	619,941	514,825	83.0	19,554	3.2	57,559	9.3	28,003	4.5
17	633,959	516,911	81.5	21,424	3.4	62,708	9.9	32,916	5.2

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Age and Survival of Parents; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	14,680,892	13,150,010	89.6	258,087	1.8	776,645	5.3	496,150	3.4
0	962,569	906,007	94.1	6,739	0.7	19,135	2.0	30,688	3.2
1	863,310	811,789	94.0	6,756	0.8	19,678	2.3	25,087	2.9
2	907,732	847,285	93.3	8,299	0.9	24,297	2.7	27,851	3.1
3	944,587	876,903	92.8	9,696	1.0	28,515	3.0	29,473	3.1
4	944,262	869,920	92.1	10,936	1.2	33,545	3.6	29,861	3.2
5	883,923	810,185	91.7	11,057	1.3	34,305	3.9	28,376	3.2
6	869,133	793,160	91.3	11,685	1.3	36,954	4.3	27,334	3.1
7	873,318	793,752	90.9	12,802	1.5	39,680	4.5	27,084	3.1
8	871,401	786,036	90.2	14,298	1.6	43,939	5.0	27,128	3.1
9	854,385	764,434	89.5	15,452	1.8	47,869	5.6	26,630	3.1
10	790,659	701,980	88.8	15,531	2.0	47,732	6.0	25,416	3.2

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
11	691,555	610,923	88.3	14,670	2.1	43,774	6.3	22,188	3.2
12	873,916	761,641	87.2	20,611	2.4	62,244	7.1	29,420	3.4
13	714,028	615,207	86.2	18,320	2.6	55,314	7.7	25,187	3.5
14	776,445	660,587	85.1	21,589	2.8	65,259	8.4	29,010	3.7
15	611,551	514,462	84.1	18,168	3.0	53,931	8.8	24,990	4.1
16	627,986	521,046	83.0	19,963	3.2	58,625	9.3	28,352	4.5
17	620,132	504,693	81.4	21,515	3.5	61,849	10.0	32,075	5.2

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Region

Table 7.4 shows that in Tanzania Mainland, Dodoma Region has 91.6 percent of children under 18 years with both parents alive, followed by Tanga Region (91.5%) and Dar es Salaam (91.4%). The least proportion was observed in Kigoma Region with 81.2 percent followed by Mara (87.4%) and Katavi (87.8%) (Table 7.4).

7.3 Orphanhood

The Results further show that, the percentage of orphans in Tanzania Mainland is 10.5 (5.3 percent father dead but mother alive, 1.8 percent mother dead and father alive and 3.4 percent have both parents' dead) (Figure 7.1 and Table 7.4). The proportion of children under 18 years with both parents dead is highest in Kigoma Region (12.0%), followed by Tabora (4.8%) and the lowest is Arusha (2.0%). The region with the highest percentage of children under 18 years with at least one parent dead is Kigoma (18.8%) followed by Mara (12.6%). On the other hand, the region with the lowest percent of children under 18 years with at least one parent dead is Dodoma (8.4%) followed by Tanga (8.5%) (Map 7.1).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status in Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
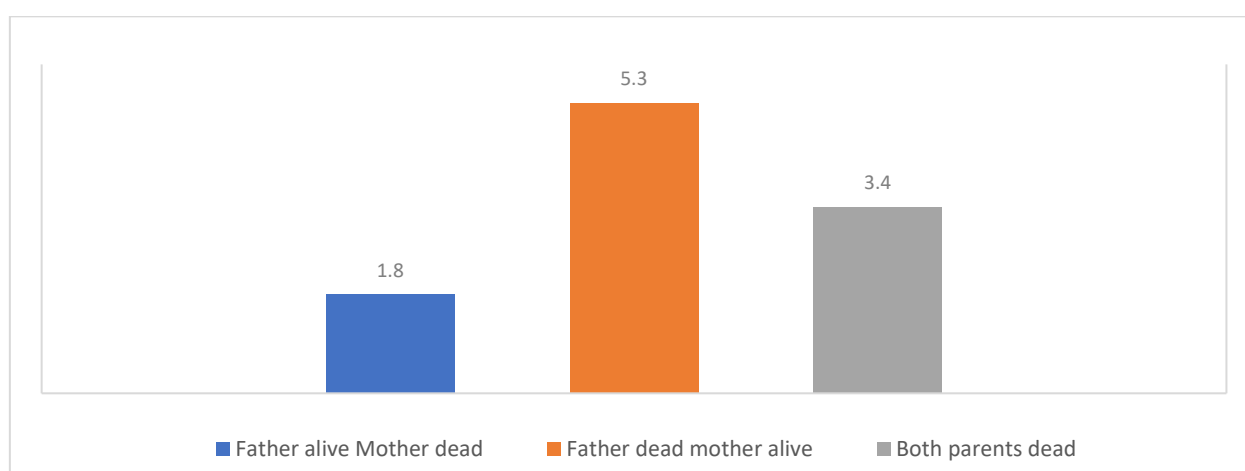
Table 7. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total Population	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	**29,365,234**	**26,288,601**	**89.5**	**2,074,330**	**7.1**	**1,002,303**	**3.4**	**3,076,633**	**10.5**
Dodoma	1,507,114	1,381,016	91.6	93,154	6.2	32,944	2.2	126,098	8.4
Arusha	1,111,454	1,005,141	90.4	84,190	7.6	22,123	2.0	106,313	9.6
Kilimanjaro	766,731	699,984	91.3	50,811	6.6	15,936	2.1	66,747	8.7
Tanga	1,256,475	1,149,537	91.5	80,635	6.4	26,303	2.1	106,938	8.5
Morogoro	1,468,099	1,320,928	90.0	97,701	6.7	49,470	3.4	147,171	10.1
Pwani	880,919	795,148	90.3	58,575	6.6	27,196	3.1	85,771	9.7
Dar es Salaam	1,995,377	1,823,488	91.4	124,477	6.2	47,412	2.4	171,889	8.6
Lindi	498,345	446,493	89.6	32,023	6.4	19,829	4.0	51,852	10.4
Mtwara	676,384	613,679	90.7	45,227	6.7	17,478	2.6	62,705	9.3
Ruvuma	855,106	775,544	90.7	54,665	6.4	24,897	2.9	79,562	9.3
Iringa	540,216	478,381	88.6	46,690	8.6	15,145	2.8	61,835	11.4
Mbeya	1,089,166	966,415	88.7	88,436	8.1	34,315	3.2	122,751	11.3
Singida	1,068,435	970,471	90.8	66,871	6.3	31,093	2.9	97,964	9.2
Tabora	1,879,654	1,661,264	88.4	127,972	6.8	90,418	4.8	218,390	11.6
Rukwa	859,653	773,808	90.0	61,903	7.2	23,942	2.8	85,845	10.0
Kigoma	1,367,546	1,110,166	81.2	93,347	6.8	164,033	12.0	257,380	18.8
Shinyanga	1,179,564	1,059,371	89.8	78,743	6.7	41,450	3.5	120,193	10.2
Kagera	1,556,538	1,392,499	89.5	123,222	7.9	40,817	2.6	164,039	10.5
Mwanza	1,912,996	1,718,428	89.8	133,444	7.0	61,124	3.2	194,568	10.2
Mara	1,301,785	1,137,436	87.4	128,706	9.9	35,643	2.7	164,349	12.6
Manyara	977,034	882,567	90.3	68,415	7.0	26,052	2.7	94,467	9.7
Njombe	394,955	353,356	89.5	32,313	8.2	9,286	2.4	41,599	10.6
Katavi	645,510	566,950	87.8	49,503	7.7	29,057	4.5	78,560	12.2
Simiyu	1,237,102	1,107,147	89.5	86,271	7.0	43,684	3.5	129,955	10.5
Geita	1,657,365	1,483,335	89.5	119,761	7.2	54,269	3.3	174,030	10.5
Songwe	681,711	616,049	90.4	47,275	6.9	18,387	2.7	65,662	9.6

Map 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with at Least One Parent Dead by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Legend

— International Boundary

--- Regional Boundary

Children Under 18 Years by Orphanhood; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC (At least One parent Dead)

	6.2 - 6.9
	6.9 - 8.7
	8.7 - 9.3
	9.3 - 10.0
	10.0 - 10.6
	10.6 - 12.6
	12.6 - 18.7
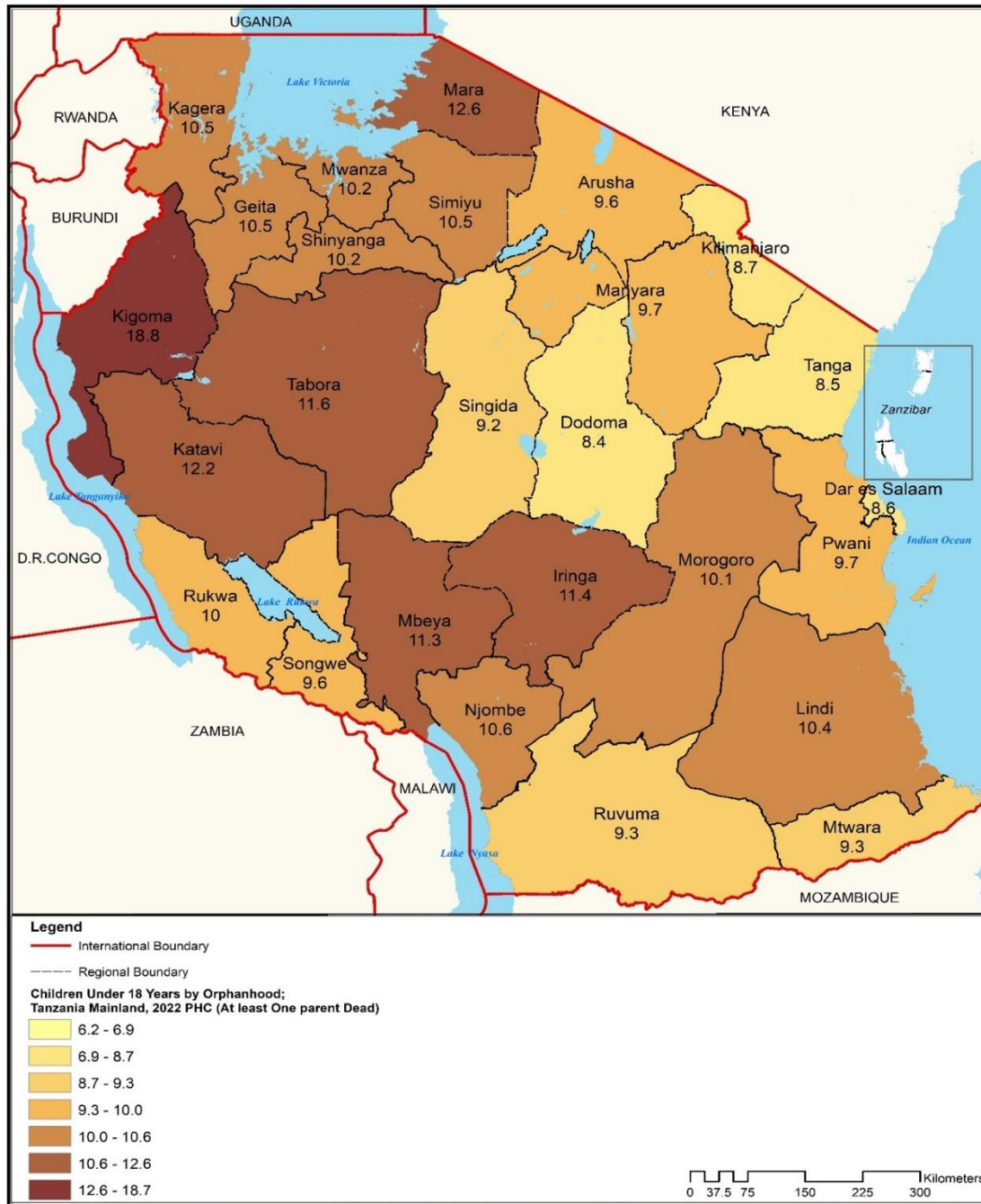
CHAPTER EIGHT

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

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Key Points

- More than 82 percent (82.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland are literate.

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.4 percent.

- Seventy nine percent of the primary school population aged 7-13 is attending school and 14.3 percent had never been to school.

- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 78.6 percent.

- About seventy three percent (72.5%) of persons aged four years and above have attained primary education and 19.6 percent have completed ordinary level secondary school education.

- Five percent (5.3%) of the population has attained university education.

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8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above. It also provides information on school attendance and education attainment for the persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorised phrases. The literacy rate in 2022 PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; both Kiswahili and English or any other languages. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

Table 8.1 shows that out of 50.6 million persons aged five years and above, 39.9 million (78.8%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (80.5%) than females (77.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 88.7 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years

and the lowest rates of below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and for persons aged 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme.

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (91.5%) than in rural areas (71.9%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

Table 8.1: Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	50,643,916	24,552,667	26,091,249	39,900,548	19,763,328	20,137,220	78.8	80.5	77.2
5 - 9	8,654,737	4,302,577	4,352,160	4,901,163	2,335,721	2,565,442	56.6	54.3	58.9
10-14	7,766,213	3,919,610	3,846,603	6,676,226	3,281,669	3,394,557	86.0	83.7	88.2
15 - 19	6,083,499	3,000,551	3,082,948	5,395,288	2,643,930	2,751,358	88.7	88.1	89.2
20 - 24	5,380,204	2,474,238	2,905,966	4,692,003	2,181,107	2,510,896	87.2	88.2	86.4
25 - 29	4,569,999	2,146,049	2,423,950	4,032,041	1,929,835	2,102,206	88.2	89.9	86.7
30 - 34	3,824,900	1,840,518	1,984,382	3,294,722	1,648,090	1,646,632	86.1	89.5	83.0
35 - 39	3,103,526	1,483,248	1,620,278	2,548,905	1,282,975	1,265,930	82.1	86.5	78.1
40 - 44	2,626,931	1,275,090	1,351,841	2,157,890	1,100,459	1,057,431	82.1	86.3	78.2
45 - 49	2,221,504	1,089,455	1,132,049	1,795,100	930,455	864,645	80.8	85.4	76.4
50 - 54	1,795,503	878,671	916,832	1,427,457	747,696	679,761	79.5	85.1	74.1
55 - 59	1,210,350	596,373	613,977	954,630	516,038	438,592	78.9	86.5	71.4
60 - 64	1,120,149	539,597	580,552	782,565	446,604	335,961	69.9	82.8	57.9
65 - 69	684,439	320,457	363,982	444,589	255,614	188,975	65.0	79.8	51.9
70 - 74	610,755	281,113	329,642	351,962	207,905	144,057	57.6	74.0	43.7
75 - 79	365,503	162,556	202,947	192,490	113,944	78,546	52.7	70.1	38.7
80+	625,704	242,564	383,140	253,517	141,286	112,231	40.5	58.2	29.3

Table 8. 2: Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	32,808,005	16,050,299	16,757,706	23,574,014	11,893,667	11,680,347	71.9	74.1	69.7
5 - 9	6,112,023	3,048,752	3,063,271	2,908,186	1,373,753	1,534,433	47.6	45.1	50.1
10-14	5,489,875	2,814,583	2,675,292	4,497,297	2,231,624	2,265,673	81.9	79.3	84.7
15 - 19	3,926,229	2,011,613	1,914,616	3,312,101	1,691,218	1,620,883	84.4	84.1	84.7
20 - 24	3,161,827	1,476,347	1,685,480	2,557,957	1,218,904	1,339,053	80.9	82.6	79.4
25 - 29	2,580,464	1,218,590	1,361,874	2,114,807	1,031,833	1,082,974	82.0	84.7	79.5
30 - 34	2,193,529	1,054,720	1,138,809	1,742,385	889,384	853,001	79.4	84.3	74.9
35 - 39	1,840,068	872,546	967,522	1,371,046	701,317	669,729	74.5	80.4	69.2
40 - 44	1,606,438	772,435	834,003	1,210,840	623,266	587,574	75.4	80.7	70.5
45 - 49	1,418,139	687,207	730,932	1,056,445	550,740	505,705	74.5	80.1	69.2
50 - 54	1,194,463	576,170	618,293	880,492	463,084	417,408	73.7	80.4	67.5
55 - 59	822,897	402,526	420,371	605,702	332,556	273,146	73.6	82.6	65.0
60 - 64	782,096	376,015	406,081	499,682	295,112	204,570	63.9	78.5	50.4
65 - 69	482,089	223,504	258,585	282,080	167,319	114,761	58.5	74.9	44.4
70 - 74	445,364	204,149	241,215	230,804	141,045	89,759	51.8	69.1	37.2
75 - 79	272,575	121,311	151,264	129,579	79,602	49,977	47.5	65.6	33.0
80+	479,929	189,831	290,098	174,611	102,910	71,701	36.4	54.2	24.7

Table 8. 3: Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	17,835,911	8,502,368	9,333,543	16,326,534	7,869,661	8,456,873	91.5	92.6	90.6
5 - 9	2,542,714	1,253,825	1,288,889	1,992,977	961,968	1,031,009	78.4	76.7	80.0
10-14	2,276,338	1,105,027	1,171,311	2,178,929	1,050,045	1,128,884	95.7	95.0	96.4
15 - 19	2,157,270	988,938	1,168,332	2,083,187	952,712	1,130,475	96.6	96.3	96.8
20 - 24	2,218,377	997,891	1,220,486	2,134,046	962,203	1,171,843	96.2	96.4	96.0
25 - 29	1,989,535	927,459	1,062,076	1,917,234	898,002	1,019,232	96.4	96.8	96.0
30 - 34	1,631,371	785,798	845,573	1,552,337	758,706	793,631	95.2	96.6	93.9
35 - 39	1,263,458	610,702	652,756	1,177,859	581,658	596,201	93.2	95.2	91.3
40 - 44	1,020,493	502,655	517,838	947,050	477,193	469,857	92.8	94.9	90.7
45 - 49	803,365	402,248	401,117	738,655	379,715	358,940	91.9	94.4	89.5
50 - 54	601,040	302,501	298,539	546,965	284,612	262,353	91.0	94.1	87.9
55 - 59	387,453	193,847	193,606	348,928	183,482	165,446	90.1	94.7	85.5
60 - 64	338,053	163,582	174,471	282,883	151,492	131,391	83.7	92.6	75.3
65 - 69	202,350	96,953	105,397	162,509	88,295	74,214	80.3	91.1	70.4
70 - 74	165,391	76,964	88,427	121,158	66,860	54,298	73.3	86.9	61.4
75 - 79	92,928	41,245	51,683	62,911	34,342	28,569	67.7	83.3	55.3
80+	145,775	52,733	93,042	78,906	38,376	40,530	54.1	72.8	43.6

Figure 8. 1: Literacy Rate for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
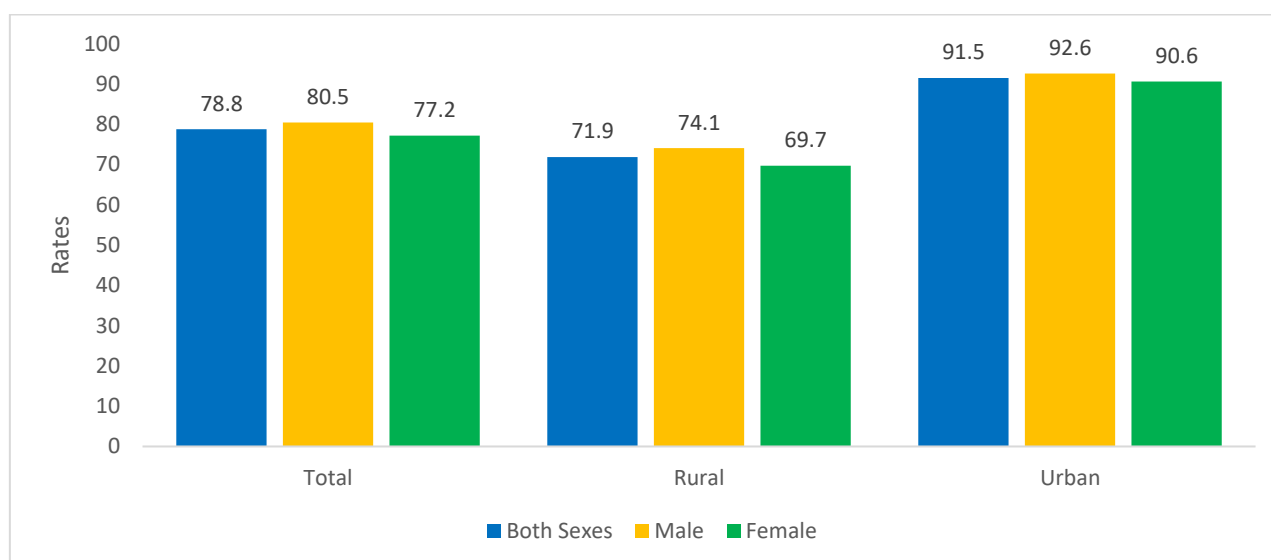
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 87 percent. The rate is highest (88.5%) among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 years. Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas except for the teenagers where females are more literate than males. Literacy rate among population in primary school age is 78.0 percent and 89.1 percent among secondary school age. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8. 4: Literacy Rate by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	88.5	87.4	89.5	84.4	83.4	85.5	96.5	96.1	96.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	88.0	88.1	87.9	82.8	83.4	82.2	96.4	96.4	96.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87.5	88.7	86.3	81.7	83.7	79.8	96.0	96.5	95.6
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	78.0	75.7	80.3	72.0	69.4	74.7	92.3	91.3	93.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	89.1	87.6	90.6	85.4	83.8	87.1	96.6	96.2	96.9
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64	84.8	87.6	82.2	78.6	82.5	75.0	94.5	95.8	93.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	59.4	75.4	46.2	53.5	70.5	39.4	75.0	87.9	64.1

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Population Aged 4 years and above	76.8	78.4	75.3	69.7	71.8	67.6	90.0	90.9	89.2
Population Aged 14+ years and	83.0	86.6	79.7	76.7	81.4	72.2	93.5	95.4	91.8
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and	81.9	86.4	77.9	75.0	80.9	69.7	93.0	95.2	91.0

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 82.8 percent which is 1.4 percentage points above the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 81.6 percent by 2025/2026. The literacy rate is higher among males (86.6%) than females (79.2%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the rate is higher (93.4%) than in rural areas (76.2%). Adult males are more literate than adult females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
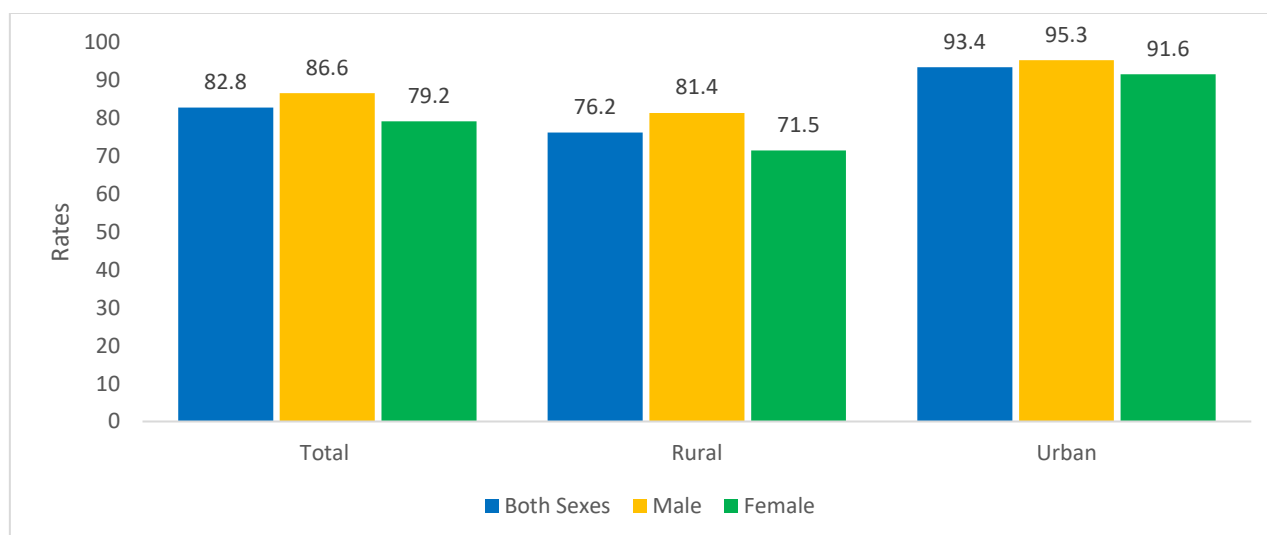
Literacy rates among adults increased from 77.9 percent in 2012 to 82.8 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (6.1 percentage point difference) than males (3.4 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates by Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
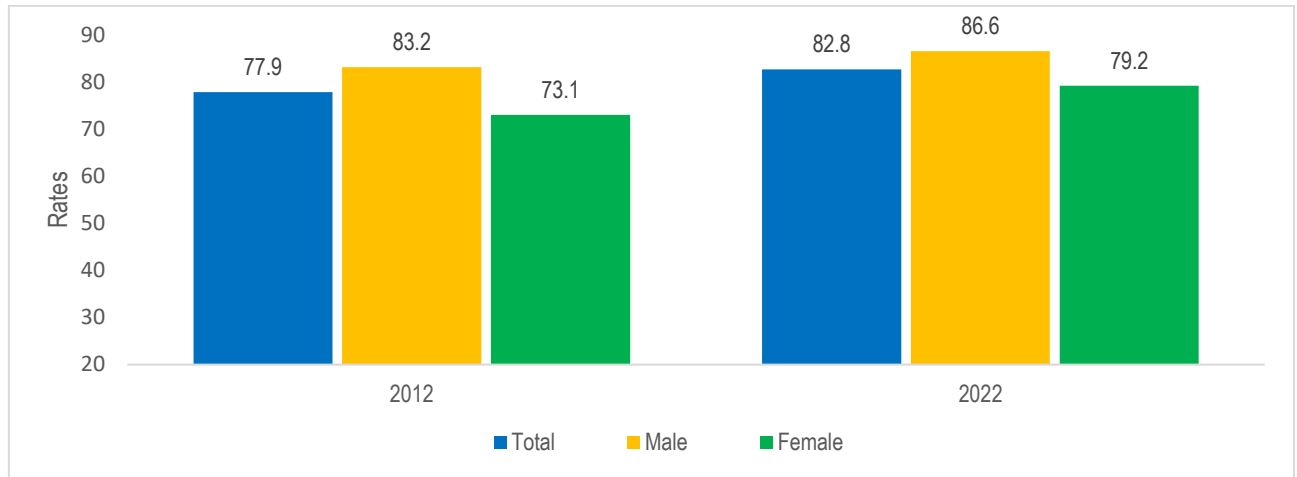
Adult literacy rates vary across regions ranging from 68.0 percent in Tabora to 97.5 percent in Dar es Salaam. Other regions with adult literacy rates above 90 percent or above are Kilimanjaro (94.2%) and Njombe (90.0%). Besides Tabora, other regions with relatively low adult literacy rates are Katavi (70.4%), Rukwa (74.1%) and Simiyu (75.0%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
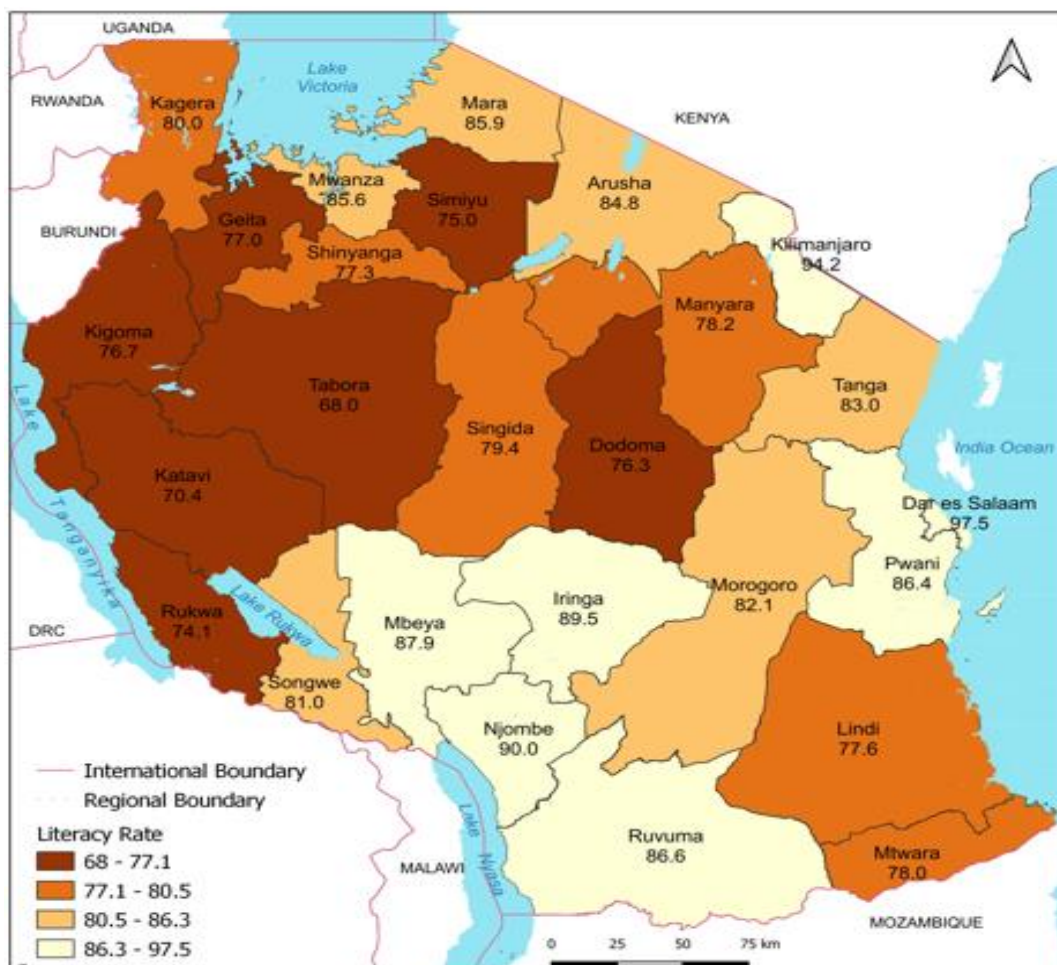
Results reveal substantial increase in adult literacy rates between 2012 and 2022 censuses with an overall percentage point of 4.9. Across regions, the highest percentage change is in Pwani (12.8), followed by Lindi (9.6). The lowest percentage change of 0.7 is in Kigoma Region (Table 8.5).

Table 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**77.9**	**83.2**	**73.1**	**82.8**	**86.6**	**79.2**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**6.1**
Rural	70.9	77.5	64.9	76.2	81.4	71.5	5.3	3.9	6.6
Urban	92.2	95.0	89.8	94.3	95.3	91.6	1.2	0.3	1.8
Dodoma	67.5	73.5	62.0	76.3	80.5	72.5	8.8	7.0	10.5
Arusha	80.3	84.5	76.7	84.8	88.9	81.3	4.5	4.4	4.6
Kilimanjaro	92.2	94.4	90.3	94.2	95.7	92.9	2.0	1.3	2.6
Tanga	79.8	85.5	74.8	83.0	87.7	78.8	3.2	2.2	4.0
Morogoro	76.9	82.2	72.0	82.1	85.6	78.8	5.2	3.4	6.8
Pwani	73.6	80.9	66.9	86.4	90.0	82.8	12.8	9.1	15.9
Dar es Salaam	96.1	97.6	94.8	97.5	98.3	96.7	1.4	0.7	1.9
Lindi	68.0	76.1	61.0	77.6	83.3	72.3	9.6	7.2	11.3
Mtwara	70.8	77.9	65.0	78.0	83.6	73.3	7.2	5.7	8.3
Ruvuma	84.4	88.3	80.8	86.6	89.5	83.8	2.2	1.2	3.0
Iringa	81.9	88.4	76.1	89.5	93.0	86.4	7.6	4.6	10.3
Mbeya	82.9	88.0	78.5	87.9	90.8	85.4	5.0	2.8	6.9
Singida	73.6	79.6	68.0	79.4	83.6	75.4	5.8	4.0	7.4
Tabora	59.0	65.5	52.9	68.0	73.2	63.2	9.0	7.7	10.3
Rukwa	69.9	78.8	61.8	74.1	80.7	68.1	4.2	1.9	6.3
Kigoma	76.0	82.7	70.2	76.7	83.2	71.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Shinyanga	68.4	75.4	62.1	77.3	81.6	73.2	8.9	6.2	11.1
Kagera	76.8	81.5	72.5	80.1	83.7	76.9	3.3	2.2	4.4
Mwanza	79.9	84.7	75.5	85.6	88.7	82.8	5.7	4.0	7.3
Mara	80.7	87.2	75.2	85.9	90.7	81.8	5.2	3.5	6.6
Manyara	72.6	76.8	68.4	78.2	82.2	74.1	5.6	5.4	5.7
Njombe	81.9	88.1	76.8	90.0	93.1	87.4	8.1	5.0	10.6
Katavi	65.7	73.6	58.3	70.4	76.1	65.0	4.7	2.5	6.7
Simiyu	66.7	74.3	60.4	75.0	80.4	70.3	8.3	6.1	9.9
Geita	67.9	75.7	60.5	77.0	82.6	71.8	9.1	6.9	11.3
Songwe	76.7	83.9	70.5	81.0	86.2	76.4	4.3	2.3	5.9

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that literacy rate is higher in Kiswahili only (61.2%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (20.5%) and is lower for other languages (0.4%).

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**61.2**	**0.7**	**20.5**	**0.4**	**82.8**	**17.2**	**34,222,966**
15 - 19	55.8	0.7	31.9	0.4	88.7	11.3	6,083,499
20 - 24	59.0	0.8	26.9	0.4	87.2	12.8	5,380,204
25 - 29	62.2	0.7	24.9	0.4	88.2	11.8	4,569,999
30 - 34	62.3	0.7	22.8	0.4	86.1	13.9	3,824,900
35 - 39	65.5	0.6	15.5	0.4	82.1	17.9	3,103,526
40 - 44	69.0	0.6	12.2	0.4	82.1	17.9	2,626,931
45 - 49	69.0	0.6	10.8	0.4	80.8	19.2	2,221,504
50 - 54	69.1	0.6	9.5	0.4	79.5	20.5	1,795,503
55 - 59	68.0	0.5	9.9	0.4	78.9	21.1	1,210,350
60 - 64	59.0	0.5	9.8	0.5	69.9	30.1	1,120,149
65 - 69	53.2	0.5	10.7	0.6	65.0	35.0	684,439
70 - 74	48.1	0.5	8.4	0.7	57.6	42.4	610,755
75 - 79	45.0	0.5	6.4	0.8	52.7	47.3	365,503
80+	36.0	0.5	3.0	1.1	40.5	59.5	625,704

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate in Different Languages; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
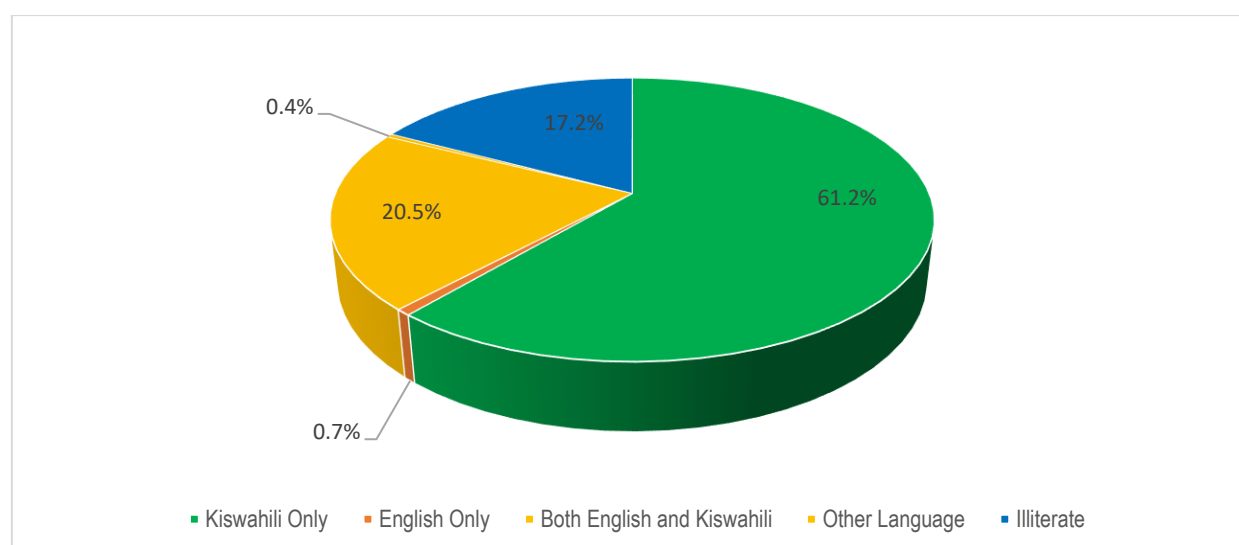
In Tanzania Mainland results show that the percentage of persons who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (62.6%) than in urban areas (58.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (33.4%) than in rural areas (12.5%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (60.3%) than males (57.3%) (Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6).

Table 8. 7: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tanzania Mainland	**61.2**	**0.7**	**20.5**	**0.4**	**82.8**	**17.2**	**34,222,966**
Male	62.8	0.7	22.7	0.5	86.6	13.4	16,330,480
Female	59.8	0.7	18.4	0.4	79.2	20.8	17,892,486
Tanzania Mainland Rural	**62.6**	**0.7**	**12.5**	**0.5**	**76.2**	**23.8**	**21,206,107**
Male	66.1	0.7	14.2	0.5	81.4	18.6	10,186,964
Female	59.4	0.7	10.9	0.5	71.5	28.5	11,019,143
Tanzania Mainland Urban	**58.9**	**0.7**	**33.4**	**0.4**	**93.4**	**6.6**	**13,016,859**
Male	57.3	0.7	36.9	0.4	95.3	4.7	6,143,516
Female	60.3	0.7	30.4	0.3	91.6	8.4	6,873,343

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above in Different Languages; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC
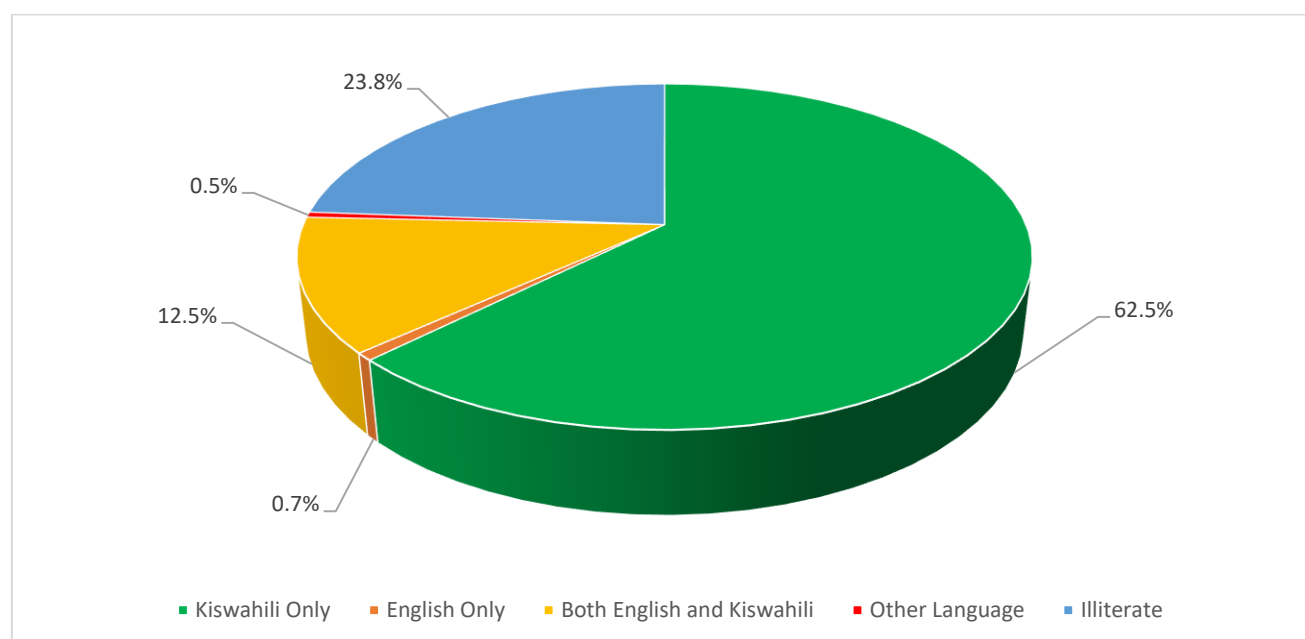
Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above in Different Languages; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC

Legend: Kiswahili Only, English Only, Both English and Kiswahili, Other Language, Illiterate

Pie chart values: 58.9%, 33.4%, 6.6%, 0.7%, 0.4%
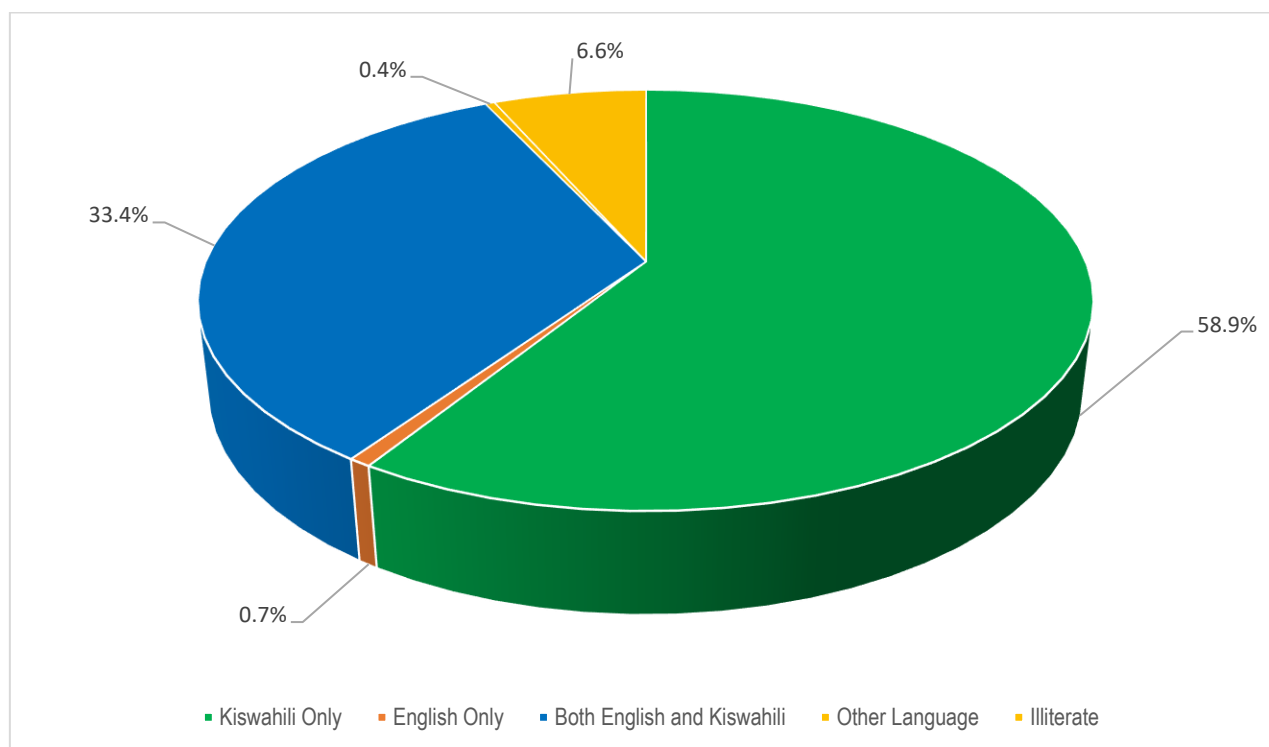
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across regions with Tabora having the highest illiteracy rate (32.0%), followed by Katavi (29.6%) and Rukwa (25.9%). The region with lowest illiteracy rate is Dar es Salaam (2.5%), followed by Kilimanjaro (5.8%).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Tanzania Mainland	**61.2**	**0.7**	**20.5**	**0.4**	**82.8**	**17.2**	**34,222,966**
Rural	62.6	0.7	12.5	0.5	76.2	23.8	21,206,107
Urban	58.9	0.7	33.4	0.4	93.4	6.6	13,016,859
Region							
Dodoma	56.9	0.4	18.8	0.3	76.3	23.7	1,777,834
Arusha	50.8	0.9	32.5	0.6	84.8	15.2	1,381,206
Kilimanjaro	60.9	0.6	32.5	0.2	94.2	5.8	1,207,636
Tanga	64.3	0.4	18.2	0.2	83.0	17.0	1,521,158
Morogoro	64.6	0.4	16.9	0.2	82.1	17.9	1,921,353
Pwani	66.5	0.4	19.1	0.3	86.4	13.6	1,263,422
Dar es Salaam	56.8	0.7	39.5	0.4	97.5	2.5	3,689,630

Region	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Lindi	65.1	0.5	11.8	0.2	77.6	22.4	768,641
Mtwara	65.6	0.4	11.9	0.2	78.0	22.0	1,056,814
Ruvuma	71.6	0.6	14.2	0.1	86.6	13.4	1,109,183
Iringa	62.7	0.5	26.1	0.2	89.5	10.5	726,160
Mbeya	60.7	0.8	26.1	0.3	87.9	12.1	1,398,614
Singida	63.7	0.7	14.7	0.3	79.4	20.6	1,065,403
Tabora	55.7	0.9	11.1	0.3	68.0	32.0	1,723,654
Rukwa	59.4	0.7	13.8	0.2	74.1	25.9	778,803
Kigoma	60.5	0.7	12.5	3.1	76.7	23.3	1,267,636
Shinyanga	60.9	0.8	15.2	0.3	77.3	22.7	1,205,869
Kagera	61.4	0.7	17.2	0.8	80.1	19.9	1,631,330
Mwanza	61.5	0.8	23.0	0.3	85.6	14.4	2,035,947
Mara	65.9	0.9	18.8	0.2	85.9	14.1	1,234,042
Manyara	61.7	0.6	15.4	0.5	78.2	21.8	1,032,288
Njombe	67.9	0.6	21.3	0.3	90.0	10.0	550,502
Katavi	58.4	1.2	10.6	0.2	70.4	29.6	576,444
Simiyu	59.9	0.9	13.8	0.4	75.0	25.0	1,043,451
Geita	62.2	0.9	13.7	0.2	77.0	23.0	1,511,818
Songwe	62.6	0.7	17.4	0.3	81.0	19.0	744,128

8.3 Numeracy

Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The question on numeracy was asked in private households only.

