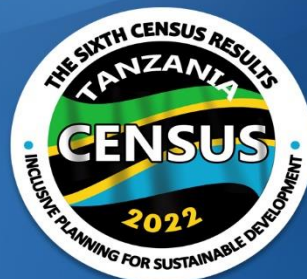




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Dar es Salaam Region
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report**

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Presidents' Office – Finance and Planning
Zanzibar

December 2024



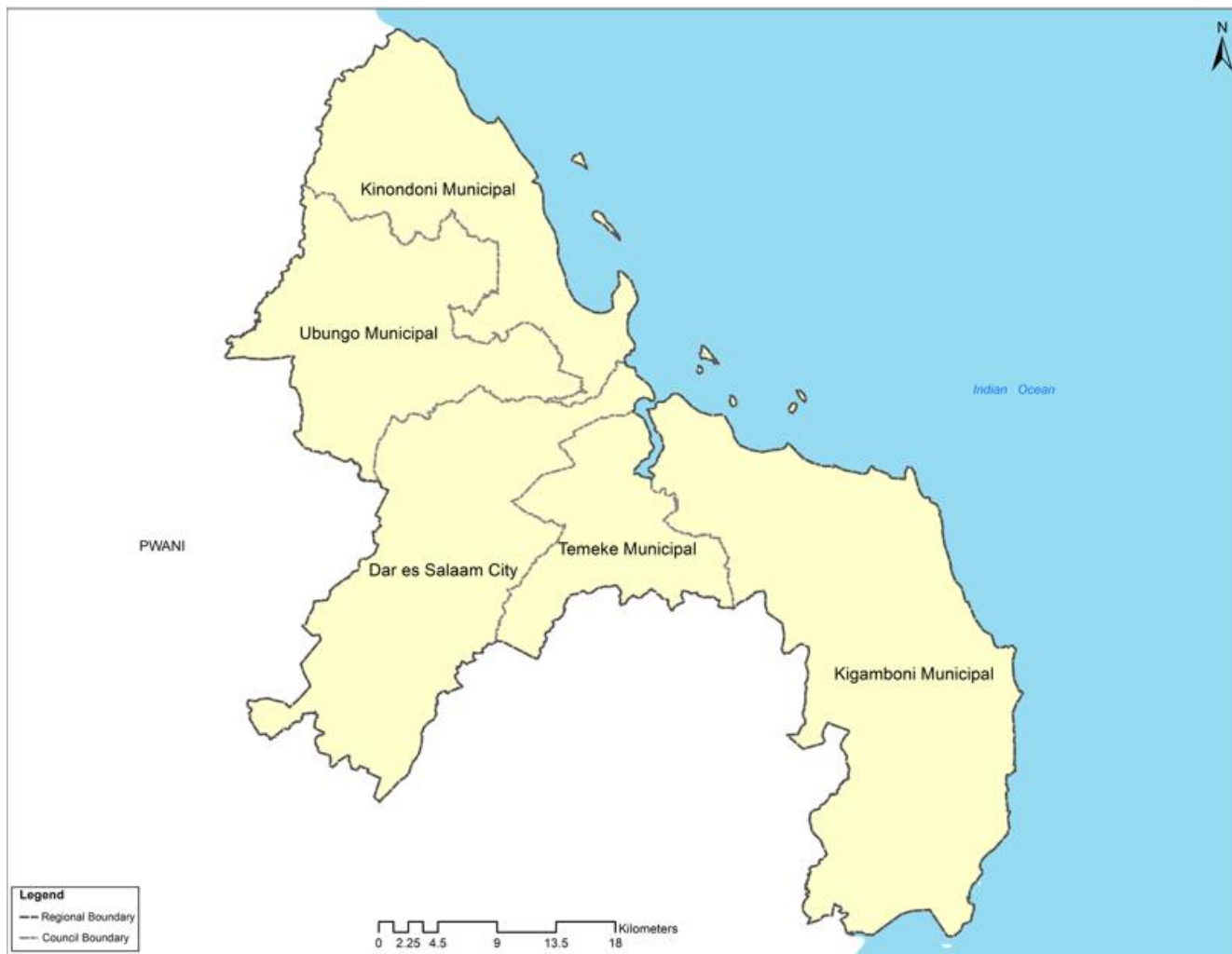
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Notes:

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.