Out of 49.6 million persons aged 5 years and above, 38.9 million (78.4%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (79.3%) than females (77.6%). Numeracy rates are also higher (more than 80.0%) for persons aged 10 to 59 years and relatively low for

young persons aged 5 -9 years and older ages 60 years and above. Numeracy rate in urban (87.8%) is higher than in rural areas (73.4%) (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Numeracy Rate, Sex, Place of Residence and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	**78.4**	**79.3**	**77.6**	**73.4**	**74.5**	**72.3**	**87.8**	**88.3**	**87.3**
5-9	50.6	48.4	52.8	43.5	41.2	45.7	67.7	66.0	69.4
10-14	83.0	81.1	84.9	79.6	77.4	81.9	91.0	90.3	91.7
15 - 19	87.2	86.6	87.7	84.1	83.8	84.4	92.7	92.5	92.9
20 - 24	86.6	87.1	86.2	82.5	83.5	81.7	92.6	92.6	92.5
25 - 29	88.0	89.2	87.0	84.0	85.9	82.4	93.3	93.7	93.0
30 - 34	87.4	89.5	85.4	83.3	86.3	80.5	92.9	93.9	92.0
35 - 39	85.6	88.2	83.2	81.2	84.8	78.2	91.9	93.2	90.7
40 - 44	85.8	88.3	83.4	82.0	85.3	79.0	91.7	93.1	90.4
45 - 49	85.1	88.0	82.3	81.6	85.2	78.3	91.3	92.9	89.7
50 - 54	84.0	87.7	80.5	80.7	85.1	76.7	90.5	92.6	88.4
55 - 59	83.2	88.2	78.4	80.2	86.0	74.7	89.8	93.0	86.6
60 - 64	77.0	85.6	69.1	73.5	83.1	64.7	85.2	91.4	79.4
65 - 69	73.4	83.5	64.6	69.6	80.5	60.2	82.5	90.3	75.4
70 - 74	67.0	78.9	56.8	63.6	76.0	53.1	76.2	86.8	67.0
75–79	61.7	75.3	50.9	58.7	72.6	47.6	70.5	83.4	60.3
80+	47.8	63.5	37.9	45.5	61.1	35.3	55.6	72.5	46.0

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rate for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
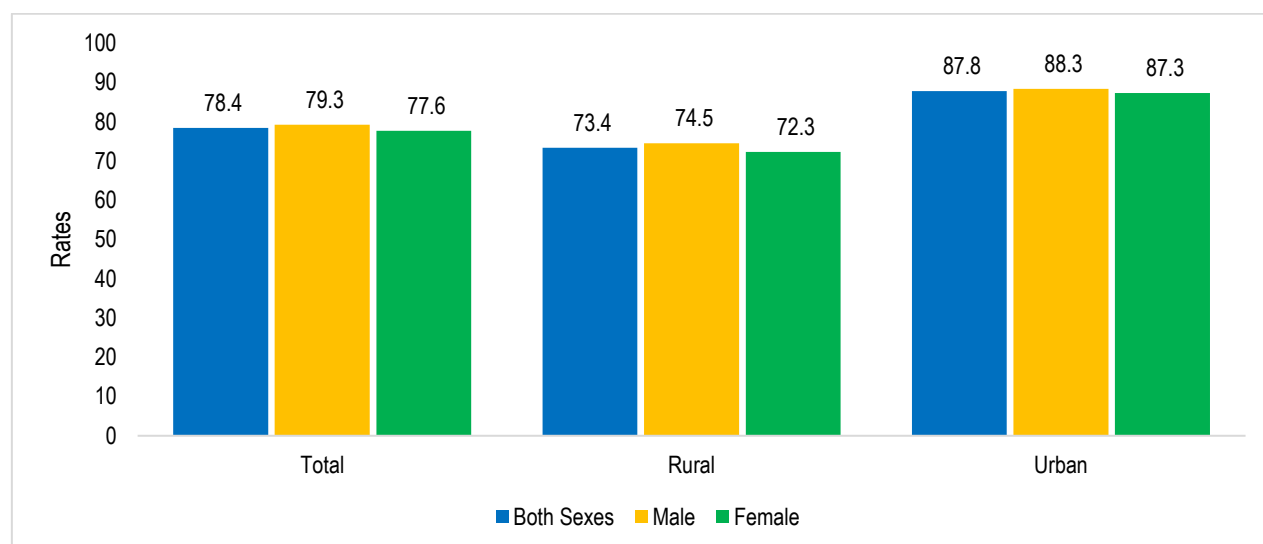
The results reveal that numeracy rate is highest (87.3%) among the for the secondary school age group of 14 – 17 years and lowest among those aged 60 years and above

(67.5%). Numeracy rate is high in urban than in rural areas in all selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rate for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	86.6	85.7	87.5	83.6	82.7	84.6	92.6	92.3	92.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	86.9	86.8	87.0	83.4	83.6	83.2	92.7	92.6	92.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87.1	87.9	86.5	83.4	84.5	82.3	92.8	93.1	92.5
School Age									
Primary School (7–13 years)	74.1	72.0	76.1	69.1	66.8	71.4	80.8	79.6	82.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	87.3	86.1	88.5	84.5	83.2	85.9	85.6	84.5	86.6
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	86.1	87.9	84.5	82.3	84.7	80.1	92.1	93.0	91.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	67.5	79.4	57.6	63.8	76.4	53.5	77.0	87.3	68.4
Population Aged 14+ years and above	76.1	76.8	75.5	70.9	71.9	69.9	85.9	86.3	85.6
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.6	87.0	82.4	80.6	83.7	77.7	91.2	92.6	90.0

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland is 84.5 percent and is higher in urban (91.2%) than in rural areas (80.5%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across all regions. The rates range from 72.9 percent in Katavi to 93.7 in Dar es Salaam (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

Table 8. 11: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**33,389,842**	**15,778,198**	**17,611,644**	**28,223,190**	**13,750,120**	**14,473,070**	**84.5**	**87.1**	**82.2**
Rural	20,765,719	9,892,223	10,873,496	16,709,250	8,295,613	8,413,637	80.5	83.9	77.4
Urban	12,624,123	5,885,975	6,738,148	11,513,940	5,454,507	6,059,433	91.2	92.7	89.9
Dodoma	1,752,814	839,444	913,370	1,468,019	723,578	744,441	83.8	86.2	81.5
Arusha	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	1,148,324	545,382	602,942	84.6	87.8	81.9

Region	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kilimanjaro	1,183,637	560,994	622,643	1,097,757	526,098	571,659	92.7	93.8	91.8
Tanga	1,492,654	702,417	790,237	1,328,030	641,142	686,888	89.0	91.3	86.9
Morogoro	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	1,574,473	787,104	787,369	83.8	86.4	81.4
Pwani	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	1,064,601	523,761	540,840	87.1	89.6	84.9
Dar es Salaam	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	3,399,774	1,627,602	1,772,172	93.7	94.4	93.0
Lindi	752,005	357,829	394,176	638,960	317,132	321,828	85.0	88.6	81.6
Mtwara	1,047,289	481,716	565,573	900,611	432,267	468,344	86.0	89.7	82.8
Ruvuma	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	958,505	467,820	490,685	88.1	90.0	86.4
Iringa	709,617	331,587	378,030	639,382	306,213	333,169	90.1	92.3	88.1
Mbeya	1,367,262	632,740	734,522	1,194,526	565,670	628,856	87.4	89.4	85.6
Singida	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	842,108	426,589	415,519	80.3	83.6	77.2
Tabora	1,682,972	800,191	882,781	1,235,214	615,688	619,526	73.4	76.9	70.2
Rukwa	767,252	359,692	407,560	613,992	301,245	312,747	80.0	83.8	76.7
Kigoma	1,151,439	526,836	624,603	924,116	443,665	480,451	80.3	84.2	76.9
Shinyanga	1,173,044	563,149	609,895	932,839	464,338	468,501	79.5	82.5	76.8
Kagera	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	1,344,201	658,948	685,253	83.9	86.5	81.7
Mwanza	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	1,695,526	819,398	876,128	85.7	87.9	83.7
Mara	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	1,032,967	489,672	543,295	85.4	88.7	82.6
Manyara	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	753,293	391,675	361,618	75.0	78.6	71.5
Njombe	537,780	244,418	293,362	483,063	225,008	258,055	89.8	92.1	88.0
Katavi	562,111	273,095	289,016	409,571	209,649	199,922	72.9	76.8	69.2
Simiyu	996,485	452,587	543,898	770,775	367,376	403,399	77.3	81.2	74.2
Geita	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	1,158,053	581,471	576,582	78.8	82.6	75.4
Songwe	725,747	331,956	393,791	614,510	291,629	322,881	84.7	87.9	82.0

Map 8.2: Numeracy Rate for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
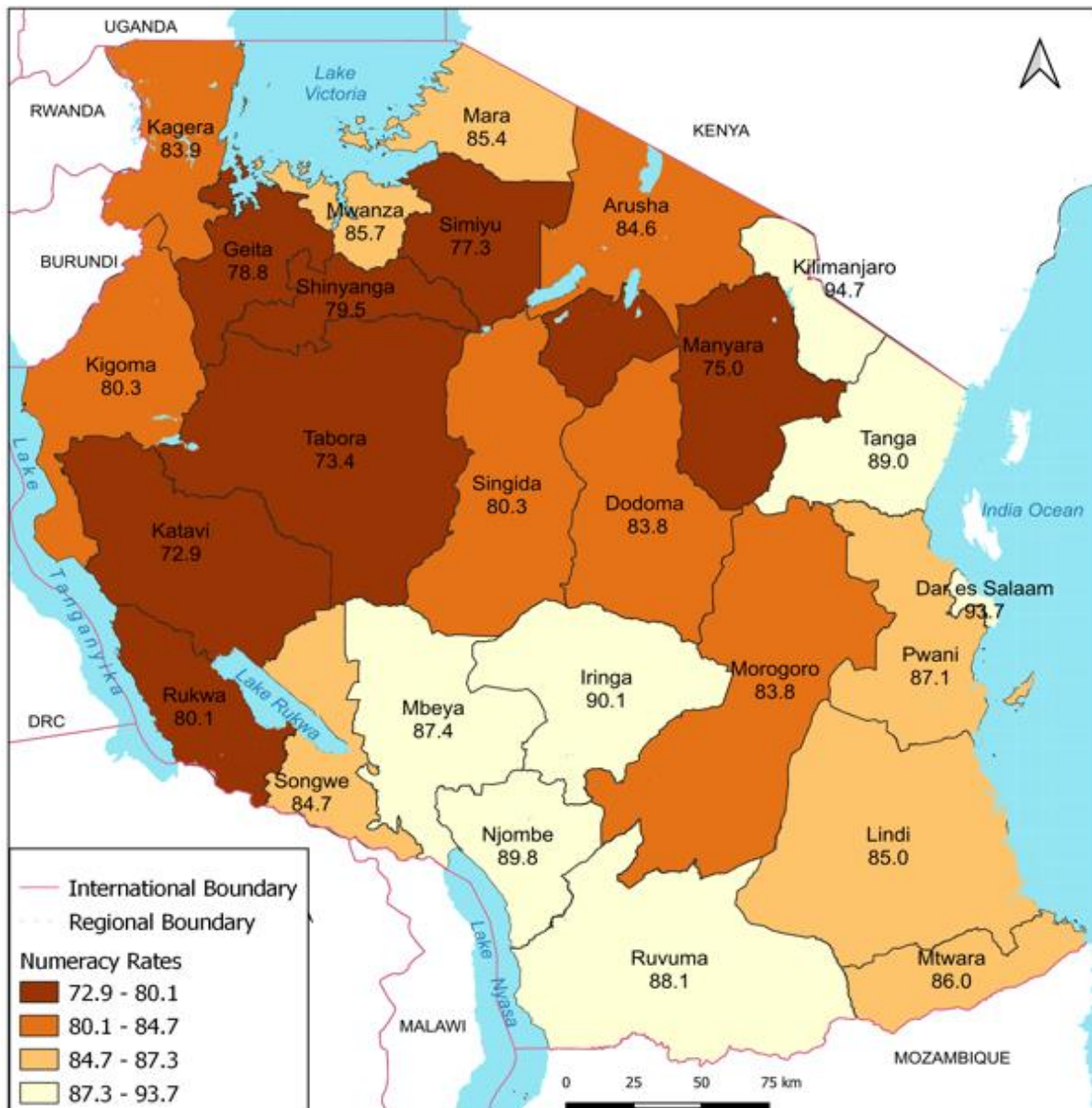
8.4 Education

This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorised or licensed educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the census. Informal training in particular skills, which is not part of the recognised educational structure was not considered as school attendance.

Results show that, out of 52.5 million persons aged four years and above, 38.2 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 31.2 percent are attending school, 10.4 percent have dropped out and 20.2 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (22.1%) compared with that of males (18.2%). Results further show that percentage of dropouts, is relatively higher (11.5%) among males than females (9.3%) (Figure 8.8).

Eighty three percent (82.9.0%) of the primary school population (age 7-13) are attending school and 13.5 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 64.4 percent are attending, 9.1 percent had never been to school, while 15.3 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (11.3%) than primary school (3.0%) (Table 8.12).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
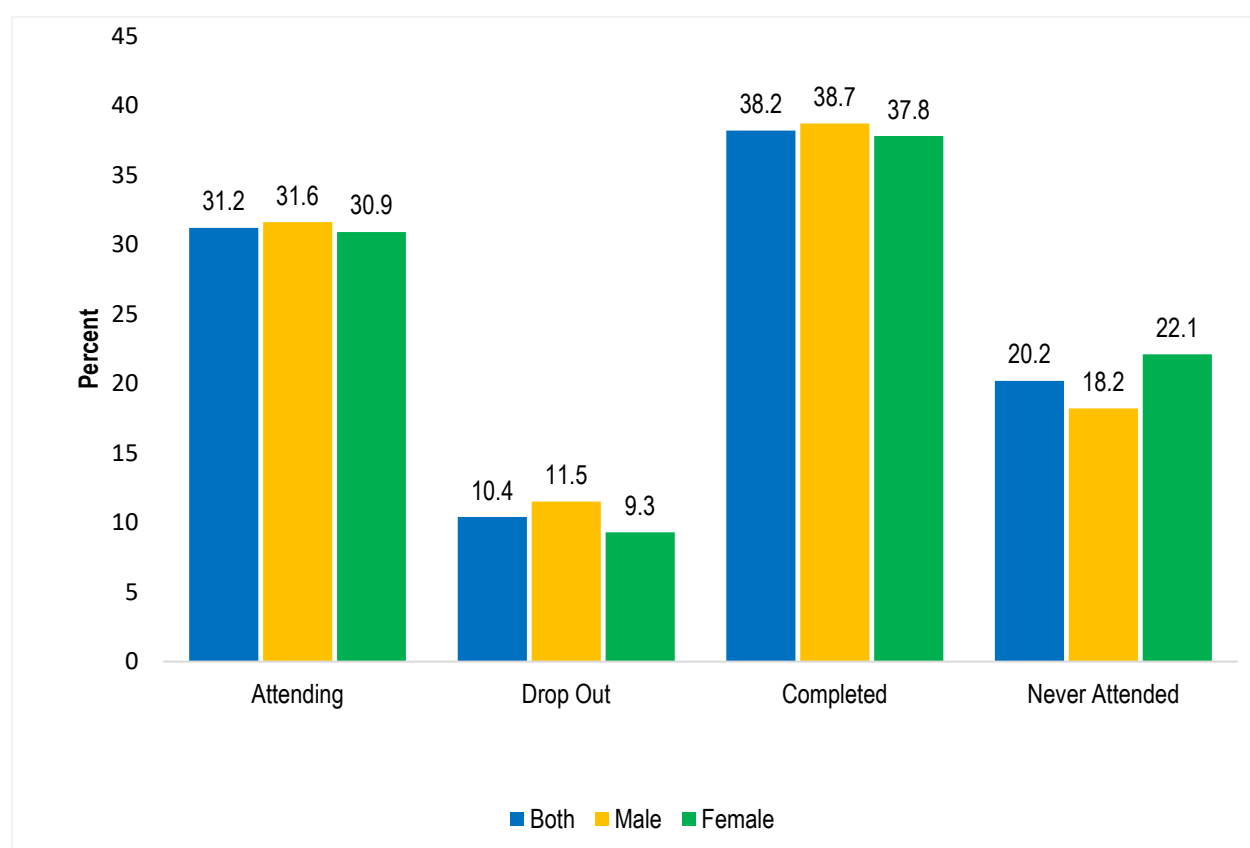
Table 8. 12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	52,523,787	31.2	10.4	38.2	20.2	25,488,276	31.6	11.5	38.7	18.2	27,035,511	30.9	9.3	37.8	22.1
4	1,879,871	21.8	0.1	0.1	78.0	935,609	20.5	0.1	0.1	79.3	944,262	23.1	0.1	0.1	76.7
5	1,787,956	43.0	0.2	0.1	56.7	904,033	40.8	0.2	0.2	58.8	883,923	45.2	0.1	0.1	54.5
6	1,730,731	62.3	0.3	0.2	37.3	861,598	59.8	0.3	0.2	39.7	869,133	64.7	0.2	0.2	34.9
4-6	3,667,827	32.1	0.1	0.1	67.6	1,839,642	30.5	0.1	0.1	69.2	1,828,185	33.8	0.1	0.1	66.0
7	1,759,985	75.4	0.5	0.2	23.9	886,667	73.2	0.6	0.2	26.0	873,318	77.7	0.4	0.2	21.7
8	1,718,817	82.1	0.9	0.2	16.7	847,416	80.3	1.1	0.3	18.3	871,401	83.9	0.7	0.2	15.1
9	1,657,248	85.5	1.6	0.3	12.6	802,863	84.1	1.8	0.3	13.8	854,385	86.9	1.3	0.3	11.5
10	1,623,772	85.3	2.7	0.4	11.7	833,113	83.2	3.3	0.4	13.1	790,659	87.5	2.0	0.3	10.2
11	1,390,579	87.1	3.7	0.5	8.8	699,024	85.0	4.7	0.5	9.8	691,555	89.2	2.7	0.4	7.7
12	1,763,620	83.8	5.4	1.1	9.7	889,704	81.2	6.7	1.2	10.9	873,916	86.4	4.0	1.0	8.6
13	1,430,075	81.9	6.9	2.2	9.0	716,047	79.1	8.7	2.2	10.0	714,028	84.7	5.1	2.3	7.9
7-13	11,344,096	82.9	3.0	0.7	13.5	5,674,834	80.7	3.7	0.7	14.9	5,669,262	85.0	2.2	0.7	12.1
14	1,558,167	75.6	8.6	6.3	9.4	781,722	72.4	10.9	6.0	10.6	776,445	78.9	6.3	6.6	8.2
15	1,234,835	69.1	10.1	12.0	8.8	623,284	66.2	12.6	11.5	9.8	611,551	72.0	7.5	12.6	7.8
16	1,247,927	60.7	12.2	18.4	8.7	619,941	58.6	14.6	17.6	9.2	627,986	62.8	9.7	19.2	8.2
17	1,254,091	49.5	14.9	26.4	9.2	633,959	49.0	17.1	24.6	9.3	620,132	50.1	12.7	28.3	9.0
14 - 17	5,295,020	64.4	11.3	15.3	9.1	2,658,906	62.1	13.6	14.4	9.8	2,636,114	66.7	8.9	16.1	8.3
18	1,283,023	31.9	17.7	38.5	11.9	622,321	34.7	19.7	34.7	11.0	660,702	29.3	15.9	42.0	12.7
19	1,063,623	22.1	18.9	48.1	10.9	501,046	26.0	20.7	43.2	10.0	562,577	18.7	17.3	52.3	11.7
18 - 19	2,346,646	27.5	18.3	42.8	11.4	1,123,367	30.8	20.1	38.5	10.5	1,223,279	24.4	16.6	46.8	12.2
20	1,271,602	13.3	19.4	53.2	14.0	583,317	16.5	21.7	49.4	12.5	688,285	10.6	17.6	56.5	15.3
21	868,363	12.0	19.3	58.2	10.5	406,768	14.5	21.7	54.1	9.8	461,595	9.9	17.2	61.9	11.0
22	1,360,958	8.0	19.9	60.4	11.7	618,362	10.2	22.6	56.4	10.7	742,596	6.2	17.6	63.8	12.5
23	973,051	6.3	18.3	65.4	10.0	447,878	8.2	21.1	61.3	9.3	525,173	4.7	15.8	68.9	10.6
24	906,230	4.5	17.4	67.9	10.1	417,913	6.0	20.1	64.6	9.3	488,317	3.2	15.1	70.8	10.9
20 - 24	5,380,204	9.0	19.0	60.5	11.5	2,474,238	11.3	21.6	56.6	10.5	2,905,966	7.1	16.8	63.9	12.3
25+	22,759,263	0.9	13.4	65.6	20.2	10,855,691	1.0	14.7	70.0	14.2	11,903,572	0.7	12.2	61.5	25.6

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is more than twice (26.1%) that of urban (9.2%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.4%) than in urban areas (8.5%). However, the proportion of those who completed school at any level is higher in urban areas (49.1%) than in rural areas (32.4%). (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
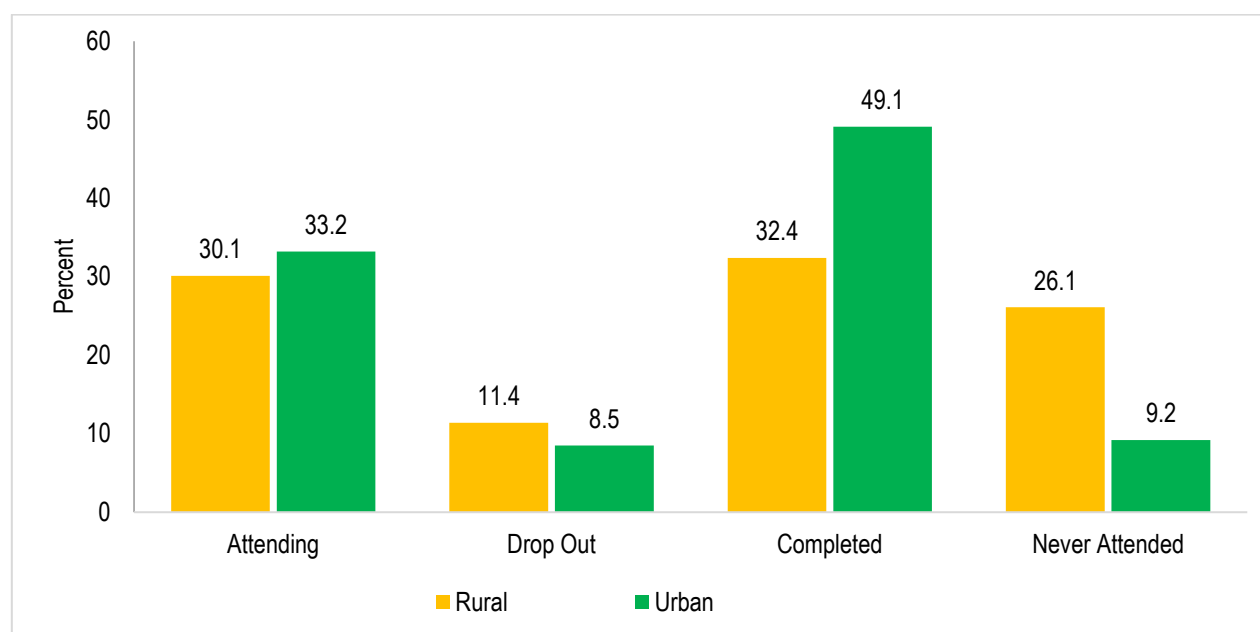
Table 8. 13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never
Total	34,134,803	30.1	11.4	32.4	26.1	16,710,302	30.3	13.0	33.2	23.6	17,424,501	30.0	9.9	31.6	28.5
4	1,326,798	13.0	0.1	0.1	86.9	660,003	11.9	0.1	0.1	87.9	666,795	14.0	0.1	0.1	85.8
5	1,267,143	32.5	0.2	0.1	67.2	642,049	30.4	0.2	0.1	69.3	625,094	34.7	0.2	0.1	65.0
6	1,236,782	53.5	0.3	0.1	46.0	617,755	50.8	0.4	0.1	48.7	619,027	56.2	0.3	0.1	43.3
5-6	2,593,941	22.5	0.1	0.1	77.3	1,302,052	21.0	0.2	0.1	78.7	1,291,889	24.0	0.1	0.1	75.8
7	1,246,010	68.8	0.6	0.2	30.4	629,981	66.1	0.7	0.2	33.0	616,029	71.5	0.5	0.2	27.8
8	1,196,906	76.8	1.1	0.2	21.9	592,050	74.5	1.3	0.2	24.0	604,856	79.0	0.9	0.2	19.9
9	1,165,182	81.4	1.9	0.3	16.4	566,917	79.6	2.3	0.3	17.9	598,265	83.1	1.6	0.3	15.0
10	1,156,860	81.3	3.3	0.3	15.1	599,646	78.8	4.1	0.4	16.8	557,214	84.0	2.5	0.3	13.3
11	978,629	83.7	4.6	0.4	11.4	497,341	81.1	5.8	0.4	12.6	481,288	86.3	3.3	0.3	10.1
12	1,259,034	80.1	6.5	1.0	12.4	643,551	76.9	8.2	1.1	13.8	615,483	83.4	4.7	0.9	11.1
13	1,003,115	78.1	8.3	2.1	11.5	511,751	74.5	10.5	2.2	12.8	491,364	81.9	6.0	1.9	10.2
7-13	8,005,736	78.4	3.6	0.6	17.4	4,041,237	75.8	4.6	0.7	19.0	3,964,499	81.1	2.7	0.5	15.7
14	1,092,237	71.8	10.1	6.0	12.0	562,294	67.5	12.9	6.2	13.5	529,943	76.4	7.2	5.8	10.5
15	836,543	64.7	11.9	11.9	11.5	438,587	60.5	14.9	12.0	12.6	397,956	69.3	8.6	11.7	10.4
16	822,344	55.6	14.2	18.6	11.6	426,703	52.2	17.2	18.8	11.9	395,641	59.3	10.9	18.5	11.2
17	799,292	44.3	17.2	26.0	12.6	422,103	42.6	19.7	25.2	12.5	377,189	46.1	14.3	26.9	12.7
14 - 17	3,550,416	60.2	13.1	14.8	11.9	1,849,687	56.6	15.9	14.8	12.7	1,700,729	64.1	10.0	14.8	11.1
18	816,238	27.8	20.2	35.6	16.4	408,055	29.9	22.5	32.9	14.7	408,183	25.6	18.0	38.3	18.1
19	651,812	18.4	21.8	44.3	15.4	316,165	22.0	24.0	40.2	13.7	335,647	15.0	19.8	48.2	17.0
18 - 19	1,468,050	23.6	21.0	39.5	16.0	724,220	26.5	23.1	36.1	14.3	743,830	20.8	18.8	42.8	17.6
20	784,486	9.9	22.3	48.0	19.8	365,348	13.1	25.0	44.6	17.3	419,138	7.1	19.8	51.1	22.0
21	511,149	7.9	22.9	54.0	15.2	243,781	10.2	26.1	49.7	14.0	267,368	5.7	20.0	58.0	16.4
22	804,638	4.9	22.9	55.4	16.8	369,578	6.7	26.7	51.4	15.2	435,060	3.4	19.7	58.8	18.1
23	550,020	3.7	21.3	60.0	15.0	257,517	5.0	25.3	56.0	13.7	292,503	2.6	17.8	63.4	16.2
24	511,534	2.7	20.3	61.7	15.4	240,123	3.6	24.0	58.6	13.8	271,411	1.9	16.9	64.5	16.7
20 - 24	3,161,827	6.1	22.0	55.2	16.7	1,476,347	8.1	25.5	51.4	15.0	1,685,480	4.3	19.0	58.5	18.2
25+	14,118,051	0.7	15.0	57.8	26.6	6,699,004	0.8	17.0	63.0	19.2	7,419,047	0.5	13.2	53.0	33.2

Table 8. 14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never
Total	18,388,984	33.2	8.5	49.1	9.2	8,777,974	34.0	8.8	49.2	8.0	9,611,010	32.4	8.3	48.9	10.4
4	553,073	43.1	0.1	0.1	56.7	275,606	41.3	0.1	0.1	58.5	277,467	44.9	0.1	0.1	54.9
5	520,813	68.5	0.1	0.2	31.1	261,984	66.5	0.1	0.2	33.1	258,829	70.6	0.1	0.2	29.1
6	493,949	84.1	0.2	0.3	15.4	243,843	82.6	0.2	0.3	16.9	250,106	85.6	0.1	0.3	14.0
5-6	1,073,886	55.4	0.1	0.2	44.3	537,590	53.6	0.1	0.2	46.2	536,296	57.3	0.1	0.2	42.4
7	513,975	91.4	0.3	0.3	8.0	256,686	90.4	0.3	0.4	8.9	257,289	92.4	0.2	0.3	7.0
8	521,911	94.5	0.4	0.4	4.8	255,366	93.9	0.4	0.4	5.3	266,545	95.1	0.3	0.4	4.3
9	492,066	95.2	0.7	0.5	3.6	235,946	94.8	0.8	0.4	4.0	256,120	95.6	0.6	0.5	3.3
10	466,912	95.2	1.1	0.5	3.2	233,467	94.5	1.4	0.6	3.6	233,445	95.9	0.8	0.5	2.8
11	411,950	95.1	1.6	0.6	2.6	201,683	94.5	2.0	0.6	2.9	210,267	95.8	1.3	0.6	2.3
12	504,586	93.0	2.6	1.4	3.0	246,153	92.5	3.0	1.3	3.2	258,433	93.5	2.3	1.4	2.8
13	426,960	90.7	3.6	2.7	3.0	204,296	90.6	4.2	2.2	3.0	222,664	90.9	3.1	3.1	2.9
7-13	3,338,360	93.6	1.4	0.9	4.1	1,633,597	93.0	1.6	0.8	4.6	1,704,763	94.2	1.2	0.9	3.7
14	465,930	84.6	5.0	7.0	3.4	219,428	85.2	5.7	5.7	3.4	246,502	84.1	4.4	8.2	3.3
15	398,292	78.3	6.2	12.4	3.1	184,697	79.7	7.1	10.1	3.2	213,595	77.1	5.5	14.3	3.1
16	425,583	70.5	8.3	18.0	3.2	193,238	72.7	9.0	15.1	3.1	232,345	68.7	7.7	20.4	3.2
17	454,799	58.7	10.9	27.2	3.2	211,856	61.7	11.7	23.4	3.1	242,943	56.2	10.2	30.5	3.2
14 - 17	1,744,604	73.0	7.6	16.2	3.2	809,219	74.8	8.4	13.6	3.2	935,385	71.4	7.0	18.4	3.2
18	466,785	39.2	13.4	43.4	4.0	214,266	43.8	14.3	38.0	3.9	252,519	35.3	12.6	48.0	4.0
19	411,811	28.1	14.3	53.9	3.7	184,881	32.9	15.2	48.4	3.6	226,930	24.2	13.6	58.4	3.8
18 - 19	878,596	34.0	13.8	48.4	3.8	399,147	38.7	14.7	42.8	3.7	479,449	30.1	13.1	52.9	3.9
20	487,116	18.8	14.9	61.6	4.7	217,969	22.1	16.0	57.4	4.5	269,147	16.1	14.1	65.0	4.9
21	357,214	18.0	14.1	64.2	3.6	162,987	20.8	15.0	60.6	3.5	194,227	15.7	13.3	67.3	3.7
22	556,320	12.5	15.5	67.7	4.3	248,784	15.5	16.6	63.9	4.0	307,536	10.1	14.6	70.8	4.5
23	423,031	9.7	14.3	72.5	3.5	190,361	12.5	15.6	68.5	3.4	232,670	7.5	13.3	75.7	3.5
24	394,696	6.9	13.7	76.0	3.4	177,790	9.2	14.8	72.7	3.3	216,906	5.0	12.8	78.7	3.5
20 - 24	2,218,377	13.2	14.6	68.2	4.0	997,891	16.1	15.7	64.4	3.8	1,220,486	10.9	13.7	71.3	4.1
25+	8,641,212	1.2	10.9	78.3	9.7	4,156,687	1.4	11.1	81.3	6.2	4,484,525	0.9	10.7	75.5	12.9

Tabora Region has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (37.2%) and Dar es Salaam has the lowest (4.6%) (Figure 8.10). With regard to sex differentials, the percentage of females who had never attended schools is higher than that of males in all regions for both rural and urban areas.

Geita is the region with the highest dropout rate (14.3%) while Arusha has the lowest rate (6.5%) in Tanzania Mainland. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all regions (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
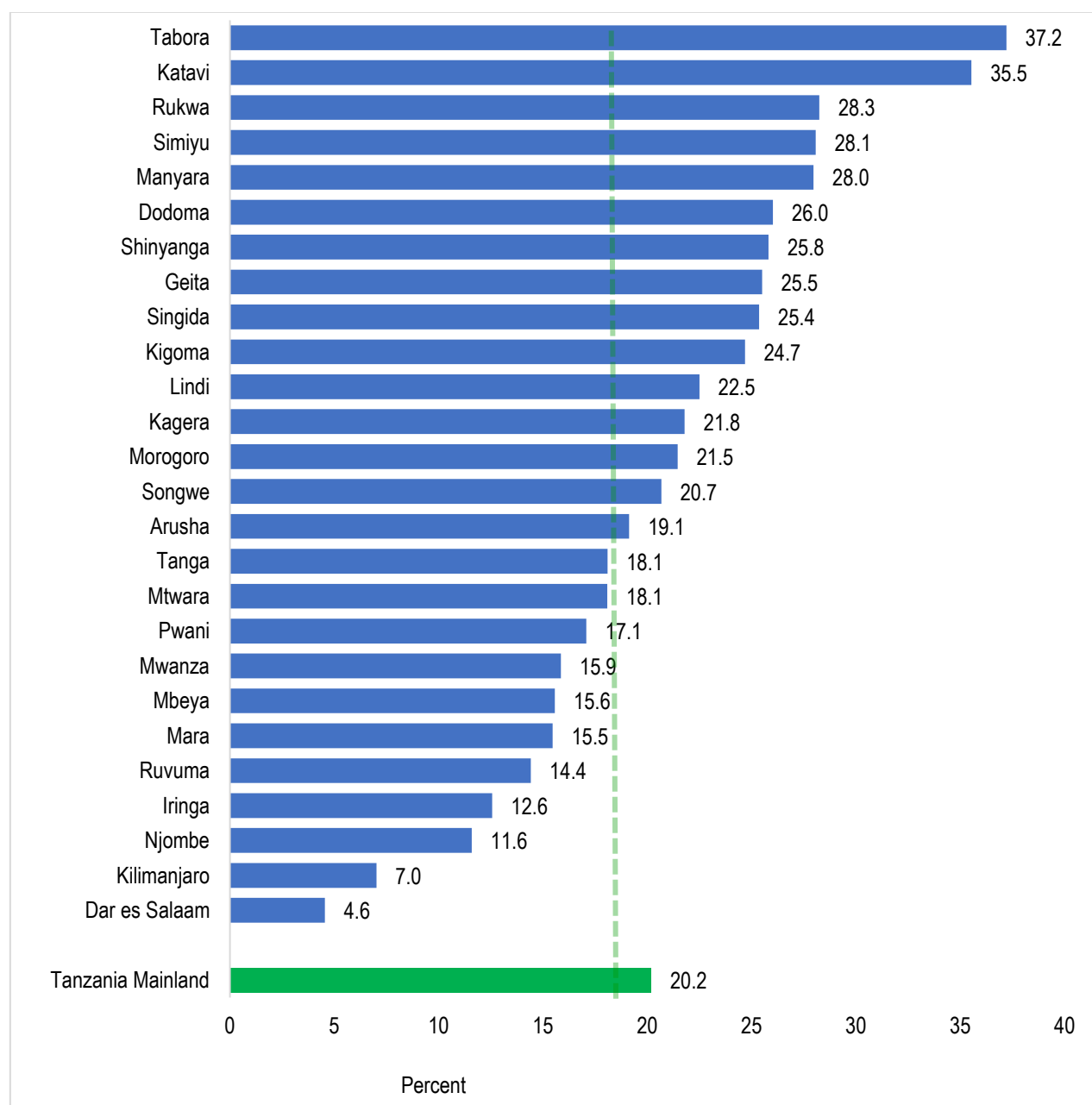
Table 8. 15: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Tanzania Mainland	**52,523,787**	**31.2**	**10.4**	**38.2**	**20.2**	**25,488,276**	**31.6**	**11.5**	**38.7**	**18.2**	**27,035,511**	**30.9**	**9.3**	**37.8**	**22.1**
Rural	34,134,803	30.1	11.4	32.4	26.1	16,710,302	30.3	13.0	33.2	23.6	17,424,501	30.0	9.9	31.6	28.5
Urban	18,388,984	33.2	8.5	49.1	9.2	8,777,974	34.0	8.8	49.2	8.0	9,611,010	32.4	8.3	48.9	10.4
Dodoma	2,719,645	28.8	10.5	34.6	26.0	1,330,103	28.2	12.4	35.1	24.3	1,389,542	29.4	8.7	34.2	27.7
Arusha	2,072,590	33.0	6.5	41.4	19.1	983,926	34.4	7.3	41.7	16.6	1,088,664	31.8	5.8	41.0	21.4
Kilimanjaro	1,683,481	33.8	8.3	50.9	7.0	817,427	34.7	8.6	50.9	5.9	866,054	32.9	8.1	50.9	8.1
Tanga	2,319,362	32.6	10.7	38.6	18.1	1,127,431	33.3	11.8	39.3	15.6	1,191,931	32.0	9.6	38.0	20.4
Morogoro	2,835,569	28.8	9.0	40.8	21.5	1,399,490	28.7	9.9	41.9	19.5	1,436,079	28.8	8.2	39.7	23.4
Pwani	1,812,420	30.3	8.5	44.1	17.1	892,324	30.5	9.8	45.2	14.5	920,096	30.1	7.4	43.0	19.6
Dar es Salaam	4,882,714	30.8	7.7	56.9	4.6	2,349,257	31.7	7.8	56.7	3.8	2,533,457	30.1	7.7	57.0	5.2
Lindi	1,074,341	25.1	13.5	38.9	22.5	522,848	25.2	15.6	40.1	19.1	551,493	25.0	11.5	37.8	25.7
Mtwara	1,476,597	27.2	12.7	42.0	18.1	698,330	28.2	14.5	42.6	14.8	778,267	26.4	11.1	41.4	21.1
Ruvuma	1,640,028	30.2	9.4	46.0	14.4	798,976	30.3	9.9	46.6	13.2	841,052	30.0	9.0	45.4	15.6
Iringa	1,067,392	35.0	7.5	44.9	12.6	511,830	35.6	8.4	46.0	10.1	555,562	34.6	6.6	44.0	14.8
Mbeya	2,068,479	31.8	9.5	43.2	15.6	987,639	32.5	10.2	43.4	13.9	1,080,840	31.1	8.8	42.9	17.1
Singida	1,740,551	31.0	8.8	34.9	25.4	862,197	30.5	10.6	35.6	23.3	878,354	31.4	7.0	34.2	27.4
Tabora	2,906,329	24.8	11.4	26.6	37.2	1,419,783	24.6	12.9	27.5	35.0	1,486,546	24.9	9.9	25.8	39.3
Rukwa	1,319,246	29.4	14.1	28.2	28.3	634,664	29.4	15.1	29.8	25.7	684,582	29.4	13.1	26.8	30.6
Kigoma	2,117,452	34.0	13.8	27.5	24.7	1,010,431	35.7	15.2	27.5	21.6	1,107,021	32.5	12.5	27.5	27.5
Shinyanga	1,940,303	29.3	11.5	33.4	25.8	952,793	28.6	13.1	34.3	24.0	987,510	30.0	10.0	32.4	27.6
Kagera	2,598,342	33.2	12.0	33.0	21.8	1,265,138	33.6	13.4	33.1	19.8	1,333,204	32.7	10.7	32.9	23.6
Mwanza	3,227,021	36.2	11.3	36.6	15.9	1,565,936	36.8	12.3	36.4	14.5	1,661,085	35.6	10.5	36.8	17.1
Mara	2,060,759	39.0	8.9	36.6	15.5	985,175	41.3	9.3	36.2	13.2	1,075,584	36.9	8.5	37.0	17.6
Manyara	1,642,728	29.6	8.5	33.9	28.0	829,445	28.8	10.5	35.1	25.5	813,283	30.5	6.4	32.7	30.5
Njombe	799,468	33.9	7.7	46.8	11.6	376,002	34.9	8.7	47.1	9.3	423,466	33.1	6.8	46.5	13.6
Katavi	979,561	25.3	13.8	25.4	35.5	483,903	25.0	15.2	26.8	33.0	495,658	25.6	12.4	24.0	38.0
Simiyu	1,822,306	31.4	11.4	29.2	28.1	875,595	31.2	13.5	29.2	26.1	946,711	31.6	9.4	29.2	29.9
Geita	2,548,891	32.7	14.3	27.5	25.5	1,251,015	32.9	15.6	28.5	23.0	1,297,876	32.6	13.0	26.5	27.9
Songwe	1,168,212	30.1	11.7	37.6	20.7	556,618	30.3	13.0	38.6	18.2	611,594	29.8	10.5	36.6	23.0

Table 8. 16: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania Mainland Rural, 2022 PHC

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Tanzania Mainland	**34,134,803**	**30.1**	**11.4**	**32.4**	**26.1**	**16,710,302**	**30.3**	**13.0**	**33.2**	**23.6**	**17,424,501**	**30.0**	**9.9**	**31.6**	**28.5**
Dodoma	1,747,769	27.3	11.4	28.1	33.2	858,213	26.4	13.9	28.4	31.3	889,556	28.2	9.1	27.8	34.9
Arusha	1,224,972	31.9	6.6	32.2	29.2	583,426	33.3	7.9	33.5	25.3	641,546	30.7	5.5	31.1	32.8
Kilimanjaro	1,283,729	34.1	8.6	49.4	7.9	625,274	35.0	8.9	49.6	6.5	658,455	33.1	8.4	49.3	9.1
Tanga	1,708,088	32.2	11.4	34.6	21.8	832,328	32.8	12.8	35.6	18.9	875,760	31.6	10.1	33.6	24.6
Morogoro	1,715,442	26.6	9.9	35.1	28.4	859,143	26.3	11.1	36.7	25.9	856,299	27.0	8.6	33.5	30.9
Pwani	1,063,156	28.9	9.3	40.1	21.7	536,575	28.7	10.9	42.1	18.4	526,581	29.0	7.7	38.2	25.1
Dar es Salaam	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Lindi	850,835	24.2	14.1	37.5	24.2	416,499	24.2	16.4	38.8	20.6	434,336	24.1	11.9	36.3	27.7
Mtwara	1,125,187	26.5	13.8	39.6	20.1	533,354	27.5	15.8	40.2	16.5	591,833	25.7	11.9	39.0	23.4
Ruvuma	1,260,326	29.0	10.1	44.4	16.4	621,246	29.0	10.7	45.4	14.9	639,080	29.0	9.6	43.4	17.9
Iringa	747,958	35.0	8.0	41.3	15.7	360,849	35.4	9.3	42.8	12.6	387,109	34.7	6.7	40.0	18.5
Mbeya	1,245,767	30.0	10.2	38.6	21.2	600,647	30.6	11.4	39.2	18.9	645,120	29.6	9.1	38.0	23.3
Singida	1,455,173	30.2	9.1	32.4	28.3	724,789	29.7	11.0	33.3	26.0	730,384	30.8	7.1	31.6	30.5
Tabora	2,460,077	23.4	11.8	23.4	41.4	1,207,118	23.1	13.5	24.4	38.9	1,252,959	23.6	10.1	22.6	43.8
Rukwa	1,045,382	28.0	14.6	26.1	31.2	506,218	27.8	15.9	27.8	28.5	539,164	28.2	13.5	24.5	33.8
Kigoma	1,587,745	32.5	14.5	25.0	28.0	762,503	34.0	16.1	25.2	24.7	825,242	31.2	13.0	24.8	31.0
Shinyanga	1,312,132	28.4	12.1	28.8	30.8	649,753	27.4	14.1	29.8	28.6	662,379	29.3	10.1	27.7	32.9
Kagera	2,303,451	33.0	12.6	31.1	23.4	1,126,041	33.3	14.1	31.4	21.2	1,177,410	32.6	11.1	30.8	25.4
Mwanza	1,933,568	35.5	13.1	30.6	20.8	959,651	35.4	14.7	30.9	19.0	973,917	35.5	11.6	30.4	22.6
Mara	1,415,784	38.7	9.7	34.3	17.3	683,305	41.0	10.3	34.0	14.8	732,479	36.6	9.2	34.5	19.7
Manyara	1,383,583	28.9	8.6	31.5	31.1	700,717	28.0	10.8	32.9	28.3	682,866	29.8	6.3	30.0	33.9
Njombe	564,308	33.5	8.1	44.7	13.7	268,193	34.2	9.4	45.5	10.9	296,115	32.9	6.9	43.9	16.3
Katavi	747,038	23.1	14.1	21.7	41.1	371,419	22.7	15.9	23.2	38.3	375,619	23.5	12.3	20.3	43.9
Simiyu	1,459,008	30.8	11.8	26.9	30.5	695,345	30.7	14.2	26.5	28.6	763,663	30.9	9.6	27.4	32.1
Geita	1,658,752	31.8	15.2	23.4	29.7	827,125	31.6	16.9	24.6	26.9	831,627	32.0	13.4	22.2	32.4
Songwe	835,573	28.3	12.4	33.7	25.6	400,571	28.4	14.1	35.1	22.5	435,002	28.3	10.8	32.4	28.5

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Region; Tanzania Mainland Urban, 2022 PHC

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Tanzania Mainland	**18,388,984**	**33.2**	**8.5**	**49.1**	**9.2**	**8,777,974**	**34.0**	**8.8**	**49.2**	**8.0**	**9,611,010**	**32.4**	**8.3**	**48.9**	**10.4**
Dodoma	971,876	31.6	8.9	46.3	13.2	471,890	31.6	9.7	47.2	11.5	499,986	31.6	8.0	45.5	14.8
Arusha	847,618	34.6	6.3	54.6	4.6	400,500	35.8	6.4	53.7	4.0	447,118	33.4	6.2	55.3	5.0
Kilimanjaro	399,752	32.8	7.3	55.6	4.3	192,153	33.4	7.5	55.1	4.0	207,599	32.1	7.1	56.1	4.7
Tanga	611,274	33.8	8.6	49.9	7.7	295,103	34.7	8.9	49.9	6.5	316,171	33.0	8.2	50.0	8.8
Morogoro	1,120,127	32.0	7.7	49.4	10.8	540,347	32.6	8.0	50.1	9.3	579,780	31.4	7.5	48.8	12.2
Pwani	749,264	32.3	7.5	49.7	10.5	355,749	33.2	8.1	50.0	8.7	393,515	31.5	7.0	49.4	12.2
Dar Es Salaam	4,882,714	30.8	7.7	56.9	4.6	2,349,257	31.7	7.8	56.7	3.8	2,533,457	30.1	7.7	57.0	5.2
Lindi	223,506	28.5	11.3	44.2	16.0	106,349	29.0	12.6	44.9	13.5	117,157	28.1	10.0	43.6	18.3
Mtwara	351,410	29.4	9.4	49.6	11.6	164,976	30.3	10.3	50.2	9.3	186,434	28.7	8.6	49.1	13.7
Ruvuma	379,702	33.9	7.0	51.4	7.7	177,730	35.0	7.0	50.9	7.2	201,972	33.0	7.1	51.8	8.2
Iringa	319,434	35.0	6.3	53.4	5.3	150,981	36.1	6.3	53.5	4.1	168,453	34.1	6.3	53.3	6.3
Mbeya	822,712	34.4	8.4	50.1	7.1	386,992	35.5	8.5	50.0	6.1	435,720	33.5	8.4	50.2	7.9
Singida	285,378	34.6	7.5	47.4	10.5	137,408	34.7	8.3	47.8	9.1	147,970	34.5	6.7	47.0	11.8
Tabora	446,252	32.5	9.1	44.2	14.1	212,665	33.0	9.4	45.1	12.6	233,587	32.1	8.8	43.4	15.6
Rukwa	273,864	34.8	11.9	36.5	16.9	128,446	35.8	12.0	37.5	14.7	145,418	33.9	11.8	35.5	18.8
Kigoma	529,707	38.4	11.9	34.9	14.8	247,928	40.8	12.6	34.7	11.9	281,779	36.3	11.3	35.1	17.3
Shinyanga	628,171	31.2	10.4	42.9	15.5	303,040	31.2	11.0	43.9	14.0	325,131	31.3	9.8	42.0	16.9
Kagera	294,891	34.8	7.7	48.1	9.4	139,097	36.0	7.8	47.4	8.7	155,794	33.6	7.6	48.7	10.1
Mwanza	1,293,453	37.3	8.7	45.5	8.5	606,285	39.0	8.5	45.1	7.4	687,168	35.8	8.9	45.9	9.5
Mara	644,975	39.7	7.2	41.8	11.4	301,870	42.1	7.2	41.2	9.4	343,105	37.5	7.1	42.2	13.1
Manyara	259,145	33.6	7.9	47.1	11.4	128,728	33.1	9.1	47.4	10.5	130,417	34.2	6.6	46.9	12.3
Njombe	235,160	34.8	6.7	51.9	6.5	107,809	36.5	6.9	51.1	5.5	127,351	33.5	6.5	52.6	7.4
Katavi	232,523	32.3	12.9	37.1	17.6	112,484	32.7	13.0	38.6	15.6	120,039	31.9	12.8	35.8	19.5
Simiyu	363,298	33.7	9.6	38.2	18.5	180,250	33.1	10.8	39.7	16.5	183,048	34.2	8.4	36.8	20.6
Geita	890,139	34.6	12.5	35.1	17.8	423,890	35.4	12.9	36.2	15.6	466,249	33.8	12.2	34.2	19.8
Songwe	332,639	34.5	10.0	47.2	8.3	156,047	35.3	10.1	47.4	7.1	176,592	33.7	9.9	47.1	9.4

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 48.7 percent completed, 37.2 percent are still attending and 14.1 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 48.7 percent completed, 36.0 percent are still attending and 15.2 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 71.6 percent completed, 27.3 percent are still attending and 1.0 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. The percentages of persons who completed primary, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level), training after primary and secondary are higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	1,758,213	95.8	3.3	0.9	871,257	95.3	3.6	1.1	886,956	96.3	3.0	0.8
Primary School	29,457,349	37.2	14.1	48.7	14,516,040	36.9	15.7	47.4	14,941,309	37.5	12.5	50.0
Training After Primary	61,097	-	2.7	97.3	38,348	-	2.6	97.4	22,749	-	3.1	96.9
Pre-Form One	6,695	-	32.5	67.5	3,812	-	32.1	67.9	2,883	-	33.1	66.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	7,839,404	36.0	15.2	48.7	3,827,450	35.3	15.7	49.0	4,011,954	36.7	14.8	48.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	583,757	54.0	3.4	42.6	351,152	50.0	3.6	46.3	232,605	60.0	3.1	36.9
Training After Secondary Education	251,240	-	1.8	98.2	130,139	-	1.8	98.2	121,101	-	1.9	98.1
University and Other Related	1,850,274	27.3	1.0	71.6	1,045,701	26.2	1.0	72.8	804,573	28.8	1.1	70.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	672	-	48.1	51.9	407	-	44.5	55.5	265	-	53.6	46.4

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanzania Rural, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	987,320	94.2	4.9	0.9	483,858	93.3	5.5	1.2	503,462	95.0	4.3	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	19,703,136	37.5	16.1	46.3	9,910,518	36.5	18.1	45.4	9,792,618	38.6	14.2	47.3
Training After Primary	29,928	-	2.9	97.1	19,748	-	2.7	97.3	10,180	-	3.2	96.8
Pre-Form One	3,113	-	42.6	57.4	1,837	-	41.2	58.8	1,276	-	44.6	55.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3,626,658	44.0	17.6	38.4	1,814,799	42.6	18.6	38.8	1,811,859	45.4	16.7	38.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	220,194	60.3	3.6	36.1	141,806	57.3	3.7	39.0	78,388	65.6	3.4	31.0
Training After Secondary Education	94,198	-	1.6	98.4	53,308	-	1.6	98.4	40,890	-	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	525,719	37.9	0.9	61.2	318,656	34.9	0.9	64.2	207,063	42.5	0.8	56.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	206	-	46.6	53.4	123	-	44.7	55.3	83	-	49.4	50.6

Table 8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanzania Urban, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	770,893	97.9	1.2	0.9	387,399	97.8	1.2	1.0	383,494	98.0	1.2	0.8
Primary School (1 - 8)	9,754,213	36.5	9.9	53.6	4,605,522	37.7	10.5	51.8	5,148,691	35.4	9.4	55.2
Training After Primary	31,169	-	2.6	97.4	18,600	-	2.4	97.6	12,569	-	2.9	97.1
Pre-Form One	3,582	-	23.8	76.2	1,975	-	23.7	76.3	1,607	-	23.9	76.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	4,212,746	29.2	13.2	57.6	2,012,651	28.7	13.1	58.2	2,200,095	29.6	13.2	57.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	363,563	50.2	3.3	46.5	209,346	45.1	3.6	51.3	154,217	57.2	3.0	39.8
Training After Secondary Education	157,042	-	2.0	98.0	76,831	-	1.9	98.1	80,211	-	2.0	98.0
University and Other Related	1,324,555	23.2	1.1	75.7	727,045	22.4	1.1	76.5	597,510	24.1	1.1	74.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	466	-	48.7	51.3	284	-	44.4	55.6	182	-	55.5	44.5

Note: "-" Note Available

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Net Enrolment Rate

Enrolment rates depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 7-13 years 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 aged 7-13 years.

Results show that, the NER for primary schools is 82.9 percent. It is higher for females (85.0%) than males (80.7%) and it is higher in urban areas (93.6%) compared with rural areas (78.4%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8. 21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**82.9**	**80.7**	**85.0**	**78.4**	**75.8**	**81.1**	**93.6**	**93.0**	**94.2**
Dodoma	77.4	73.3	81.6	71.7	66.7	76.8	91.3	89.8	92.7
Arusha	85.0	84.2	85.9	78.8	77.8	79.8	97.4	97.4	97.4
Kilimanjaro	96.4	96.0	96.8	96.2	95.7	96.6	97.3	97.1	97.4
Tanga	86.2	84.3	88.1	83.7	81.5	85.9	95.2	94.5	95.9
Morogoro	81.9	79.9	83.9	75.7	73.2	78.3	93.2	92.5	93.9
Pwani	89.8	88.3	91.2	86.5	84.6	88.5	94.8	94.2	95.4
Dar es Salaam	96.8	96.8	96.8	-	-	-	96.8	96.8	96.8
Lindi	83.1	80.0	86.3	81.2	77.9	84.6	91.1	89.2	92.9
Mtwara	89.8	87.4	92.1	88.6	85.9	91.3	94.0	92.9	95.1
Ruvuma	88.1	86.3	89.9	86.3	84.2	88.4	94.7	94.2	95.2
Iringa	94.1	92.6	95.5	93.0	91.0	94.9	97.3	97.2	97.4
Mbeya	85.8	84.4	87.1	80.8	79.0	82.7	94.6	94.6	94.7
Singida	78.3	75.6	81.1	75.8	73.0	78.7	94.4	93.1	95.7
Tabora	63.4	60.2	66.6	59.8	56.6	63.2	89.0	87.5	90.4
Rukwa	72.1	69.1	75.1	69.1	65.7	72.4	85.5	84.6	86.4
Kigoma	81.6	79.8	83.4	78.7	76.7	80.6	91.6	90.6	92.7
Shinyanga	77.5	73.7	81.3	73.4	69.0	77.9	88.1	86.2	89.9
Kagera	83.5	82.1	85.0	82.6	80.9	84.2	93.3	93.5	93.1
Mwanza	89.1	86.9	91.3	86.0	82.9	89.2	94.9	94.7	95.2

Region	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mara	91.2	90.0	92.4	90.0	88.6	91.4	94.2	93.5	94.9
Manyara	78.5	76.3	80.9	76.3	73.9	78.7	93.2	92.2	94.2
Njombe	95.5	94.3	96.7	95.1	93.6	96.6	96.6	96.3	96.8
Katavi	64.6	62.2	67.0	59.1	56.4	61.8	85.5	84.8	86.2
Simiyu	76.0	71.8	80.2	73.9	69.4	78.4	86.6	84.1	89.0
Geita	80.3	77.9	82.8	76.9	73.9	80.0	87.7	86.7	88.6
Songwe	81.0	78.5	83.5	76.6	73.6	79.7	93.9	93.6	94.3

NER in primary schools varies across regions ranging from 63.4 in Tabora to 96.8 percent in Dar es Salaam region. Fourteen regions have NER above the national average of 82.9 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
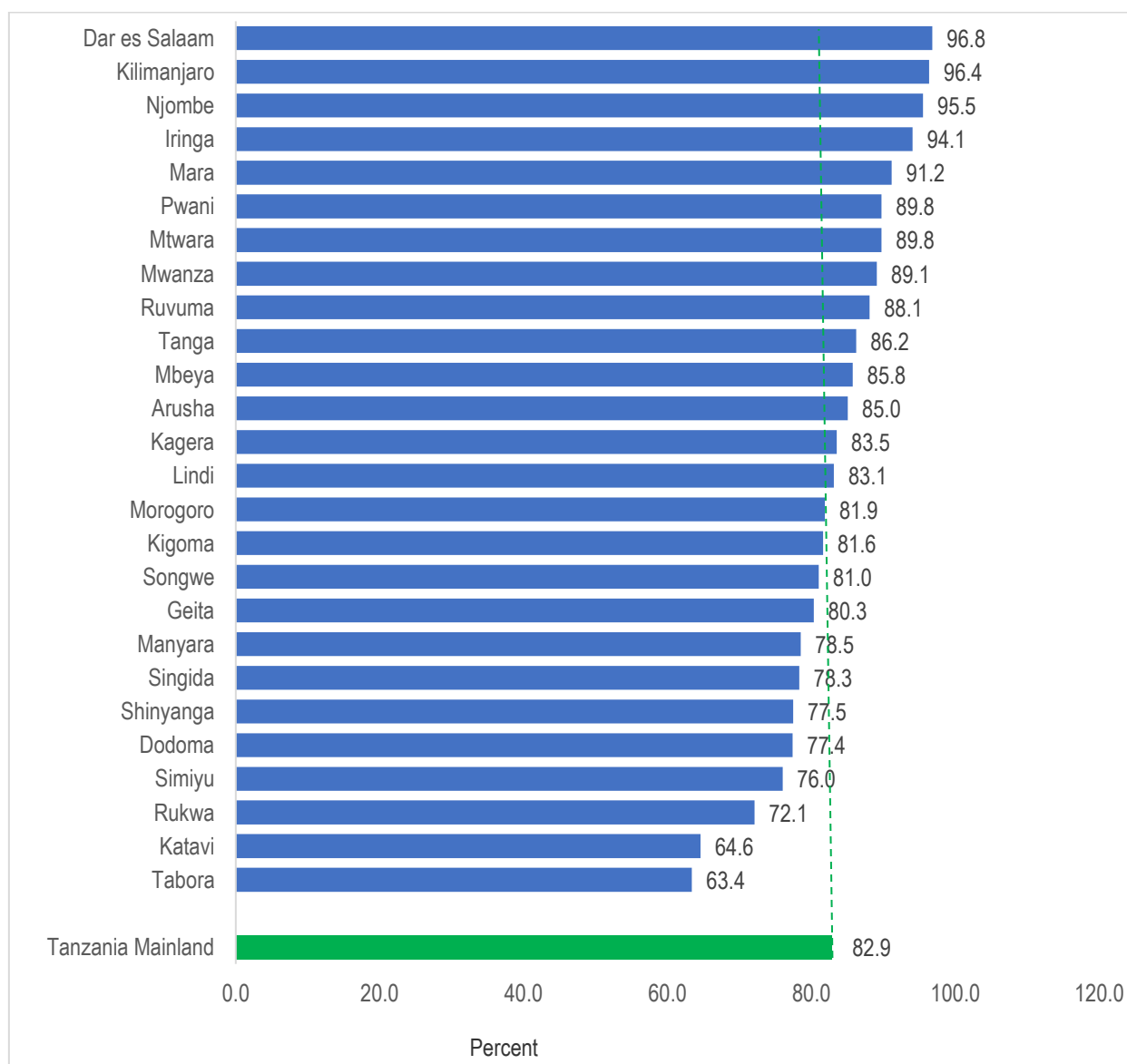
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates between 2002 and 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 69.0 percent in 2002 to 82.9 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 69.8% to 85.0%) compared with males (from 68.3 to 80.7%) as shown in Figure 8.12. However, more effort is needed to meet the target of 100 percent for NER by 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan.

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
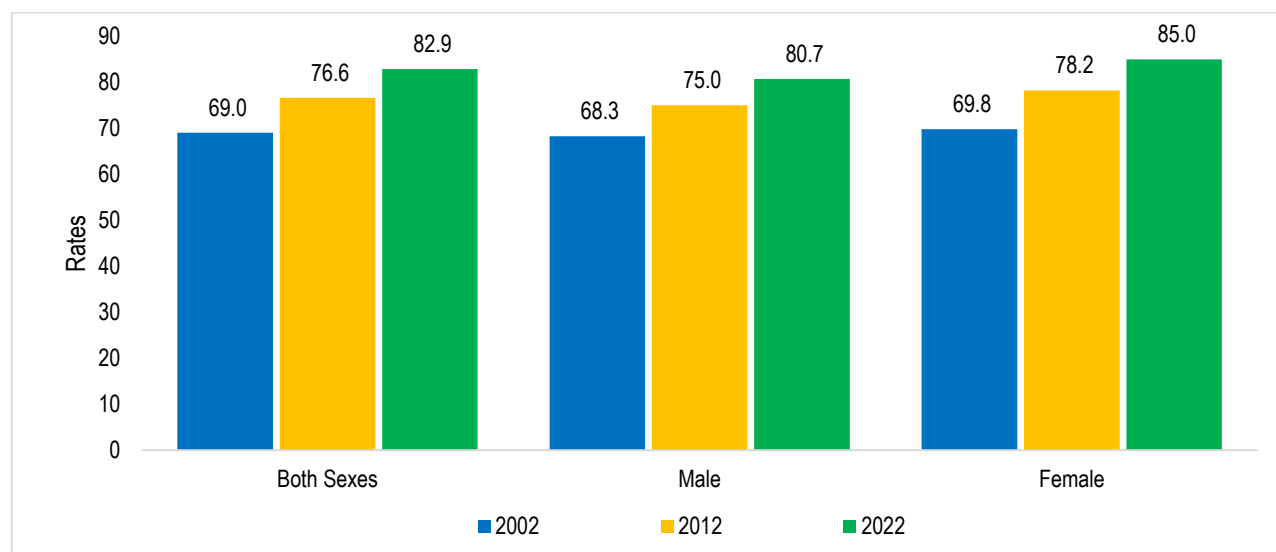
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 65.4 percent in 2002 to 78.4 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 83.7 percent in 2002 to 93.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate by Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
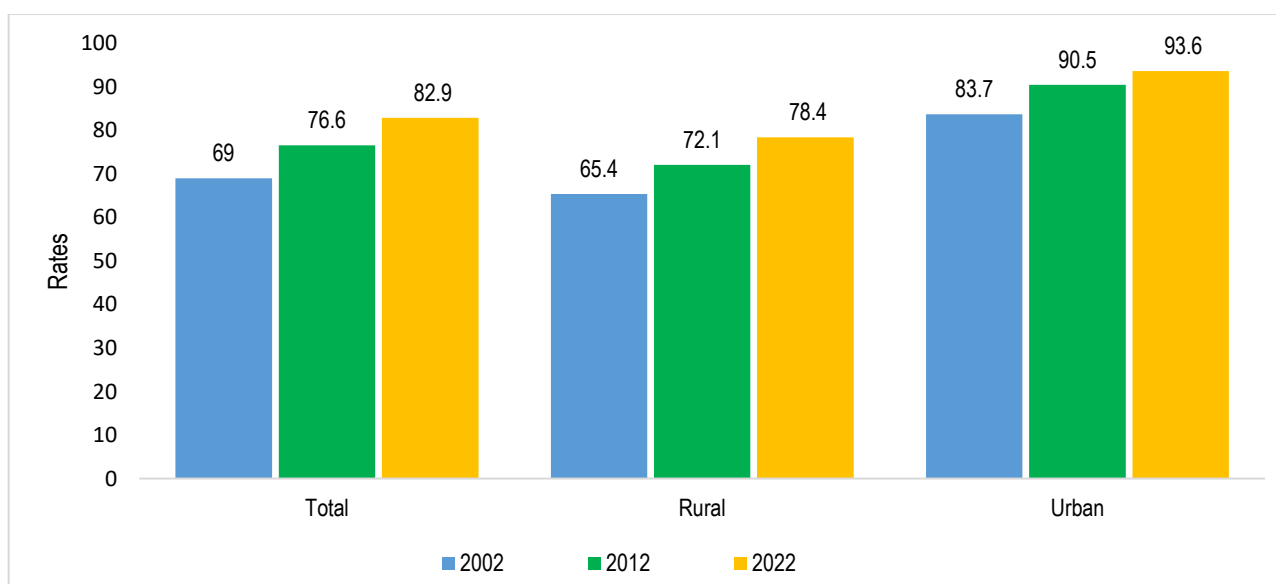
Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 122.4 percent which is above the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan target of 100 percent by 2025/26. GER is higher in urban areas (144.2%) than in rural areas (113.4%). GER is higher for females (125.9%) than males (118.9%). A GER rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rate by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
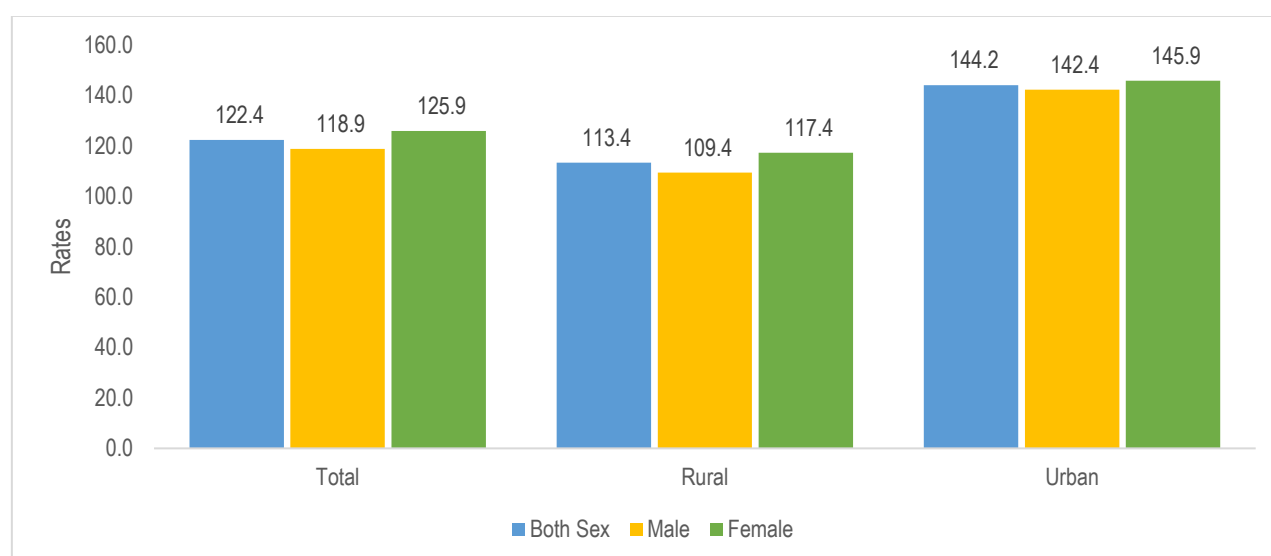
Results show GER increased from 94.2 percent in the 2012 to 122.4 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 95.1.% to 125.9%) compared with males (from 93.3% to 118.9%) as shown in figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
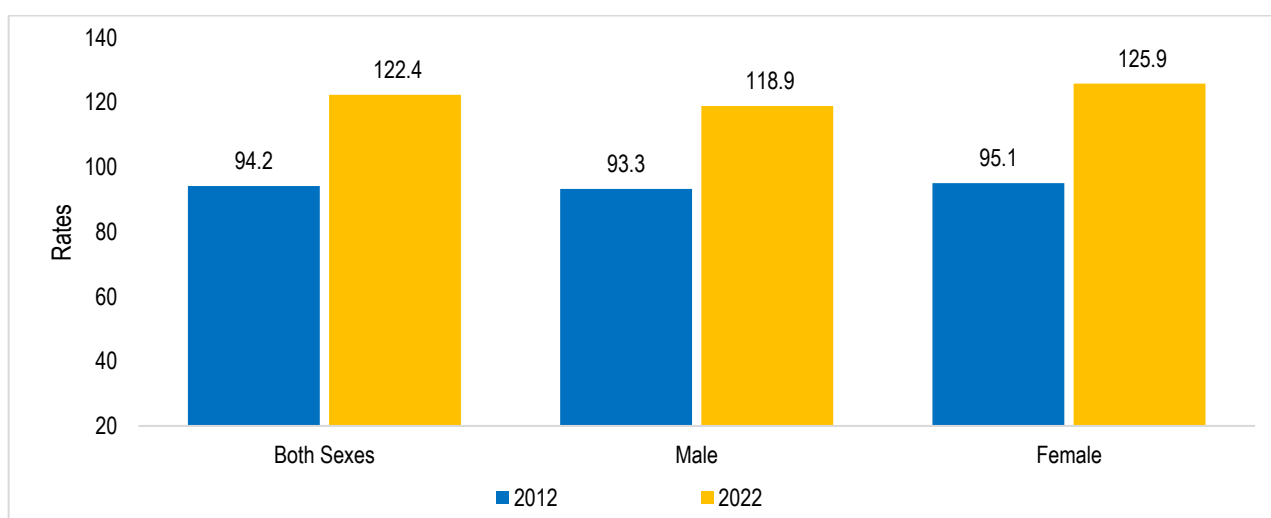
8.4.3 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed within the country's education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (72.5%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 19.6 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (73.4%) compared with males (71.6%). Results also show that 5.3 percent had attained university education.

Table 8. 22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and Level of Educational Attainment; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25,527,086	12,800,184	12,726,902	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	73,962	40,917	33,045	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	18,505,633	9,162,320	9,343,313	72.5	71.6	73.4
Training After Primary	61,097	38,348	22,749	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	6,695	3,812	2,883	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	5,015,016	2,477,171	2,537,845	19.6	19.4	19.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	268,478	175,508	92,970	1.1	1.4	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	251,240	130,139	121,101	1.0	1.0	1.0
University and Other Related	1,344,293	771,562	572,731	5.3	6.0	4.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	672	407	265	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural						
Pre-Primary	14,941,517	7,710,558	7,230,959	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary School (1 - 8)	57,722	32,309	25,413	0.4	0.4	0.4
Training After Primary	12,311,044	6,293,989	6,017,055	82.4	81.6	83.2
Pre-Form One	29,928	19,748	10,180	0.2	0.3	0.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3,113	1,837	1,276	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,031,335	1,041,331	990,004	13.6	13.5	13.7
Training After Secondary Education	87,462	60,503	26,959	0.6	0.8	0.4
University and Other Related	94,198	53,308	40,890	0.6	0.7	0.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	326,509	207,410	119,099	2.2	2.7	1.6
Urban	206	123	83	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Primary						
Primary School (1 - 8)	10,585,569	5,089,626	5,495,943	100.0	100.0	100.0
Training After Primary	16,240	8,608	7,632	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	6,194,589	2,868,331	3,326,258	58.5	56.4	60.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	31,169	18,600	12,569	0.3	0.4	0.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,582	1,975	1,607	0.0	0.0	0.0
Training After Secondary Education	2,983,681	1,435,840	1,547,841	28.2	28.2	28.2
University and Other Related	181,016	115,005	66,011	1.7	2.3	1.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	157,042	76,831	80,211	1.5	1.5	1.5

CHAPTER NINE

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate is 7.4 percent. The rate is higher among as females (8.8%) than males (5.9%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 77.6 percent.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (62.6%) of the total employment in Tanzania Mainland.

- Agriculture sector contributes the largest share of employed persons (57.6%).

- There are 6.1 million persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (3.2 million) than males (2.9 million).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal non-agricultural economic activities is also presented. Analysis in this chapter does not include institutional population.

Statistics on employment and economic activities are important inputs for planning labour related policies and programs to ascertain the size and structure of the working age population and its distribution by main occupation, industry and employment status. Such information from census is critical in setting the baseline data for making appropriate interventions to enhance labour force participation.

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed populations. It also includes inactive population covering all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 33.4 million persons in Tanzania Mainland, aged 15 years and above, 24.0 million persons are in employment, 1.9 million are unemployed and 7.5 million are economically inactive.

Table 9. 1: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Economic Activity Status	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**33,389,842**	**15,778,198**	**17,611,644**
Employed	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279
Unemployed	1,920,496	753,771	1,166,725
Inactive	7,482,616	3,107,976	4,374,640

Table 9.2 shows that there are more employed persons in rural areas (15,287,713) than in urban areas (8,699,017). Further, results show that there are more inactive persons in rural (4,873,412) than urban areas (2,609,204).

Table 9. 2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Economic Activity Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	**20,765,719**	**12,624,123**	**33,389,842**
Employed	15,287,713	8,699,017	23,986,730
Unemployed	604,594	1,315,902	1,920,496
Inactive	4,873,412	2,609,204	7,482,616

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, majority of them are youth aged 15 – 35 followed by adult in the age category of 36-64. The distribution is similar for the unemployed and inactive population.

Table 9. 3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	**23,986,730**	**1,920,496**	**7,482,616**	**33,389,842**
15-35	13,845,449	1,364,819	4,833,360	20,043,628
36-64	8,742,867	526,582	1,807,539	11,076,988
65 years and above	1,398,414	29,095	841,717	2,269,226

9.3 Current Unemployment

Unemployment is an indicator of labour underutilization, and it is measured as a percentage of the labour force that is currently unemployed. According to the relaxed international definition of unemployment, unemployed persons comprise those who in the last seven days prior to the census enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work. Unemployment rate in this chapter is based on this definition.

Figure 9.1 presents current unemployment rates in Tanzania Mainland based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. It reveals that the overall unemployment rate in Tanzania Mainland is 7.4 percent, which is close with the target 8.0 percent as outlined in the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan 2025/26. Unemployment rate is higher among females (8.8%) than males (5.9%).

Figure 9. 1: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
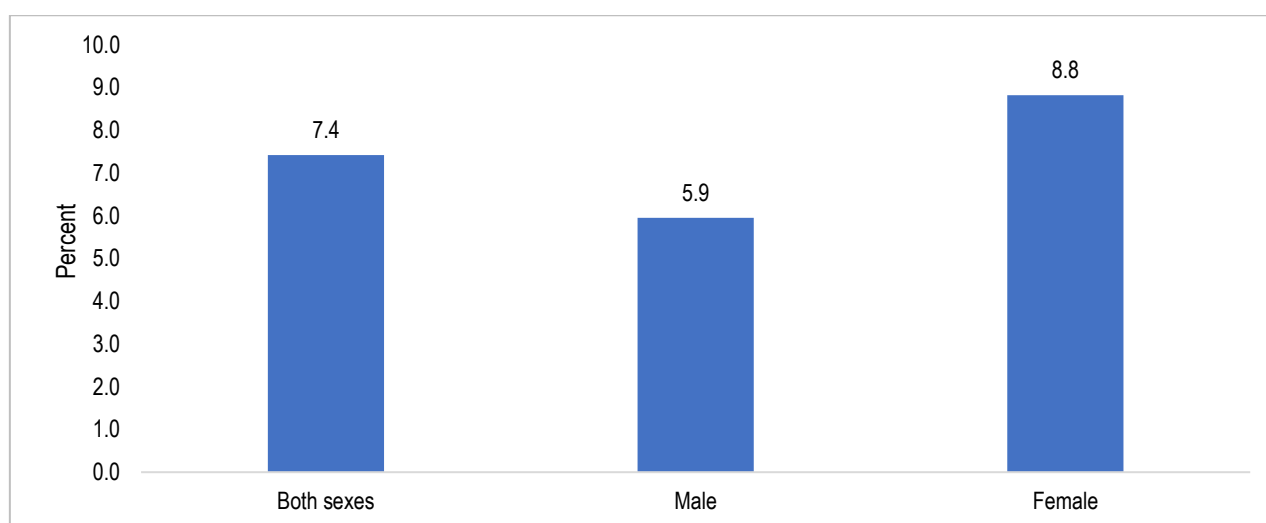
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.2 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanzania Mainland is 77.6 percent; the rate is higher for males (80.3%) than females (75.2 %).

Figure 9. 2: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
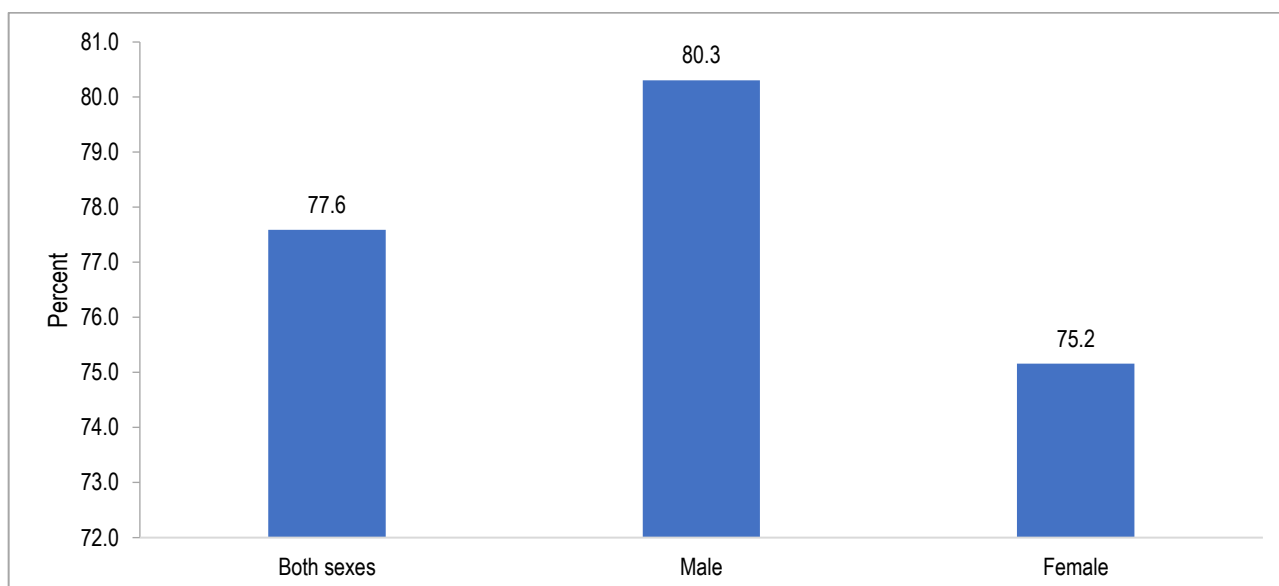
9.5 Employment by Industry

Employment by industry provides information on relative importance of different economic activities in the labour market. The information is useful for identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development. Classification of employment by industry in this report is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev 4.

Results in Table 9.4 show that, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry have the highest proportion (62.6%) of the total employment in Tanzania Mainland followed by other service activities (8.4%). On the other hand, the industry of water supply, sewage waste management and remediation have the lowest proportion (0.1%) of the total employment.

Table 9. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years or Above by Sex and Industry of Employment; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.6	61.0	64.2
Mining and quarrying	2.3	2.5	2.2
Manufacturing	2.6	3.7	1.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	2.0	3.7	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.0	6.6	7.4
Transportation and storage	1.8	3.3	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	4.1	2.0	6.2
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.4
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.3	0.8
Administrative and support services activities	3.9	3.9	3.9
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.6	0.9	0.4
Education	1.2	1.2	1.3
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.6	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other services activities	8.4	7.3	9.4

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. This information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes and facilitate effective manpower planning.

Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Table 9.5 reveals that majority of employed persons (43.8%) are agricultural and

fishery workers followed by those in elementary occupation (21.5%), and craft and related workers (19.7%).

Table 9. 5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.6	0.7	0.4
Professionals	2.1	2.3	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	4.4	6.3	2.5
Clerks	0.5	0.5	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.3	5.1	7.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	43.8	42.1	45.5
Craft and related workers	19.7	20.4	19.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.0	0.3
Elementary occupations	21.5	20.7	22.3

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. This information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that; agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (57.6%) followed by private sector (23.0%) and household activities (12.2%).

Table 9. 6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Sector; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Sector	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public	7.1	8.1	6.2
Private	23.0	26.1	19.9
Agriculture	57.6	54.8	60.5
Household activities	12.2	11.0	13.4

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers informal non-agricultural economic activities as an activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions. It normally occurs outside the framework of formal business regulations and system. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. Activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contributes to informal sector's overall economic performance.

Table 9.7 shows that, there are 6.1 million persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (3.2 million) than males (2.9 million). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35; accounting for 59.6 percent of total employment, followed by adult aged 36-64 with 36.1 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed for adults aged 65 years and above with 4.3 percent.

Table 9. 7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Sex	Age Group			Total Percent	Total Number
	15 - 35	**36 - 64**	**65 +**		
Both Sexes	59.6	36.1	4.3	100.0	6,109,865
Male	59.6	36.0	4.4	100.0	2,872,825
Female	59.5	36.2	4.3	100.0	3,237,040

CHAPTER TEN

Disability

Key Points

- There are 5.1 million persons in Tanzania Mainland, equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The prevalence of disability for persons aged 7 years and above has increased from 9.3 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2022.
- Most common type of disability is 'seeing' (3.0%) followed by 'walking' (1.9%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) (57.7%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and region, causes of disability and use of assistive devices. Disability is a broad term with various definitions depending on different aspects at international, regional and national levels. For instance; the Washington Group on disability statistics defines Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as *"all those persons who are at greater risk than the general population in experiencing restrictions in completing specific tasks or activities due to limitations in their basic functioning such as walking, seeing, hearing or memory – even if such limitations are ameliorated by use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources''* *(United Nations, 2001).* The World Health Organisation explains that disability refers to an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations and participation.

At National level, the Tanzania National Policy on Disability of 2004 defines disability as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in their community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All three definitions use the concept of activity limitation in defining disability rather than physical impairment.

Tanzania started collecting data on disability from the population census in 2002. PHC However, the definition of disability was based on impairment rather than activity limitation. The 2012 and 2022 PHCs used the broad definition of disability that is based on activity limitation rather than impairment to collect disability statistics. More specifically, the 2022

PHC defined Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as all persons with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

The disability main domains included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: - albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy, psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following pictures illustrate some types of disabilities **Ethical clearance for using the pictures was obtained from relevant authority** [6]".

Albinism	Cleft Palate	Hydrocephalus	Spinal bifida
Spinal cord injuries	psoriasis	Storiasis	Autism
Mental health	Persons with short stature	Leprosy	Persons with hunchback
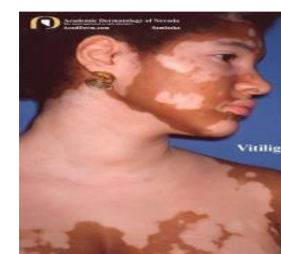
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[6] *Shirika la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania - SHIVYAWATA*

Disability statistics are important for promotion of evidence-based policy and programming decisions and effective monitoring. Moreover, disability statistics are essential for governments and stakeholders for enhancement of inclusiveness of PWDs in all aspects of life by removing the barriers faced by people with disabilities. Data on disability from the Census also provide a benchmark for collecting disability statistics from other household-based sample surveys.

Note that, population of persons with disability and total population used to compute disability prevalence does not include persons that were enumerated in institutions.

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

About 5.1 million persons in Tanzania Mainland, which is equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. There is a slight difference of disability prevalence rates in rural (11.5%) and urban areas (10.6%) (Table 10.1).

The most common forms of disability among the six major domains in Tanzania Mainland are seeing (3.0%) and walking (1.9%). The results further show that, among the major domains, self-care is the least common with less than one percent (0.3%) of the population aged 7 years and above reporting this difficulty. In addition, 3.7 percent of the population aged 7 years and above have other types of disabilities. For all types of disability, the proportion of people with disability is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Region
The prevalence of disability varies across regions, ranging from 8.8 percent in Shinyanga to 15.3 percent in Kilimanjaro Region. Eleven regions have proportion of PWDs above the Tanzania Mainland average (11.2%) (Figure 10.1)

Table 10. 1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																			
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	11.2	5,180,095	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.4	3.9
Rural	11.5	3,440,402	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.8	4.3
Urban	10.6	1,739,693	3.2	3.0	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.1	2.9	3.2
Dodoma	12.3	299,689	3.4	3.2	3.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.1	3.7	4.5
Arusha	9.8	179,625	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.9
Kilimanjaro	15.3	233,588	3.9	3.5	4.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	6.4	5.6	7.1
Tanga	10.4	214,361	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.4	3.2	3.5
Morogoro	12.1	306,237	3.3	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.9	3.7	4.1
Pwani	11.4	183,141	3.3	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.5	3.3	3.7
Dar es Salaam	11.2	501,940	3.7	3.4	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.8	3.3
Lindi	14.4	139,017	4.1	3.9	4.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.8	5.8
Mtwara	14.5	195,928	4.2	3.9	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.4	4.8	5.9
Ruvuma	10.9	160,442	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Iringa	10.9	103,280	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.4	4.0
Mbeya	11.2	204,994	2.9	2.9	3.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.7	3.4	3.9
Singida	11.3	171,917	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.4	4.1
Tabora	9.0	224,987	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.9	3.2
Rukwa	9.3	106,114	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.0	3.1	3.0
Kigoma	11.4	193,304	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.2	4.0	4.4
Shinyanga	8.8	149,058	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.3	2.6
Kagera	12.8	293,269	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.7	4.6	4.8
Mwanza	11.8	332,682	3.4	3.3	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.4	4.1
Mara	12.1	217,423	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.2	3.8	4.5
Manyara	9.7	138,899	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Njombe	10.7	77,104	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.9	3.6	4.1
Katavi	9.9	82,799	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Simiyu	9.1	139,164	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Geita	10.2	223,981	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	3.0	3.1
Songwe	10.5	107,152	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.5	3.3	3.6

Figure 10. 1: Prevalence of Disabilities for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC
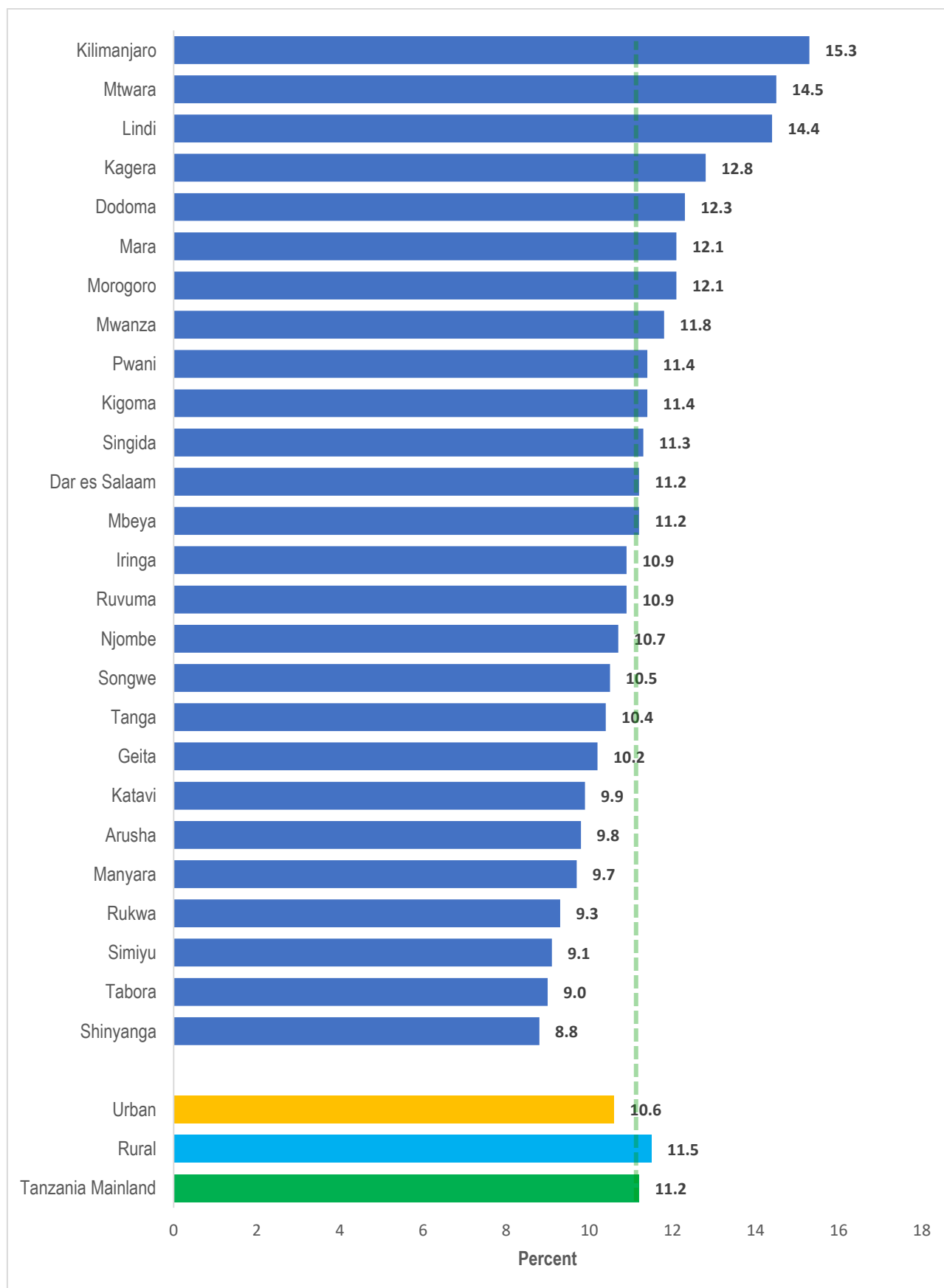
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Region

The results show that, the proportion of females with disabilities is slightly higher than males in most regions. Only four regions (Ruvuma (males 11.1%, females 10.8%), Rukwa (males 9.4%, females 9.2%), Kagera (males 12.9%, females 12.7%) and Manyara (males 9.9%, females 9.6%) have slightly higher proportions of males with disabilities than females (Table 10.2).

Table 10. 2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Prevalence of Disability by Sex					
	Persons with Disability			Prevalence		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**5,180,095**	**2,411,291**	**2,768,804**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**11.5**
Rural	3,440,402	1,624,881	1,815,521	11.5	11.2	11.8
Urban	1,739,693	786,410	953,283	10.6	10.2	11.0
Dodoma	299,689	137,875	161,814	12.3	11.7	13.0
Arusha	179,625	83,976	95,649	9.8	9.8	9.9
Kilimanjaro	233,588	104,428	129,160	15.3	14.3	16.3
Tanga	214,361	100,385	113,976	10.4	10.1	10.6
Morogoro	306,237	144,352	161,885	12.1	11.7	12.6
Pwani	183,141	85,429	97,712	11.4	11.0	11.8
Dar es Salaam	501,940	224,448	277,492	11.2	10.5	11.9
Lindi	139,017	63,063	75,954	14.4	13.5	15.2
Mtwara	195,928	85,997	109,931	14.5	13.6	15.3
Ruvuma	160,442	78,465	81,977	10.9	11.1	10.8
Iringa	103,280	47,403	55,877	10.9	10.5	11.2
Mbeya	204,994	93,170	111,824	11.2	10.8	11.5
Singida	171,917	81,606	90,311	11.3	10.9	11.7
Tabora	224,987	105,835	119,152	9.0	8.8	9.3
Rukwa	106,114	51,273	54,841	9.3	9.4	9.2
Kigoma	193,304	89,168	104,136	11.4	11.1	11.6
Shinyanga	149,058	70,426	78,632	8.8	8.6	9.1
Kagera	293,269	142,400	150,869	12.8	12.9	12.7

Mwanza	332,682	152,315	180,367	11.8	11.3	12.3
Mara	217,423	100,689	116,734	12.1	11.8	12.3
Manyara	138,899	70,260	68,639	9.7	9.9	9.6
Njombe	77,104	35,225	41,879	10.7	10.6	10.9
Katavi	82,799	40,549	42,250	9.9	9.9	9.9
Simiyu	139,164	64,112	75,052	9.1	8.9	9.2
Geita	223,981	108,744	115,237	10.2	10.2	10.2
Songwe	107,152	49,698	57,454	10.5	10.4	10.6

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disability in 2012 and 2022 Censuses

The prevalence of disabilities among population aged 7 years and above in Tanzania Mainland has slightly increased from 9.3 percent in 2012 to 11.2 percent in 2022. This is an increase of 1.9 percentage points in the last 10 years (Table 10.3). The increase in the proportion of PWDs may be explained by many factors including, increased general public awareness and improved social services among the group and the public at large, leading to parents and guardians stopping hiding PWDs.