DAR ES SALAAM REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



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 Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of His Excellency 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 Government of the United Republic of Tanzania conducted for the first time the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC), an exercise done concurrently with the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Buildings are amongst the most important infrastructure in the lives of people in Tanzania and around the world. Buildings help to preserve and promote the lives of individuals, families and society at large in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres. Moreover, buildings as part of premises are an important criterion for measuring the state of a non-income economy for an individual or community concerned. The main uses of buildings in the lives of rural and urban people include residential, commercial, commercial-

residential, institutional and industrial. Apart from addressing the long-time challenges of lack of information on buildings in the country, the 2022 TBC has been conducted to meet the requirements of various national, regional and international policies pertaining to human settlements development. This huge national undertaking has been made practical due to a clear understanding that, buildings census is the primary means of accessing complete, accurate, adequate, timely and reliable building information.

The 2022 PHC and TBC 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 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); goals 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 Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Reports are the sixth 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, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi* (Constituency Population Distribution Report) in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. 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 will be Thematic Reports.

The success of both 2022 PHC and TBC depended on the co-operation 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 for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Minister of State - President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar; Minister for Lands and Housing Development 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; staff from Zanzibar Ministry of Lands and Housing Development; Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology; Zanzibar Ministry of Infrastructure, Communication and Transport; 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 (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

The National Bureau of Statistics and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar conducted the 2022 PHC and TBC to provide necessary information for policy implementation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development processes. The Census collected detailed information on demographics 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 and socio-economic indicators from regional to Council 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.



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



Salum Kassim Ali
Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government
Statistician, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

The 2022 Dar es Salaam Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on the main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census as well as the 2022 Buildings' 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; and information on building. 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 Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. The report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It gives a 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 Dar es Salaam Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. The Dar es Salaam Region has a population of 5,383,728 persons, out of those, 2,783,710 are females and 2,125,786 are males. Population of Dar es Salaam Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.1 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 23.4 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Dar es Salaam Region is expected to double in the next 33 years. Dar es Salaam Region population is 100 percent urban.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Dar es Salaam Regional population. The Chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 23.1 years. More than thirty-one percent (31.5%) of the regional population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 65.1 percent in 2002 Census to 66.1 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the females working age population is slightly higher (66.8%) compared with that of males (65.4%). Furthermore, the age dependency ratio for Dar es Salaam Region is 51.3. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region has slightly decreased from 2.5 percent in 2002 to 2.1 percent in 2012 and then increased slightly to 2.4 in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Dar es Salaam Region has 1,537,293 private households; all of them are in urban areas. This is a percentage increase of 41.9 from 2012 PHC. Female-headed households in Dar es Salaam Region decreased from 34.8 percent in 2012 to 33.9 percent in 2022. The average household size for the region decreased from 4.0 persons in 2012 to 3.5 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 44 percent (43.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region are married, and females are less likely (42.9%) to be married than males (43.8%). Three out of ten (3.3%) persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (5.4%) than that of males (1.0%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Dar es Salaam Region is 27.5 years whereas females are getting married at a younger age (25.7 years) than males (29.2 years). The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females increased significantly in the 2012 and 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. About forty-one percent (41.5%) of the population in Dar es Salaam Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 52.3 percent have birth certificates and a mere 5.0 percent have birth notification. An analysis by age reveals that the population aged 5-9 years has the highest percentage (75.0%) of individuals with birth certificates, followed by the 10–14-year age group, which accounts for 71.3% of the population, and those under five, with 60.0%. Results on other national identification documents show that 1,234,413 persons (37.1%) aged