Table 10. 3: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Prevalence	
	2012	2022
Tanzania Mainland	**9.3**	**11.2**
Dodoma	11.4	12.3
Arusha	7.2	9.8
Kilimanjaro	12.3	15.3
Tanga	14.6	10.4
Morogoro	10.2	12.1
Pwani	10.4	11.4
Dar es Salaam	5.5	11.2
Lindi	7.6	14.4
Mtwara	10.3	14.5
Ruvuma	13.6	10.9
Iringa	10.6	10.9
Mbeya	6.0	11.2
Singida	9.5	11.3
Tabora	7.8	9.0
Rukwa	10.3	9.3
Kigoma	11.4	11.4

Region	Prevalence	
	2012	2022
Shinyanga	8.9	8.8
Kagera	9.7	12.8
Mwanza	8.2	11.8
Mara	15	12.1
Manyara	4.3	9.7
Njombe	10.5	10.7
Katavi	10.4	9.9
Simiyu	9.2	9.1
Geita	8.2	10.2
Songwe	NA	10.5

10.2.4 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for males and females. The level of disability prevalence is about the same for females and males, increasing gradually from age group 4-9 to 40-44 then rising sharply to 50.6 percent for females and 48.8 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10. 2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
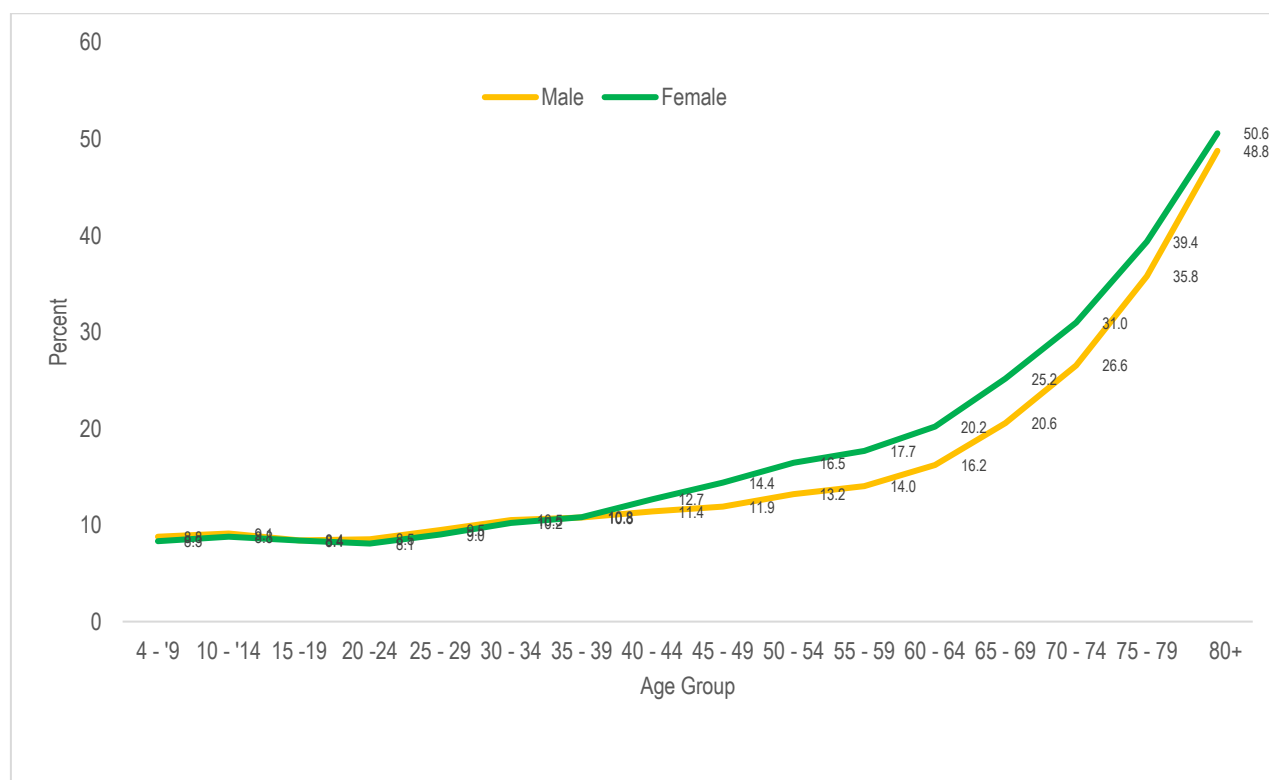
10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Tanzania Mainland has a total of 71,631 persons with albinism, equivalent to 0.12 percent of the total population. Out of those, 41,203 persons (57.5%) are males and 30,428 persons (42.5%) are females. Over fifty percent (55.2 %) of people with albinism are living in rural areas. Regions with large number of persons with albinism are Dar es Salaam (11,966 persons), Morogoro (5,278 persons) and Mwanza (4,461 persons) (Table 10.4).

Table 10. 4: Numbers and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Albinism					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Tanzania Mainland	**71,631**	**0.12**	**41,203**	**0.14**	**30,428**	**0.10**
Rural	39,505	0.10	23,355	0.12	16,150	0.08
Urban	32,126	0.16	17,848	0.19	14,278	0.14
Dodoma	3,846	0.13	2,283	0.15	1,563	0.10
Arusha	3,234	0.14	1,708	0.15	1,526	0.12
Kilimanjaro	2,143	0.12	1,174	0.13	969	0.10
Tanga	2,267	0.09	1,203	0.10	1,064	0.08
Morogoro	5,278	0.17	3,145	0.20	2,133	0.13
Pwani	3,720	0.19	2,096	0.22	1,624	0.16
Dar es Salaam	11,966	0.23	6,691	0.26	5,275	0.19
Lindi	1,286	0.11	761	0.13	525	0.09
Mtwara	1,511	0.09	885	0.12	626	0.07
Ruvuma	2,516	0.14	1,559	0.18	957	0.10
Iringa	117	0.01	65	0.01	52	0.01
Mbeya	3,098	0.13	1,778	0.16	1,320	0.11
Singida	2,420	0.12	1,381	0.14	1,039	0.10
Tabora	2,968	0.09	1,771	0.11	1,197	0.07
Rukwa	1,632	0.11	992	0.14	640	0.08
Kigoma	362	0.02	187	0.02	175	0.01
Shinyanga	371	0.02	189	0.02	182	0.02
Kagera	3,640	0.12	2,262	0.16	1,378	0.09
Mwanza	4,461	0.12	2,509	0.14	1,952	0.10
Mara	2,779	0.12	1,483	0.13	1,296	0.11
Manyara	2,898	0.16	1,757	0.19	1,141	0.12
Njombe	1,090	0.12	629	0.15	461	0.10
Katavi	1,409	0.12	863	0.15	546	0.09
Simiyu	1,940	0.09	1,065	0.11	875	0.08
Geita	3,308	0.11	1,979	0.14	1,329	0.09
Songwe	1,371	0.10	788	0.13	583	0.08

Albinism is "a born with" type of disability and therefore the number of persons with albinisms is expected to decrease as age increases which is in line with the general

population. Number of persons with albinism gradually decreases from 5,077 persons for those aged below 5 years to 803 for those aged 75-79 years (Table 10.5).

Table 10. 5: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	71,631	0.12	41,203	0.14	30,428	0.10	58,784,786	28,466,033	30,318,753
0 - 4	5,077	0.06	2,547	0.06	2,530	0.06	9,106,148	4,533,689	4,572,459
5 - 9	4,690	0.05	2,335	0.05	2,355	0.05	8,584,725	4,266,690	4,318,035
10 - 14	4,365	0.06	2,199	0.06	2,166	0.06	7,704,071	3,887,456	3,816,615
15 - 19	4,417	0.07	2,147	0.07	2,270	0.07	5,988,560	2,947,554	3,041,006
20 - 24	6,744	0.13	3,593	0.15	3,151	0.11	5,189,857	2,353,439	2,836,418
25 - 29	7,825	0.18	4,665	0.23	3,160	0.13	4,427,105	2,051,729	2,375,376
30 - 34	7,273	0.20	4,479	0.25	2,794	0.14	3,706,003	1,757,796	1,948,207
35 - 39	6,199	0.21	3,844	0.27	2,355	0.15	3,016,564	1,421,270	1,595,294
40 - 44	5,687	0.22	3,515	0.29	2,172	0.16	2,559,209	1,226,263	1,332,946
45 - 49	4,886	0.22	3,107	0.29	1,779	0.16	2,172,753	1,054,210	1,118,543
50 - 54	4,016	0.23	2,535	0.30	1,481	0.16	1,761,335	854,275	907,060
55 - 59	2,766	0.23	1,778	0.30	988	0.16	1,192,266	583,818	608,448
60 - 64	2,620	0.24	1,564	0.29	1,056	0.18	1,106,964	531,187	575,777
65 - 69	1,612	0.24	950	0.30	662	0.18	677,782	316,325	361,457
70 - 74	1,371	0.23	807	0.29	564	0.17	605,959	278,177	327,782
75 - 79	803	0.22	460	0.29	343	0.17	363,019	161,190	201,829
80+	1280	0.21	678	0.28	602	0.16	622,466	240,965	381,501

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disabilities

Results reveal that 1.7 million which is less than one percent of the total Tanzanian Mainland population has 'other' types of disabilities. Among these, spinal cord injuries (0.42%), is the most common, followed by cleft palate, hydrocephalus and mental health (0.31% each). The spinal cord injuries are higher in urban areas (0.45%) than in rural areas (0.41%) (Table 10.6).

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Other Types of Disabilities by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Tanzania Mainland			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,739,768	881,554	858,214	1,188,920	607,473	581,447	550,848	274,081	276,767
Cleft Palate	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.38	0.39	0.38
Hydrocephalus	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.35	0.35	0.35
Spinal bifida	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.34	0.34	0.34
Spinal cord injuries	0.42	0.40	0.43	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.46
Epilepsy or seizures	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.17	0.19	0.16
Psoriasis	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.10
Storiasis	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05
Autism	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04
Mental Health	0.31	0.35	0.26	0.34	0.39	0.29	0.24	0.29	0.20
Mental Disorder	0.27	0.31	0.23	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.17
Dwarfism	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Leprosy	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.51	0.54	0.48	0.33	0.36	0.31

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

There are different causes of disabilities within the population. Some persons are born with disabilities (congenital), or a disability may be a result of a disease, accident, physical violence, drug abuse or pregnancy complications.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for most types of disabilities. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (57.7%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 18.6 percent of disability cases are congenital. Another notable cause of disabilities in Tanzania Mainland is accidents (7.0%).

Most of PWDs (61.0%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.1 percent in rural areas. Reported causes of disabilities are almost the same among males and females. However, relatively large variations are observed with inborn, accidents and "other causes". For example, nearly 10 percent (9.6%) of males with disabilities reported accidents as the main cause of disability compared with 5.0 percent for females (Tables 10.7).

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Tanzania Mainland	**100**	**18.6**	**57.7**	**7.0**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**15.2**
Rural	100	19.4	56.1	6.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	16.2
Urban	100	16.9	61.0	7.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	13.1
Male	100	21.8	56.1	9.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	11.3
Female	100	15.9	59.0	5.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	18.4

Results further reveal that for all five major domains of disabilities, disease was mentioned as a major cause of disability for both males and females. The percentage of persons mentioning disease as a major cause of their disability is higher among females than males for all types of disabilities. However, the percentage of males mentioning accidents as their major cause of disability is almost twice compared to that of females for all types of disabilities (Table 10.8).

Table 10. 8: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	100	10.49	54.97	6.14	1.15	0.18	0.45	26.61	100	12.1	53.5	9.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	23.4	100	9.2	56.1	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	29.1
Hearing	100	31.3	46.2	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.8	18.0	100	36.4	45.7	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	13.4	100	27.5	46.5	1.7	1.2	0.1	1.4	21.5
Walking	100	15.4	46.7	13.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	23.2	100	19.9	44.5	19.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	15.7	100	12.1	48.2	9.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	28.7
Remembering	100	31.0	39.2	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	25.3	100	37.0	41.3	3.6	0.6	1.4	0.0	16.1	100	26.0	37.5	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	33.1
Self-care	100	29.7	43.1	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	20.0	100	35.9	44.1	7.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	11.5	100	24.2	42.3	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	27.7
Communication	100	23.9	72.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	100	27.1	70.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	100	20.6	73.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	4.3

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

Assistive devices help PWDs to perform their daily activities more effectively. Devices enable them to participate in social economic activities such as education, employment and hence improve their social-economic conditions.

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low. Except for persons with albinism, of whom 17.2 percent are using assistive devices, for other type of disabilities the use is very low. For example, only 0.4 percent of persons with hearing disabilities are using assistive devices and 0.8 percent of persons with spinal bifida and communication disability are using assistive devices each. The percentage of persons using assistive devices in urban is relatively higher than in rural. However, the percentage of male using assistive devices in rural is relatively higher than female in almost all disability types (Table 10.9).

Table 10. 9: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Tanzania Mainland			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	17.2	17.8	16.4	17.3	18.0	16.2	17.1	17.6	16.6
Seeing	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.8	3.1
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Walking	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.8	3.9	4.7	3.3
Self-care	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.6	2.4
Communication	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Spinal bifida	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Spinal cord injuries	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.0

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Land Ownership and Use

Key Points

- Almost one-third (33.0%) of population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own land.
- About 11 percent (10.7%) of females in Tanzania Mainland own land alone compared with 18.1 percent of males.
- About half (47.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land in rural areas do not have any legal document.
- Among the land owners with legal documents in Tanzania Mainland, 28.3 percent own land jointly.

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which include information on persons owning land, type of ownership and possession of legal documents. Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. The process provides the legal notes or documents to own or occupy the land. Land ownership in Tanzania can be categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land.

Respondents were asked about possession of any legal documents pertaining to land ownership. Legal documents for land ownership in this chapter comprise Certificate of Right of Occupancy (tittle deed), residential licence, letter of offer/acknowledgment of payment, customary ownership, contract, land registration card (Zanzibar), and official documents from Mtaa/Village/Shehia.

11.2 Land Ownership Status

Land ownership status is categorised based on the population in the private households owning land alone; jointly; both alone and jointly; or do not own land. In this report land ownership is irrespective of type of use. Results reveal that about one out of every three persons (33%) aged 15 years and above own land in Tanzania Mainland. Ownership of land is higher among rural population (38.8%) compared with the urban population (23.5%) (Table 11.1).

Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females (29.8%) owning land are lower than those of males (36.6%) throughout the country in both rural and urban areas.

Table 11. 1: Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Tanzania Mainland	Both Sexes	33,389,842	11,027,275	33.0
	Male	15,778,198	5,777,930	36.6
	Female	17,611,644	5,249,345	29.8
Rural	Both Sexes	20,765,719	8,064,325	38.8
	Male	9,892,223	4,180,389	42.3
	Female	10,873,496	3,883,936	35.7
Urban	Both Sexes	12,624,123	2,962,950	23.5
	Male	5,885,975	1,597,541	27.1
	Female	6,738,148	1,365,409	20.3

Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1 present land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above by sex in Tanzania Mainland. It shows that 65.4 percent of persons do not own land followed by those owning land jointly (17.7%).

Moreover, the results reveal that out of those who own land alone, the proportion of males is higher (18.1%) than that of females (10.7%). Similarly, the proportion of persons owning land alone in rural areas is higher (15.1%) than those living in urban areas (12.7%).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					Total
		Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know	
Tanzania Mainland							
Total	Both Sexes	14.2	17.7	1.2	65.4	1.6	33,389,842
	Male	18.1	17.2	1.3	61.9	1.5	15,778,198
	Female	10.7	18.1	1	68.6	1.6	17,611,644
Rural	Both Sexes	15.1	22.3	1.4	59.6	1.5	20,765,719
	Male	19.0	21.7	1.6	56.2	1.5	9,892,223
	Female	11.6	22.9	1.2	62.7	1.6	10,873,496
Urban	Both Sexes	12.7	10	0.7	75	1.6	12,624,123
	Male	16.6	9.7	0.8	71.3	1.5	5,885,975
	Female	9.3	10.3	0.7	78.1	1.6	6,738,148

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
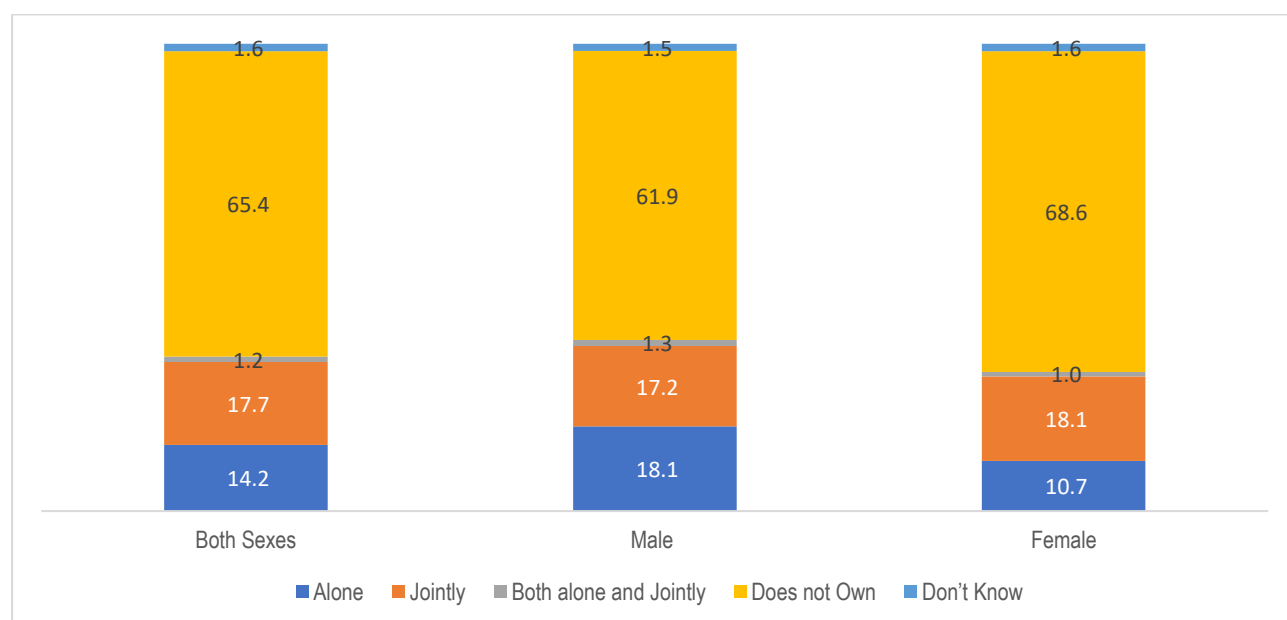
Table 11.3 shows that a large proportion of people in Tanzania Mainland do not own land (65.4%) compared to those who own land (33.0%). Relatively high percentage of males own land (36.6%) compared with females (29.8%). Land ownership in rural areas (38.8%) is higher than in urban areas (23.5%). Regardless of residence (rural or urban areas), the proportion of both male and female of age group of 20 to 64 owning land is higher than other age groups (Table 11.3).

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC.

	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total												
Total	100.0	17.9	75.3	6.8	100.0	18.6	73.3	8.0	100.0	16.8	78.5	4.7
Male	100.0	18.7	75.0	6.3	100.0	20.0	72.6	7.4	100.0	16.4	79.1	4.5
Female	100.0	17.3	75.5	7.2	100.0	17.4	74.0	8.6	100.0	17.1	78.0	5.0
Owning land												
Total	33.0	8.6	36.8	56.0	38.8	11.3	43.6	58.8	23.5	3.6	26.2	48.3
Male	36.6	8.9	41.1	65.3	42.3	11.3	48.1	68.3	27.1	3.9	30.3	57.0
Female	29.8	8.4	32.9	48.7	35.7	11.4	39.6	51.3	20.3	3.3	22.6	41.5
Does not own												
Total	65.4	88.0	62.1	42.5	59.6	85.2	55.3	39.8	75.0	93.1	72.6	50.2
Male	61.9	87.7	57.8	33.8	56.2	85.2	50.8	30.8	71.3	92.7	68.6	42.1
Female	68.6	88.3	65.9	49.3	62.7	85.2	59.3	46.7	78.1	93.4	76.2	56.5
Don't Know												
Total	1.6	3.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.5
Male	1.5	3.4	1.1	0.9	1.5	3.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	3.4	1.2	0.9
Female	1.6	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	3.4	1.1	1.9	1.6	3.3	1.2	2.0

Out of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Tanzania Mainland, 53.5 percent own jointly, followed by those who own land alone (43.0%). About 61 percent (60.6%) of females own land jointly compared with 47.1 percent of males. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Moreover, out of those who own land alone, a higher proportion of persons are found in urban areas (54.0%) as compared with persons in rural areas (38.9%) (Table 11.4).

Table 11. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence, Age group, Land Ownership Status and Sex: Tanzania Mainland 2022 PHC

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Alone												
Total	**43.0**	**16.1**	**42.6**	**56.4**	**38.9**	**14.9**	**38.3**	**53.7**	**54.0**	**23.1**	**53.7**	**65.5**
Male	25.9	9.3	26.5	28.2	23.3	8.7	23.8	26.6	32.9	12.8	33.5	33.4
Female	17.1	6.8	16.1	28.2	15.6	6.2	14.6	27.1	21.1	10.3	20.2	32.0
Jointly												
Total	**53.5**	**79.2**	**53.9**	**40.4**	**57.5**	**80.7**	**58.1**	**43.0**	**42.8**	**70.1**	**43.2**	**31.8**
Male	47.1	77.0	46.2	41.5	51.3	78.6	50.6	44.1	35.9	67.6	35.4	32.8
Female	60.6	81.4	62.4	39.3	64.1	83.0	66.1	41.8	50.8	72.5	52.5	30.8
Both alone and jointly												
Total	**3.5**	**4.7**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**4.3**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**6.9**	**3.1**	**2.7**
Male	3.5	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.0	6.8	2.9	2.8
Female	3.5	4.8	3.5	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.4	7.0	3.3	2.6

Figure 11.2 shows that a reasonable proportion of persons own land in Mtwara (47.0%), Ruvuma (45.3%), Njombe (45.1%) and Lindi (45.1%) regions. On the other hand, a small proportion of persons owning land are in Dar es Salaam (21.2%), Katavi (23.0%) and Mwanza (24.6%) regions. Persons residing in rural areas (38.3%) are more likely to own land compared to those in urban areas (23.1%).

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
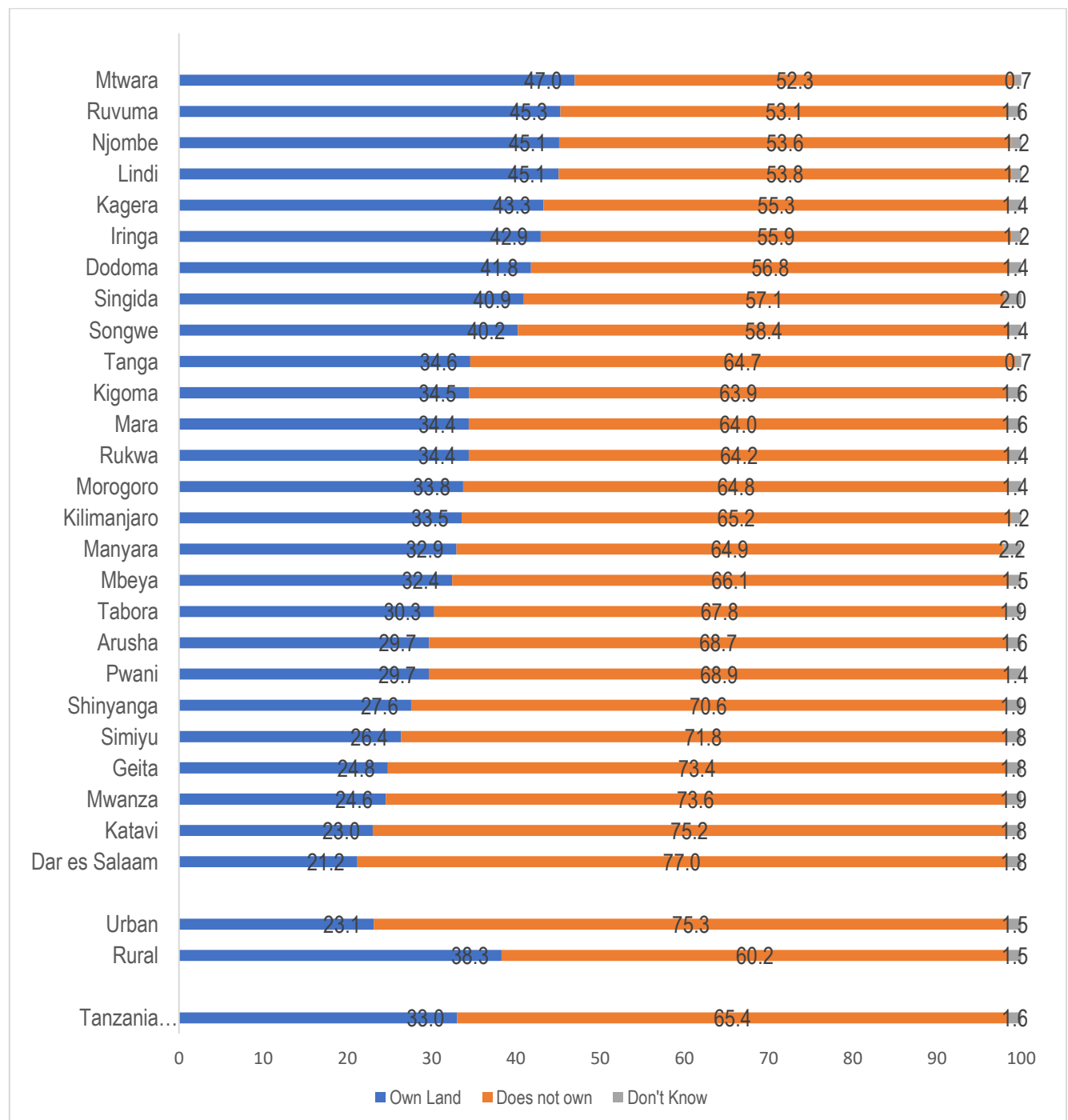
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Documents

Table 11.4 and Figure 11.3 indicates that 47.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own land without any legal document. Among the landowners with legal documents in Tanzania Mainland, majority of them own land jointly (28.3%) followed by those owning land alone (22.4%). Results further reveal that, possession of legal documents in Tanzania Mainland is in favour of females owning land jointly (32.4% females versus 18.0% males).

Table 11.4 and Figure 11.3 portray that about two third (59.6%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with three quarters (75.0%) in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 38.3 percent own land jointly, followed by those owning land alone (17.3%). In urban areas, among persons with legal documents, 37.3 percent own land alone followed by those owning land jointly (28.7%).

Results also show that possession of legal documents is higher among females in rural areas owning land jointly (32.4%) than males (24.5%). A similar pattern is found in the urban areas (31.5% females versus 24.8% males).

In Tanzania Mainland the region with the highest proportion of landowners with legal documents is Ruvuma (45.3%) followed by Njombe (45.1%). On the other hand, regions with the lowest proportion of landowners with title deeds are Dar es Salaam (21.2%) and Katavi (23.6%). Moreover, Rural areas have higher proportion of landowners with title deeds (38.8%) compared to people in urban areas (23.5%).

Table 11. 5: Percentage Distribution of persons Aged 15 years and above by Place of Residence, Sex and Ownership of Legal Documents Status, Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Title Deed Status	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	11,027,275	5,777,930	5,249,345	8,064,325	4,180,389	3,883,936	2,962,950	1,597,541	1,365,409
Alone	22.4	26.3	18.0	17.1	20.2	13.7	36.7	42.3	30.2
Jointly	28.3	24.5	32.4	28.0	24.8	31.5	29.0	23.9	35.0
Both alone and jointly	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
No title deed	47.2	47.0	47.5	52.9	52.9	52.8	31.9	31.5	32.4
Don't know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3

Figure 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Region and Ownership of Legal Documents Status: Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Region	Possess Title deed	No title deed	Don't Know
Ruvuma	45.3	53.1	1.6
Njombe	45.1	53.6	1.2
Lindi	45.1	53.8	1.2
Kagera	43.3	55.3	1.4
Iringa	42.9	55.9	1.2
Dodoma	41.8	56.8	1.4
Singida	40.9	57.1	2.0
Songwe	40.2	58.4	1.4
Tanga	34.6	64.7	0.7
Kigoma	34.5	63.9	1.6
Mara	34.4	64.0	1.6
Rukwa	34.4	64.2	1.4
Morogoro	33.8	64.8	1.4
Kilimanjaro	33.5	65.2	1.2
Manyara	32.9	64.9	2.2
Mbeya	32.4	66.1	1.5
Tabora	30.3	67.8	1.9
Arusha	29.7	68.7	1.6
Pwani	29.7	68.9	1.4
Shinyanga	27.6	70.6	1.9
Simiyu	26.4	71.8	1.8
Geita	24.8	73.4	1.8
Mwanza	24.6	73.6	1.9
Katavi	23.0	75.2	1.8
Dar Es Salaam	21.2	77.0	1.8
Urban	23.5	75.0	1.6
Rural	38.8	59.6	1.5
Tanzania Mailand	33.0	65.4	1.6

■ PossessTitle deed ■ No title deed ■ Don't Know

CHAPTER TWELVE

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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Key Points

- Six in ten (64.8%) households in Tanzania Mainland own houses they live in.
- About 70 percent (69.5%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than half (59.4%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- Seventy-nine percent of households in rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- The use of clean energy for cooking by households in Tanzania Mainland has increased from 2.5 percent in 2012 to 15.9 percent in 2022.
- Households using electricity for lighting from national grid increased from 20.7 percent in 2012 to 36.6 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (40.5%) households in Tanzania Mainland use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water, sanitation, main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control was asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house was built. Six in ten (64.8%) households in Tanzania Mainland own houses where they live followed by households renting houses privately (20.2%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (75.8%) in rural than urban areas (47.9%). The percentage of male and female headed households owning houses is almost the same (64.9% and 64.7% respectively).

Across regions, Singida has the highest percentage (77.7%) of households living in their own houses while Dar es Salaam has the smallest percentage (40.4%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
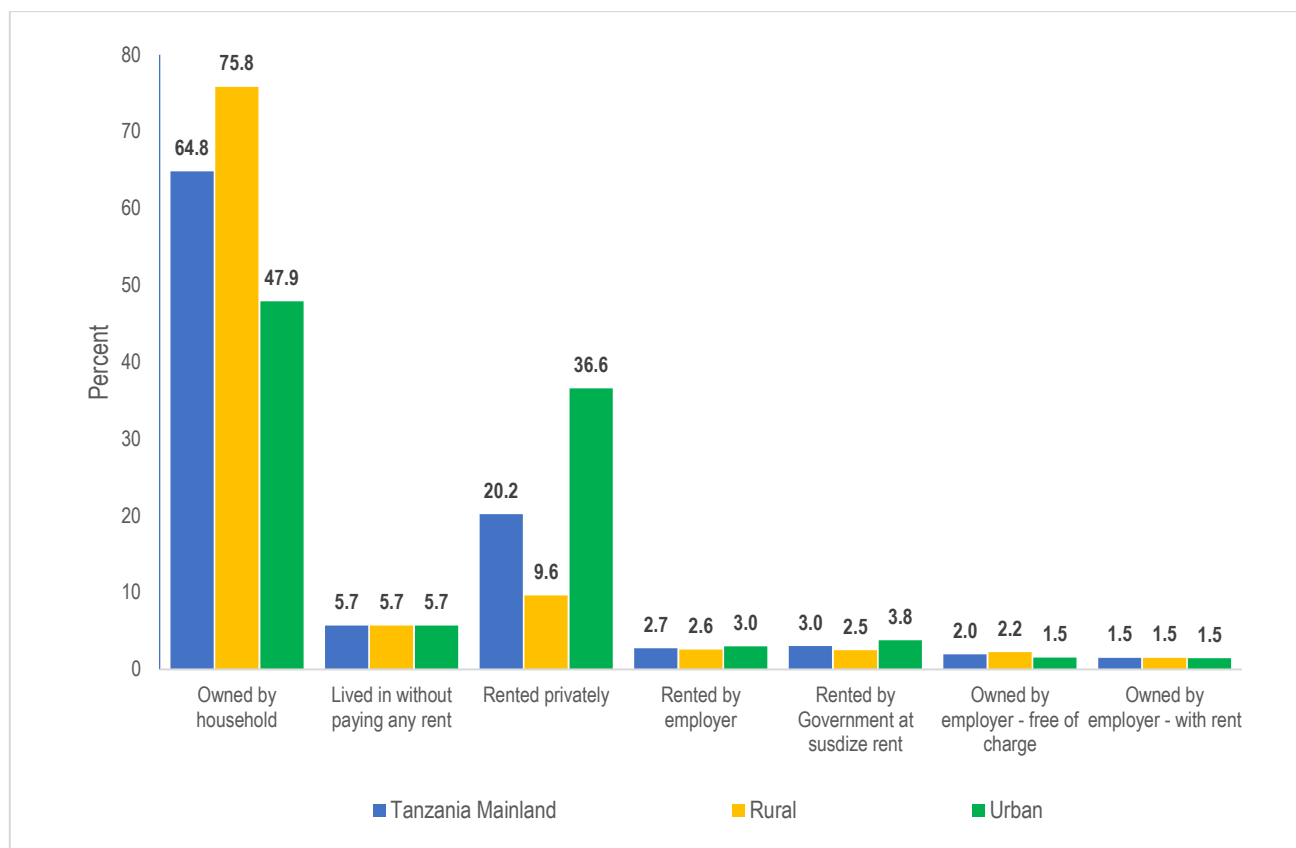
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region /Household Headship	Total Number Of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**64.8**	**5.7**	**20.2**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**2.0**	**1.5**
Rural	8,286,807	75.8	5.7	9.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.5
Urban	5,490,168	47.9	5.7	36.6	3.0	3.8	1.5	1.5
Male Headed Households	8,897,258	64.9	5.8	19.8	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.6
Female Headed	4,879,717	64.7	5.6	21.0	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4
Dodoma	754,631	72.8	5.1	14.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.2
Arusha	611,939	60.8	4.4	25.0	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	65.2	6.2	17.8	3.6	3.4	2.5	1.3
Tanga	631,258	72.7	5.9	15.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.8
Morogoro	822,467	62.9	6.8	20.3	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.6
Pwani	537,040	59.8	8.9	20.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	40.4	5.8	44.4	2.8	3.9	1.2	1.5
Lindi	344,447	71.6	9.0	11.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.9
Mtwara	491,811	74.7	9.3	10.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.6
Ruvuma	463,666	73.0	6.4	13.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.1
Iringa	319,117	68.5	4.9	19.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.0
Mbeya	624,320	65.5	4.8	20.9	2.8	3.3	1.4	1.3
Singida	392,111	77.7	3.9	10.4	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.3
Tabora	592,039	69.0	5.6	15.0	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.1
Rukwa	328,052	65.6	7.3	18.3	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.5
Kigoma	451,967	72.1	5.5	12.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.0
Shinyanga	418,771	63.6	4.6	22.4	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.9
Kagera	698,257	71.4	5.3	12.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	1.8
Mwanza	744,709	58.3	5.0	25.8	3.2	3.8	2.1	1.9
Mara	467,473	69.9	4.2	15.3	3.0	3.4	2.4	1.8
Manyara	398,735	73.8	4.3	12.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.8
Njombe	244,579	70.6	5.1	16.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	0.8
Katavi	213,825	64.2	5.9	19.2	3.0	3.4	2.1	2.2
Simiyu	311,247	73.6	4.0	11.4	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.3
Geita	555,345	61.3	5.0	22.8	3.4	3.6	2.0	1.9
Songwe	327,448	71.8	4.6	14.3	2.8	3.4	1.7	1.3

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

About one-third (31.8%) of the households has no legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 11.6 percent have title deed. Most households have customary type of ownership (34.2%). Title deed documents are found more in households living in urban areas (27.7%) compared with rural areas (5.0%). The female-headed households with title deeds as legal right to the land of main dwelling is 12.4 percent, which is more than 11.2 percent for male-headed households. Percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 4.2 percent in Kagera Region to 38.9 percent in Dar es Salaam (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Household Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Tanzania Mainland	**8,930,979**	**11.6**	**1.9**	**3.8**	**34.2**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**12.9**	**31.8**
Rural	6,335,026	5.0	0.6	2.1	42.0	2.9	0.0	10.8	36.6
Urban	2,595,953	27.7	5.0	7.9	15.0	6.2	0.0	18.2	19.9
Male Headed Households	5,730,443	11.2	1.9	3.8	34.2	3.9	0.0	13.2	31.9
Female Headed Households	3,200,536	12.4	1.9	3.7	34.2	3.6	0.0	12.5	31.6
Dodoma	549,639	8.4	1.2	3.0	37.3	1.9	0.0	6.0	42.2
Arusha	371,846	12.2	1.3	1.1	43.9	8.9	0.0	4.5	28.1
Kilimanjaro	322,463	10.9	1.1	1.7	55.9	1.8	0.0	4.6	23.9
Tanga	459,144	8.7	0.5	3.5	34.9	3.2	0.0	10.1	39.0
Morogoro	517,384	16.3	1.3	3.7	31.6	3.7	0.0	12.8	30.5
Pwani	321,223	12.8	1.4	3.3	19.9	5.8	0.0	27.6	29.1
Dar es Salaam	620,600	38.9	11.5	5.4	3.6	6.7	0.0	22.5	11.5
Lindi	246,621	10.0	1.5	3.4	30.8	2.2	0.0	11.7	40.6
Mtwara	367,166	8.3	0.7	3.1	24.1	2.6	0.0	16.0	45.1
Ruvuma	338,675	9.1	1.2	3.6	46.6	1.8	0.0	9.2	28.6
Iringa	218,681	16.3	0.7	3.7	31.8	3.4	0.0	8.8	35.4
Mbeya	409,113	13.1	4.0	3.3	29.9	4.0	0.0	13.0	32.7
Singida	304,769	6.6	0.6	2.2	46.7	1.5	0.0	6.5	35.9
Tabora	408,517	7.6	0.8	4.3	35.1	3.4	0.0	14.4	34.4
Rukwa	215,139	6.4	0.7	4.7	28.7	4.8	0.0	16.8	37.9
Kigoma	325,803	8.9	0.5	3.7	37.3	4.2	0.0	12.3	33.1
Shinyanga	266,446	8.0	0.7	7.0	34.7	5.2	0.0	15.3	29.0
Kagera	498,219	4.2	0.4	4.9	49.5	4.9	0.0	4.5	31.6
Mwanza	434,017	14.9	3.0	6.1	30.0	4.0	0.0	18.4	23.7
Mara	326,766	6.4	0.6	2.9	47.3	1.7	0.0	7.7	33.5
Manyara	294,422	8.3	0.9	1.6	40.8	2.4	0.0	8.2	37.8
Njombe	172,792	8.3	2.2	2.1	41.6	2.1	0.0	4.9	38.8
Katavi	137,276	8.2	1.2	6.1	21.0	3.6	0.0	20.9	39.0
Simiyu	229,053	5.3	1.6	3.0	46.0	2.8	0.0	8.0	33.3
Geita	340,254	7.5	0.7	6.7	22.7	6.4	0.0	36.3	19.7
Songwe	234,951	7.9	0.4	2.6	35.8	2.4	0.0	13.4	37.5

12.3   Household Characteristics

Household characteristics describe the living conditions of households that are useful in guiding policy interventions. The living conditions include the type of building materials for roofing, walls and floor as well as number of rooms for sleeping.

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Tanzania Mainland, 85.4 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). On the other hand, more than 70 percent of households in all regions are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Tabora (65.7%) and Lindi (65.4%) (Figure 12.2).

Table 12.2 shows that most households in urban areas (96.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 77.1 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed by iron sheets ranges from 65.1 in Lindi to 96.5 in Dar es Salaam. Lindi Region has highest percentage of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (33.5%).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Materials; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
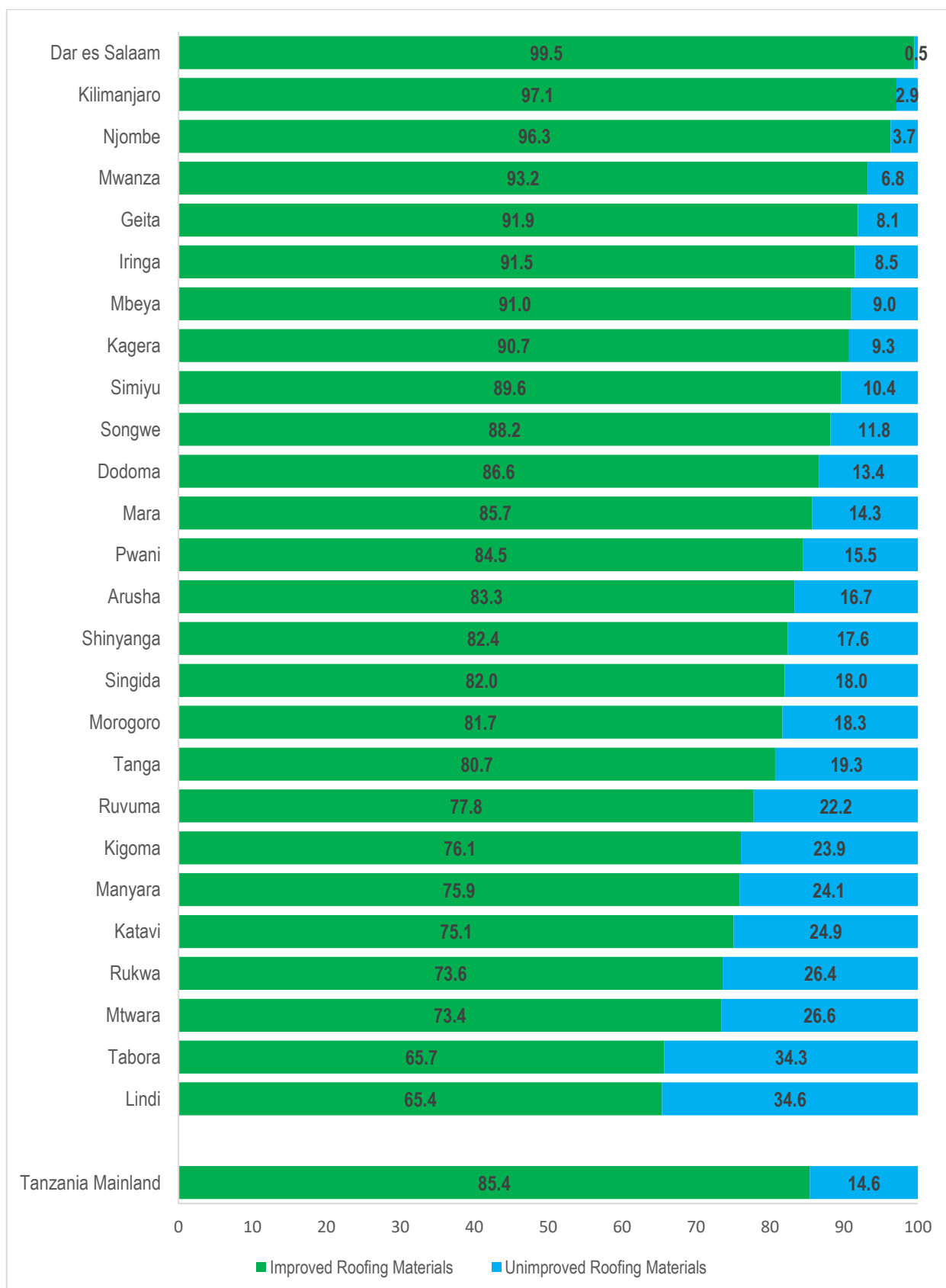
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**84.6**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**11.7**	**2.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Rural	8,355,992	77.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	18.1	3.9	0.2	0.3
Urban	5,420,983	96.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
Dodoma	754,631	86.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.1	10.0	0.1	0.2
Arusha	611,939	82.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	11.5	4.6	0.2	0.4
Kilimanjaro	494,428	96.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.2
Tanga	631,258	79.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	16.2	1.3	1.6	0.2
Morogoro	822,467	81.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	16.3	1.6	0.1	0.2
Pwani	537,040	84.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.2	0.8	0.2	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	96.5	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lindi	344,447	65.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	73.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	26.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	463,666	77.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	21.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Iringa	319,117	91.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	1.3	0.1	0.3
Mbeya	624,320	90.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.8	0.9	0.1	0.3
Singida	392,111	81.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	13.7	0.1	0.2
Tabora	592,039	65.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	30.2	3.9	0.1	0.2
Rukwa	328,052	73.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.7	1.4	0.0	0.2

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Kigoma	451,967	75.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	21.3	2.2	0.1	0.3
Shinyanga	418,771	81.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	12.1	5.2	0.1	0.2
Kagera	698,257	90.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.8	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	92.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.2
Mara	467,473	85.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	12.5	1.5	0.1	0.2
Manyara	398,735	75.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	14.7	8.5	0.2	0.8
Njombe	244,579	96.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Katavi	213,825	74.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.4	2.1	0.1	0.3
Simiyu	311,247	89.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	5.3	0.0	0.1
Geita	555,345	91.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.8	0.1	0.4
Songwe	327,448	88.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.6	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Tanzania Mainland, living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 56.3 while 43.7 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across regions, households with improved floor covering materials range from 27.1 percent in Kigoma to 97.5 in Dar es Salaam (Figure 12.3).

The results show that, 48.4 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by earth or sand floor (42.2%). In urban areas, the most common floor covering materials used by households is cement (69.5%), followed by ceramic tiles (15.7%). In rural areas, the most common floor covering materials used is earth or sand (60.8%) followed by cement (34.7%). The use of cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges from 24.2 percent in Kigoma to 71.3 percent in Dar es Salaam (Table 12.4).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
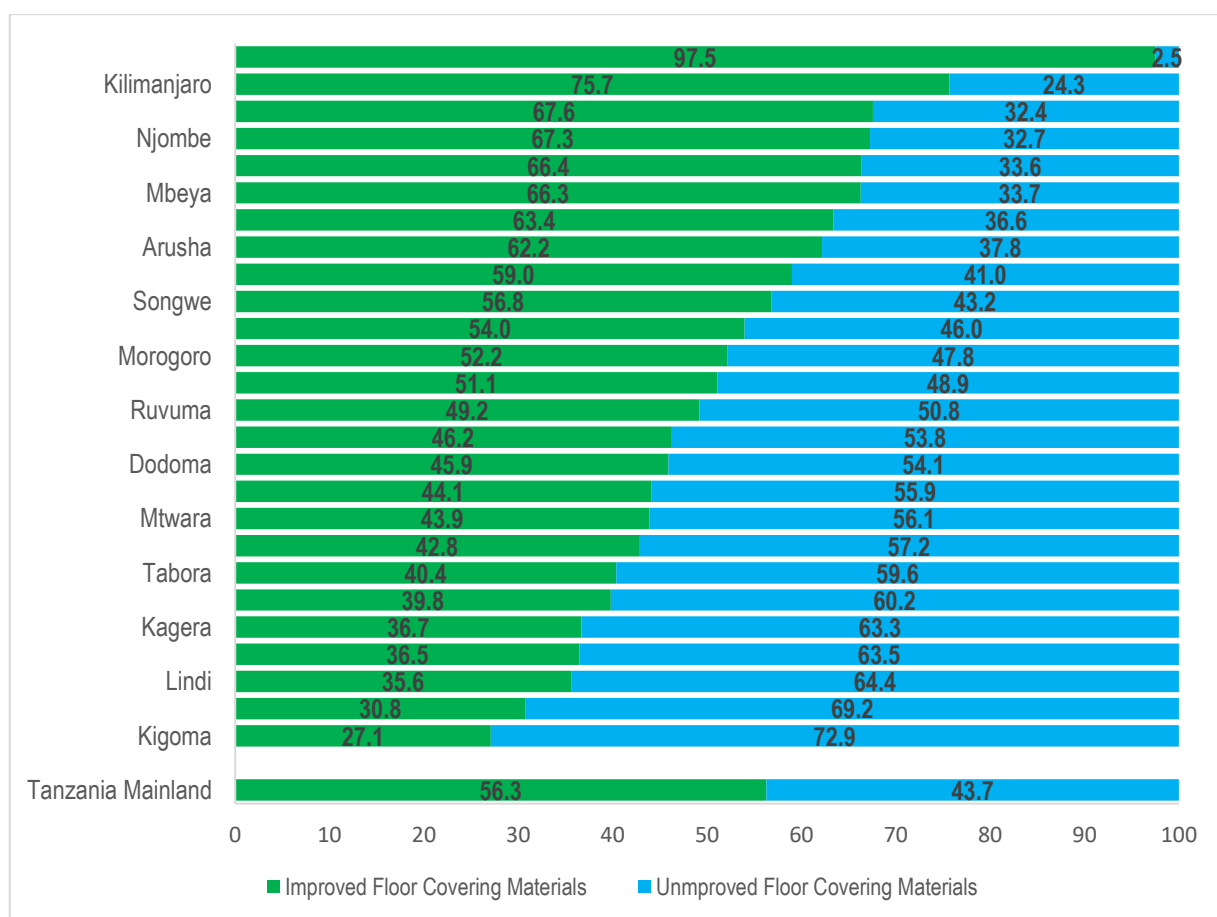
Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others[7]
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**48.4**	**7.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**42.2**	**0.6**	**0.3**
Rural	8,355,992	34.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	60.8	0.9	0.3
Urban	5,420,983	69.5	15.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.5	0.1	0.2
Dodoma	754,631	39.2	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	53.1	0.2	0.3
Arusha	611,939	50.3	11.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	28.7	7.4	0.4
Kilimanjaro	494,428	64.5	10.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	22.2	0.3	0.9
Tanga	631,258	38.5	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	54.1	0.2	0.2
Morogoro	822,467	46.2	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	46.3	0.2	0.3
Pwani	537,040	57.3	8.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	31.8	0.1	0.3
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	71.3	25.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.2
Lindi	344,447	33.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	63.0	0.1	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	41.4	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	55.3	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	463,666	46.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	50.1	0.1	0.2
Iringa	319,117	58.2	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	35.8	0.1	0.3
Mbeya	624,320	60.6	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	31.9	1.0	0.3
Singida	392,111	36.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	59.4	0.1	0.2
Tabora	592,039	37.1	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	58.7	0.2	0.2
Rukwa	328,052	44.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	52.9	0.4	0.2

[7] Others include households living in containers or tents.