18 years and above have national identification cards and 312,110 persons (9.4%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 788,932 persons (14.8%) out of 5,313,855 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 5,350,545 persons (99.9 percent) out of 5,383,728 of the persons enumerated in Dar es Salaam Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Outside Africa (11,082) followed by Other Neighbouring African Countries (4,538 persons) and Other East African Countries (4,495 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that 91.4 percent of children under 18 years in Dar es Salaam Region have both parents alive. Approximately nine percent (8.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans. About six percent (6.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while about two percent (2.4%) are orphans with both father and mother (parents) dead. Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (9.1%) of orphans compared with other councils in Dar es Salaam Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es salaam Region is 97.5 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (98.3%) than females (96.7%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 91.5 percent and it is slightly higher (91.9%) among males than females (91.2%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 96.8 percent, Rate is the same for males and females (96.8% each). The majority (50.5%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 32.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education and 13.1 percent attained university and other related education levels.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 2,316,896 (63.8%) persons are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Dar es Salaam Region using International relaxed definition is 17.1 percent. Females have higher (21.6%) unemployment rate than males (12.6%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Dar es Salaam Region is 79.9 percent.

Chapter Ten highlights' statistics on disability status in Dar es Salaam Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) 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. About eleven percent (11.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.7%) and walking (1.7%) are the most common types of disabilities in Dar es Salaam Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and possession of legal documents. About twenty-one percent (21.2%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (17.8%) than that of males (25.0%). About 23 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Dar es salaam Region, majority of them own land alone (47.1%) followed by those owning land jointly (26.9%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Dar es Salaam Region. About four out of ten (40.4%) households in Dar es Salaam Region live in their own houses. About eleven percent (11.4%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. About ninety-eight percent (97.5%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. About ninety-eight percent (97.5%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region use improved sources of drinking water. About ninety-seven percent (96.7%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Dar es Salaam Region use charcoal (42.9%) and gas (31.1%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 86.0 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 63.3 percent in 2012 to 86.0 percent in 2022. About seven out of ten (65.4%) households in Dar es Salaam Region use regularly collected of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 77.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other types of refuse.

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 Dar es Salaam Region. It is shown that there is a significant mobile

phone penetration in this region, with 94.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones, 47.6 percent of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 92.2 % of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4%). Approximately eleven percent (10.6%) of persons aged 15 and above in Dar es Salaam Region use laptops and about five percent (5.2%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number of buildings/units, types of buildings/units, main uses of buildings/units and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. Findings indicate that about fifty three percent (52.6%) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 26.4 percent are occupied by tenants. More than sixty-five percent (65.2%) of all individually owned buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are owned by male, 26.4 percent by female, and 5.7 percent are jointly owned. Almost eighty-seven percent (86.5%) of all buildings/units have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). Thirty-two percent (32.1%) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are built on un-surveyed land. About nine percent (8.6%) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. Sixty-nine percent (69.0%) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 7.3 percent are powered by other sources. About fifty-seven percent (56.5%) of all buildings/units have water services. about six percent (5.8%) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 Census

Indicator	Total	
	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution		
Total Population	5,383,728	100.0
Male	2,125,786	48.3
Female	2,783,710	51.7
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.1
Age and Sex Profile		
Children (0–4 years)	624,755	11.6
Male	312,951	12.0
Female	311,804	11.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,694,098	31.5
Male	837,956	32.2
Female	856,142	30.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,995,377	37.1
Male	970,662	37.3
Female	1,024,715	36.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	1,178,102	21.9
Male	522,899	20.1
Female	655,203	23.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	2,380,055	44.2
Male	1,100,737	42.3
Female	1,279,318	46.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	1,694,250	60.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)		
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	3,559,268	66.1
Male	1,699,751	65.4
Female	1,859,517	66.8
Elderly Population (60+ years)	211,552	3.9
Male	103,801	4.0
Female	107,751	3.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	130,362	2.4
Male	62,311	2.4
Female	68,051	2.4
Household Composition		
Total Number of Private Households	1,537,293	100.0
Male Headed Households	1,016,319	66.1
Female Headed Households	520,974	33.9
Average Household Size¹		