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others[7]
Kigoma	451,967	24.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	71.7	0.1	0.3
Shinyanga	418,771	47.9	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	45.4	0.1	0.2
Kagera	698,257	33.0	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	61.6	0.2	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	57.1	9.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	31.7	0.1	0.2
Mara	467,473	45.4	5.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	47.6	0.4	0.2
Manyara	398,735	33.0	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.0	58.8	2.0	0.7
Njombe	244,579	62.9	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	32.0	0.2	0.1
Katavi	213,825	40.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	56.0	0.1	0.3
Simiyu	311,247	28.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	68.5	0.1	0.2
Geita	555,345	54.4	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	40.2	0.1	0.4
Songwe	327,448	53.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	41.8	0.9	0.2

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Around one third (35.4%) of households have their house walls built of baked bricks followed by cement/rock bricks (26.8%) and sundried bricks (19.0%). In urban areas, more than five in ten households (55.3%) used cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (28.9%). In rural areas the main wall materials used are baked bricks (39.6%) followed by sundried bricks (25.1%). Across region, only Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions have more than 50 percent of the households with houses built using cement/rock bricks walls materials (95.6% and 55.7% respectively) (Table 12.5).

Table 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**1.0**	**26.8**	**19.0**	**35.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**15.8**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Rural	8,355,992	0.7	8.3	25.1	39.6	0.7	0.6	23.3	1.4	0.0	0.2
Urban	5,420,983	1.3	55.3	9.6	28.9	0.1	0.3	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Dodoma	754,631	0.8	25.3	33.2	20.1	0.0	0.3	19.5	0.6	0.0	0.2
Arusha	611,939	0.7	46.9	4.0	13.7	2.0	1.0	29.4	1.9	0.0	0.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	2.7	41.4	6.0	31.0	6.1	1.1	11.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tanga	631,258	0.8	19.5	6.8	22.0	0.1	0.4	49.4	0.8	0.0	0.2
Morogoro	822,467	0.5	12.5	7.5	57.6	0.2	0.3	19.7	1.5	0.0	0.2
Pwani	537,040	1.2	55.7	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.6	34.1	2.0	0.0	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	1.5	95.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lindi	344,447	2.2	11.7	11.8	27.4	0.1	0.3	44.4	2.0	0.0	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	0.7	19.1	30.6	25.8	0.1	0.2	23.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Ruvuma	463,666	0.7	3.0	9.2	80.4	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.1
Iringa	319,117	0.8	6.1	15.5	57.0	0.2	0.2	19.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Mbeya	624,320	1.2	7.8	35.9	49.4	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.2
Singida	392,111	0.3	15.9	50.5	25.0	0.0	0.2	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
Tabora	592,039	0.3	10.9	47.8	28.4	0.1	0.2	10.9	1.2	0.0	0.1

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Rukwa	328,052	0.4	2.0	12.2	81.7	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.1
Kigoma	451,967	0.3	2.7	15.9	67.9	0.1	0.2	11.2	1.5	0.0	0.2
Shinyanga	418,771	0.5	21.7	50.5	23.9	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Kagera	698,257	0.7	4.6	13.6	37.0	0.5	2.0	40.1	1.3	0.0	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	1.5	42.7	27.6	23.8	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Mara	467,473	1.7	14.1	18.0	48.1	0.2	0.4	16.2	1.1	0.0	0.2
Manyara	398,735	0.9	6.7	9.8	37.6	0.3	1.0	40.5	2.6	0.0	0.6
Njombe	244,579	0.9	5.0	13.4	78.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Katavi	213,825	0.4	2.4	14.3	71.5	0.1	0.2	8.7	2.2	0.0	0.2
Simiyu	311,247	1.3	19.2	63.9	13.6	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Geita	555,345	0.8	6.1	24.3	64.0	0.1	0.3	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.3
Songwe	327,448	0.3	1.9	12.8	81.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding and hence affects household members' health. A room for sleeping in the 2022 PHC is defined as any space within or outside the dwelling of the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. This implies that any space within the dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by household members for sleeping purpose. By this definition any other space such as a sitting room, dining room or even stores were included if they were used for sleeping.

About three in ten (34.6%) households in Tanzania Mainland have one room for sleeping, 31.2 percent have two rooms and 21.8 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 12.3 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is negligible difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher in urban (43.8%) than in rural areas (28.7%). Dar es Salaam region has the highest percentage of households (51.1%) with one room for sleeping compared with other regions. (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
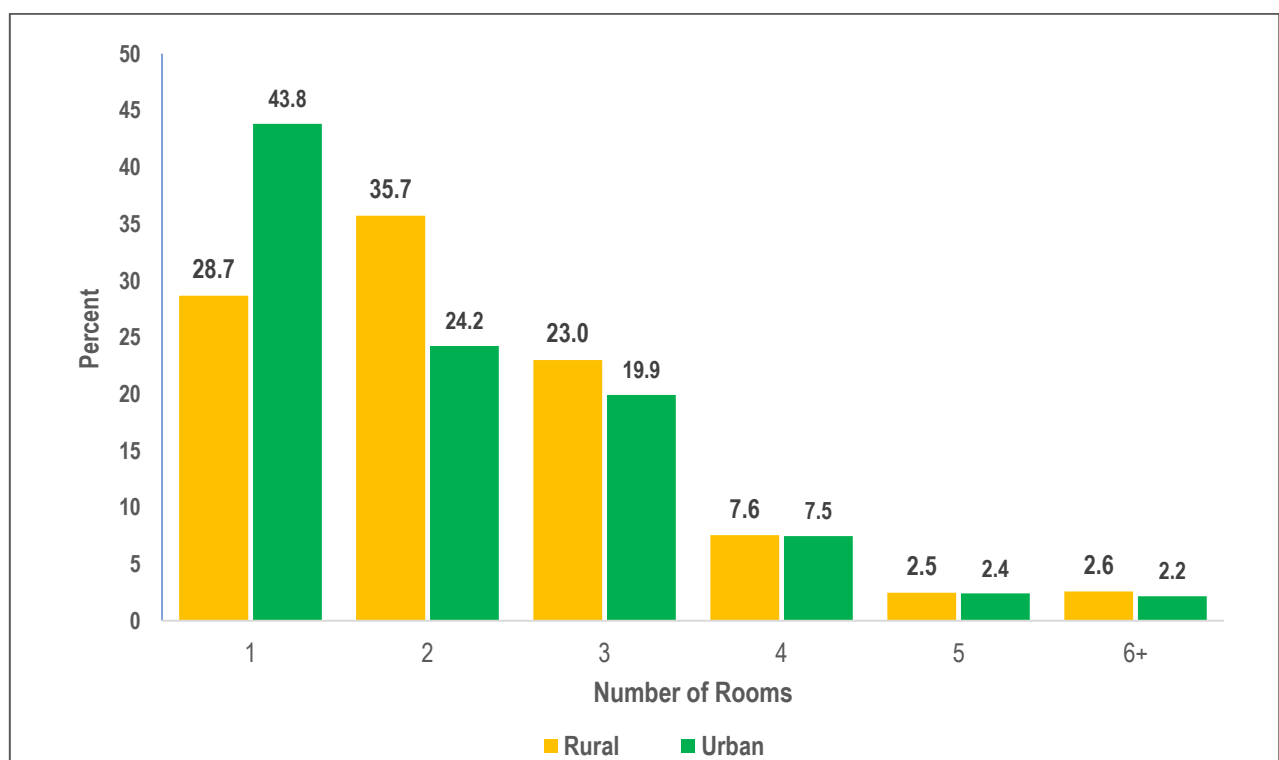
Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**4.3**	**34.6**	**31.2**	**21.8**	**7.5**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.2**
Rural	8,355,992	4.6	28.7	35.7	23.0	7.6	2.5	2.6	2.3
Urban	5,420,983	3.7	43.8	24.2	19.9	7.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	4.4	34.8	30.2	22.1	7.8	2.6	2.6	2.2
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	4.0	34.4	32.9	21.3	7.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dodoma	754,631	4.1	33.4	34.7	21.7	6.2	1.8	2.1	2.2
Arusha	611,939	3.8	39.1	35.0	18.9	4.8	1.2	1.1	2.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	3.7	28.2	29.6	25.1	10.4	3.0	3.7	2.5
Tanga	631,258	4.1	36.6	33.0	20.2	6.5	2.0	1.7	2.1
Morogoro	822,467	3.8	39.5	30.8	18.8	6.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
Pwani	537,040	3.7	35.5	30.0	23.3	7.2	1.9	2.0	2.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	3.5	51.1	19.1	18.4	6.9	2.3	2.2	2.0
Lindi	344,447	3.4	27.0	34.8	30.2	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.3
Mtwara	491,811	3.3	24.4	37.5	30.9	4.6	1.5	1.1	2.3
Ruvuma	463,666	3.9	24.3	27.5	30.2	10.9	3.6	3.4	2.6
Iringa	319,117	3.7	29.5	28.8	25.6	10.2	3.2	2.7	2.4
Mbeya	624,320	3.7	37.6	28.6	21.3	8.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Singida	392,111	5.1	29.2	34.9	23.5	7.2	2.8	2.4	2.3
Tabora	592,039	5.6	27.2	36.3	19.9	8.9	3.7	4.0	2.4
Rukwa	328,052	4.7	37.7	38.1	15.6	5.1	1.7	1.8	2.0
Kigoma	451,967	5.0	23.6	36.4	25.0	9.1	3.4	2.6	2.4
Shinyanga	418,771	5.3	32.4	32.3	19.6	8.4	3.5	3.8	2.3
Kagera	698,257	4.2	27.5	30.5	27.8	10.4	2.0	1.7	2.4
Mwanza	744,709	4.9	37.8	29.9	19.9	7.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
Mara	467,473	5.0	36.7	32.8	18.7	6.9	2.5	2.4	2.2
Manyara	398,735	4.7	32.5	39.2	18.2	6.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
Njombe	244,579	3.6	22.1	27.2	29.2	13.3	4.4	3.7	2.7
Katavi	213,825	5.3	35.5	32.0	19.3	7.1	2.8	3.4	2.2
Simiyu	311,247	6.7	23.1	31.9	23.3	10.5	4.5	6.6	2.7
Geita	555,345	5.3	39.0	32.4	17.7	6.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Songwe	327,448	4.0	35.9	36.7	17.0	6.4	2.1	1.9	2.1

12.4   Water and Sanitation

Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at households, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water are categorised into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources of water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck. On the other hand, unimproved sources include unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Results show that 69.5 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland use improved sources of drinking water. Across regions in Tanzania Mainland, two regions namely Dar es Salaam (97.5%) and Kilimanjaro (92.8%) have high percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water while three regions are below 50 percent, namely Kagera (48.0%), Singida (47.2%) and Tabora (41.9%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Improved Sources of Drinking Water	Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water
Dar es Salaam	97.5	2.5
Kilimanjaro	92.8	7.2
Arusha	87.3	12.7
Njombe	80.4	19.6
Iringa	78.5	21.5
Mbeya	76.9	23.1
Ruvuma	75.0	25.0
Morogoro	72.0	28.0
Pwani	72.2	27.8
Mwanza	71.7	28.3
Simiyu	68.3	31.7
Dodoma	67.8	32.2
Shinyanga	67.2	32.8
Mtwara	66.3	33.7
Kigoma	64.5	35.5
Tanga	62.4	37.6
Manyara	62.1	37.9
Geita	59.4	40.6
Lindi	59.2	40.8
Songwe	57.1	42.9
Katavi	56.4	43.6
Rukwa	55.8	44.2
Mara	49.9	50.1
Kagera	48.0	52.0
Singida	47.2	52.8
Tabora	41.9	58.1
Tanzania Mainland	69.5	30.5
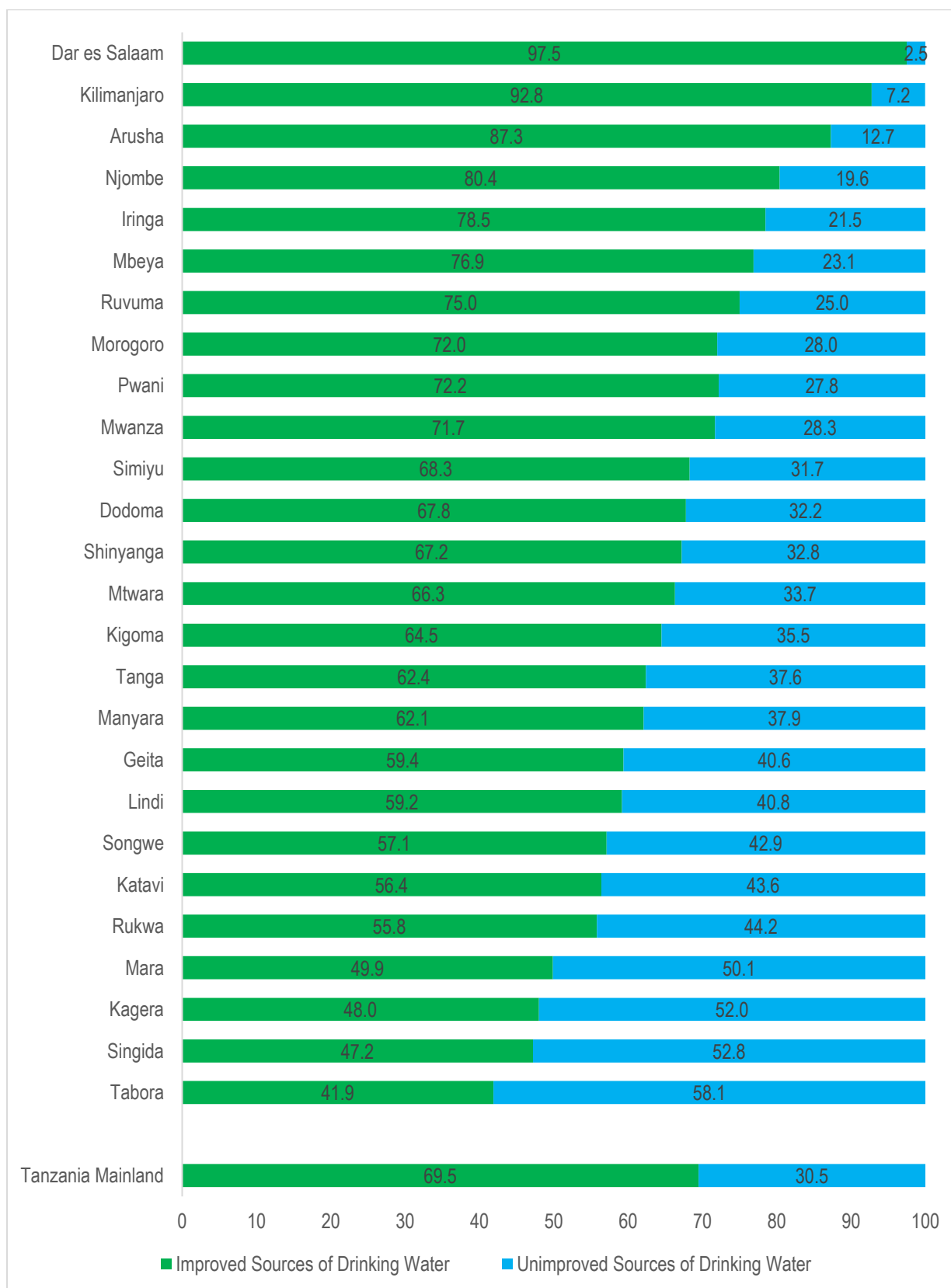
The use of improved sources of drinking water by households in Tanzania Mainland increased from 59.1 percent in 2012 to 69.5 percent in 2022. The increase in households using improved sources of drinking water is observed in all regions (Figure 12.6).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
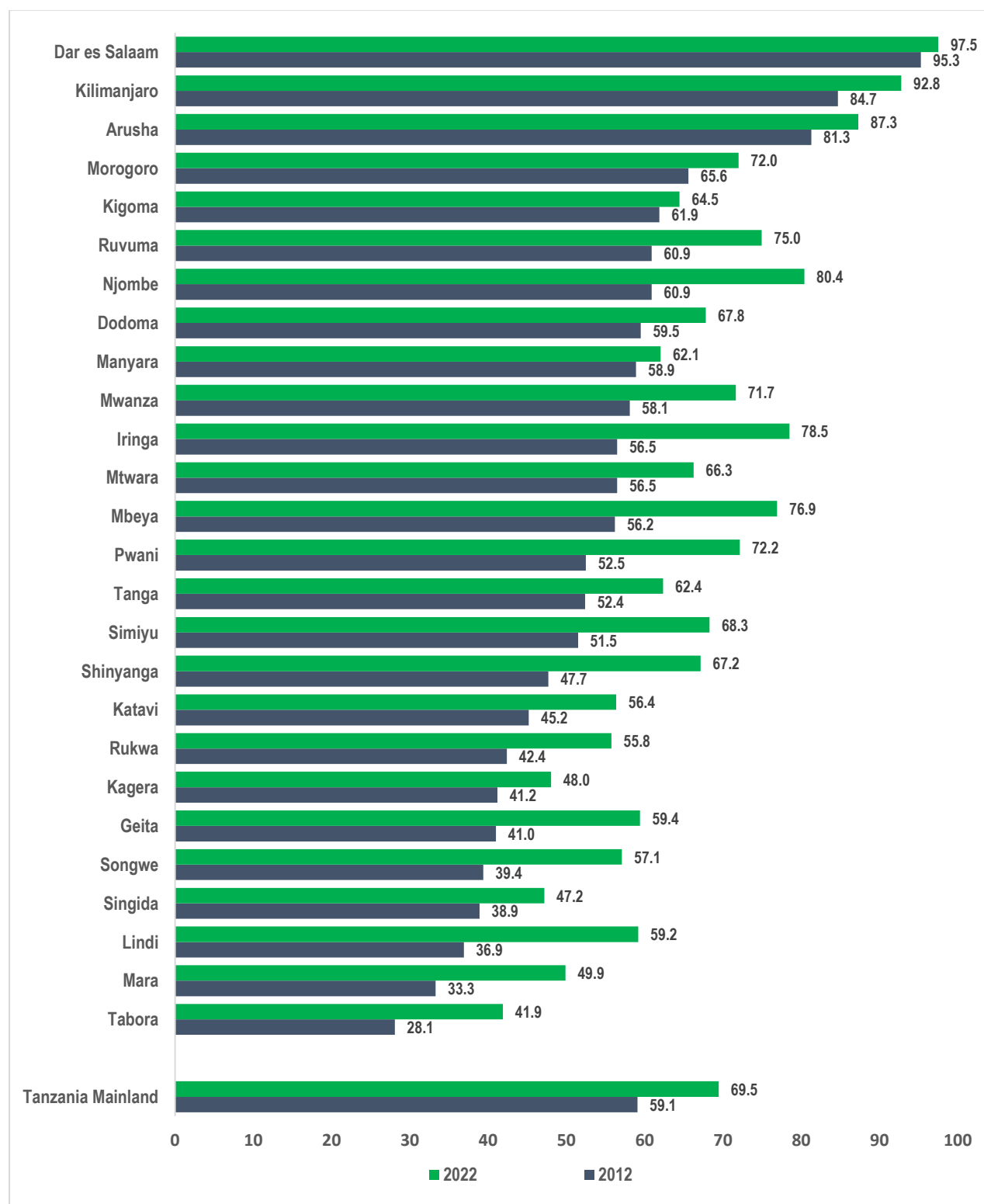
Map 12.1 presents percentage of households using piped water as the main source of drinking water by region. Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households in Tanzania Mainland (50.2%) are using piped water their main source of drinking water.

Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (71.5% versus 36.4%). Households in urban areas with piped water into their dwelling or yard is 46.6 percent, while 14.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 10.7 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 10.5 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 5.0 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 20.9 percent from a public tap.

Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 18.3 percent in Geita Region to 86.6 in Kilimanjaro Region (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

Map12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Table 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water													
		Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/ Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/ Stand Pipe	Tube well/ Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/ Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**15.7**	**9.0**	**16.9**	**8.6**	**4.7**	**8.4**	**15.7**	**1.5**	**6.7**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**8.1**
Rural	8,355,992	6.9	3.7	20.9	5.0	5.6	7.7	22.3	2.0	10.1	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	12.2
Urban	5,420,983	29.4	17.2	10.7	14.2	3.2	9.4	5.4	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.8
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	15.4	8.9	16.6	8.5	4.7	8.4	16.1	1.5	6.9	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	8.3
Female Headed Household	4,948,902	16.3	9.1	17.3	8.8	4.6	8.5	14.9	1.5	6.4	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.4	7.8
Dodoma	754,631	13.8	7.3	28.7	8.4	2.6	3.3	23.1	0.3	3.6	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	5.5
Arusha	611,939	29.7	13.6	26.2	10.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.8	3.7	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.4	6.8
Kilimanjaro	494,428	32.5	22.5	15.1	16.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	3.0
Tanga	631,258	11.3	8.3	21.8	8.0	2.9	4.0	17.0	0.8	10.2	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.2	10.4
Morogoro	822,467	14.3	7.9	21.9	10.0	8.2	5.5	12.5	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.4	9.5
Pwani	537,040	17.0	11.6	12.1	14.2	5.3	9.3	22.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	4.5
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	36.4	18.7	5.8	18.7	4.2	6.7	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.4	2.9	1.6	0.2
Lindi	344,447	7.5	2.8	24.2	11.2	3.9	5.0	29.7	0.4	4.0	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.2	7.2
Mtwara	491,811	6.7	3.6	21.9	7.3	0.7	4.5	21.7	0.3	4.2	20.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	7.8
Ruvuma	463,666	14.1	9.1	18.7	9.6	5.0	16.4	12.8	1.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8
Iringa	319,117	16.6	10.4	23.4	6.9	6.5	12.9	8.0	0.9	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	6.5

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Drinking Water													
		Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Mbeya	624,320	22.7	12.0	15.7	11.6	2.6	9.5	9.3	0.9	5.9	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	7.8
Singida	392,111	7.5	4.4	18.2	2.4	5.0	7.5	31.0	0.5	9.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	12.2
Tabora	592,039	8.2	4.8	7.4	1.7	3.0	13.7	48.2	0.4	3.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.1	6.5
Rukwa	328,052	10.4	2.7	18.8	5.1	6.7	8.1	18.0	2.8	14.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	12.2
Kigoma	451,967	8.3	3.1	17.5	3.8	4.8	12.2	12.8	10.5	7.6	0.1	0.2	3.8	0.1	15.1
Shinyanga	418,771	10.5	12.3	16.6	4.6	4.2	14.4	20.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.1	10.1
Kagera	698,257	5.3	3.2	16.8	3.3	4.4	4.6	8.1	6.5	25.8	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	18.1
Mwanza	744,709	19.5	11.4	11.2	8.9	7.4	9.0	16.1	1.2	6.9	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	5.3
Mara	467,473	6.9	5.3	8.9	4.3	3.4	7.0	21.6	3.3	11.5	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	17.0
Manyara	398,735	9.0	7.4	25.2	6.3	4.1	2.5	18.1	0.7	6.7	0.3	0.3	3.0	3.2	13.2
Njombe	244,579	19.5	11.2	26.1	5.6	3.3	13.2	7.2	1.0	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.5
Katavi	213,825	6.0	3.5	20.0	5.1	6.6	13.2	24.4	0.7	6.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	12.8
Simiyu	311,247	6.0	4.1	21.6	3.1	20.0	11.3	12.6	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	16.8
Geita	555,345	4.3	1.7	9.9	2.4	5.5	27.3	25.9	2.2	12.3	0.6	0.3	5.2	0.1	2.4
Songwe	327,448	4.9	1.9	16.7	4.5	6.8	10.9	13.4	4.5	13.8	4.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	15.7

Note: Surface water includes river,dam, lake, pond ,stream,charco, canal and irrigation channels

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

The 2022 PHC collected information on toilet facilities used by households. Toilet facilities are categorised into two groups; improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, covered pit or unknown destination; Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with washable slab and with lid, pit latrine with washable slab without lid and pit latrine without washable slab (soil slab); unimproved facilities include pit latrine without slab (open pit) and bucket.

More than half (59.4%) of households in Tanzania Mainland use improved toilet facilities. In rural areas 40.5 percent of household are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Five Year Development Plan target of 75 percent of household by 2025/26. The most commonly toilet facilities used by households are pit latrines without slab (open pit) (34.6%). A higher proportion   of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural (50.4 %) than in urban areas (10.2%).

The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) in Tanzania Mainland regions ranges from 0.2 percent in Dar es Salaam to 17.3 percent in Manyara. (Figure 12.7 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Improved Toilet Facilities	Unimproved Toilet Facilities	Open Defecation (No Toilet facilities)
Dar es Salaam	97.7	2.1	0.2
Iringa	82.8	16.0	1.2
Kilimanjaro	82.4	15.2	2.4
Njombe	80.3	19.3	0.4
Mbeya	70.4	26.9	2.7
Arusha	68.9	15.7	15.3
Pwani	67.5	27.9	4.6
Mwanza	66.2	29.9	3.9
Morogoro	61.9	33.8	4.2
Tanga	61.2	31.5	7.3
Songwe	56.6	40.4	2.9
Ruvuma	56.0	42.6	1.4
Geita	54.9	39.9	5.2
Dodoma	54.5	40.2	5.3
Mara	50.8	33.8	15.3
Shinyanga	48.6	43.1	8.3
Mtwara	47.5	49.9	2.7
Katavi	47.0	46.0	7.0
Lindi	46.6	48.4	5.0
Singida	38.6	53.4	7.9
Manyara	38.3	44.3	17.3
Rukwa	35.7	60.5	3.8
Kigoma	35.3	61.3	3.4
Tabora	33.8	52.6	13.6
Simiyu	32.5	58.4	9.1
Kagera	32.2	65.3	2.5
Tanzania Mainland	59.4	35.1	5.5

Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Tanzania Mainland	13,776,975	5.3	8.3	18.4	2.2	7.1	4.2	7.9	6.1	34.6	0.5	5.5
Rural	8,355,992	1.5	2.6	11.6	1.4	5.5	3.1	6.6	8.2	50.4	0.7	8.4
Urban	5,420,983	11.2	17.0	28.9	3.3	9.6	5.9	9.8	3.0	10.2	0.2	1.0
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	5.2	8.2	18.3	2.2	7.0	4.2	7.8	6.3	35.2	0.5	5.1
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	5.5	8.3	18.6	2.2	7.1	4.2	8.0	5.8	33.6	0.5	6.2
Dodoma	754,631	4.5	8.2	20.9	2.1	3.1	2.7	6.8	6.2	39.3	0.9	5.3
Arusha	611,939	8.2	8.3	15.6	1.9	11.1	6.1	13.1	4.8	15.6	0.1	15.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	6.4	10.0	25.2	2.5	11.8	7.4	13.8	5.4	14.5	0.7	2.4
Tanga	631,258	2.8	5.8	27.5	2.7	5.5	3.0	8.1	5.8	31.4	0.1	7.3
Morogoro	822,467	5.2	9.8	21.5	2.5	5.8	3.3	6.8	7.1	33.7	0.1	4.2
Pwani	537,040	5.9	11.9	15.3	2.3	8.0	5.8	10.8	7.5	27.3	0.6	4.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	17.8	18.5	26.7	3.2	10.8	7.7	12.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2
Lindi	344,447	2.4	2.1	13.2	1.5	5.1	3.4	6.4	12.4	48.0	0.4	5.0
Mtwara	491,811	2.4	3.2	13.0	1.6	6.4	3.9	6.9	10.1	49.5	0.3	2.7
Ruvuma	463,666	3.2	3.3	21.0	1.7	6.0	3.6	5.9	11.4	41.6	1.0	1.4

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Iringa	319,117	4.7	11.2	34.4	3.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	5.8	15.7	0.3	1.2
Mbeya	624,320	5.8	7.7	28.4	2.6	8.1	4.5	7.4	5.9	26.1	0.8	2.7
Singida	392,111	3.3	4.1	11.7	1.7	3.1	2.2	5.4	7.2	53.3	0.2	7.9
Tabora	592,039	2.5	6.0	8.4	1.4	3.4	1.8	4.2	6.2	52.2	0.4	13.6
Rukwa	328,052	1.5	3.2	12.8	1.4	3.2	2.2	5.3	6.2	59.9	0.5	3.8
Kigoma	451,967	1.5	2.8	10.7	1.7	4.4	2.4	4.4	7.3	61.0	0.3	3.4
Shinyanga	418,771	3.1	10.4	14.1	1.9	6.5	2.7	5.0	4.9	42.6	0.5	8.3
Kagera	698,257	1.2	4.8	4.5	0.8	6.2	2.4	5.8	6.4	64.8	0.5	2.5
Mwanza	744,709	5.9	16.5	16.0	2.6	8.9	4.6	7.1	4.8	29.4	0.5	3.9
Mara	467,473	2.1	7.3	15.9	2.3	6.4	3.8	7.7	5.3	33.5	0.3	15.3
Manyara	398,735	1.4	2.6	10.6	1.6	4.0	2.6	8.5	6.9	43.3	1.0	17.3
Njombe	244,579	3.9	9.0	29.5	2.2	9.7	6.7	7.2	12.1	19.0	0.3	0.4
Katavi	213,825	2.7	2.3	18.4	2.3	4.5	3.1	5.5	8.1	45.1	0.9	7.0
Simiyu	311,247	1.6	3.3	9.5	1.2	5.2	1.7	4.1	5.9	55.6	2.8	9.1
Geita	555,345	2.6	4.7	21.8	2.6	7.1	4.2	6.7	5.5	39.5	0.3	5.2
Songwe	327,448	1.5	2.4	14.5	2.0	14.0	4.7	10.8	6.8	40.1	0.3	2.9

12.4.3 Trends on the Main Type of Toilet Facilities

The percentage of households with improved toilet facilities has significantly increased from 4.8 percent in 2002 to 32.8 percent in 2012 and 59.4 percent in 2022. On the other hand, the percentage of households with unimproved toilet facilities has significantly decreased from 86.6 percent in 2002 to 59.6 percent in 2012 and 35.1 percent in 2022. The percentage of households with no toilet facilities has slightly decreased from 8.6 percent in 2002 to 7.8 percent in 2012 and 5.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.8).

Dar es Salaam Region has maintained high percent of households with improved toilet facilities (89.2% in 2012 to 97.7% in 2022). On the other hand, Kagera Region has the lowest percentage (32.2%) of households with improved toilet facilities, followed by Simiyu (32.5%) and Singida (38.6%) regions. Regions with relatively many households with no toilet facility in the 2022 PHC are Manyara (17.3 %) and Mara Region (15.3%) (Table 12.9 and Figure12.9).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility; Tanzania Mainland, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
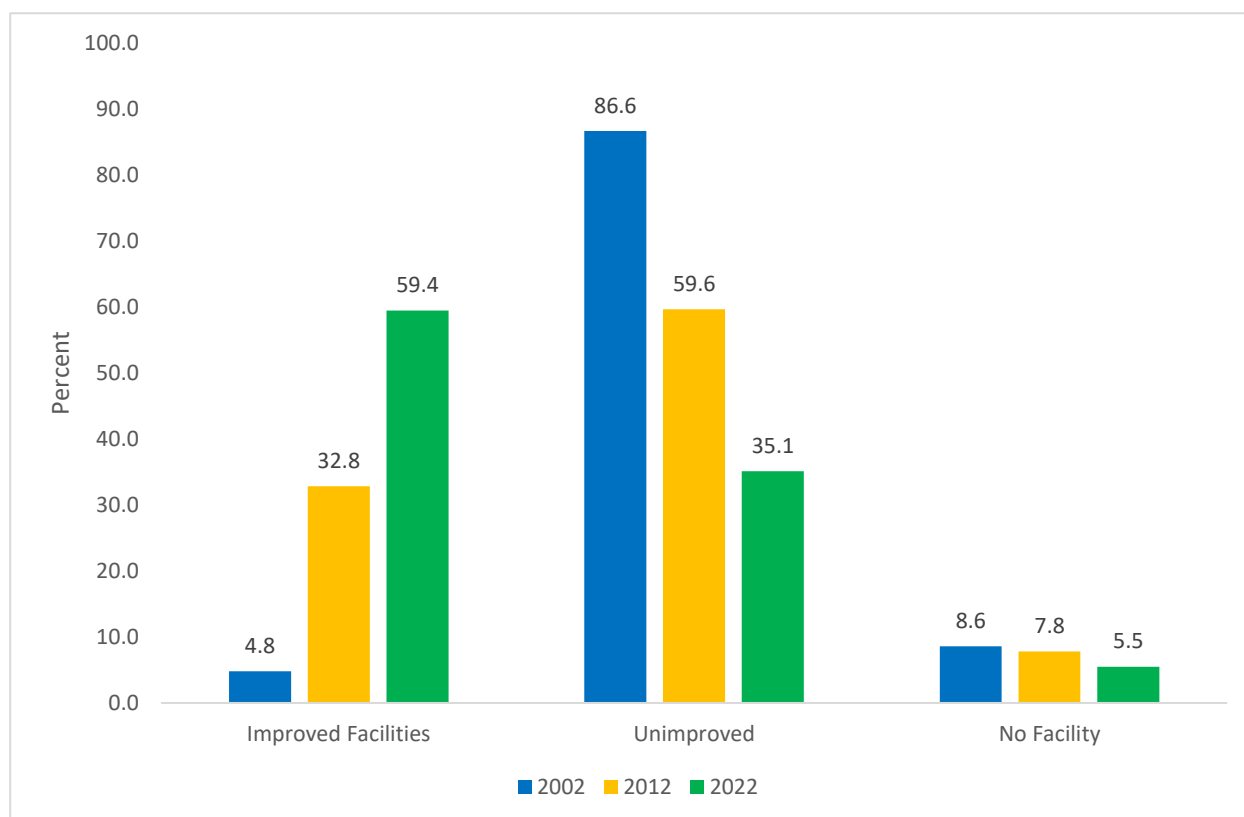
Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

	2012			2022		
	Total Improved	Total Unimproved	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach	Total Improved	Total Unimproved	No Facility/ bush/ field/ beach
Tanzania Mainland	**32.8**	**59.6**	**7.5**	**59.4**	**35.1**	**5.5**
Dodoma	19.5	71.6	8.8	54.5	40.2	5.3
Arusha	49.5	29.9	20.6	68.9	15.8	15.3
Kilimanjaro	50.5	47.0	2.6	82.4	15.2	2.4
Tanga	31.4	59.4	9.1	61.2	31.5	7.3
Morogoro	30.4	66.1	3.4	61.9	33.9	4.2
Pwani	32.1	59.9	7.9	67.5	27.9	4.6
Dar es Salaam	89.2	10.6	0.2	97.7	2.1	0.2
Lindi	16.9	76.9	6.2	46.6	48.4	5.0
Mtwara	14.0	83.1	3.0	47.5	49.8	2.7
Ruvuma	26.1	73.3	0.6	56.0	42.6	1.4
Iringa	28.7	70.1	1.0	82.8	16.0	1.2
Mbeya	28.6	68.4	3.1	70.4	26.9	2.7
Singida	13.3	76.6	10.0	38.6	53.5	7.9
Tabora	16.3	65.3	18.4	33.8	52.6	13.6
Rukwa	17.2	76.6	6.1	35.7	60.5	3.8
Kigoma	14.1	83.2	2.7	35.3	61.3	3.4
Shinyanga	24.6	60.2	15.0	48.6	43.1	8.3
Kagera	15.6	80.7	3.8	32.2	65.3	2.5
Mwanza	31.4	59.6	8.8	66.2	29.9	3.9
Mara	24.0	54.7	21.3	50.8	33.9	15.3
Manyara	19.5	60.8	19.6	38.3	44.4	17.3
Njombe	23.6	76.0	0.3	80.3	19.3	0.4
Katavi	22.1	64.5	13.5	47.0	46.0	7.0
Simiyu	12.3	70.9	16.8	32.5	58.4	9.1
Geita	19.6	67.9	12.3	54.9	39.9	5.2
Songwe	-	-	-	56.6	40.5	2.9

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households without Toilet Facility by Place and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
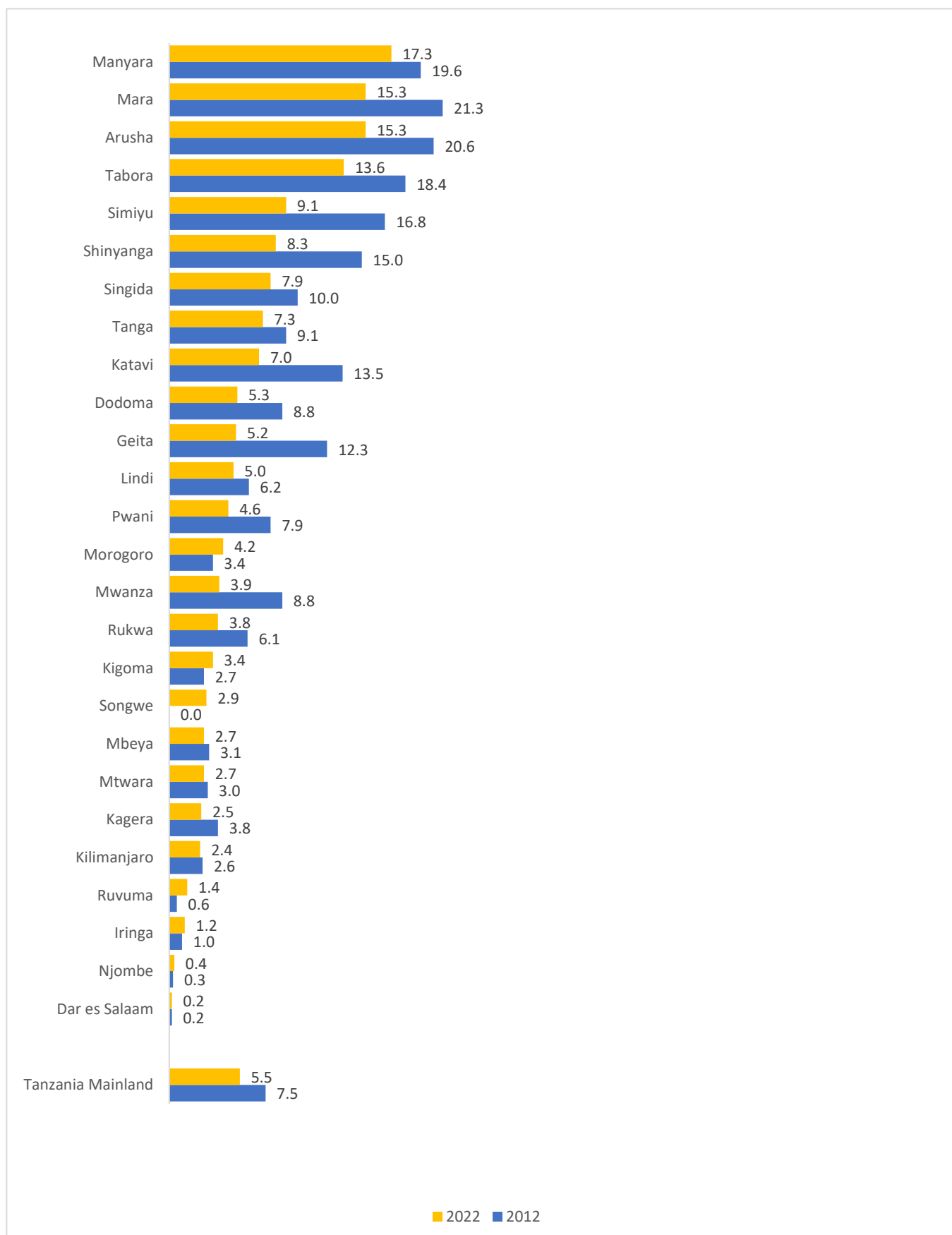
12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected enabled assessment of access to clean sources of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas). Use of clean energy as an alternative source of energy for cooking has two benefits; to reduce the heavy reliance on wood as the main source of fuel for cooking hence protecting the environment; and to improve the health of population especially women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.10 shows that most of households in Tanzania Mainland use firewood (56.0%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (25.8%). Seventy-nine percent of households in rural areas and 20.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking. Across regions, households using firewood for cooking ranges from 4.5 percent in Dar es Salaam to 77.4 percent in Simiyu.

With respect to charcoal, 12.5 percent of households in rural areas and 46.4 percent in urban areas use charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking. Overall, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in Tanzania Mainland is 25.8. Across regions, households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 9.4 percent in Arusha to 42.9 percent in Dar es Salaam.

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. Figure 12.10 indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased in Tanzania Mainland from 2.5 percent in 2012 to 15.9 percent in 2022. At regional level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Dar es Salaam (from 11.3 to 47.7 percent), Arusha (from 6.8 to 37.3 percent), Kilimanjaro (from 3.4 to 22.8 percent) and Mwanza (from 1.3 to 18.1 percent).

Figure 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
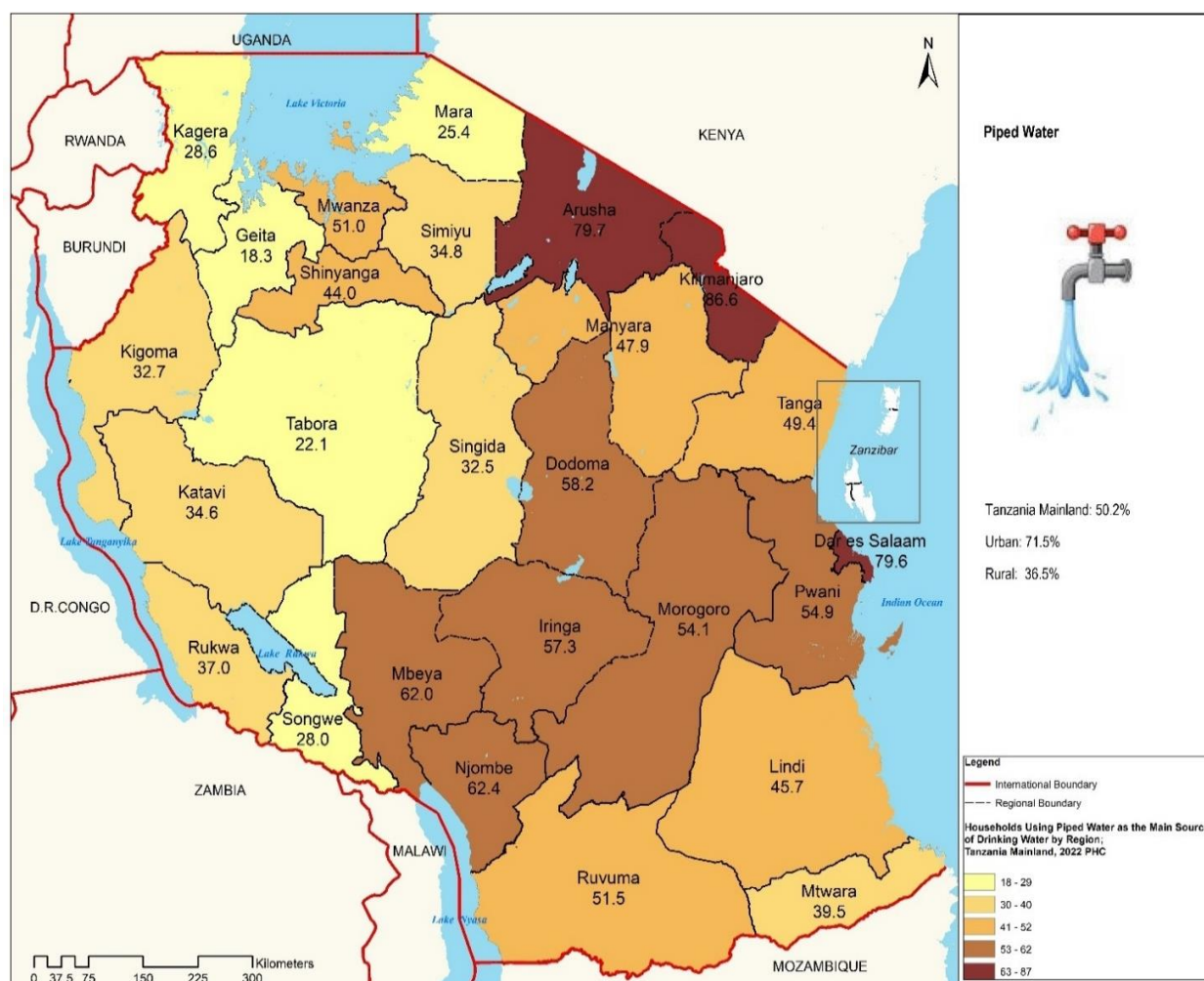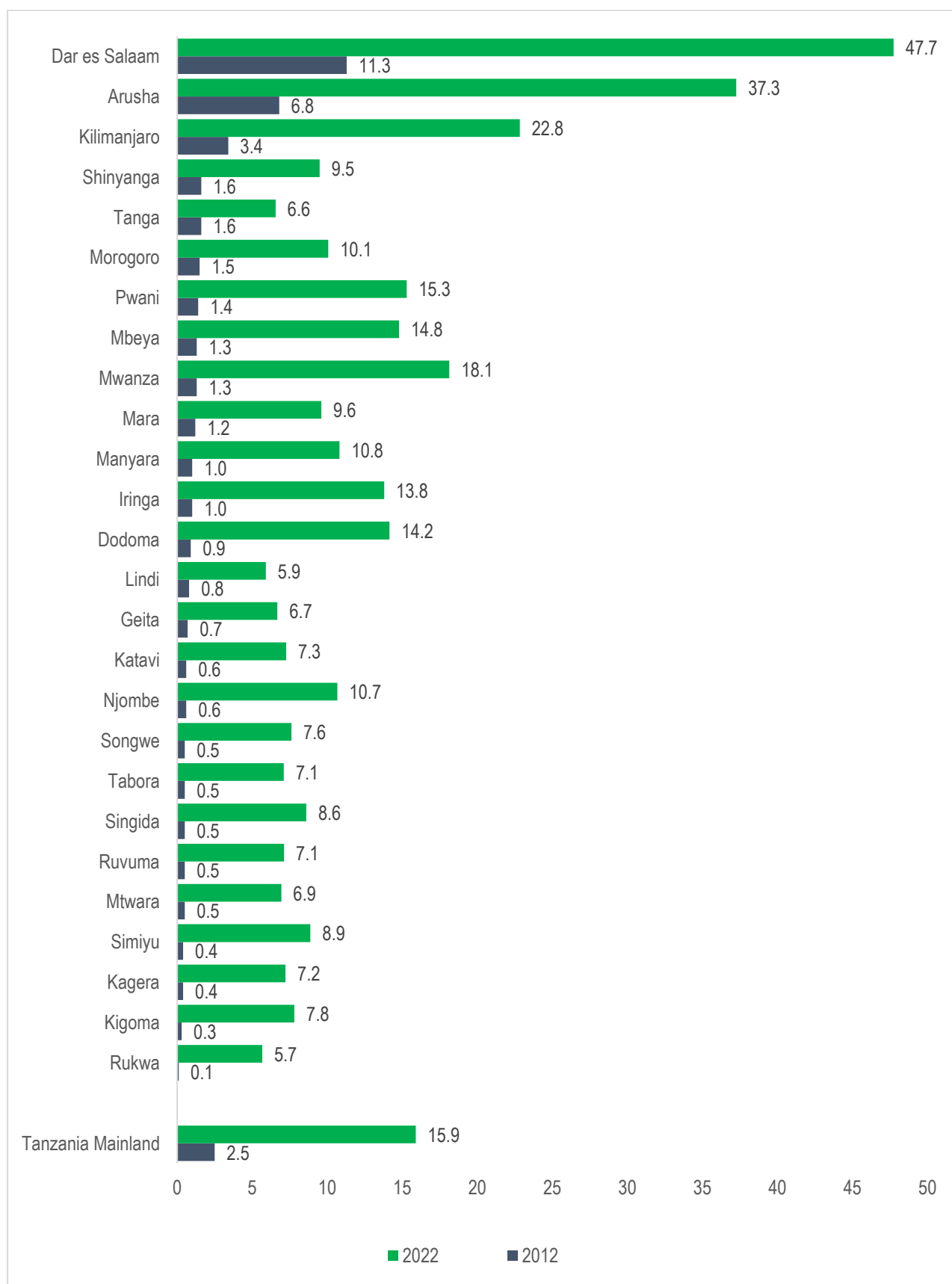
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Main Source of Energy for Cooking | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**0.2**	**9.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**25.8**	**56.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.4**
Rural	8,355,992	1.3	3.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	12.5	79.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Urban	5,420,983	8.6	1.4	0.2	19.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	46.4	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	4.1	2.5	0.2	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	25.2	55.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	4.3	2.4	0.2	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	27.0	56.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dodoma	754,631	2.6	2.0	0.3	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.3	65.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Arusha	611,939	6.3	2.1	0.1	28.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.1	9.4	49.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4
Kilimanjaro	494,428	4.5	1.4	0.3	16.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.8	64.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Tanga	631,258	1.3	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	23.1	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Morogoro	822,467	2.9	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	34.8	52.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Pwani	537,040	5.0	2.2	0.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	40.1	41.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	15.7	0.7	0.1	31.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	42.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4
Lindi	344,447	1.2	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.0	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Mtwara	491,811	1.2	2.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.9	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ruvuma	463,666	1.6	3.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	23.1	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Iringa	319,117	4.2	2.3	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	22.5	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mbeya	624,320	3.8	2.3	0.3	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	31.4	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Singida	392,111	2.1	3.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	16.2	72.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Tabora	592,039	1.6	3.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	24.3	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rukwa	328,052	1.1	2.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	27.8	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Kigoma	451,967	1.7	4.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	19.7	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Shinyanga	418,771	2.7	2.9	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	30.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Kagera	698,257	2.0	3.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	16.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Mwanza	744,709	4.5	3.2	0.2	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	32.5	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3
Mara	467,473	2.0	3.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	21.5	67.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Manyara	398,735	2.1	3.8	0.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.4	73.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5
Njombe	244,579	3.5	3.7	0.4	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.7	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Katavi	213,825	1.6	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	33.4	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Simiyu	311,247	2.0	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	77.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
Geita	555,345	1.6	2.8	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	37.4	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Songwe	327,448	2.2	2.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	24.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9

12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The main source of energy for lighting in Tanzania Mainland is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 36.6 percent of household followed by solar energy (33.2%). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (68.8%) compared with the rural (15.7%). Use of electricity as the main source of energy for lighting ranges from 15.9 percent in Simiyu Region to 86.0 percent in Dar es Salaam.