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

Indicator	Total	
	Number	Percent
Average Household Size Headed by Male	-	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Female	-	3.5
Marital Status (15 years and Above)		
Never Married	1,598,364	43.3
Married	1,616,499	43.8
Living Together	189,302	5.1
Divorced	114,606	3.1
Separated	49,312	1.3
Widowed	121,547	3.3
National Identification Documents and Citizenship		
Birth Registration		
Population with Birth Certificates	2,781,533	52.0
Population with Birth Notification	262,813	5.0
Country of Citizenship		
Tanzanians	5,284,933	99.5
Non-Tanzanians	28,922	0.5
National Identification Documents		
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	788,932	14.9
Other Health Insurance	116,808	2.2
National Identification Card	1,234,413	37.1
National Identification Number	312,110	9.4
Zanzibar Identification Card	9,743	0.3
Driving License	448,217	13.5
Voter's Identification Card	2,212,588	66.4
Travel Passport	243,505	4.6
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)		
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	171,889	8.6
Literacy, Numeracy and Education		
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	3,596,426	97.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	2,344,544	98.5
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	3,399,774	93.7
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	719,560	96.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	1,121,265	150.9
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)		
Total Number		
Pre-Primary	3,154,689	100.0
Primary School (1 - 8)	3,719	0.1
Training After Primary	1,592,241	50.5
Pre-Form One	9,894	0.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1,401	0.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,025,720	32.5

Indicator	Total	
	Number	Percent
Training After Secondary Education	62,955	2.0
University and Other Related Level	44,845	1.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	413,754	13.1
Economic Activity		
Legislators, administrators and managers	32,651	1.4
Professionals	113,598	4.9
Technicians and associate professionals	206,308	8.9
Clerks	27,877	1.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	285,065	12.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	333,917	14.4
Craft and related workers	396,056	17.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	57,172	2.5
Elementary occupations	864,252	37.3
Disability		
Disability Prevalence	501,940	11.2
Type of Disability		
Albinism	10,966	0.2
Seeing	216,624	3.7
Hearing	84,271	1.2
Walking	130,966	1.7
Remembering	62,198	0.6
Self-Care	34,561	0.3
Communication	48,800	0.7
Other Disability	87,775	3.1
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)		
Persons Owning Land	769,181	21.2
Male	430,240	25.0
Female	338,941	17.8
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control		
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)		
Owned by Household	434,017	58.3
Living without Paying any Rent	37,453	5.0
Rented Privately	192,130	25.8
Rented by Employer	23,770	3.2
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	27,952	3.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	15,271	2.1
Owned by Employer (Rent)	14,116	1.9
Main Materials Used for Roofing		
Iron Sheets	1,483,103	96.5
Grass/Leaves	23,941	0.3
Mud and Leaves	20,777	0.1
Others	9,472	3.2
Main Materials Used for Flooring		

Indicator	Total	
	Number	Percent
Cement	1,095,722	71.3
Earth/Sand	33,254	2.2
Ceramic tiles	391,937	25.5
Other	16,380	1.1
Main Materials Used for Walls		
Cement Bricks	1,469,725	95.6
Baked Bricks	11,714	0.8
Sundried Bricks	14,584	0.9
Poles and Mud	9,024	0.6
Stones	23,109	1.5
Others	9,137	0.6
Main Source of Energy for Lighting		
Electricity (TANESCO)	1,322,060	86.0
Solar	78,344	5.1
Kerosene	28,850	1.9
Others	108,039	7.0
Main Source of Energy for Cooking		
Firewood	69,628	4.5
Charcoal	659,861	42.9
Kerosene	15,394	1.0
Electricity	242,100	15.7
Gas	477,354	31.1
Others	72,956	4.7
Main Source of Drinking Water		
Piped Water	1,221,796	79.5
Other Protected Sources	277,655	18.1
Unprotected Sources	37,842	2.5
Type of Toilet Facility		
Flush Toilet	1,017,465	66.2
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	165,525	10.8
Pit Latrine	350,029	22.8
Others	487	0.0
No Facility	3,787	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal		
Collected by Company or Authority	1,149,082	74.7
Burnt	224,225	14.6
Roadside Dumping	9,100	0.6
Burying/Pit	104,245	6.8
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	50,641	3.3
Ownership of Household Assets		
Hand Hoe	250,602	16.3
Farm Land	579,457	37.7
House	572,125	37.2

Indicator	Total	
	Number	Percent
Bicycle	8,800	7.1
Motorcycle or Vespa	82,127	5.3
Power Tiller	2,580	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology		
Number of households owning radio	802,256	52.2
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	3,411,246	94.0
Number of private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	1,483,982	96.5
Number of persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	3,346,866	92.2
Number of persons aged 15 and above own desktop	35,580	1.0
Number of persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	207,740	5.7
Buildings Census		
Buildings with Physical Address	638,673	69.9
Basic Services in Buildings		
Electricity (TANESCO)	701,661	69.0
Water	574,378	56.5
Toilet	847,250	83.3
Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities	58,780	5.8
Building Land Survey Status		
Surveyed	414,859	45.4
Not Surveyed	293,299	32.1
Regularised	136,531	14.9

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
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 Card
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
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage

TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Buildings Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing Company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

Census Night is a reference point for Census enumeration and all questions in the census relate 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 60 to 100 households.

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

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

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 population” (15-64 years).

Elderly Population refers to persons aged 65 years and above (according to international definition). However, according to Tanzania National Ageing Policy, elderly is 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 comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

Youth Population comprises the population aged 15-24 years (international definition). However, according to Tanzania’s Youth Policy, youth population refers to 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 by the total number of private households.

A Collective Household is one in which a group of persons reside in one dwelling or compound and have 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 arrangement, 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 arrangement, 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 a 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 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 and exclude persons who have lived with a spouse but are now living alone.

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

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

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 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 the 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 of 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 basic mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life.

Numeracy Rate is the percentage of a population with the 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 refers broadly to economically active population which includes those employed and unemployed. 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 population aged 15 years and above.

Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities are activities that are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions, and are normally outside the framework of formal business regulations and system.

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. (According to the relaxed international definition of unemployment).

Disability

Disability is defined as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life in the community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All the three (physical, mental and social factors) 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 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 Deed 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 sheets, 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, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips. Non-improved materials include wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents.

Room for sleeping is defined as any space within a dwelling which is currently used for sleeping by household members. Any space within a dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by any 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 the 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, pit latrine with washable slab and pit latrine without slab. Unimproved facilities include pit latrine without slab (open pit) and bucket.

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

Electronic waste (E-waste) describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. It is also known as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or end-of-life (EOL) electronics. It also 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 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 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 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 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 also known as a cell phone, 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 on how we communicate, access information, and interact with the world around us.

Smart Mobile Phone (Smartphone) refers to a device that performs many computer functions, typically having a touch screen 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 device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls, sending/receiving text messages and browsing Internet.

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 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 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 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.

Information on Buildings

Access Road means any road whether public or private and includes any street, square, court, alley, beach, footway, path, passage or highway whether a thoroughfare or not.

Building Census is the act of collecting, analysing and disseminating buildings' data for specific time.

Building means any structure or erection and any part of any structure or erection of any kind whatsoever whether permanent, temporary or movable, and whether completed or uncompleted.

Building Parastatals are government institutions whose functions are to provide and or facilitate the provision of housing and other buildings in Tanzania.

Building Stock refers to the total number of buildings in a particular area.