Some of the regions with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. These regions include Mtwara (55.2 percent) Ruvuma (49.8%) and Lindi (48.4%) (Figure 12.11 and Table 12.11).

Figure 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
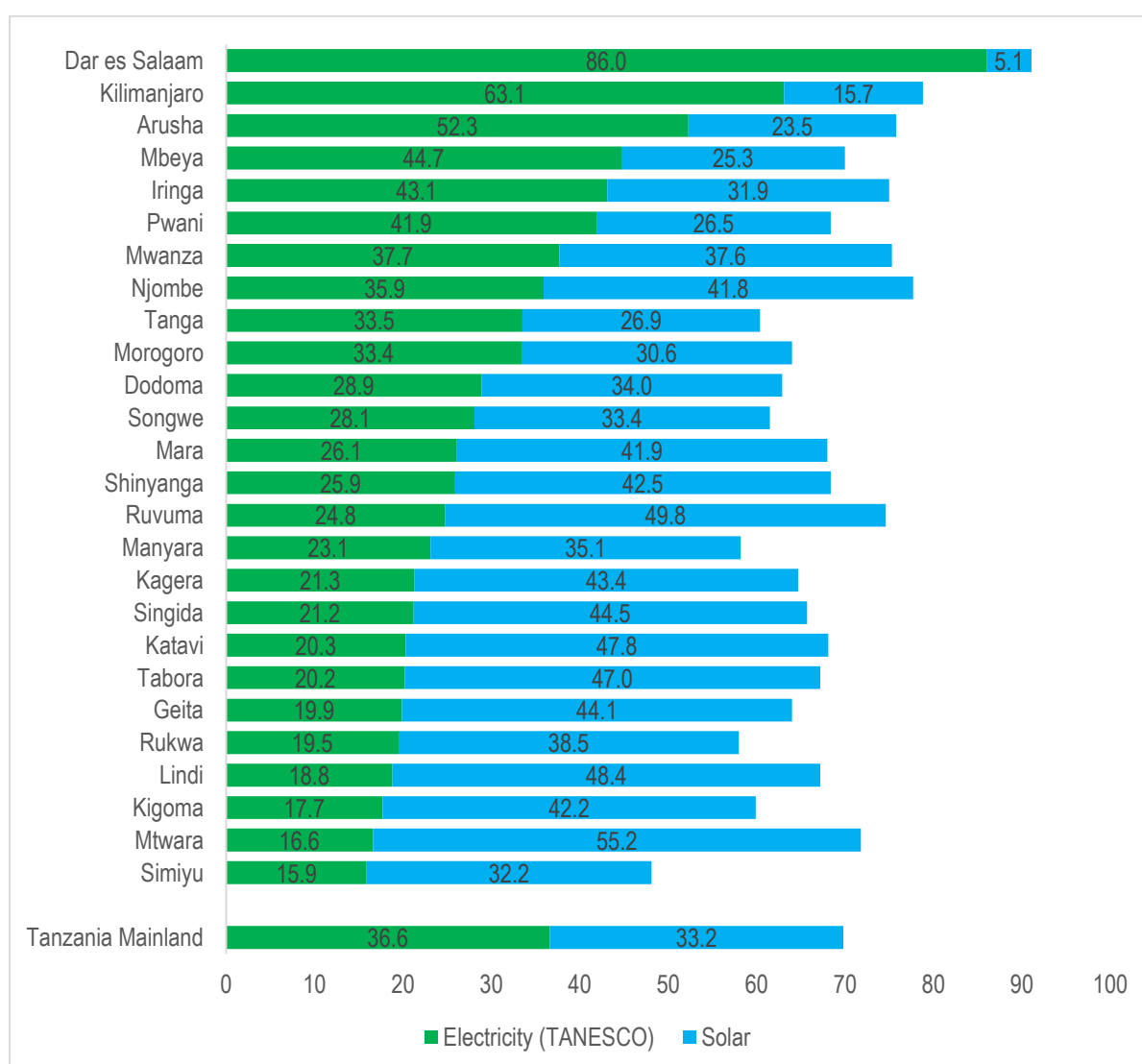
Figure 12.12 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Tanzania Mainland. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting

increased from 20.7 percent in 2012 to 36.6 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all regions.

Figure 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
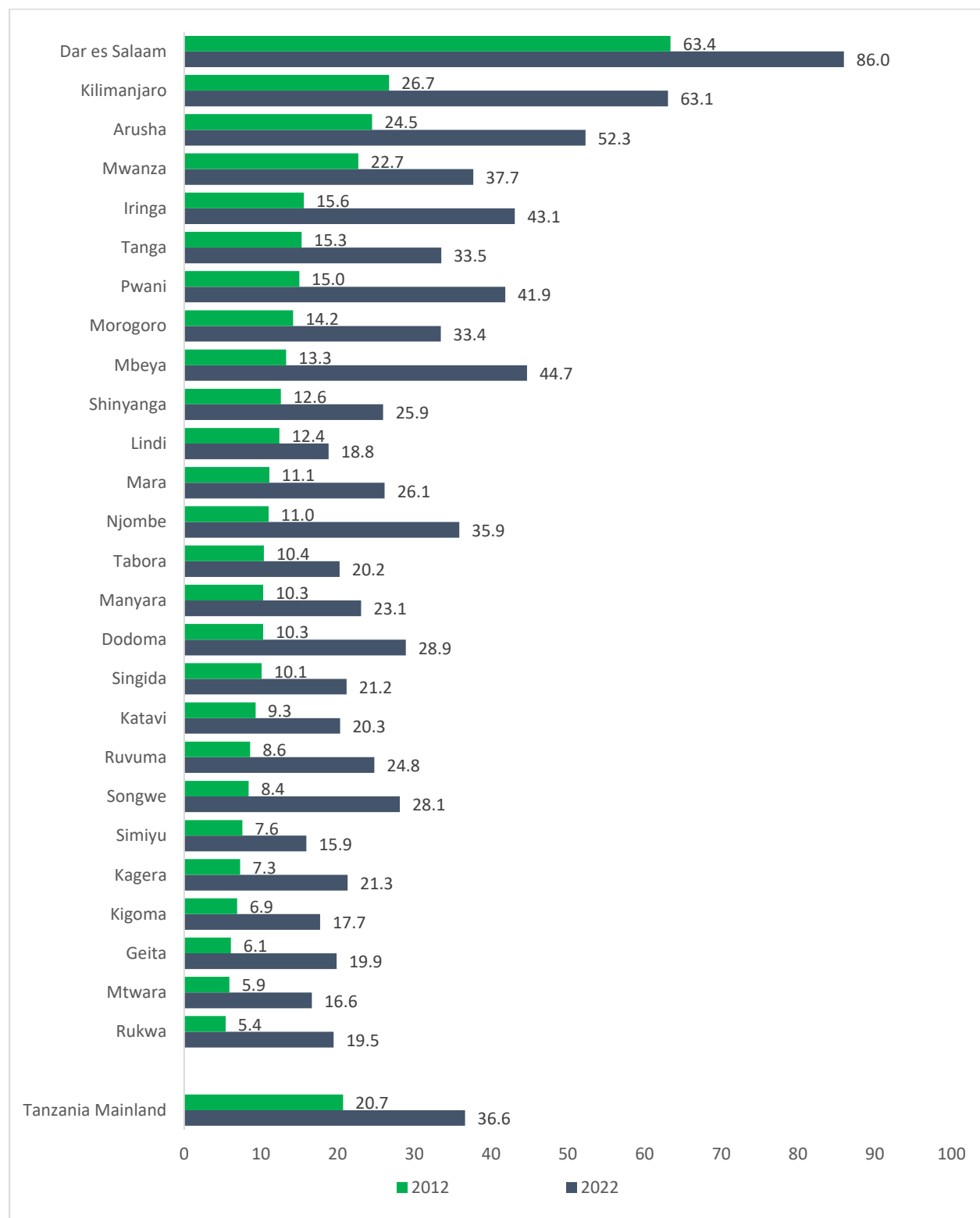
Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

| Residence/Region/ Headship | Total Number of Households | Main Source of Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**36.6**	**33.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**2.1**	**22.5**	**0.0**
Rural	8,355,992	15.7	44.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	3.9	0.6	3.1	30.8	0.0
Urban	5,420,983	68.8	16.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	9.7	0.0
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	36.5	35.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.8	2.0	21.3	0.0
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	36.8	30.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.6	0.9	2.3	24.6	0.0
Dodoma	754,631	28.9	34.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	32.0	0.0
Arusha	611,939	52.3	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.9	4.0	15.2	0.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	63.1	15.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	5.3	1.3	1.1	9.9	0.0
Tanga	631,258	33.5	26.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	16.9	0.5	1.4	18.4	0.0
Morogoro	822,467	33.4	30.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.1	0.8	1.9	28.7	0.0
Pwani	537,040	41.9	26.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7	6.4	1.0	1.4	19.9	0.0
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	86.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	5.0	0.0
Lindi	344,447	18.8	48.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.3	2.4	27.1	0.0
Mtwara	491,811	16.6	55.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.3	23.8	0.0
Ruvuma	463,666	24.8	49.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.3	20.7	0.0
Iringa	319,117	43.1	31.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	18.1	0.0
Mbeya	624,320	44.7	25.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	22.0	0.0

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Singida	392,111	21.2	44.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	3.0	29.2	0.0
Tabora	592,039	20.2	47.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.8	26.9	0.0
Rukwa	328,052	19.5	38.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	9.7	0.6	2.4	26.8	0.0
Kigoma	451,967	17.7	42.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	3.6	32.9	0.1
Shinyanga	418,771	25.9	42.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	27.9	0.0
Kagera	698,257	21.3	43.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	9.3	0.6	2.5	20.7	0.0
Mwanza	744,709	37.7	37.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	19.7	0.0
Mara	467,473	26.1	41.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.3	24.0	0.0
Manyara	398,735	23.1	35.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	5.3	33.2	0.1
Njombe	244,579	35.9	41.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.4	15.8	0.0
Katavi	213,825	20.3	47.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	2.3	26.6	0.0
Simiyu	311,247	15.9	32.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	45.3	0.0
Geita	555,345	19.9	44.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.7	32.3	0.0
Songwe	327,448	28.1	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.5	1.4	2.6	30.7	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a collection, processing and recycling or decomposition of the waste materials generated by human beings. Waste materials are either in form of liquid or solid and effect of their components may be either hazardous or inert on health and environment. Improper disposal of waste is a burden to public health provision. This section discusses the major solid and electronics waste disposal means used by households.

Table 12.13 indicates that nearly four in ten (40.5%) households in Tanzania Mainland use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal followed by regularly collection methods (21.4%). About 44 percent (44.3%) of households in urban areas use regular collection methods of solid disposal followed by burning (30.1%) and burying or pit (14.4%). In rural areas 47.2 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (25.1%) and throwing in the farm or use as manure (8.6%). More than 60 percent (65.4%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region are using regular collection methods.

Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**21.4**	**2.9**	**40.5**	**0.5**	**20.9**	**4.9**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**2.8**
Rural	8,355,992	6.6	1.0	47.2	0.5	25.1	7.0	0.1	8.6	3.9
Urban	5,420,983	44.3	5.7	30.1	0.5	14.4	1.7	0.3	1.9	1.1
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	21.0	2.8	40.4	0.5	21.3	4.9	0.2	6.1	2.8
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	22.2	2.9	40.7	0.5	20.0	4.9	0.2	5.8	2.8
Dodoma	754,631	15.2	2.3	39.7	0.5	26.5	6.6	0.1	6.4	2.8
Arusha	611,939	39.7	2.4	43.2	0.3	4.8	2.2	0.0	2.4	5.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	17.3	1.8	59.9	0.3	11.7	2.0	0.1	6.0	1.1
Tanga	631,258	12.2	1.5	36.3	0.6	29.1	7.2	0.4	6.5	6.2
Morogoro	822,467	15.9	2.4	44.1	0.5	25.1	4.8	0.1	3.1	4.0
Pwani	537,040	19.4	2.3	41.7	0.4	26.8	3.8	0.3	1.9	3.3
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	65.4	9.3	14.6	0.6	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5
Lindi	344,447	10.3	2.0	42.2	0.6	34.0	6.1	0.2	0.9	3.7
Mtwara	491,811	8.5	1.3	47.7	0.7	34.2	4.8	0.3	0.8	1.7
Ruvuma	463,666	9.1	1.4	38.4	0.5	40.6	5.1	0.1	2.7	2.0
Iringa	319,117	16.3	1.5	37.5	0.2	37.2	2.1	0.1	3.9	1.2
Mbeya	624,320	23.6	4.0	37.3	0.3	26.0	3.1	0.1	3.6	1.8
Singida	392,111	10.4	1.5	47.1	0.4	18.8	6.0	0.1	12.6	3.1

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Tabora	592,039	12.7	1.8	38.9	0.6	14.9	9.6	0.1	17.2	4.2
Rukwa	328,052	9.9	3.2	34.5	0.6	38.6	7.1	0.4	3.3	2.3
Kigoma	451,967	10.9	1.9	32.9	0.9	20.0	8.8	0.2	20.7	3.7
Shinyanga	418,771	19.4	2.1	45.6	0.5	12.3	7.7	0.1	9.8	2.4
Kagera	698,257	10.9	1.8	49.2	0.3	19.4	4.8	0.1	11.8	1.7
Mwanza	744,709	25.8	2.7	45.1	0.6	14.4	4.7	0.1	5.0	1.6
Mara	467,473	12.7	1.5	54.2	0.5	13.9	5.1	0.1	9.1	2.9
Manyara	398,735	10.2	1.3	54.5	0.4	11.6	6.4	0.1	7.8	7.6
Njombe	244,579	15.5	1.6	38.7	0.2	37.4	1.3	0.0	4.9	0.4
Katavi	213,825	11.3	2.1	41.9	0.5	26.7	8.4	0.1	4.6	4.6
Simiyu	311,247	10.3	1.3	63.7	0.5	10.5	8.1	0.0	3.0	2.5
Geita	555,345	12.7	1.9	46.2	0.6	19.7	6.5	0.1	10.5	1.9
Songwe	327,448	18.5	1.7	32.9	0.4	36.3	4.7	0.1	4.1	1.4

12.6.2   Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that in Tanzania Mainland, Councils and private individuals are the major authorities that usually collect household waste (35.7% and 36.5% respectively). Out of the total households that reported household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (79.2 percent in rural areas %) to use private individuals compared while 42.0 percent of households in urban areas use Councils.as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (42.0%) (Table 12.13 and Figure 12.13).

Figure 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Household Waste; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
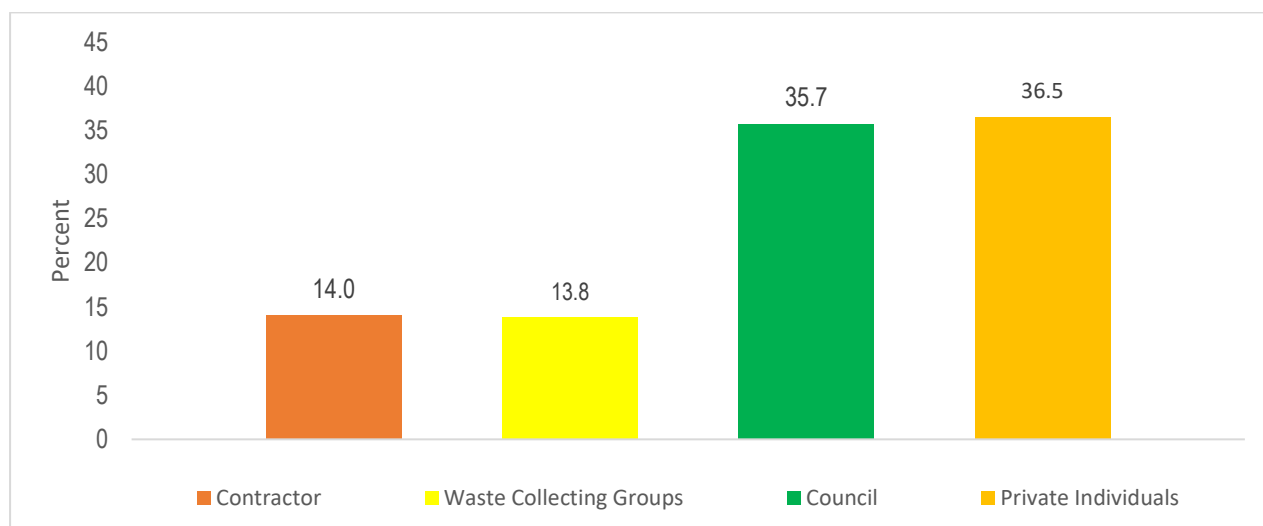
Table 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Tanzania Mainland	**3,347,772**	**14.0**	**13.8**	**35.7**	**36.5**
Rural	637,517	3.2	8.8	8.8	79.2
Urban	2,710,255	16.6	15.0	42.0	26.5
Male Headed Households	2,104,727	14.3	13.8	35.1	36.8
Female Headed Households	1,243,045	13.5	13.8	36.5	36.1
Dodoma	132,275	9.4	38.0	24.1	28.5
Arusha	257,764	22.0	6.1	62.6	9.3
Kilimanjaro	94,269	2.6	5.7	63.5	28.3
Tanga	86,826	4.4	5.5	49.2	40.9

Residence/Region/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Morogoro	150,772	24.7	15.8	19.1	40.3
Pwani	116,555	5.3	21.4	15.6	57.7
Dar es Salaam	1,149,082	25.8	14.6	38.8	20.9
Lindi	42,485	2.4	8.5	10.6	78.6
Mtwara	48,106	1.6	11.4	26.5	60.5
Ruvuma	48,570	3.0	6.6	34.5	55.9
Iringa	56,927	2.1	7.8	53.2	36.9
Mbeya	172,353	2.7	8.3	41.0	48.1
Singida	46,808	2.9	5.2	24.5	67.3
Tabora	86,213	2.1	11.4	22.7	63.8
Rukwa	42,926	2.4	2.9	48.3	46.4
Kigoma	58,274	1.3	9.6	14.4	74.7
Shinyanga	90,213	12.6	10.1	43.1	34.2
Kagera	88,797	2.9	6.8	11.2	79.1
Mwanza	212,323	6.2	30.7	17.4	45.7
Mara	66,531	4.7	14.2	15.7	65.4
Manyara	45,920	5.7	12.0	27.7	54.6
Njombe	41,721	1.4	3.5	67.9	27.2
Katavi	28,524	1.9	10.5	40.3	47.3
Simiyu	36,291	4.1	22.2	13.7	60.0
Geita	80,818	2.6	8.6	25.1	63.7
Songwe	66,429	3.5	6.4	54.6	35.5

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to electronic products that are unwanted, not working and nearing or at the end of their useful life. Electronic waste are products that have exhausted their utility value through either redundancy, replacement, or breakage and include goods such as computers, televisions, radios, cell phones, copiers, fax machines, refrigerators, washing machines and microwaves. The method through which households use to dispose of their electronic waste can pose a risk to public health.

Table 12.14 shows that, 59.6 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland mix electronic waste with other refuse. About seventy-two percent (71.6%) of households living in urban areas and 51.8 percent of those in rural areas mixes with other refuse.

All regions have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Manyara (43.4%), Kilimanjaro (41.1%) and Kagera (38.0%).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/Pit	Buried	Sold/Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Tanzania Mainland	13,776,975	59.6	1.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	13.4	14.2	4.4	1.9
Rural	8,355,992	51.8	0.3	0.2	5.9	0.5	16.7	18.0	4.8	1.8
Urban	5,420,983	71.6	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.4	8.4	8.2	3.7	2.0
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	59.4	1.2	0.5	4.4	0.5	13.4	14.3	4.5	1.9
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	60.0	1.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	13.4	14.0	4.2	1.9
Dodoma	754,631	64.1	0.6	0.4	5.3	0.4	13.8	11.0	3.1	1.3
Arusha	611,939	68.2	2.3	0.5	2.5	0.3	13.3	8.5	2.3	2.0
Kilimanjaro	494,428	41.4	2.4	0.6	3.3	0.5	20.0	25.1	4.8	2.0
Tanga	631,258	66.2	0.7	0.1	4.9	0.4	12.0	12.1	2.3	1.3
Morogoro	822,467	64.3	0.6	0.5	4.0	0.5	12.7	13.4	2.4	1.6
Pwani	537,040	62.3	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.4	11.5	15.9	3.6	1.9
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	77.3	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.6	5.2	4.9	2.3
Lindi	344,447	72.7	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.3	9.3	9.5	2.7	1.1
Mtwara	491,811	60.2	0.5	0.2	4.3	0.4	10.9	18.7	4.0	0.9
Ruvuma	463,666	52.0	0.6	0.1	3.9	0.4	11.5	24.4	5.7	1.4
Iringa	319,117	60.9	1.0	0.4	3.3	0.2	14.2	14.8	3.7	1.4
Mbeya	624,320	61.7	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.4	12.8	15.2	3.1	1.8

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/Pit	Buried	Sold/Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Singida	392,111	52.3	0.7	0.2	4.9	0.5	18.8	16.9	3.4	2.3
Tabora	592,039	56.6	0.7	0.3	7.5	0.7	14.4	11.8	5.9	2.1
Rukwa	328,052	60.2	0.7	0.1	5.0	0.3	12.3	16.3	3.8	1.3
Kigoma	451,967	52.0	0.6	0.4	9.0	0.8	13.6	14.9	5.9	2.8
Shinyanga	418,771	57.5	1.3	0.6	6.2	0.6	15.0	10.7	6.2	1.8
Kagera	698,257	38.0	0.6	0.3	5.2	0.5	25.0	22.6	5.0	2.8
Mwanza	744,709	58.3	1.1	0.7	4.0	0.7	13.9	13.6	5.4	2.3
Mara	467,473	55.0	0.5	0.3	5.9	0.6	16.9	13.3	5.4	2.0
Manyara	398,735	43.4	0.8	0.3	5.8	0.6	20.9	23.1	2.4	2.7
Njombe	244,579	55.1	1.9	0.3	3.1	0.2	14.5	19.3	4.4	1.3
Katavi	213,825	53.1	0.9	0.2	5.5	0.5	12.9	18.4	6.6	1.9
Simiyu	311,247	59.6	0.6	0.2	5.5	0.5	17.4	10.3	4.7	1.3
Geita	555,345	58.5	1.0	0.4	5.0	0.6	12.0	11.6	8.4	2.4
Songwe	327,448	51.0	1.1	0.2	4.9	0.4	16.3	19.3	5.4	1.5

12.7. Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of personal properties regardless of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset in the 2022 PHC. The assets asked under this section are in four groups: communication, transport, housing and agricultural equipment. However, the communication assets are discussed in chapter 13 of this report (Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology by Individuals and Households). The questions on ownership of specific assets aims at establishing non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles) and non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). In Tanzania Mainland, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (21.1%) followed by motorcycles (7.9%) and motor vehicles (2.8%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (24.6%) than female-headed households (14.6%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher in households living in rural (25.1%) than in urban areas (14.8%). The proportion of households that own motor vehicles ranges from 0.9% in Lindi Region to 8.1% in Dar es Salaam (Table 12.15).

Table 12. 15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Mainland 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**21.1**	**2.8**	**7.9**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**1.5**
Rural	8,355,992	25.1	1.0	8.1	0.1	0.2	2.2
Urban	5,420,983	14.8	5.6	7.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	24.6	3.2	10.1	0.2	0.4	1.5
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	14.6	2.1	4.2	0.1	0.2	1.5
Dodoma	754,631	21.7	3.0	8.7	0.2	0.4	3.1
Arusha	611,939	6.9	5.0	7.4	0.3	0.4	7.5
Kilimanjaro	494,428	10.8	4.3	10.3	0.2	0.5	1.5
Tanga	631,258	16.9	2.0	11.9	0.2	0.3	1.4
Morogoro	822,467	24.2	1.9	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.6
Pwani	537,040	14.6	2.6	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	7.1	8.1	5.3	0.2	0.9	0.2

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta)*	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Lindi	344,447	29.2	0.9	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mtwara	491,811	38.4	1.3	10.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ruvuma	463,666	14.0	1.6	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Iringa	319,117	17.3	2.9	10.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Mbeya	624,320	18.8	2.7	8.7	0.2	0.5	1.0
Singida	392,111	25.2	1.5	7.4	0.1	0.3	2.8
Tabora	592,039	43.9	1.4	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.9
Rukwa	328,052	18.9	1.1	4.6	0.1	0.3	1.8
Kigoma	451,967	24.6	1.1	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
Shinyanga	418,771	40.6	2.1	7.9	0.2	0.4	1.1
Kagera	698,257	16.5	1.8	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Mwanza	744,709	21.8	2.6	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Mara	467,473	15.9	1.5	7.3	0.1	0.3	2.3
Manyara	398,735	17.0	1.7	9.8	0.2	0.2	8.2
Njombe	244,579	20.4	2.7	11.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
Katavi	213,825	38.9	1.1	6.8	0.1	0.3	0.5
Simiyu	311,247	39.8	1.1	7.0	0.1	0.2	1.1
Geita	555,345	33.6	1.3	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.7
Songwe	327,448	16.9	1.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	1.3

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. Results in Table 12.16 show that 64.3 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland own a house. The proportion of households owning houses is higher in rural (75.7%) than in urban areas (46.8%). The percentage of male headed households owning a house is slightly higher (65.4%) than female headed households (62.5%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (14.0%), electric or gas cooker (13.2%) and refrigerator or freezer (8.0%). Households living in urban areas are more likely to own these assets than those living in rural areas.

Table 12. 16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**64.3**	**14.0**	**9.5**	**13.2**	**8.0**
Rural	8,355,992	75.7	4.2	9.1	3.8	1.8
Urban	5,420,983	46.8	29.2	10.2	27.6	17.5
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	65.4	14.2	10.3	13.4	8.0
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	62.5	13.8	8.2	12.8	8.0
Dodoma	754,631	72.5	12.0	7.9	12.9	7.2
Arusha	611,939	59.8	22.9	8.6	28.8	12.2
Kilimanjaro	494,428	69.1	24.8	18.0	25.0	11.8
Tanga	631,258	70.2	11.6	9.2	8.6	6.3
Morogoro	822,467	60.3	10.6	8.4	8.8	7.0
Pwani	537,040	58.0	14.5	7.8	12.7	9.9
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	37.2	44.6	6.7	40.9	30.4
Lindi	344,447	71.5	5.3	6.7	4.9	3.1
Mtwara	491,811	76.7	6.1	9.6	6.1	3.5
Ruvuma	463,666	72.5	5.9	9.1	4.9	2.6
Iringa	319,117	68.5	14.0	11.6	13.4	4.7
Mbeya	624,320	64.7	13.3	12.9	13.5	5.0
Singida	392,111	77.9	7.0	11.2	6.2	3.0
Tabora	592,039	71.3	6.0	9.7	4.2	3.5
Rukwa	328,052	65.7	4.8	6.9	3.8	1.6
Kigoma	451,967	67.6	4.7	7.0	3.1	2.3
Shinyanga	418,771	65.3	8.6	10.9	8.4	5.1
Kagera	698,257	72.8	6.8	9.0	5.2	2.2
Mwanza	744,709	58.7	14.2	10.5	13.1	7.8
Mara	467,473	69.9	8.5	12.8	8.7	4.4
Manyara	398,735	70.7	6.4	9.3	7.9	2.7
Njombe	244,579	72.1	9.6	12.9	7.2	1.9
Katavi	213,825	65.6	4.4	8.4	3.7	2.1
Simiyu	311,247	77.6	5.2	11.3	4.7	2.3
Geita	555,345	61.3	5.0	8.7	4.2	2.4
Songwe	327,448	70.6	6.6	11.7	5.5	2.4

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. About sixty-four (63.6%) percent of households in own land or farm. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (75.4%) than in urban (45.4%). Half of the households own a hand hoe (55.4%). Households in rural areas are more likely to own hand hoe than in urban areas (68.0% versus 36.1%) (Table 12.17).

Table 12. 17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**5.8**	**0.3**	**55.4**	**2.8**	**6.3**	**63.6**	**0.2**
Rural	8,355,992	8.9	0.3	68.0	3.1	9.6	75.4	0.3
Urban	5,420,983	1.1	0.3	36.1	2.3	1.2	45.4	0.2
Male Headed Households	8,828,073	6.6	0.3	57.1	3.2	7.2	65.5	0.3
Female Headed Households	4,948,902	4.4	0.2	52.4	2.1	4.7	60.1	0.2
Dodoma	754,631	9.2	0.4	63.8	3.8	9.5	73.3	0.4
Arusha	611,939	4.6	0.3	39.0	5.7	5.5	55.1	0.6
Kilimanjaro	494,428	0.9	0.3	61.6	6.4	1.0	69.3	0.3
Tanga	631,258	1.1	0.2	66.9	1.1	1.4	71.1	0.1
Morogoro	822,467	2.3	0.3	56.7	1.1	2.9	59.1	0.3
Pwani	537,040	0.3	0.2	48.1	1.3	0.5	57.3	0.2
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	0.2	0.2	16.3	1.5	0.2	37.7	0.1
Lindi	344,447	0.4	0.2	64.3	0.5	0.5	75.3	0.1
Mtwara	491,811	0.1	0.1	73.1	0.4	0.2	78.6	0.2
Ruvuma	463,666	0.4	0.3	69.6	0.8	0.5	76.7	0.2
Iringa	319,117	4.9	0.6	67.5	2.2	4.9	70.6	0.3
Mbeya	624,320	4.2	1.0	58.5	1.9	4.4	59.8	0.2
Singida	392,111	21.2	0.4	67.7	6.9	22.8	77.0	0.2
Tabora	592,039	17.5	0.3	64.6	4.9	19.6	68.8	0.2
Rukwa	328,052	18.6	0.2	66.2	1.9	20.4	63.0	0.1
Kigoma	451,967	0.9	0.1	58.5	0.5	1.3	69.7	0.1
Shinyanga	418,771	14.8	0.3	58.4	5.9	16.4	63.7	0.3

Residence/Region/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Kagera	698,257	0.6	0.2	66.2	0.9	0.8	75.6	0.1
Mwanza	744,709	4.9	0.2	47.5	2.1	5.2	55.6	0.2
Mara	467,473	12.6	0.2	60.1	2.6	11.0	69.6	0.2
Manyara	398,735	11.2	0.4	56.4	6.0	13.1	69.1	0.9
Njombe	244,579	5.2	0.3	71.5	1.9	4.9	76.0	0.2
Katavi	213,825	9.7	0.3	62.0	2.4	11.5	59.2	0.2
Simiyu	311,247	22.5	0.4	70.0	13.1	22.4	69.9	0.5
Geita	555,345	4.8	0.2	56.5	1.7	5.4	55.3	0.1
Songwe	327,448	11.1	0.3	59.9	2.7	11.7	70.0	0.2

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology by Individuals and Households

Key Points

- More than eight out of ten (82.3%) persons aged fifteen years or above in Tanzania Mainland own any mobile phone.

- More than eight out of ten households (85.0%) with at least one person aged 4 years or above in Tanzania Mainland owns a mobile phone.

- Eighty-six percent (86.2%) of persons aged 15 years or above in Tanzania Mainland use non-smartphones regardless of ownership status.

- Less than 3 out of 100 (2.6%) of all persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own laptops and 1.1 percent own desktop computers.

- The most common type of use of ICT equipment is communication (83.3%).

- Non-smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with training after secondary education (98.1%).

- Smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with university and other related education level (78.3%).

- Usage of mobile phones ranges from 90.4 percent among workers not classified by status to 95.6 percent among the self-employed without employees.

13.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is increasingly setting the pace of global socio-economic development. Countries are prioritising investment in the digital ecosystem to transform and modernise their economies in recognising ICT's developmental role in facilitating and accelerating overall development.

ICT statistics have been an agenda in the International statistical community for many years, and it has been receiving increasing attention due to its impact on the economy and society in general. The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming society through the growing amount of information and many tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

This chapter describes the status of individual and households' access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Tanzania Mainland. Although the information on ICT access and use by households and individuals was collected from all persons aged four years and above, for the purpose of this report, some indicators are analysed based on persons aged 15 years and above to facilitate national, regional and international comparisons of ICT Indicators. In addition, ICT indicators in this report comply with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Guidelines for Measuring ICT Access and Usage by Individuals and Households.

Information collected during 2022 PHC, includes access and usage of radios, televisions, computers, mobile phones, fixed-line telephones and internet facilities for all individuals aged 4 years and above. Access, usage and ownership of ICT equipment are key in linking communities, facilitating businesses and empowering communities socially and economically.

13.1 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 38.6 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland have a radio. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (46.3%) compared with rural areas (33.6%). Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households with radio (52.2 %), followed by Njombe (49.7%) and Kilimanjaro (48.8%). Kigoma and Manyara have the smallest percentage of households with radio (28.8% and 29.1 % respectively). (Table 13.1)

13.2 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 26.8 percent of the households in Tanzania Mainland owns a television. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (42.5%) of households with television sets than rural areas (16.6%).

Across regions, Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion of households owning television (51.8%), followed by Kilimanjaro and Iringa at 37.8 percent and 32.9 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Kigoma (15.1%), Manyara (17.9%) and Simiyu (17.9%) have the lowest (Table 13.1).

13.3 Households with Landline Telephone

According to the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) communication statistics report, landline telephone market is characterised by general stagnation, manifested by drastically decreasing subscriptions from 176,367 fixed telephone lines in 2012 to 85,976 in 2022.

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 1.1 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone is proportionately higher in urban areas (1.2 %) than in rural areas (1.0%). Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (1.7%), followed by Katavi Region (1.6%). Tanga Region, have the smallest percentage of households with landline telephones (0.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.6 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland have Internet[8] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (1.2%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%).

Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of households with Internet facilities (2.0%), followed by Iringa (1.1%) and Arusha (0.9%). Lindi, Rukwa, Kigoma, Kagera and Katavi have the smallest percentage of households with Internet facilities (0.2% each) (Table 13.1).

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[8] 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

Table 13. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment by Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Households							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Tanzania Mainland	**13,776,975**	**38.6**	**25.9**	**12.7**	**26.8**	**18.5**	**8.3**	**1.1**	**0.6**
Rural	**8,355,992**	**33.6**	**24.8**	**8.8**	**16.6**	**12.6**	**4.0**	**1.0**	**0.2**
Urban	**5,420,983**	**46.3**	**27.6**	**18.7**	**42.5**	**27.6**	**14.9**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Dodoma	754,631	32.6	22.2	10.4	19.7	13.5	6.2	1.1	0.7
Arusha	611,939	36.7	24.4	12.3	32.4	22.4	10.0	1.0	0.9
Kilimanjaro	494,428	48.8	30.3	18.5	37.8	25.1	12.7	0.9	0.5
Tanga	631,258	39.4	26.8	12.6	22.5	15.8	6.7	0.6	0.4
Morogoro	822,467	33.0	21.0	12.0	22.0	14.8	7.1	0.7	0.4
Pwani	537,040	38.3	22.7	15.6	27.7	17.9	9.8	0.9	0.4
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	52.2	27.5	24.7	51.8	30.7	21.1	1.7	2.0
Lindi	344,447	35.6	22.2	13.4	20.7	13.7	7.0	1.1	0.2
Mtwara	491,811	36.0	22.3	13.7	18.5	12.3	6.2	0.9	0.3
Ruvuma	463,666	40.9	28.8	12.1	24.0	17.8	6.2	1.2	0.3
Iringa	319,117	43.3	28.2	15.2	32.9	22.4	10.5	1.5	1.1
Mbeya	624,320	41.8	27.1	14.7	29.9	20.9	9.0	1.2	0.5
Singida	392,111	37.2	28.0	9.2	22.5	17.1	5.4	1.0	0.3

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Households							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Tabora	592,039	31.0	23.3	7.7	20.1	15.0	5.1	0.9	0.3
Rukwa	328,052	33.3	26.5	6.8	20.4	16.3	4.0	1.0	0.2
Kigoma	451,967	28.8	22.3	6.5	15.1	11.6	3.5	1.1	0.2
Shinyanga	418,771	39.6	29.3	10.3	26.4	20.0	6.4	1.5	0.4
Kagera	698,257	35.2	25.7	9.5	18.2	13.6	4.6	0.8	0.2
Mwanza	744,709	37.5	26.3	11.1	27.9	20.2	7.7	1.0	0.5
Mara	467,473	36.6	28.7	7.8	23.1	18.3	4.8	1.0	0.4
Manyara	398,735	29.1	20.4	8.7	17.9	12.5	5.4	1.1	0.3
Njombe	244,579	49.7	32.6	17.1	23.9	17.0	6.9	1.0	0.3
Katavi	213,825	45.5	34.4	11.1	26.3	19.5	6.8	1.6	0.2
Simiyu	311,247	37.5	31.8	5.7	17.9	14.6	3.3	1.1	0.3
Geita	555,345	34.3	26.6	7.6	20.4	16.3	4.1	0.9	0.3
Songwe	327,448	36.4	27.5	8.9	23.7	18.6	5.1	1.5	0.3

13.5 Mobile Phones

13.5.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual owns a mobile cellular telephone if he/she has a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. It includes those with a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name but it excludes individuals with only active SIM cards (s) and not mobile phones.

Results reveal that more than three quarter (82.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported the highest mobile phone ownership at 89.6 percent compared with rural areas at 77.9 percent. Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (87.3%) than females (77.9%)

Dar es Salaam Region have the highest (94%) percentage of population aged 15 years and above who own mobile phones while Rukwa Region has the least (72.1%). Across region the proportion of male's population owning mobile phones is higher than female's (Figure 13.1) and (Table 13.2).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Table 13. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

| Place of Residence | Total Population aged 15 Years and Above | | | Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Mobile Phone | | | Both Smartphone and non-smartphone | | | Smart phone or tablet Only | | | Non-smartphone Only | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	33,389,842	15,778,198	17,611,644	82.3	87.3	77.9	17.4	19.8	15.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	64.3	66.9	61.9
Rural	20,765,719	9,892,223	10,873,496	77.9	84.7	71.8	8.2	10.3	6.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	69.3	74.0	65.0
Urban	12,624,123	5,885,975	6,738,148	89.6	91.6	87.8	32.6	35.8	29.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	56.0	54.9	57.0
Dodoma	1,752,814	839,444	913,370	81.9	87.8	76.5	16.8	19.0	14.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	64.5	68.2	61.1
Arusha	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	88.4	90.5	86.8	27.1	30.2	24.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	60.5	59.5	61.3
Kilimanjaro	1,183,637	560,994	622,643	89.4	90.4	88.4	23.9	25.2	22.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	64.7	64.4	64.8
Tanga	1,492,654	702,417	790,237	84.0	88.1	80.4	15.8	18.0	13.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	67.6	69.5	65.9
Morogoro	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	82.5	88.1	77.2	15.1	16.8	13.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	66.8	70.8	63.1
Pwani	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	87.2	90.3	84.3	20.9	22.9	19.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	65.6	66.8	64.5
Dar es Salaam	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	94.0	95.0	93.1	45.2	48.0	42.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	47.6	46.1	48.9
Lindi	752,005	357,829	394,176	80.3	86.9	74.3	9.9	12.3	7.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	70.0	74.1	66.3
Mtwara	1,047,289	481,716	565,573	78.2	86.2	71.3	9.9	12.9	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	67.9	73.0	63.5
Ruvuma	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	80.7	87.8	74.3	10.9	12.9	9.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	69.4	74.5	64.8
Iringa	709,617	331,587	378,030	85.2	88.5	82.3	20.0	22.8	17.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	64.6	65.1	64.1
Mbeya	1,367,262	632,740	734,522	86.4	90.1	83.2	20.2	23.2	17.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	65.6	66.3	65.0

Place of Residence	Total Population aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Mobile Phone			Both Smartphone and non-smartphone			Smart phone or tablet Only			Non-smartphone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Singida	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	78.8	84.7	73.2	10.5	12.4	8.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	67.9	71.8	64.1
Tabora	1,682,972	800,191	882,781	75.2	83.3	67.9	8.7	10.5	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	66.1	72.5	60.4
Rukwa	767,252	359,692	407,560	72.1	82.6	62.8	8.4	11.2	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	63.2	71.0	56.3
Kigoma	1,151,439	526,836	624,603	77.4	84.8	71.1	9.8	13.2	7.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	67.0	71.1	63.6
Shinyanga	1,173,044	563,149	609,895	76.6	83.5	70.2	12.1	14.1	10.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	63.8	68.9	59.2
Kagera	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	77.6	84.7	71.1	10.3	12.3	8.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	66.9	72.0	62.1
Mwanza	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	81.6	85.3	78.3	16.5	19.0	14.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	64.4	65.6	63.3
Mara	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	78.3	81.8	75.3	10.8	13.7	8.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	66.9	67.6	66.2
Manyara	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	82.2	85.8	78.6	10.7	12.0	9.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	71.2	73.5	68.9
Njombe	537,780	244,418	293,362	85.2	88.6	82.3	17.2	20.2	14.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	67.4	67.8	67.0
Katavi	562,111	273,095	289,016	75.3	84.4	66.7	8.8	11.5	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	66.0	72.5	59.9
Simiyu	996,485	452,587	543,898	75.4	81.9	69.9	6.6	8.8	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	68.5	72.8	64.8
Geita	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	77.6	83.3	72.4	9.5	11.8	7.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	67.7	71.1	64.5
Songwe	725,747	331,956	393,791	82.3	88.9	76.7	13.5	16.8	10.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	68.4	71.8	65.5

Map 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Legend
— International Boundary
--- Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Region; Tanzania 2022, PHC

- 72.1 – 75.4
- 75.5 – 77.6
- 77.7 – 78.8
- 78.9 – 80.7
- 80.8 – 83.0
- 83.1 – 86.4
- 86.5 – 89.4
- 89.5 – 94.0
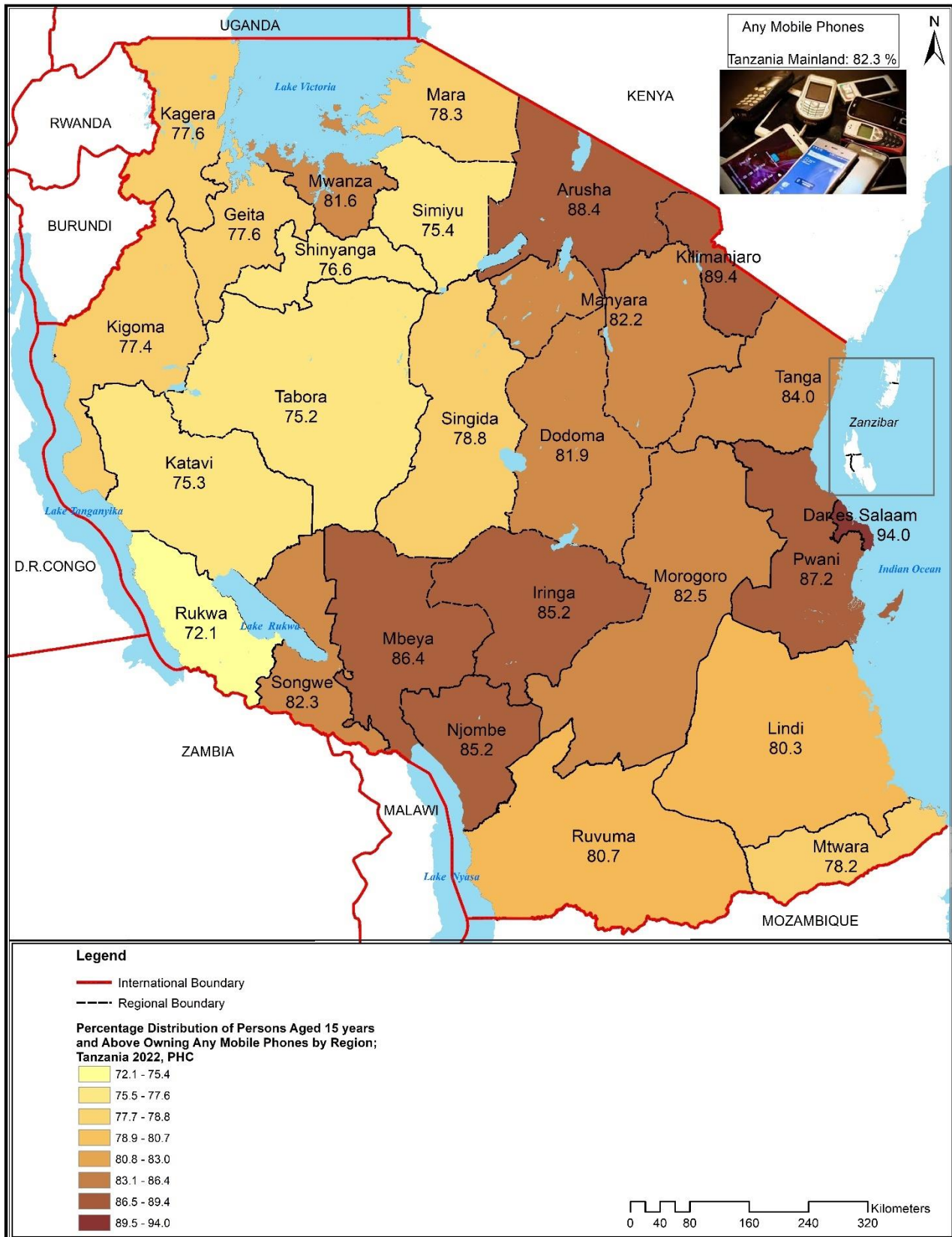
Map 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
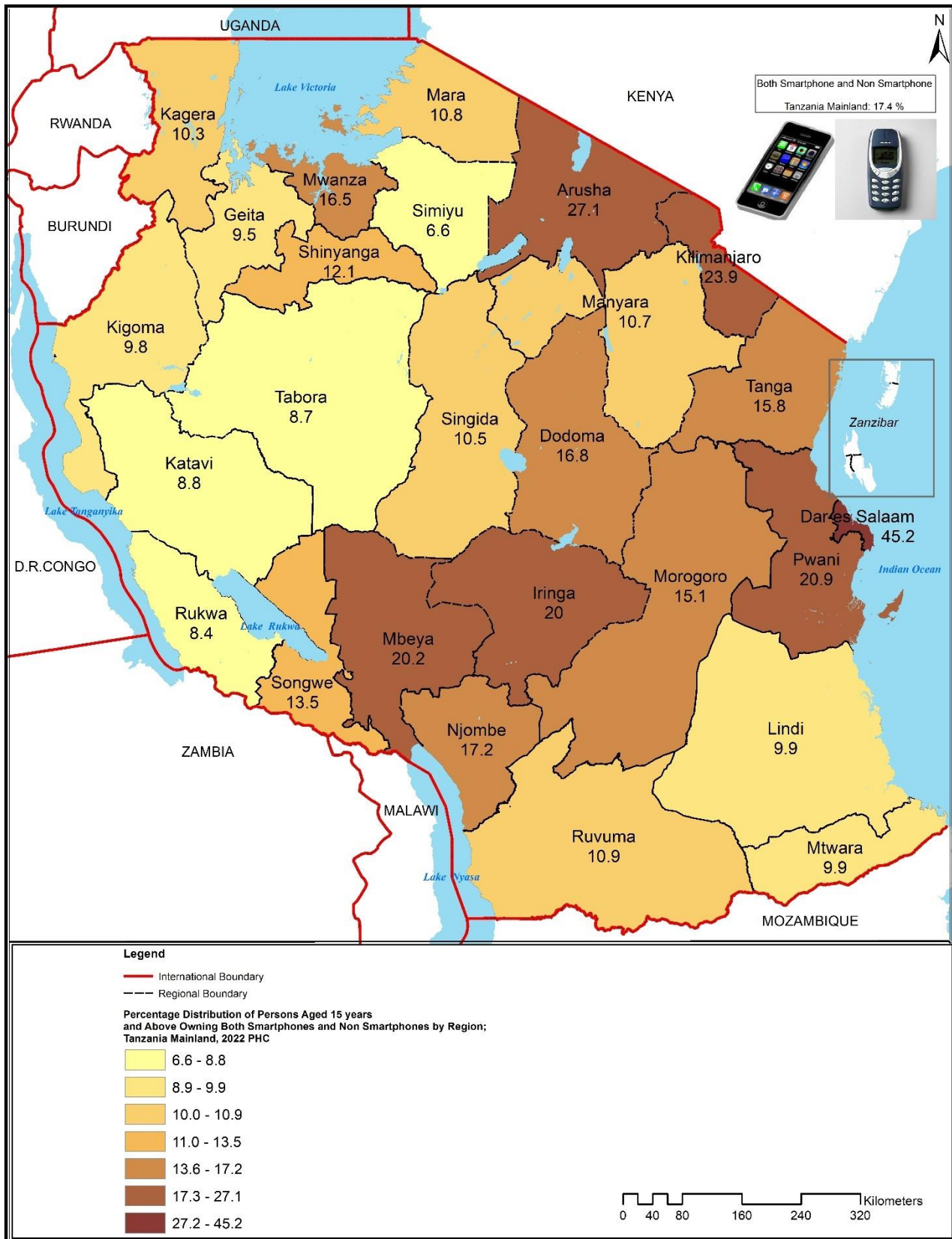
Map 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

UGANDA

Only Smartphones or Tablet
Tanzania Mainland: 0.6 %

N

KENYA

Lake Victoria

Mara
0.6

RWANDA

Kagera
0.5

BURUNDI

Mwanza
0.7

Geita
0.5

Simiyu
0.3

Arusha
0.8

Shinyanga
0.6

Kilimanjaro
0.8

Kigoma
0.6

Manyara
0.3

Tabora
0.4

Tanga
0.6

Singida
0.4

Zanzibar

Dodoma
0.6

Katavi
0.5

Lake Tanganyika

D.R.CONGO

Dar es Salaam
1.2

Indian Ocean

Morogoro
0.6

Pwani
0.7

Rukwa
0.4

Lake Rukwa

Iringa
0.6

Mbeya
0.7

Songwe
0.5

Njombe
0.6

Lindi
0.4

ZAMBIA

MALAWI

Ruvuma
0.4

Mtwara
0.4

Lake Nyasa

MOZAMBIQUE

Legend

International Boundary

Regional Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Only Smartphones or Tablet by Region; Tanzania 2022, PHC

	0.3
	0.4
	0.5
	0.6
	0.7
	0.8
	0.9 - 1.2

Kilometers
0 40 80 160 240 320

Map 13.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
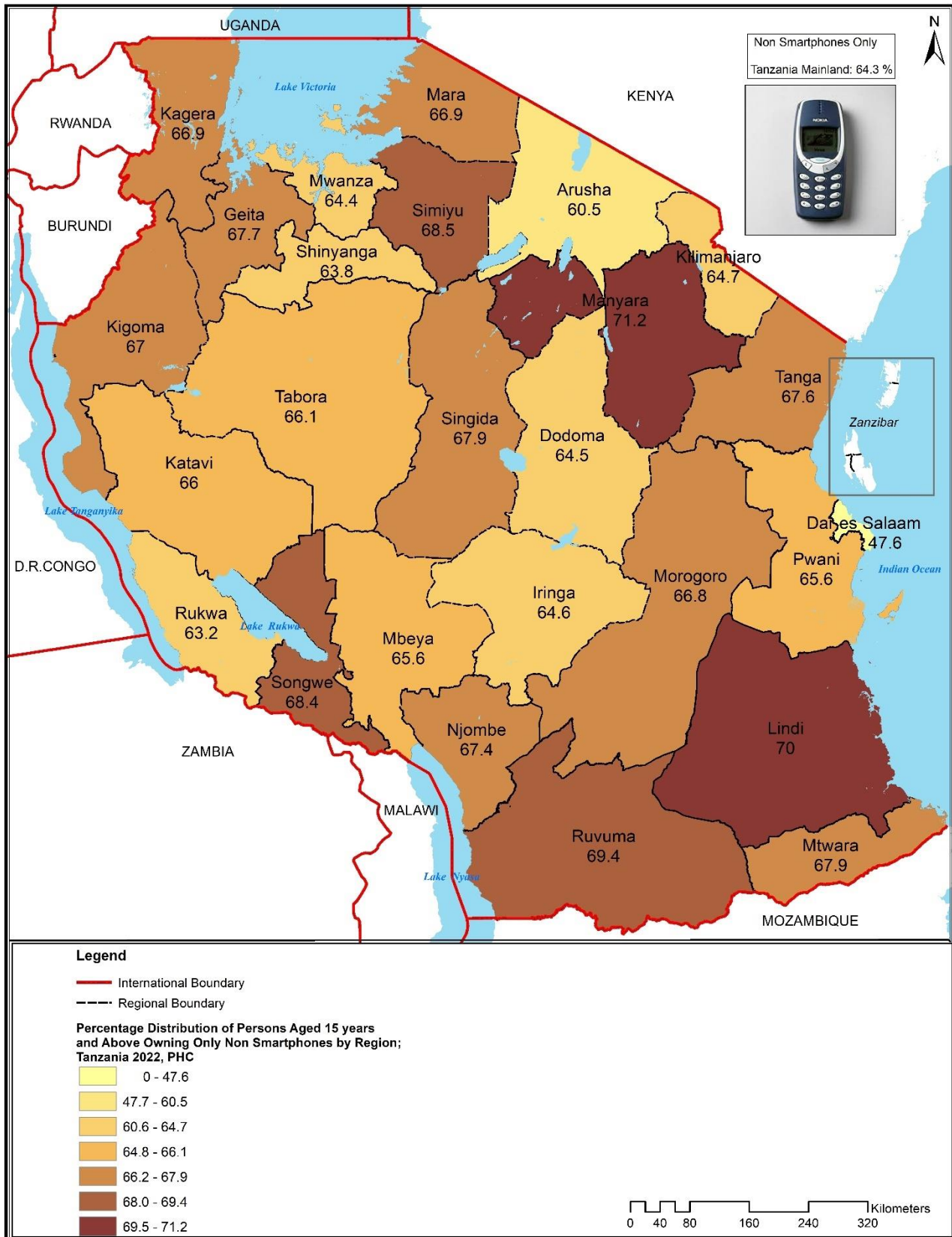
13.5.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that in Tanzania Mainland, 85.0 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above own any type of mobile phone. About percent 79.2 of households in Tanzania Mainland own a non-smart phone, and 25.8 percent of households own smartphones.

The results indicate that the proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (93.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.8%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart phone is 45.0 percent and 81.1 percent for non-smartphone is which is higher than in rural areas (13.3% and 77.9%, respectively).

Across all regions, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households except for Dar es Salaam (59.8%). Results also indicate that Rukwa has the smallest percentage of households that own smartphones (12.8%), followed by Simiyu (13.2%) and Mtwara (14.0%) (Table 13.3).

Table 13. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Household	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Tanzania Mainland	13,776,975	85.0	25.8	79.2
Rural	8,355,992	79.8	13.3	77.9
Urban	5,420,983	93.0	45.0	81.1
Dodoma	754,631	82.1	23.4	77.1
Arusha	611,939	88.0	37.2	77.3
Kilimanjaro	494,428	91.7	35.5	84.8
Tanga	631,258	87.9	23.1	84.2
Morogoro	822,467	84.4	21.9	80.2
Pwani	537,040	90.1	29.6	83.5
Dar es Salaam	1,537,293	96.5	59.8	78.8
Lindi	344,447	80.3	14.4	78.0
Mtwara	491,811	76.2	14.0	73.7
Ruvuma	463,666	80.9	16.4	78.0
Iringa	319,117	85.5	27.6	79.7
Mbeya	624,320	86.0	28.2	79.9

Place of Residence	Number of Private Household	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Singida	392,111	82.8	17.8	79.8
Tabora	592,039	82.9	15.5	80.2
Rukwa	328,052	69.4	12.8	67.1
Kigoma	451,967	78.5	16.4	75.7
Shinyanga	418,771	86.0	20.8	81.7
Kagera	698,257	76.1	15.5	73.3
Mwanza	744,709	88.7	27.1	82.5
Mara	467,473	82.9	17.8	79.7
Manyara	398,735	82.0	17.0	79.4
Njombe	244,579	86.3	24.8	81.6
Katavi	213,825	80.3	15.1	77.7
Simiyu	311,247	84.4	13.2	82.8
Geita	555,345	83.9	16.4	80.8
Songwe	327,448	81.8	19.3	78.3

13.5.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above, owned by 53.5% individuals (male (55.7%) and (51.5%) female). When the data is disaggregated by locality, almost half (48.6%) of individuals in the rural areas and 62.8 percent in urban areas own a non-smartphone. Ownership of smartphones among persons aged 4 years and above in Tanzania Mainland is 11.8 (13.0% male and 10.7% females); ownership of smartphones in urban areas (23.8%) is more than twice the number of individuals possessing smartphone in rural areas (5.4%) (Table 13.4).

Ownership of mobile phones (non-smartphone) is highest for individuals in the age group 45-49 and 55-59 years (90.8% for both) and for smartphone, ownership is highest for individuals in the age group 25-29 years (28.2%).

The results also show ownership of non-smartphone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years before peaking in the age group 55-59 thereafter declines steadily to 75.8 percent for persons age groups 80 + (Figure 13.2). and smartphone ownership increases steadily from age group 10-14 years before peaking in the age group 25- 29 thereafter declines steadily to 2,0 percent for persons age groups 80+ (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
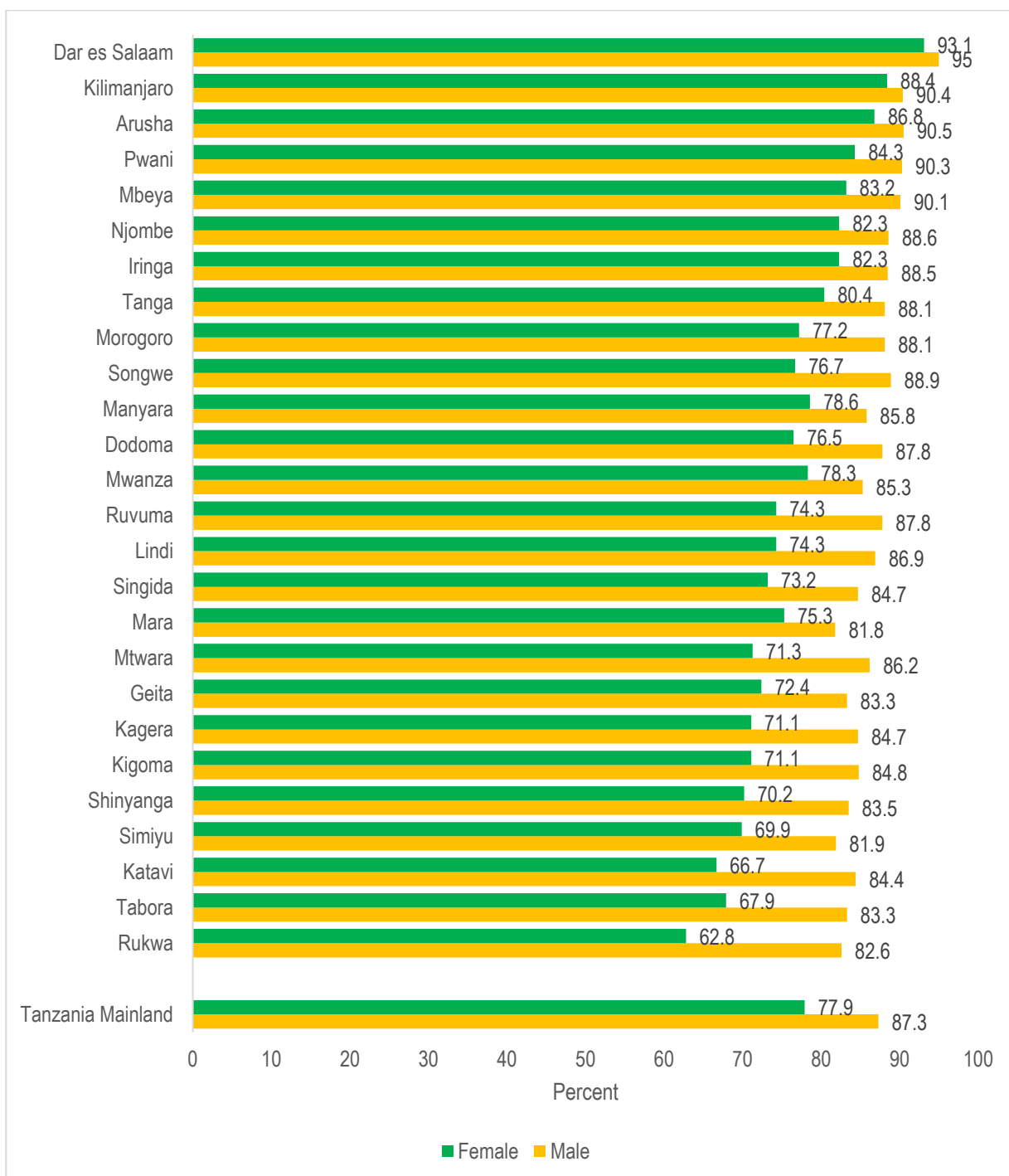
Table 13. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership									Percentage of Smartphone Ownership								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	53.5	55.7	51.5	48.6	51.7	45.6	62.8	63.3	62.2	11.8	13.0	10.7	5.4	6.5	4.3	23.8	25.6	22.1
4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
5 - 9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
10- 14	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
15 - 19	54.9	56.3	53.5	50.2	52.7	47.5	63.5	63.6	63.5	6.2	6.9	5.6	3.0	3.5	2.5	12.1	13.7	10.8
20 - 24	81.7	87.5	76.9	75.9	84.4	68.6	90.1	92.1	88.4	25.0	27.5	23.0	13.4	16.0	11.1	41.9	44.8	39.6
25 - 29	87.7	94.0	82.2	82.6	92.0	74.4	94.3	96.6	92.3	28.2	31.3	25.5	14.7	17.9	11.8	45.9	49.1	43.1
30 - 34	89.4	95.3	84.1	85.1	93.9	77.3	95.2	97.3	93.3	26.6	30.1	23.4	13.8	17.4	10.6	43.8	47.3	40.7
35 - 39	89.7	95.7	84.3	85.8	94.5	78.2	95.3	97.4	93.4	22.3	25.8	19.2	10.6	13.8	7.7	39.5	43.1	36.1
40 - 44	90.5	95.9	85.6	87.3	94.9	80.5	95.6	97.5	93.9	18.9	21.9	16.2	8.4	10.9	6.2	35.6	39.0	32.4
45 - 49	90.8	96.1	85.9	88.0	95.2	81.4	95.8	97.6	94.0	16.2	18.7	13.9	7.1	9.0	5.3	32.5	35.5	29.6
50 - 54	90.7	96.0	85.6	88.2	95.2	81.8	95.6	97.6	93.6	13.6	16.0	11.3	5.8	7.4	4.4	29.2	32.5	25.8
55 - 59	90.8	96.2	85.6	88.6	95.5	82.0	95.5	97.7	93.3	12.4	14.9	10.1	5.4	6.9	3.9	27.5	31.6	23.5
60 - 64	89.6	95.8	83.9	87.6	95.1	80.7	94.4	97.5	91.5	9.9	12.1	7.9	4.3	5.6	3.1	23.1	27.3	19.2
65 - 69	88.4	95.5	82.3	86.4	94.7	79.2	93.4	97.2	89.8	8.6	11.2	6.4	3.7	5.1	2.4	20.6	25.4	16.1
70 - 74	86.5	94.2	79.9	84.9	93.5	77.7	90.7	96.1	86.0	5.6	7.5	3.9	2.4	3.4	1.5	14.2	18.5	10.4
75 - 79	83.8	93.0	76.4	82.5	92.5	74.6	87.3	94.5	81.7	4.0	5.4	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.3	10.3	14.0	7.3
80 +	75.8	87.7	68.2	75.3	87.4	67.3	77.4	88.6	71.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	5.1	7.2	3.9

13.5.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education Attained

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania mainland non smartphones are mostly owned by persons with training after secondary education 98.1 percent followed by person who attained training after primary education (97.0%) and the least owned by those who attained pre-primary level (72.7%). (Table 13.5).

The proportion of individual who own non-smartphone mobile are general higher among males than females across all education levels. The results also show that persons living in urban areas have higher percentage of using non-smartphone than those living in rural areas in all education levels.

Table 13. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-Smartphone by Sex, Place of Residence, and Education Level; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	72.7	78.6	67.2	69.8	77.0	62.8	82.7	84.8	81.0	23,825	12,452	11,373	17,729	9,660	8,069	6,096	2,792	3,304
Primary School (1 - 8)	84.7	89.9	79.7	81.6	88.3	74.7	90.9	93.4	88.9	15,099,645	7,830,630	7,269,015	9,665,155	5,274,104	4,391,051	5,434,490	2,556,526	2,877,964
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.9	78.8	75.2	68.8	71.9	65.7	84.0	85.1	83.0	5,485,384	2,748,802	2,736,582	2,273,053	1,192,678	1,080,375	3,212,331	1,556,124	1,656,207
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	82.3	84.1	79.6	76.3	78.2	73.1	85.8	88.0	82.8	440,833	266,551	174,282	150,394	98,081	52,313	290,439	168,470	121,969
University and Other Related	96.0	96.6	95.2	92.7	94.1	90.7	97.3	97.7	96.8	1,691,085	952,290	738,795	463,131	282,112	181,019	1,227,954	670,178	557,776
Training After Primary	97.0	97.9	95.4	96.1	97.4	93.6	97.8	98.4	96.9	57,905	36,550	21,355	28,098	18,744	9,354	29,807	17,806	12,001
Training After Secondary Education	98.1	98.4	97.8	97.9	98.2	97.5	98.2	98.5	97.9	239,545	123,326	116,219	89,063	50,063	39,000	150,482	73,263	77,219

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania Mainland Smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with University and other related (78.3%) and least Owned by those with Pre Primary (6.6%). The percentage of ownership of smartphone is higher for males than female for all education levels except for training after primary and training after secondary education   where proportion is higher for females than males. Ownership of smartphone in Tanzania Mainland is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).
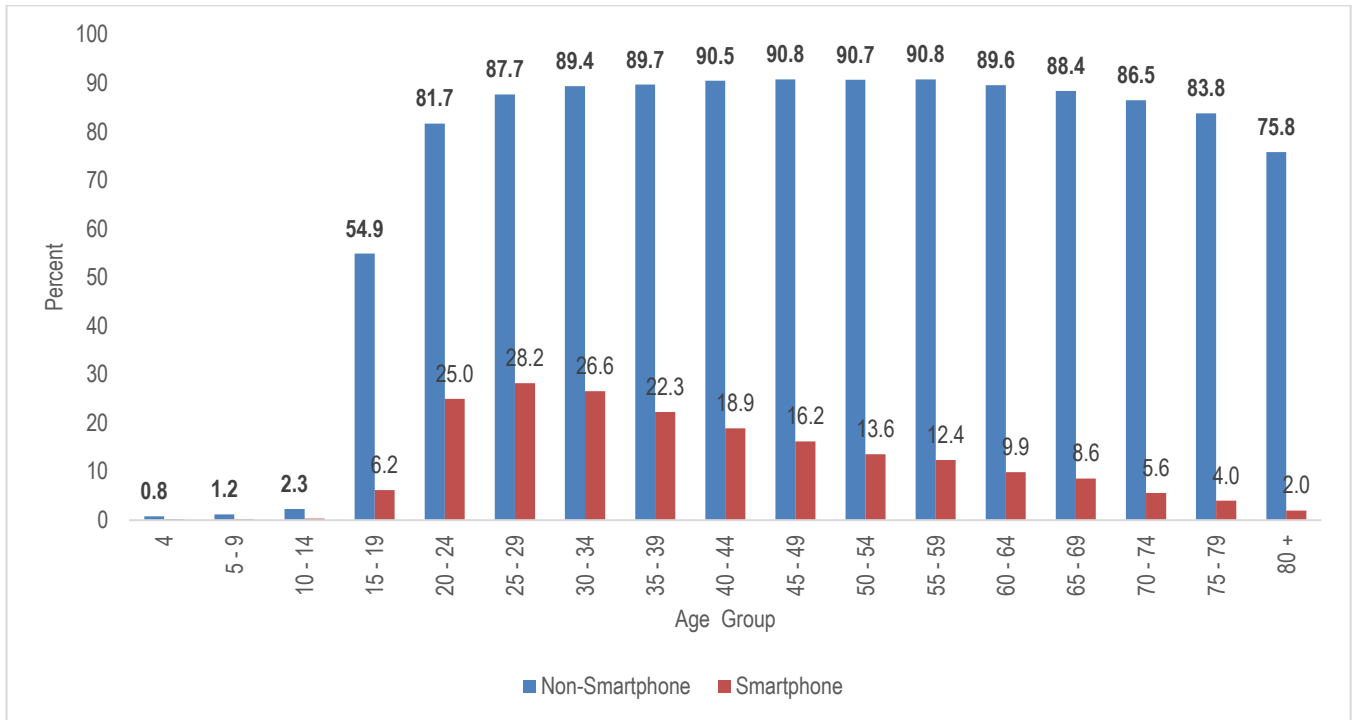
Table 13. 6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone by Sex, Place of Residence, and Education Level; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Ownership									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	6.6	7.5	5.8	3.2	4.2	2.3	18.3	20.0	17.0	2,173	1,183	990	824	526	298	1,349	657	692
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.6	12.7	10.7	6.3	7.5	5.1	22.2	23.9	20.8	2,074,175	1,102,630	971,545	746,836	447,845	298,991	1,327,339	654,785	672,554
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27.0	28.3	25.9	15.1	16.7	13.4	37.4	38.8	36.1	1,928,350	986,190	942,160	498,191	277,177	221,014	1,430,159	709,013	721,146
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	43.9	45.5	41.7	30.6	32.1	28.1	51.7	54.3	48.3	235,347	144,167	91,180	60,392	40,258	20,134	174,955	103,909	71,046
University and Other Related	78.3	78.3	78.2	64.1	65.8	61.5	83.9	83.8	84.0	1,378,793	771,817	606,976	320,037	197,271	122,766	1,058,756	574,546	484,210
Training After Primary	40.8	39.5	43.1	30.1	29.8	30.8	51.1	49.7	53.0	24,370	14,734	9,636	8,808	5,732	3,076	15,562	9,002	6,560
Training After Secondary Education	74.8	73.0	76.8	70.5	69.4	71.9	77.4	75.4	79.3	182,778	91,513	91,265	64,168	35,394	28,774	118,610	56,119	62,491

13.5.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 86.2 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland are using non-smartphone and 18.6 percent are using smartphone. Proportion of persons using non smartphones in Urban areas (91.0%) higher than those in rural areas (83.3%), the data also revealed that Proportion of persons using smartphones in Urban areas (34.5%) is relative higher compared with rural areas (9.0%). Moreover, the proportion of individual who own smartphone and non-smartphone is higher -among males than females across all areas and regions (Table 13.7).

Table 13. 7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by, Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone			Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage					
				Smartphone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	33,389,842	15,778,198	17,611,644	18.6	20.9	16.6	86.2	89.4	83.3
Rural	20,765,719	9,892,223	10,873,496	9.0	11.0	7.1	83.3	87.6	79.4
Urban	12,624,123	5,885,975	6,738,148	34.5	37.5	31.8	91.0	92.4	89.7
Dodoma	1,752,814	839,444	913,370	18.1	20.2	16.2	86.5	90.1	83.2
Arusha	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	28.7	31.6	26.2	90.0	91.5	88.8
Kilimanjaro	1,183,637	560,994	622,643	25.4	26.7	24.3	91.2	91.8	90.6
Tanga	1,492,654	702,417	790,237	17.1	19.2	15.2	89.1	91.1	87.4
Morogoro	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	16.2	17.8	14.6	86.6	90.2	83.2
Pwani	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	22.3	24.2	20.6	89.9	91.9	88.0
Dar es Salaam	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	47.4	49.8	45.2	94.0	94.9	93.1
Lindi	752,005	357,829	394,176	10.7	13.1	8.4	85.9	89.8	82.4
Mtwara	1,047,289	481,716	565,573	10.6	13.6	8.1	83.1	88.6	78.5
Ruvuma	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	11.6	13.6	9.8	85.3	89.9	81.1
Iringa	709,617	331,587	378,030	21.3	24.1	18.9	88.4	90.5	86.6
Mbeya	1,367,262	632,740	734,522	21.5	24.5	18.9	88.9	91.5	86.7
Singida	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	11.3	13.2	9.5	83.2	87.1	79.4
Tabora	1,682,972	800,191	882,781	9.4	11.2	7.8	81.4	86.6	76.7
Rukwa	767,252	359,692	407,560	9.1	11.9	6.7	77.9	85.2	71.5
Kigoma	1,151,439	526,836	624,603	10.8	14.2	7.9	81.9	87.0	77.7
Shinyanga	1,173,044	563,149	609,895	13.2	15.1	11.5	82.4	86.7	78.4
Kagera	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	11.1	13.1	9.3	81.8	86.9	77.2

Place of Residence	Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone			Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage					
				Smartphone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mwanza	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	17.7	20.2	15.5	85.6	87.8	83.6
Mara	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	12.0	14.8	9.6	83.3	85.3	81.6
Manyara	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	11.4	12.6	10.1	85.5	88.1	83.0
Njombe	537,780	244,418	293,362	18.3	21.3	15.9	87.9	90.2	86.0
Katavi	562,111	273,095	289,016	9.7	12.2	7.2	80.9	87.1	75.1
Simiyu	996,485	452,587	543,898	7.2	9.4	5.4	82.7	86.4	79.7
Geita	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	10.3	12.6	8.2	82.5	86.2	79.2
Songwe	725,747	331,956	393,791	14.5	17.7	11.8	86.4	90.8	82.6

13.5.6 Usage of Mobile Phones by Type, Age Group and Sex

Type of mobile phone that was mostly used in the last three months before Census among persons aged four years and above in Tanzania Mainland is non-smartphone, used by (58.8%) individuals. Sex disparity in the use of non-smartphones is small, whereas (59.8%) for male and (57.8%) for female users. More than half (54.7%) of population in rural area use non-smartphone which is lower compared with (66.4%) of the population in urban areas. On the other hand, the percentage of population use smart phone in urban areas is higher (25.5%) compared to rural areas (5.9%) (Table 13.8).

Mobile phones (both smartphone and non-smart phone) are mostly used by individuals in the age group 45-49 years (93.6% for non-smartphone) and age group 25-29 (28.2% for smart phone) followed by individuals in the age group 50-54 years (93.4% for non-smartphone) and age group 30-34 (26.6% for smart phone). The use of smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 25–29 (28.2 %), thereafter starting to decline to (2.0%) at age group 80+, while non smartphone increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age 45-49 (93.6 %) thereafter declines to 79.4 percent for those aged 80+ (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC
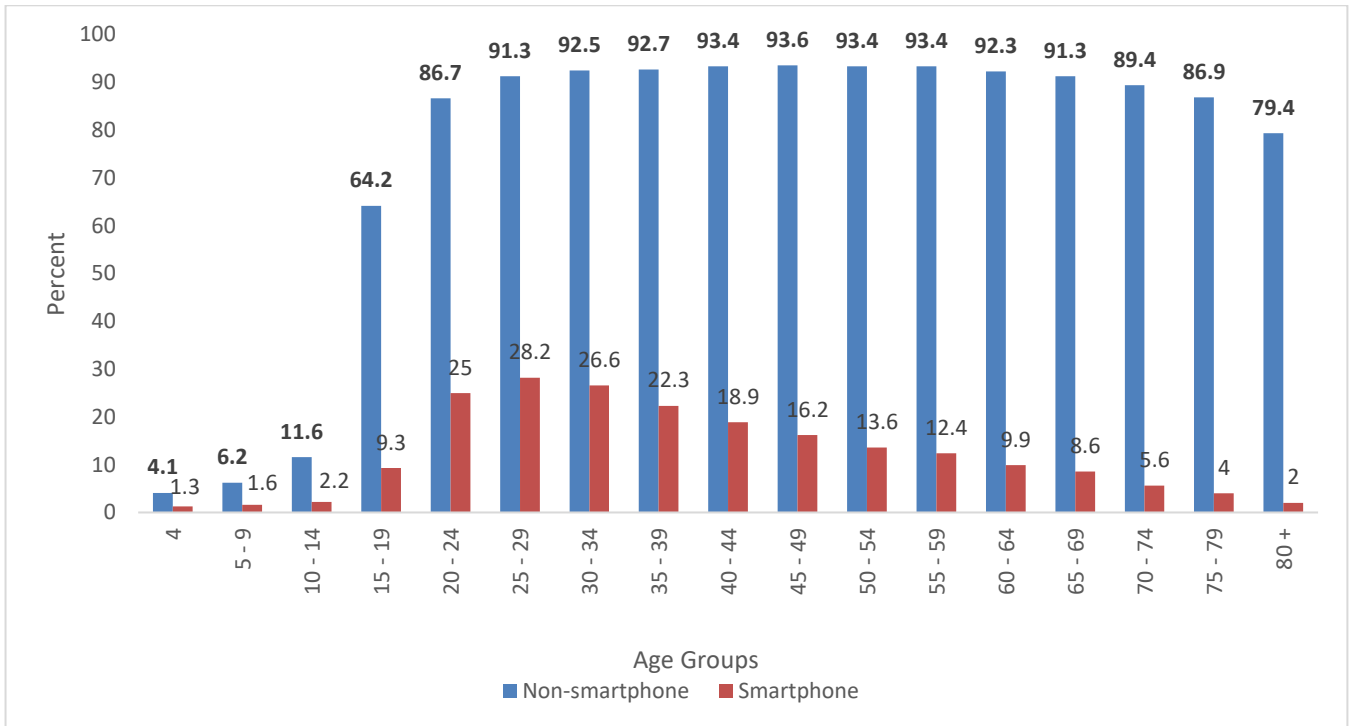
Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage									Percentage of Smartphone Usage								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	58.8	59.8	57.8	54.7	56.3	53.2	66.4	66.5	66.3	12.7	13.9	11.6	5.9	7.0	4.8	25.5	27.3	23.9
4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.0	2.9
5 – 9	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
10 – 14	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.0	10.9	11.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
15 – 19	64.2	64.8	63.6	61.0	62.3	59.6	70.1	69.9	70.2	9.3	9.7	8.9	4.8	5.2	4.3	17.6	18.9	16.5
20 – 24	86.7	90.2	83.8	82.8	88.0	78.4	92.4	93.6	91.4	25.0	27.5	23.0	13.4	16.0	11.1	41.9	44.8	39.6
25 – 29	91.3	95.3	87.8	87.9	93.8	82.7	95.7	97.3	94.4	28.2	31.3	25.5	14.7	17.9	11.8	45.9	49.1	43.1
30 – 34	92.5	96.3	89.1	89.7	95.3	84.6	96.4	97.8	95.1	26.6	30.1	23.4	13.8	17.4	10.6	43.8	47.3	40.7
35 – 39	92.7	96.6	89.3	90.1	95.7	85.3	96.5	97.9	95.2	22.3	25.8	19.2	10.6	13.8	7.7	39.5	43.1	36.1
40 – 44	93.4	96.8	90.2	91.2	96.0	86.9	96.8	98.0	95.6	18.9	21.9	16.2	8.4	10.9	6.2	35.6	39.0	32.4
45 – 49	93.6	96.9	90.4	91.7	96.2	87.5	96.9	98.1	95.7	16.2	18.7	13.9	7.1	9.0	5.3	32.5	35.5	29.6
50 – 54	93.4	96.8	90.1	91.7	96.2	87.6	96.7	98.0	95.4	13.6	16.0	11.3	5.8	7.4	4.4	29.2	32.5	25.8
55 – 59	93.4	97.1	89.9	91.9	96.5	87.5	96.6	98.2	95.1	12.4	14.9	10.1	5.4	6.9	3.9	27.5	31.6	23.5
60 – 64	92.3	96.7	88.3	90.9	96.1	86.1	95.7	97.9	93.6	9.9	12.1	7.9	4.3	5.6	3.1	23.1	27.3	19.2
65 – 69	91.3	96.4	86.8	89.8	95.8	84.6	94.9	97.8	92.2	8.6	11.2	6.4	3.7	5.1	2.4	20.6	25.4	16.1
70 – 74	89.4	95.3	84.3	88.2	94.8	82.7	92.5	96.8	88.7	5.6	7.5	3.9	2.4	3.4	1.5	14.2	18.5	10.4
75 – 79	86.9	94.3	81.0	86.0	93.9	79.7	89.5	95.4	84.9	4.0	5.4	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.3	10.3	14.0	7.3
80 +	79.4	89.6	73.0	79.1	89.4	72.3	80.6	90.2	75.2	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	5.1	7.2	3.9

13.5.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that the most common type of use of ICT equipment is communication (83.3%) followed by sending and receiving money (53.2%), while the least is online businesses (4.2%).. In all types of uses, males have slightly higher percentages in usage than females (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons living in both rural and urban areas commonly use ICT equipment for communication (79.9 % for rural and 88.8% for urban), sending and receiving money (44.0% for rural and 68.3% for urban) and searching or receiving information (26.3% for rural and 49.1% for urban). However, the likelihood of use for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	83.3	86.4	80.5	34.9	37.7	32.4	4.2	4.9	3.6	9.8	11.1	8.6	11.8	13.8	10.1	53.2	56.5	50.1	33,389,842	15,778,198	17,611,644
Rural	79.9	84.2	76.1	26.3	29.3	23.5	2.2	2.7	1.8	5.3	6.3	4.3	7.8	9.7	6	44.0	48.2	40	20,765,719	9,892,223	10,873,496
Urban	88.8	90.2	87.6	49.1	51.8	46.8	7.5	8.6	6.5	17.2	19.2	15.5	18.5	20.6	16.6	68.3	70.5	66.4	12,624,123	5,885,975	6,738,148
Dodoma	84.3	87.8	81.1	30.8	33.6	28.2	3.6	4.2	3.1	9.9	11.1	8.9	13.2	15.4	11.3	52.7	56.7	49.1	1,752,814	839,444	913,370
Arusha	86.9	88.4	85.6	47.1	50	44.7	6.2	7.2	5.3	15.3	17	13.8	15.7	17.7	14	58.6	61.4	56.2	1,357,602	621,326	736,276
Kilimanjaro	89.3	89.9	88.8	46.7	48.3	45.3	4.8	5.3	4.3	12.7	13.5	12	12.4	13.9	11.1	65	65.9	64.2	1,183,637	560,994	622,643
Tanga	87.4	89.3	85.7	33	35.8	30.6	2.8	3.3	2.3	7.9	9	6.8	11.6	13.5	9.8	61.9	64.9	59.3	1,492,654	702,417	790,237
Morogoro	83.9	87.4	80.5	38.5	41.2	35.9	3.8	4.3	3.2	9.5	10.5	8.5	11.4	13.1	9.7	61.2	64.9	57.7	1,878,981	911,183	967,798
Pwani	87.5	89.5	85.7	36.3	38.6	34.3	4.6	5.2	4.1	10.6	11.6	9.7	14.7	16.2	13.3	68.6	71.4	66.1	1,221,650	584,431	637,219
Dar es Salaam	92.2	93	91.5	61.2	63.3	59.4	11.1	12.5	9.8	23.3	25.1	21.7	23.8	25.6	22.1	77.2	78.6	76	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294
Lindi	83.9	87.8	80.3	30.9	34.4	27.7	2.5	3	2	5.9	7.2	4.7	11.7	14.6	9.1	56.7	61.8	52	752,005	357,829	394,176
Mtwara	81.2	86.6	76.5	23.9	27.8	20.6	2.2	2.8	1.7	5.7	7.2	4.5	9.1	12	6.6	51.4	57.8	46	1,047,289	481,716	565,573
Ruvuma	82.4	86.8	78.3	27.8	30.6	25.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	6.3	7.4	5.3	8.8	10.8	7.1	49.4	53.6	45.6	1,087,814	519,604	568,210
Iringa	85.9	88	84	43.1	46.1	40.5	4.9	5.7	4.2	13.5	15.4	11.9	14	16.3	11.9	61.1	64.1	58.5	709,617	331,587	378,030
Mbeya	86	88.5	83.8	40.2	43.1	37.7	4.9	5.7	4.2	11.6	13.4	10	13.3	15.8	11.2	59.7	62.7	57.1	1,367,262	632,740	734,522
Singida	79.4	83.3	75.7	31.2	33.9	28.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	6.5	7.4	5.6	7.5	9.1	6	44.2	47.7	40.8	1,048,606	510,333	538,273
Tabora	78.1	83.2	73.5	23.7	26.7	21	2.3	2.8	1.9	5.2	6.2	4.2	8.8	10.9	6.9	37.2	41.6	33.1	1,682,972	800,191	882,781
Rukwa	74.5	81.6	68.2	23.4	27.7	19.6	2.4	3.1	1.8	5.4	6.9	4	7.2	9.8	4.9	36.4	42.2	31.2	767,252	359,692	407,560

Kigoma	78.1	83.1	73.9	24.5	28.3	21.3	2.5	3.1	2	5.7	7.4	4.3	7.5	9.7	5.6	38.9	43.4	35.2	1,151,439	526,836	624,603
Shinyanga	79.4	83.6	75.5	24.9	27.6	22.5	2.9	3.4	2.4	6.7	7.7	5.8	11.3	13.1	9.6	41	45	37.4	1,173,044	563,149	609,895
Kagera	78.4	83.3	73.9	28.5	31.9	25.5	2.6	3.1	2.1	6.4	7.7	5.3	8.1	9.9	6.4	40.3	44	36.9	1,601,205	762,007	839,198
Mwanza	82.1	84.3	80.2	35.3	37.7	33.2	4.6	5.3	3.9	9.5	10.9	8.2	10.6	12.3	9.1	52.8	55.3	50.6	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985
Mara	79.4	81.4	77.7	27.5	30.3	25.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	6.8	8.5	5.3	8.9	10.9	7.2	46.1	48.8	43.9	1,209,964	552,109	657,855
Manyara	80.8	83.2	78.4	27.3	29.2	25.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	6.8	7.5	6.1	8.2	9.3	7.1	39	41.4	36.6	1,004,101	498,435	505,666
Njombe	85.4	87.7	83.4	38.4	41.3	35.9	4.3	5.1	3.6	10.2	11.9	8.9	11.4	13.6	9.6	56.6	60	53.8	537,780	244,418	293,362
Katavi	77.8	83.8	72.1	18	21.1	15.2	2.3	2.8	1.8	4.3	5.3	3.3	6.1	7.8	4.5	34.3	39.5	29.3	562,111	273,095	289,016
Simiyu	78.8	82.4	75.8	21.8	25	19.2	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.7	5.9	3.7	6.4	8.2	4.9	34.9	39.1	31.5	996,485	452,587	543,898
Geita	78.5	82.1	75.2	25.7	28.4	23.3	2.4	2.8	2	5.4	6.5	4.4	7	8.6	5.6	44.6	48.3	41.1	1,468,756	704,343	764,413
Songwe	82.7	87	79	35.2	39.2	31.9	3.2	4	2.5	7	8.6	5.7	10.2	12.7	8.1	49	53.9	44.8	725,747	331,956	393,791

13.5.8 Usage of Mobile phones by Highest Level of Education Attained

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania Mainland non-smartphone is mostly used among individuals with training after secondary education level (98.5%) compared with other levels of education and the least used among those with pre-primary (79.3%). The percentage of usage of non-smartphone is higher among males across all level of Education compared with females. Usage of non-smartphone in Tanzania Mainland is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphone by Sex, Type, Place of Residence, and Education Level; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

| Education | Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	79.3	82.6	76.3	77.5	81.5	73.5	85.8	86.7	85	25,999	13,084	12,915	19,680	10,231	9,449	6,319	2,853	3,466
Primary School (1 - 8)	89.1	92.2	86.1	87.0	91	83	93.1	94.7	91.8	15,877,960	8,027,926	7,850,034	10,313,774	5,435,569	4,878,205	5,564,186	2,592,357	2,971,829
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	82.0	83.1	80.9	76.2	78.1	74.3	87.0	87.7	86.2	5,844,084	2,899,745	2,944,339	2,518,386	1,295,550	1,222,836	3,325,698	1,604,195	1,721,503
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	86.2	87.6	84.2	82.2	83.5	80	88.5	90.2	86.2	461,593	277,413	184,180	162,062	104,790	57,272	299,531	172,623	126,908
University and Other Related	96.8	97.3	96.2	94.3	95.4	92.8	97.8	98.1	97.3	1,704,905	958,845	746,060	471,202	286,004	185,198	1,233,703	672,841	560,862
Training After Primary	97.9	98.5	97	97.4	98.2	95.9	98.3	98.7	97.8	58,447	36,752	21,695	28,479	18,889	9,590	29,968	17,863	12,105
Training After Secondary Education	98.5	98.7	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.3	98.5	98.8	98.4	240,598	123,747	116,851	89,581	50,272	39,309	151,017	73,475	77,542

In Tanzania Mainland smartphone is mostly used by individuals with university and other related (78.3%) compared to other levels of education and least used by those with pre-primary (6.9%). The percentage of usage of smartphone by individuals is slightly higher for males than for females from those attained pre-primary educations to university and other related education but it is lower for males than females for remaining education levels. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13. 11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphone by Sex, Type, Place of Residence, and Education Level; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	6.9	7.7	6.1	3.5	4.4	2.5	18.8	20.3	17.6	2,263	1,226	1,037	877	557	320	1,386	669	717
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.9	12.9	10.9	6.5	7.7	5.2	22.6	24.2	21.2	2,114,453	1,119,949	994,504	765,652	457,492	308,160	1,348,801	662,457	686,344
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	28.8	30.0	27.7	16.4	18.0	14.8	39.6	40.9	38.4	2,056,027	1,046,678	1,009,349	542,301	299,174	243,127	1,513,726	747,504	766,222
Secondary School A - level (5 – 6)	46.2	47.0	45.0	32.3	33.2	30.8	54.3	56.1	52.0	247,444	148,904	98,540	63,656	41,619	22,037	183,788	107,285	76,503
University and Other Related	78.3	78.3	78.2	64.1	65.8	61.5	83.9	83.8	84.0	1,378,795	771,817	606,978	320,039	197,271	122,768	1,058,756	574,546	484,210
Training After Primary	40.8	39.5	43.1	30.1	29.8	30.8	51.1	49.7	53.0	24,370	14,734	9,636	8,808	5,732	3,076	15,562	9,002	6,560
Training After Secondary Education	74.8	73.0	76.8	70.5	69.4	71.9	77.4	75.4	79.3	182,778	91,513	91,265	64,168	35,394	28,774	118,610	56,119	62,491

13.5.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that usage of non-smartphone ranges from 90.4 percent among workers not classified by status to 95.6 percent among the self-employed without employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment Status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all Employment Status categories. Furthermore, results show that mobile phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of Employment Status. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and above using Non-smartphones by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Non-smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and above Using Non smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Paid employees	94.7	96.2	89.2	93.0	95.1	85.4	97.3	97.9	95.2	127,031	101,202	25,829	76,484	61,378	15,106	50,547	39,824	10,723
Self-employed with employees	92.5	96.2	88.2	91.2	95.7	86.0	96.1	97.7	94.1	337,698	189,439	148,259	242,132	135,832	106,300	95,566	53,607	41,959
Self-employed without employees	95.6	97.7	91.4	93.9	96.9	88.1	98.0	98.8	96.3	63,614	43,093	20,521	36,339	24,560	11,779	27,275	18,533	8,742
Casual labourers	93.0	95.3	87.6	91.6	94.5	85.1	96.0	97.0	93.5	132,007	94,800	37,207	89,255	63,723	25,532	42,752	31,077	11,675
Workers not classified by status	90.4	95.2	86.5	87.6	94.0	82.6	95.7	97.6	94.1	42,925	20,293	22,632	27,294	12,951	14,343	15,631	7,342	8,289

Results reveal that, usage of smartphones in Tanzania Mainland for paid employee persons is 25.6 percent. The percent ranges from 15.8 percent among of self-employed with employee's status to 28.2 percent among the self-employed without employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across Employment Status categories by sex and place of residence results show that usage of smart phones by males is higher than females across all Employment Status categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of Employment Status (Table 13.13).