Certificate of Customary means the certificate of right of occupancy issued to land Right of Occupancy under customary tenure as stipulated under Section 27 of the Land Act No.5 of 1999.

Certificate of Right refers to a legal land certificate of occupation granted under Occupancy the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 in Tanzania and Land Tenure Act No. 12 of 1992 of Tanzania Zanzibar.

Detached house refers to a building that stands alone from the foundation to roof level. Does not share walls with other houses. The building could be single or multi-storey.

Non-residential Use means a building or structure of any kind whatsoever used, designed or intended to be used for other than a residential use.

Partly Complete House refers to a building where one part is complete and can be occupied and other part is still under construction.

Physical Address means the mailing address, including a zip code which details the actual location (building number and street name) of a person, business or physical property.

Regularised Settlement is the legalised tenure status in the informal or unplanned settlements through a deliberate process aimed at bringing the informal and unauthorised settlements within the official legal (formal) and administrative systems of land to guarantee secure tenure for the concerned population.

Residential Building means a structure used or constructed or adapted to be used primarily for human habitation; such buildings may be available as apartments, quarters and similar facilities or accommodation.

Residential License confers upon the licensee the right to occupy land in non-hazardous land, land reserved for public utilities and surveyed land, urban or peri-urban area for the period of time for which it has been granted as provided in Section 23 of the Land Act No.4 of 1999.

Single Storey refers to a building consisting of ground floor only.

Stand Alone refers to a single house that is separate and detached from other buildings.

Surveyed Settlement refers to human settlements that cadastral surveying has been undertaken to each land parcel to determine its location, the extent of its boundaries and surface area, and to indicate its separate identity, both graphically on a map or in a record as well as physically on the ground.

Tenure is defined as institutions and rules which regulate property rights and resource use, and determine who can use what resource, under what conditions and for how long.

Terrace/Row of Houses refers to a terraced house is a row of more than two similar houses under one roof joined together by their side walls. The house could be single or multi-storey

Unit for the purpose of this publication, is a house or part of the house with all necessary amenities. A building can have more than one unit.

Chapter 1

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, evaluating, analysing, 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 including those in private households, institutions, the homeless and migrants for all geographic and/or administrative units in a country.

In addition, 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. By combining population and housing data, policy makers and researchers are provided with valuable insights about 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 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.

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census 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 and 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 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

The main objective of conducting the 2022 PHC was to provide the Government and other stakeholders 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 the 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, 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, administrative arrangements 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 Minister's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Second Vice President's Office for the Government of Zanzibar, were responsible for overseeing 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, sensitising and mobilising the public for census exercise. They were also responsible for resource mobilisation 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 (Tanzania Development Vision 2050) 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 demographics, including fertility, mortality, migration, orphanhood, and disabilities; possession of national documents, education level and economic activities. It also collected information on land ownership and information related to ICT ownership and use, 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 analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 16,034 EAs were delineated in Dar es salaam Region.