Table 13. 13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Sex, Place of Residence and Employment Status Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage Of Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	25.6	26.7	21.5	15.3	16.9	9.4	41.8	42.2	40.6	34,285	28,049	6,236	12,544	10,883	1,661	21,741	17,166	4,575
Self-employed with employees	15.8	18.1	13.0	10.3	12.6	7.6	30.4	32.4	28.0	57,535	35,623	21,912	27,259	17,850	9,409	30,276	17,773	12,503
Self-employed without employees	28.2	31.1	22.4	15.3	18.0	10.3	46.0	48.9	40.1	18,738	13,719	5,019	5,931	4,551	1,380	12,807	9,168	3,639
Casual labourers	18.2	20.2	13.5	11.8	14.0	6.9	32.2	33.4	29.1	25,840	20,125	5,715	11,501	9,416	2,085	14,339	10,709	3,630
Workers not classified by status	20.0	23.3	17.2	10.1	14.0	6.9	38.9	40.4	37.5	9,482	4,971	4,511	3,131	1,927	1,204	6,351	3,044	3,307

13.5.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania Mainland usage of non-smartphones are mostly used among professionals and Legislators administrators and managers each (98.1%) compared with other Occupation and the least used among agricultural and fishery workers (84.8%). The results further show that male's usage of non-smart phones usage is higher than females in all occupations. Usage is more dominated by those living in urban area than those of rural areas. (Table 13.14).

Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Location	Percentage of Non-smart phone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smart								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.1	98.8	97.0	97.3	98.5	94.6	98.4	98.9	97.6	113,666	71,022	42,644	26,596	18,643	7,953	87,070	52,379	34,691
Professionals	98.2	98.8	97.5	98.4	99.0	97.4	98.2	98.8	97.5	426,010	239,455	186,555	104,331	64,993	39,338	321,679	174,462	147,217
Technicians and associate professionals	96.4	97.1	94.7	96.3	97.2	93.6	96.5	97.0	95.1	856,473	632,968	223,505	259,384	196,745	62,639	597,089	436,223	160,866
Clerks	96.9	97.7	96.2	97.4	98.3	96.2	96.8	97.3	96.3	96,176	47,498	48,678	25,986	15,586	10,400	70,190	31,912	38,278
Service workers and shop sales workers	95.3	96.5	94.5	95.5	97.4	94.0	95.3	96.1	94.7	1,170,435	503,482	666,953	346,624	152,703	193,921	823,811	350,779	473,032
Agricultural and fishery workers	84.8	88.8	81.4	83.9	88.4	79.8	88.7	90.3	87.4	10,991,230	5,364,169	5,627,061	8,684,443	4,326,764	4,357,679	2,306,787	1,037,405	1,269,382
Craft and related workers	91.3	94.3	87.9	89.8	93.9	85.1	93.2	94.8	91.3	3,486,873	1,920,343	1,566,530	1,926,783	1,078,562	848,221	1,560,090	841,781	718,309
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.8	97.3	93.1	96.4	97.4	89.6	97.0	97.3	94.5	232,181	204,712	27,469	68,887	61,146	7,741	163,294	143,566	19,728
Elementary occupations	88.9	91.8	86.3	85.8	90.0	81.9	92.1	93.8	90.6	5,057,048	2,473,479	2,583,569	2,424,047	1,224,609	1,199,438	2,633,001	1,248,870	1,384,131

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania Mainland, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (79.3%) compared with other occupation and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (10.1%). The results further show that males' usage of smartphones is higher than females in all occupation categories except Technicians and associate professionals. Usage of smartphone is more dominated by those living in urban than rural areas in all occupations (Table 13.15).

Table 13. 15: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using of Smartphones by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation, Tanzania Mainland; 2022 PHC

Ooccupation Location	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Legislators' administrators and managers.	74.6	75.0	73.9	61.4	60.9	62.4	78.7	80.1	76.6	86,434	53,934	32,500	16,771	11,519	5,252	69,663	42,415	27,248
Professionals.	79.3	81.4	76.7	77.0	78.2	74.9	80.1	82.6	77.2	344,055	197,188	146,867	81,603	51,352	30,251	262,452	145,836	116,616
Technicians and associate professionals	50.4	48.6	55.5	39.6	37.8	45.1	55.1	53.5	59.6	447,855	316,952	130,903	106,668	76,465	30,203	341,187	240,487	100,700
Clerks	71.4	70.8	71.9	70.3	70.1	70.7	71.7	71.2	72.2	70,794	34,437	36,357	18,751	11,112	7,639	52,043	23,325	28,718
Service workers and shop sales workers	42.1	46.2	39.1	28.9	33.2	25.6	47.7	51.9	44.7	517,490	241,314	276,176	104,910	52,006	52,904	412,580	189,308	223,272
Agricultural and fishery workers	10.1	11.5	8.9	6.9	8.5	5.6	22.9	24.4	21.6	1,313,676	695,292	618,384	719,127	414,563	304,564	594,549	280,729	313,820
Craft and related workers	19.9	22.1	17.5	10.2	12.4	7.8	32.4	34.7	29.8	761,786	450,013	311,773	219,188	141,956	77,232	542,598	308,057	234,541
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	42.0	42.8	36.0	29.6	30.9	19.9	47.2	47.9	42.7	100,642	90,019	10,623	21,113	19,394	1,719	79,529	70,625	8,904
Elementary occupations	21.5	23.9	19.4	9.5	11.6	7.5	33.5	36.6	30.8	1,224,932	644,908	580,024	267,556	157,372	110,184	957,376	487,536	469,840
Tanzania Mainland Zanzibar	38.6	42.4	35.0	26.7	31.1	22.5	49.6	52.7	46.7	93,329	49,596	43,733	30,991	17,388	13,603	62,338	32,208	30,130

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13.6 Computers

13.6.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computer by type, sex, place of residence and region. The results show that 2.6 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland own laptops and 1.1 per cent own desktop computers. Urban population are more likely to own both type of computers compared with rural population.

Dar es Salaam Region has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (2.5%), followed by Arusha (1.7%) and Kilimanjaro (1.6%). The same three regions have the highest percentage of persons owning laptop computers (Dar es Salaam (7.3%), Arusha (4.2%) and Kilimanjaro (3.4)

Table 13. 16:Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Own desktop			Own laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**3.3**	**1.9**
Rural	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Urban	1.8	2.4	1.3	4.8	6.4	3.5
Dodoma	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.8	3.5	2.1
Arusha	1.7	2.2	1.3	4.2	5.4	3.2
Kilimanjaro	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.4	4.3	2.6
Tanga	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	2.5	1.4
Morogoro	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.2	2.7	1.7
Pwani	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.3	3.0	1.7
Dar es Salaam	2.5	3.3	1.8	7.3	9.3	5.4
Lindi	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.0
Mtwara	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.0
Ruvuma	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.2
Iringa	1.2	1.5	0.8	2.8	3.6	2.0
Mbeya	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.7	3.6	1.9
Singida	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.1
Tabora	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
Rukwa	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.8
Kigoma	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.0
Shinyanga	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.2	1.4

Place of Residence	Own desktop			Own laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kagera	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.2
Mwanza	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.5	3.1	1.9
Mara	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.3
Manyara	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.2
Njombe	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.2	2.9	1.6
Katavi	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.1
Simiyu	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.0
Geita	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.8	1.2
Songwe	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.2

13.6.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Usage of computers regardless of ownership reveals that Laptop is the most (4.2 %) used type of computer device among persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland.. Generally, a slightly higher proportion of male is using computers compared with female regardless of place of residence and type of computer.

Usage of computers by individuals vary across Region, with Dar es Salaam Region having the largest percentage of individuals using computers (5.2% uses desktop and 10.6% uses laptop). Simiyu Region has the smallest percentage (1.2% desktop and 2.3% laptop respectively). The percentage of individuals who use desktop and/or laptop is higher for males than females across all Region (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Sex, Type, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population Aged 15 Years and Above using Computer			Percentage of Computer Usage					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	33,389,842	15,778,198	17,611,644	2.3	2.8	1.8	4.2	5.1	3.4
Rural	20,765,719	9,892,223	10,873,496	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.9
Urban	12,624,123	5,885,975	6,738,148	3.9	4.8	3.0	7.5	9.3	5.9
Dodoma	1,752,814	839,444	913,370	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.5	5.4	3.7
Arusha	1,357,602	621,326	736,276	3.3	4.0	2.7	6.5	8.0	5.3
Kilimanjaro	1,183,637	560,994	622,643	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.4	6.5	4.5
Tanga	1,492,654	702,417	790,237	1.8	2.2	1.5	3.4	4.1	2.7
Morogoro	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.8	4.5	3.1
Pwani	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	2.1	2.6	1.7	4.1	4.9	3.3
Dar es Salaam	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	5.2	6.3	4.1	10.6	13.0	8.5
Lindi	752,005	357,829	394,176	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.5	3.2	2.0
Mtwara	1,047,289	481,716	565,573	1.4	1.9	1.0	2.5	3.2	1.9
Ruvuma	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.3
Iringa	709,617	331,587	378,030	2.7	3.3	2.1	4.8	5.9	3.8
Mbeya	1,367,262	632,740	734,522	2.7	3.4	2.1	4.6	5.8	3.6
Singida	1,048,606	510,333	538,273	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.1
Tabora	1,682,972	800,191	882,781	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	1.9
Rukwa	767,252	359,692	407,560	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.6

| Place of Residence | Population Aged 15 Years and Above using Computer | | | Percentage of Computer Usage | | | | | |
| | | | | Use a Desktop Computer | | | Use a laptop Computer | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kigoma	1,151,439	526,836	624,603	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	3.1	1.9
Shinyanga	1,173,044	563,149	609,895	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.1	3.7	2.6
Kagera	1,601,205	762,007	839,198	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.7	3.3	2.2
Mwanza	1,979,253	932,268	1,046,985	2.1	2.6	1.7	4.1	4.9	3.3
Mara	1,209,964	552,109	657,855	1.6	2.1	1.2	3.0	3.8	2.4
Manyara	1,004,101	498,435	505,666	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.2	2.4
Njombe	537,780	244,418	293,362	2.3	2.9	1.9	3.9	4.8	3.1
Katavi	562,111	273,095	289,016	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.0
Simiyu	996,485	452,587	543,898	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	2.8	1.9
Geita	1,468,756	704,343	764,413	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.2
Songwe	725,747	331,956	393,791	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.9	3.6	2.3

13.6.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely desktop and laptops. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3-month period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that 3.2 percent and 1.6 percent among individuals used laptops and desktops computers, respectively, during the reference period.

For urban population, 5.9 percent individuals reported having used a laptop computer within 3 months preceding the Census while for rural, 1.8 percent persons reported use of laptop computers within the same period. Number of individuals who used desktop computers in urban areas is higher (2.9 percent) than users in rural areas (1.0 percent). Number of users of both laptop and desktop computers is higher among male compared to female in all age group. The use of computers increases with age but peaks at 25-29 years then slowly decline (Table 13.18).

Table 13. 18: Number of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**3.2**	**3.8**	**2.7**	**51,540,856**	**24,859,071**	**26,681,785**
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1,862,218	926,727	935,491
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	8,584,725	4,266,690	4,318,035
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	7,704,071	3,887,456	3,816,615
15 - 19	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	5,988,560	2,947,554	3,041,006
20 - 24	2.5	3.0	2.1	5.1	6.0	4.3	5,189,857	2,353,439	2,836,418
25 - 29	3.0	3.8	2.4	5.9	7.4	4.7	4,427,105	2,051,729	2,375,376
30 - 34	3.2	4.1	2.4	6.0	7.5	4.5	3,706,003	1,757,796	1,948,207
35 - 39	2.8	3.6	2.2	5.2	6.6	3.9	3,016,564	1,421,270	1,595,294
40 - 44	2.5	3.1	2.0	4.4	5.4	3.4	2,559,209	1,226,263	1,332,946
45 - 49	2.2	2.7	1.8	3.8	4.7	3.0	2,172,753	1,054,210	1,118,543
50 - 54	2.1	2.5	1.6	3.4	4.2	2.7	1,761,335	854,275	907,060
55 - 59	2.1	2.5	1.6	3.3	4.1	2.5	1,192,266	583,818	608,448
60 - 64	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.7	3.4	2.1	1,106,964	531,187	575,777
65 - 69	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.6	3.3	1.9	677,782	316,325	361,457
70 - 74	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.5	605,959	278,177	327,782
75 - 79	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	363,019	161,190	201,829
80 +	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	622,466	240,965	381,501

Age Group	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	1.6	1.9	1.4	3.2	3.8	2.7	51,540,856	24,859,071	26,681,785
Rural Tanzania Mainland	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	33,587,568	16,360,315	17,227,253
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1,314,024	653,530	660,494
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	6,061,472	3,022,785	3,038,687
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	5,446,353	2,791,777	2,654,576
15 - 19	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	3,871,636	1,979,900	1,891,736
20 - 24	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	2.3	3,070,782	1,417,186	1,653,596
25 - 29	1.7	2.2	1.3	3.0	3.7	2.3	2,506,630	1,168,683	1,337,947
30 - 34	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.1	4.0	2.3	2,130,756	1,010,984	1,119,772
35 - 39	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.7	3.4	2.0	1,793,125	839,521	953,604
40 - 44	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.8	1,568,935	745,686	823,249
45 - 49	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1,390,839	667,597	723,242
50 - 54	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1,175,584	562,771	612,813
55 - 59	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	812,892	395,679	417,213
60 - 64	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	774,434	371,121	403,313
65 - 69	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	478,240	221,119	257,121
70 - 74	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	442,579	202,464	240,115
75 - 79	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	271,141	120,539	150,602
80 +	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	478,146	188,973	289,173

Age Group	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Number of People Aged 4 years and above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	1.6	1.9	1.4	3.2	3.8	2.7	51,540,856	24,859,071	26,681,785
Urban Tanzania Mainland	2.9	3.6	2.4	5.9	7.1	4.8	17,953,288	8,498,756	9,454,532
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	548,194	273,197	274,997
5 - 9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2,523,253	1,243,905	1,279,348
10 -14	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2,257,718	1,095,679	1,162,039
15 - 19	1.9	2.2	1.7	3.8	4.2	3.5	2,116,924	967,654	1,149,270
20 - 24	3.9	4.8	3.2	8.6	10.4	7.2	2,119,075	936,253	1,182,822
25 - 29	4.8	6.0	3.7	9.8	12.3	7.6	1,920,475	883,046	1,037,429
30 - 34	5.1	6.4	3.9	9.8	12.3	7.5	1,575,247	746,812	828,435
35 - 39	4.7	5.9	3.6	8.9	11.3	6.7	1,223,439	581,749	641,690
40 - 44	4.4	5.4	3.4	7.8	9.7	6.0	990,274	480,577	509,697
45 - 49	4.1	5.0	3.3	7.1	8.8	5.4	781,914	386,613	395,301
50 - 54	4.0	4.9	3.1	6.5	8.2	4.9	585,751	291,504	294,247
55 - 59	4.2	5.2	3.2	6.5	8.4	4.6	379,374	188,139	191,235
60 - 64	3.0	4.0	2.1	5.3	7.0	3.7	332,530	160,066	172,464
65 - 69	3.0	4.1	2.0	5.0	6.8	3.4	199,542	95,206	104,336
70 - 74	2.2	3.2	1.4	3.7	5.1	2.6	163,380	75,713	87,667
75 - 79	1.7	2.4	1.1	3.0	4.1	2.1	91,878	40,651	51,227
80 +	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.7	144,320	51,992	92,328

13.6.4 Usage of Computers by Highest Level of Education Attained and Sex

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania Mainland, desktop computer is mostly used among individuals with university and other related education levels (16.2%) compared to other levels of education and least used among those with pre-primary (1.2%). The percentage of usage of desktop computers is higher for males with all levels of education except for those with pre-primary which is the same for both male and female (1.2%) (Table 13.19).

Table 13. 19: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop in the Last Three Month Prior to Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level, Tanzania Mainland; 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Percentage of Desktop Usage | | | | | | | | | Population Aged 15 Years and Above Aged 15 years and above | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Pre-Primary	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	32,766	15,839	16,927	25,398	12,548	12,850	7,368	3,291	4,077
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	17,825,319	8,709,407	9,115,912	11,849,749	5,971,703	5,878,046	5,975,570	2,737,704	3,237,866
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.7	2.5	7,129,120	3,487,764	3,641,356	3,304,500	1,659,354	1,645,146	3,824,620	1,828,410	1,996,210
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.8	6.3	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	6.8	7.5	5.8	535,660	316,840	218,820	197,054	125,465	71,589	338,606	191,375	147,231
University and Other Related	16.2	18.2	13.6	12.3	13.8	10.1	17.7	20.1	14.8	1,761,459	985,733	775,726	499,467	299,935	199,532	1,261,992	685,798	576,194
Training After Primary	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	4.8	5.0	4.5	59,705	37,330	22,375	29,230	19,235	9,995	30,475	18,095	12,380
Training After Secondary Education	10.1	11.1	9.2	8.7	9.6	7.6	11.0	12.1	9.9	244,230	125,387	118,843	90,988	50,982	40,006	153,242	74,405	78,837

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania Mainland laptop is mostly used among individuals with university and other related education level (33.5%) compared to other level of education and least used among those with primary school (1.9%). The percentage of usage of laptops is higher for males in all levels of education than in females and the same for both male and females with primary school.

Usage of laptop by sex and level of education attained in Tanzania Mainland is higher in urban than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Used Laptop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Number of People Aged 15 years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Pre-Primary	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	4.8	5.0	4.6	32,766	15,839	16,927	25,398	12,548	12,850	7,368	3,291	4,077
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	17,825,319	8,709,407	9,115,912	11,849,749	5,971,703	5,878,046	5,975,570	2,737,704	3,237,866
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.2	5.2	6.1	4.3	7,129,120	3,487,764	3,641,356	3,304,500	1,659,354	1,645,146	3,824,620	1,828,410	1,996,210
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	10.8	11.6	9.5	6.5	7.0	5.7	13.2	14.6	11.4	535,660	316,840	218,820	197,054	125,465	71,589	338,606	191,375	147,231
University and Other Related	33.5	37.7	28.2	22.2	25.5	17.3	38.0	43.0	32.0	1,761,459	985,733	775,726	499,467	299,935	199,532	1,261,992	685,798	576,194
Training After Primary	5.7	6.1	5.2	3.9	4.1	3.5	7.5	8.1	6.6	59,705	37,330	22,375	29,230	19,235	9,995	30,475	18,095	12,380
Training After Secondary Education	17.9	20.4	15.3	15.0	17.1	12.4	19.6	22.7	16.7	244,230	125,387	118,843	90,988	50,982	40,006	153,242	74,405	78,837

13.6.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census date in Tanzania Mainland ranges from 3.2 percent for self-employees with employees to 7.2 percent among self-employee without employee's categories. Regarding the usage of desktop computer across employment status categories, results shows that usage among males is slightly higher than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that desktop computers usage is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories.

In Tanzania Mainland, results reveal that self-employee without employees have the highest (7.2%) usage of desktop computers in the last three month prior to census date compared with other employment status categories. Results show that usage of desktop computers among males is higher than females across all employment status categories. The usage of desktop computers is higher in urban than rural areas (Table 13.21).

Table 13. 21: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Used Desktop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence, and Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Total Number of People 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	5.4	5.6	4.7	2.9	3.1	2.2	9.4	9.6	8.8	134,177	105,218	28,959	82,214	64,523	17,691	51,963	40,695	11,268
Self-employed with employees	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.8	6.3	7.1	5.3	365,022	196,861	168,161	265,537	141,989	123,548	99,485	54,872	44,613
Self-employed without employees	7.2	8.2	5.3	3.2	3.6	2.4	12.7	14.3	9.5	66,545	44,091	22,454	38,717	25,340	13,377	27,828	18,751	9,077
Casual labourers	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	6.4	6.9	5.3	141,977	99,488	42,489	97,455	67,448	30,007	44,522	32,040	12,482
Workers not classified by status	4.3	5.3	3.4	2.3	2.9	1.8	8.1	9.6	6.7	47,485	21,306	26,179	31,152	13,780	17,372	16,333	7,526	8,807

Results reveal that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the three months prior the census' date in Tanzania Mainland ranges from 1.8 percent among the self-employee with employees to 4.0 percent among self-employee without employees. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that usage of laptop by males is higher than females across all employment status categories. (Table 13.22)

Table 13. 22: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence, and Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Paid employees	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	5.2	5.4	4.5	134,177	105,218	28,959	82,214	64,523	17,691	51,963	40,695	11,268
Self-employee with employees	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	3.5	4.0	2.9	365,022	196,861	168,161	265,537	141,989	123,548	99,485	54,872	44,613
Self-employee without employees	4.0	4.7	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.1	7.0	7.9	5.2	66,545	44,091	22,454	38,717	25,340	13,377	27,828	18,751	9,077
Casual labourers	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.8	3.4	3.6	2.9	141,977	99,488	42,489	97,455	67,448	30,007	44,522	32,040	12,482
Workers not classified by status	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	4.2	5.3	3.3	47,485	21,306	26,179	31,152	13,780	17,372	16,333	7,526	8,807

13.6.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanzania Mainland desktop computer is mostly used among professional's 38.4 percent followed by legislators, administrators and managers (34.8%), and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (2.4%). Usage of desktop computer is higher among males than females in all occupation categories except technicians and associate professionals. Usage is more dominated by those living in urban than rural areas. (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Number and Percentage Distribution Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computer in the Last Three Month Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of the Desktop Usage									Total Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Legislators' administrators and managers	34.8	36.8	31.5	21.5	22.3	19.7	38.9	41.9	34.3	115,832	71,873	43,959	27,331	18,921	8,410	88,501	52,952	35,549
Professionals.	38.4	44.5	30.8	29.8	34.2	22.6	41.3	48.3	33.0	433,693	242,292	191,401	106,042	65,663	40,379	327,651	176,629	151,022
Technicians and associate professionals.	13.3	13.2	13.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	15.2	15.1	15.7	888,163	652,151	236,012	269,413	202,496	66,917	618,750	449,655	169,095
Clerks.	24.6	26.4	23.0	21.3	22.6	19.4	25.9	28.2	23.9	99,218	48,640	50,578	26,671	15,859	10,812	72,547	32,781	39,766
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7.0	9.0	5.5	3.9	5.1	3.0	8.3	10.7	6.5	1,227,736	521,799	705,937	363,144	156,846	206,298	864,592	364,953	499,639
Agricultural and fishery workers	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	4.6	5.6	3.8	12,956,826	6,041,099	6,915,727	10,356,641	4,892,786	5,463,855	2,600,185	1,148,313	1,451,872
Craft and related workers.	3.3	3.7	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	5.0	5.7	4.1	3,818,808	2,035,932	1,782,876	2,144,563	1,148,223	996,340	1,674,245	887,709	786,536
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	6.6	6.7	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	7.7	7.8	7.0	239,810	210,299	29,511	71,436	62,799	8,637	168,374	147,500	20,874
Elementary occupations	3.9	4.6	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	5.7	6.9	4.6	5,686,028	2,693,240	2,992,788	2,826,501	1,361,337	1,465,164	2,859,527	1,331,903	1,527,624
Tanzania Mainland Zanzibar	5.4	6.4	4.3	3.1	3.7	2.6	7.4	8.9	5.9	241,912	116,993	124,919	116,236	55,840	60,396	125,676	61,153	64,523

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanzania Mainland laptop computers is mostly used among professionals (20.5%) and least used among craft and related workers (2.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, male's usage of laptop computers is higher than females in all occupation categories with exception of technicians and associate professionals and clerks. Usage of laptop is more dominated among those living in urban than rural areas. Table 13.24)

Table 13. 24: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Month Prior to Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Number of People Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland																		
Legislators' administrators and managers	19.3	20.2	17.8	12.2	12.7	11.2	21.4	22.8	19.3	115,832	71,873	43,959	27,331	18,921	8,410	88,501	52,952	35,549
Professionals.	20.5	23.3	17.1	16.6	18.5	13.5	21.8	25.1	18.0	433,693	242,292	191,401	106,042	65,663	40,379	327,651	176,629	151,022
Technicians and associate professionals	7.6	7.3	8.2	5.5	5.4	5.7	8.5	8.2	9.2	888,163	652,151	236,012	269,413	202,496	66,917	618,750	449,655	169,095
Clerks	15.8	15.1	16.6	14.1	13.4	15.1	16.5	15.8	17.0	99,218	48,640	50,578	26,671	15,859	10,812	72,547	32,781	39,766
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.1	5.4	3.2	2.9	3.8	2.3	4.6	6.0	3.6	1,227,736	521,799	705,937	363,144	156,846	206,298	864,592	364,953	499,639
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.3	2.8	1.9	12,956,826	6,041,099	6,915,727	10,356,641	4,892,786	5,463,855	2,600,185	1,148,313	1,451,872
Craft and related workers	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.8	3.3	2.3	3,818,808	2,035,932	1,782,876	2,144,563	1,148,223	996,340	1,674,245	887,709	786,536
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.0	4.0	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.5	4.6	4.2	239,810	210,299	29,511	71,436	62,799	8,637	168,374	147,500	20,874
Elementary occupations.	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.8	2.4	5,686,028	2,693,240	2,992,788	2,826,501	1,361,337	1,465,164	2,859,527	1,331,903	1,527,624

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Summary of Key Findings, Policy Implication and Recommendations

14.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results, their policy implications and recommendations with the aim of informing the government and stakeholders on the policy options to realise socio-economic development in the country.

The 2022 PHC provides baseline information on the Tanzania Mainland's population for policy formulation and review, development planning, informed decision making, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of development programmes at national, regional and international levels.

14.2 Key Findings

The key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of the Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for development policy and planning. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics and full references can be found in respective chapters of this report.

14.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Population of Tanzania Mainland is growing at a rate of 3.2 percent annually. The rate has remained high for the past 50 years increasing from 2.7 percent in 1967 to the present level of 3.2 percent which is above average African population growth rate (2.4 percent)[9]. As a result, the population of Tanzania Mainland has increased by more than five times from 12.3 million in 1967 to 59.9 million in 2022.

Policy Implications

i.   With the current annual growth rate, the population of Tanzania Mainland is expected to double in the next 22 years;

ii. High population growth may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth (labour force participation, lead to competitive businesses, increased per capita income and market shares, and poverty reduction) and higher economies of scale;

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[9] World-Population-Data-Sheet 2022

iii. High population growth may lead to increased pressure on social and economic services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards; and

iv. May also put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructures as well as on education and health facilities. It may also worsen urban unemployment situation.

Recommendations

i. Government to have broad views in designing population related policies, ranging from economic growth, human resource capabilities and environmental management;

ii. The Government and stakeholders may need to sustain investment in social services as well as economic services to absorb the fast-growing population while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth, economic growth and development;

iii. The Government need to consider scaling up land use planning, urban planning and investment in social and economic services;

iv. The Government to put in place enforcement mechanism of National Environmental Policy (2022) and other sectoral policies on environment, to ensure that negative impacts caused by human activities are minimized; and

v. The Government need to address issues of population growth by formulating broad based and inclusive development policies as stipulated in national medium to long term development frameworks as well as sectoral policies and strategies. These should target sectors with majority/high participation such as agriculture and entrepreneurship.

14.2.2 Young population and Age dependency ratio

a) More than four out of ten (43%) of the Tanzania Mainland population is aged below 15 years;

b) About half of total population (49.0 percent) is below 18 years of age;

c) Tanzania Mainland population constitutes about six percent of persons aged 60 years and above; and

d) Age dependency ratio of Tanzania Mainland is 87 dependants per 100 persons in working age group.

Policy Implications

i.   High proportion of under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. It may lead to higher unemployment rates (in future) which can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, high under 18 years of age (young people) means a potential labour force who can actively contribute economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled;

ii. Increased number of elderly persons indicate an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing;

iii. High age dependency ratio in Tanzania Mainland is a result of high fertility rate and a small proportion of over 65 years of age; and

iv. A high dependency ratio (under 15 and over 65 years) increase demand for social services and long-term care services; high burden of public finances to cover the associated cost of providing social services; and reduce productivity growth.

Recommendations

i.   The Government may consider reviewing its policies (Child Development Policy of 2008 and its associated legal frameworks) to accommodate findings of 2022 PHC, while ensuring allocation of enough resources to education, health, social security and protection as stipulated;

ii. The Government may consider reviewing its instruments to reflect the finding of 2022 PHC which indicate the increase of the elderly population (60 years and above), to provide services to the elderly population as indicated in the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003;

iii. The Social Security Policy of 2003 need to be reviewed to take into account the role of non-contributory social protection mechanisms to cater for the need of elderly population; and

iv. The Government and partners need to review and implement National Population Policy (2007) to strengthen implementation of family planning initiatives.

14.2.3 Marital Status and Early marriage

a) About two percent (1.5%) of the population in Tanzania Mainland are married at a younger age (10 -14 years);

b) Nearly one out of every twenty-five person (3.7%) aged 15 years and above are divorced; and

c) One in every twenty persons (4.9%) aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Policy Implications

i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as increased, early pregnancies, Child and Maternal health, and domestic violence. These are also denied education, economic opportunity and may experience psychological consequences;

ii. The increase of divorce and widowhood may lead to change of family formation; unbalanced child upbringing and poor access to basic needs, including quality education, health and psychological wellbeing;

iii. Divorce has the ability of diminishing a child's future competence in all areas of life (relations, education, and emotional wellbeing); and

iv. Divorce and widowhood have economic implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty, leading to long term lower mobility rates between generations.

Recommendations

i. The Government need to put in place favourable policies that reduce child marriage and work with stakeholders to implement programmes that focus on girl's education, economic incentives, and community mobilization;

ii. The Government to enforce laws and regulations that prohibits the incidence of early marriage;

iii. The Government, Faith Based Organizations and civil societies to provide public awareness and education regarding marital ethics, values and life;

iv. Government and stakeholders have to enforce legal provisions that regulate sources of divorce and family breakups, such as infidelity, inheritance issues and property rights; and

v. The Government and stakeholders need to strengthen guidance and counselling that may help to reduce conflicts in the family that may lead to separation and divorce.

14.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

a) About 68 percent of Population had neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification;

b) About 22 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and 13.7 percent have Identification number; and

c) Seven percent (7.0%) of persons in Tanzania Mainland have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Policy Implications

i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth certificate is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) that stipulates a birth is required to be registered within 90 days of the occurrence and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012) which require to register and issue identity cards to all Tanzanian citizens, legal residents and bona fide refugees; and

ii. Health Insurance is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services to all people. Health insurance guarantees a society that is healthy and productive to attain economic prosperity. Contrary to that the government will spend a more resources to cure its people.

Recommendations

i. The Government may consider strengthening capacity of institutions responsible for vital events and issue corresponding documents as stipulated by laws;

ii. The Government need to undertake deliberate efforts to ensure that all eligible persons (Age 18 years and above) have National Identification Card (NIDA Card); and

iii. The Government to undertake the public awareness and education campaign on the newly enacted Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

14.2.5 Survival of Parents and Orphanhood

i. Approximately eleven percent (10.5%) of children under age 18 years in Tanzania Mainland are orphans (7.1% one parent dead and 3.4 % both parents dead);

ii. The proportion of orphans has increased from 7.7 percent in 2012 to 10.4 in 2022; and

iii. There is significant regional variation of orphanhood ranging from 8.4 percent in Dodoma to 18.8 percent in Kigoma.

Policy Implications

i. Orphan children are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking, and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges;

ii. The increase of proportion of orphan children (7.7% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2022) may result to increase number of households headed by children that may increase child labour, child poverty, which characterize sufferings, disease, social abuse and lack of basic services; and

iii. The orphanhood may lead to the increase burden to family, household and governments in term of costs of care.

Recommendations

i The Government and stakeholders need to put in place/strengthen measures to address the plight of orphan children;

ii The Government and respective authorities may consider strengthening the role of oversight institutions to ensure that the private orphanage centres are also run in accordance with stipulated laws, regulations and guidelines; and

iii Government and stakeholders to continue to mobilise and allocate adequate resources to support plans and strategies regarding to orphanage services including education subsides and running cost of care in centres.

14.2.6 Literacy and Education

(a) About 83 percent (82.8%) of population aged 15 years and above is literate. Literacy rate ranges from 68.0 percent in Tabora to 97.5 in Dar es Salaam;

(b) Net Enrolment Rate in primary school is 82.9 percent with notable disparity among regions, ranging from 63.4 percent in Tabora to 96.8 in Dar es Salaam;

(c) Net Enrolment Rate in primary school in Tanzania Mainland has increased from 76.6 percent in 2012 to 82.9 percent in 2022; and

(d) Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio is 122.4 percent.

Policy Implications

i. Disparity in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in National development targets and a course of disharmony in the society;

ii. The NER for Tanzania Mainland indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is

higher access to primary education in Tanzania Mainland, which also translate into better education outcomes for Mainland Tanzania's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

iii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools may imply to the government resources required to finance education resulting from increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources in education sector; and

iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 94.6 percent in 2012 to 113.2 percent in 2022 implies that Tanzania Mainland is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also implies that the challenges of reaching national target of 100 percent GER as stipulated in the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) still exists. These challenges are likely to be over and under age school registration.

Recommendations

i. The Government to sustain efforts in education achievements in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among regions;

ii. Government may consider increasing effort on implementation of education policy priorities including the free education policy and improve education system in order to achieve national, regional and global goals including the SDG goal 4 and 5, Education 2030 agenda and Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA); and

iii. The Government to guarantee effective financing and implementation of provision of skills training and investing in Vocational and Technical Training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023).

14.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities
a) The overall unemployment rate in Tanzania Mainland is 7.8 percent;
b) The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanzania Mainland is 77.6 percent;
c) About 60 percent (59.9%) of youth population aged 15 – 35 in Tanzania are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Policy Implications

i. Unemployment rates can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 7.8 percent

unemployment for Tanzania is considered moderate, indicate that its impact on economic growth is also moderate. However, unemployment rates also imply possibility of social vices such as increase in crime, and social unrest;

ii. Unemployment rates can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. They may also experience negative health outcomes, such as depression, anxiety, and stress; and

iii. Labour force Participation rate measures the amount of labour available in production of goods and services in the economy. The 78 percent participation rate for Tanzania is on the higher side which implies increased aggregate disposable income and consumer spending resulting from relatively high economic growth over the past ten (10) years; and

iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Tanzania. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve working environment for the sector it can become insecure and poor social protection.

Recommendations

i. The Government need to sustain implementation of demand-side policies to reduce demand-deficient unemployment, such as monetary policy and fiscal policy, or supply-side policies to reduce structural unemployment, such as education and training programs to help individuals acquire new skills and find new jobs;

ii. Government in collaboration with other stakeholders may consider developing programs for the youth on prevention, care, support and implement the rights of youth (education, equality, to live anywhere, employment, wages and the right to privacy and security). Moreover, guidelines that facilitate proper youth upbringing and development of youth talents should be used together with promotion of equitable access to resource allocations;

iii. The Government to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, by putting in place policies that enhance access to education and vocational training, addressing gender-specific barriers specifically targeting the unique challenges faced by women, youth and men; and

iv. Government to continue fostering a conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, reducing taxes and regulations, and providing access to affordable credit. This would encourage private sector growth, job creation, and ultimately reduce unemployment rates among youth and women.

14.2.8 People with Disability

a) About 11 percent (11.2%) of the total Tanzania Mainland population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

b) Most person with disabilities (57.6%) reported diseases as major cause; and

c) Seven percent of PWDs, their disability was caused by accident.

Policy Implications

i   An increase proportion of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the country signals the Government to spend more resources to make sure their welfare is taken into account, given the fact that, PWDs are among the most vulnerable groups in society;

ii High proportion of People with Disabilities implies additional costs of care for the household and the society at large;

iii People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism; and

iv Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

i.   The Government need to ensure that all policies and programs in the country integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the country;

ii. Government and stakeholders to continue strengthening health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the country; and

iii. Government organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places should strive to enforce laws and regulations.

14.2.9 Drinking water

a) About 70 percent of private households in Tanzania Mainland use drinking water from improved sources, with regional disparities ranging from 41.9 percent in Tabora to 97.5 percent in Dar es Salaam;

b) Ninety-one percent (91.0%) of private households in urban Tanzania Mainland use drinking water from improved sources; and

c) More than half (56.1%) of private households in rural Tanzania Mainland use drinking water from improved sources

Policy Implications

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using improved sources generally and in both urban and rural households in Tanzania, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage. This may also imply, in longer terms, good ecosystem leading to economic growth and development.

Recommendations

i.   The Government needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources; and

ii. Government to allocate enough resources to rural areas and regions that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of drinking water.

14.2.10. Sanitation

i.   About 60 percent (59.4%) of households in Tanzania Mainland use improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between regions, ranging from 32.2 percent in Kagera Region to 97.7 percent in Dar es Salaam; and

ii. About six percent (5.5%) of households in Tanzania Mainland have no toilet facilities with notable disparity between regions ranging from less than one percent in Dar es Salaam to 17.3 percent in Manyara Region.

Policy Implications

i. Use of unimproved or none use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness and even death; and

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environmental natural resources.

Recommendations

The Government need to strengthen policies and laws to enforce sanitation and hygiene measures to avoid adverse effect of poor sanitation;

14.2.11 Energy

a) More than half of households (56.0%) in Mainland Tanzania Mainland use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (25.8%);

b) About 16 percent of households in Mainland Tanzania use clean energy for cooking, with notable disparities between regions, ranging from 5.7 percent in Rukwa to 47.7 percent in Dar es Salaam;

c) Thirty seven percent (37%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting, with notable disparity between regions ranging from 15.9 percent in Simiyu to 86.0 percent in Dar es Salaam; and

d) Almost one third (32%) of households in Tanzania Mainland use solar energy for lighting.

Policy Implications

Continued use of firewood and charcoal will lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change. Results for use of clean energy signals the potential (though low) for addressing environment and natural resources. The results for Tanzania Mainland generally indicate that there is a need for Government and other stakeholders to put strategic actions towards environmental conservation.

Recommendations

i. The Government in collaboration with stakeholders need to continue with efforts to improve policies and plans to promote alternative energy sources;

ii. Government to continue to motivate population on the importance of using clean energy and educate public about the negative effects of unclean energy including respiratory system diseases and deforestation which is main sources of climate change; and

iii. Government in collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders to continue to provide awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower price.

14.2.12 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households

a) Eighty five percent of households (85.0%) in Tanzania have at least one member who owns a mobile phone

b) Eighteen percent (18.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets.

c) Twenty percent (20.3%) of males own smartphones or tablets compared to females with 16.0 percent.

d) About 34 percent (33.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above living in urban areas own smartphones or tablets while in rural areas the respective figure is 8.6 percent.

e) The ownership of computers (3.7%) is lower than that of smartphones or tablets (18.0%).

f) Thirty nine percent (38.6%) of households in Tanzania own radio while 26.8 percent own Television.

Policy Implications

i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low, which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

iii. Access and use of ICT services are low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

i   To bridge the digital divide gap, the Government needs to improve the availability of low-priced smart devices by reducing taxes and introducing digital literacy programmes in the education curriculum;

ii The Government and private companies continue promoting usage of ICT smart devices through digital literacy, affordability of services, availability of online content and incentive packages;

iii The Government strengthen access and skills in digital technology and establish financing schemes to address the low access to and use of ICT services among women and marginalized groups (persons with disability, youth, children, elderly and people living in remote areas); and

iv The Government to consider conducting a stand-alone ICT household survey in order to capture ICT indicators such as expenditure on ICT, purchases online and digital literacy level which were not covered in the 2022 PHC.

Annexes

Table A2. 1: Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**59,851,347**	**39,237,927**	**20,613,420**	**29,137,638**	**30,713,709**
Dodoma	3,085,625	1,997,880	1,087,745	1,512,760	1,572,865
Arusha	2,356,255	1,414,417	941,838	1,125,616	1,230,639
Kilimanjaro	1,861,934	1,419,512	442,422	907,636	954,298
Tanga	2,615,597	1,936,368	679,229	1,275,665	1,339,932
Morogoro	3,197,104	1,947,832	1,249,272	1,579,869	1,617,235
Pwani	2,024,947	1,188,752	836,195	998,616	1,026,331
Dar es Salaam	5,383,728	0	5,383,728	2,600,018	2,783,710
Lindi	1,194,028	947,379	246,649	582,120	611,908
Mtwara	1,634,947	1,246,773	388,174	776,782	858,165
Ruvuma	1,848,794	1,421,965	426,829	902,298	946,496
Iringa	1,192,728	835,669	357,059	574,313	618,415
Mbeya	2,343,754	1,419,206	924,548	1,123,828	1,219,926
Singida	2,008,058	1,686,020	322,038	995,703	1,012,355
Tabora	3,391,679	2,888,034	503,645	1,661,171	1,730,508
Rukwa	1,540,519	1,226,368	314,151	743,119	797,400
Kigoma	2,470,967	1,864,180	606,787	1,186,833	1,284,134
Shinyanga	2,241,299	1,525,411	715,888	1,102,879	1,138,420
Kagera	2,989,299	2,655,043	334,256	1,459,280	1,530,019
Mwanza	3,699,872	2,236,138	1,463,734	1,802,183	1,897,689
Mara	2,372,015	1,636,129	735,886	1,139,511	1,232,504
Manyara	1,892,502	1,600,911	291,591	954,879	937,623
Njombe	889,946	626,507	263,439	420,533	469,413
Katavi	1,152,958	883,999	268,959	569,902	583,056
Simiyu	2,140,497	1,724,007	416,490	1,034,681	1,105,816
Geita	2,977,608	1,945,000	1,032,608	1,463,764	1,513,844
Songwe	1,344,687	964,427	380,260	643,679	701,008

Table A2.2 Total Population in Private Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**58,784,786**	**38,633,071**	**20,151,715**	**28,466,033**	**30,318,753**
Dodoma	3,058,813	1,993,121	1,065,692	1,494,359	1,564,454
Arusha	2,329,352	1,402,701	926,651	1,108,158	1,221,194
Kilimanjaro	1,835,321	1,410,699	424,622	890,004	945,317
Tanga	2,584,522	1,921,400	663,122	1,253,352	1,331,170
Morogoro	3,147,161	1,925,097	1,222,064	1,546,508	1,600,653
Pwani	1,977,958	1,154,008	823,950	964,276	1,013,682
Dar es Salaam	5,313,855	0	5,313,855	2,556,335	2,757,520
Lindi	1,169,055	927,168	241,887	566,832	602,223
Mtwara	1,623,216	1,241,829	381,387	769,373	853,843
Ruvuma	1,822,999	1,403,068	419,931	885,994	937,005
Iringa	1,172,880	823,996	348,884	561,722	611,158
Mbeya	2,307,818	1,404,635	903,183	1,099,018	1,208,800
Singida	1,987,480	1,673,371	314,109	982,669	1,004,811
Tabora	3,334,165	2,847,118	487,047	1,626,967	1,707,198
Rukwa	1,527,355	1,219,302	308,053	734,269	793,086
Kigoma	2,241,150	1,687,964	553,186	1,071,027	1,170,123
Shinyanga	2,203,981	1,506,491	697,490	1,078,398	1,125,583
Kagera	2,956,899	2,628,727	328,172	1,436,789	1,520,110
Mwanza	3,638,508	2,195,521	1,442,987	1,761,369	1,877,139
Mara	2,346,013	1,621,814	724,199	1,122,364	1,223,649
Manyara	1,860,274	1,576,259	284,015	930,831	929,443
Njombe	875,640	619,857	255,783	411,897	463,743
Katavi	1,132,862	868,926	263,936	557,267	575,595
Simiyu	2,086,453	1,713,655	372,798	997,201	1,089,252
Geita	2,927,186	1,915,404	1,011,782	1,430,678	1,496,508
Songwe	1,323,870	950,940	372,930	628,376	695,494

Table A2. 3: Total Population in Collective Households by Place of Residence, Sex and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Region	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Tanzania Mainland	**1,066,561**	**604,856**	**461,705**	**671,605**	**394,956**
Dodoma	26,812	4,759	22,053	18,401	8,411
Arusha	26,903	11,716	15,187	17,458	9,445
Kilimanjaro	26,613	8,813	17,800	17,632	8,981
Tanga	31,075	14,968	16,107	22,313	8,762
Morogoro	49,943	22,735	27,208	33,361	16,582
Pwani	46,989	34,744	12,245	34,340	12,649
Dar es Salaam	69,873	0	69,873	43,683	26,190
Lindi	24,973	20,211	4,762	15,288	9,685
Mtwara	11,731	4,944	6,787	7,409	4,322
Ruvuma	25,795	18,897	6,898	16,304	9,491
Iringa	19,848	11,673	8,175	12,591	7,257
Mbeya	35,936	14,571	21,365	24,810	11,126
Singida	20,578	12,649	7,929	13,034	7,544
Tabora	57,514	40,916	16,598	34,204	23,310
Rukwa	13,164	7,066	6,098	8,850	4,314
Kigoma	229,817	176,216	53,601	115,806	114,011
Shinyanga	37,318	18,920	18,398	24,481	12,837
Kagera	32,400	26,316	6,084	22,491	9,909
Mwanza	61,364	40,617	20,747	40,814	20,550
Mara	26,002	14,315	11,687	17,147	8,855
Manyara	32,228	24,652	7,576	24,048	8,180
Njombe	14,306	6,650	7,656	8,636	5,670
Katavi	20,096	15,073	5,023	12,635	7,461
Simiyu	54,044	10,352	43,692	37,480	16,564
Geita	50,422	29,596	20,826	33,086	17,336
Songwe	20,817	13,487	7,330	15,303	5,514

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