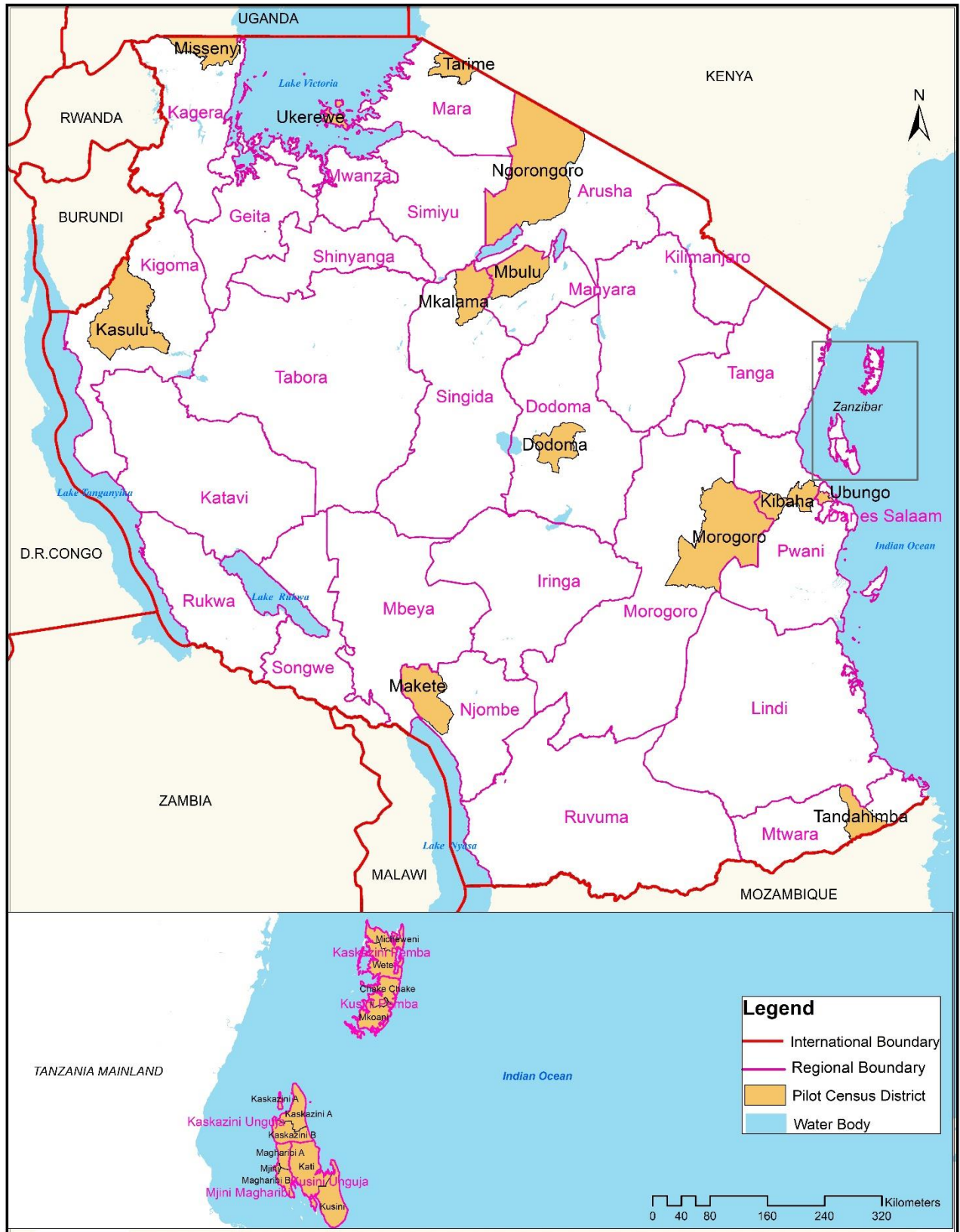
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS/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 (Map 1.2). 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, sensitise and mobilise 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 publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census 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 standardise 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, sensitising and mobilising the public to participate in the census in their respective areas.



Image 1.1: Hon. Anne Semamba Makinda, Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland speaking to citizens living on the border of Tanzania and Rwanda at Rusumo during the 2022 census publicity campaign on 14th June, 2022.

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.

Training for census enumeration was conducted at 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 conceptualise 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 difficulty to reach EAs. Nevertheless, by the 5th September, 2022 the enumeration exercise had been completed by 99.99 percent in all EAs.



Image:1.2 H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, 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 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, 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 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Dar es Salaam Region has a population of 5,383,728 persons; (2,125,786 males and 2,783,710 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Dar es Salaam Regional population is expected to double in the next 33 years; that is in year 2055.
- The regional population remains urban with 100.0 percent (100.0%) of its population 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 Dar es Salaam Region. Population size is the first demographic fact that any population census intends to obtain. Determinant of 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, an understanding of 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 resources allocation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks.

2.2 Population Size

Dar es Salaam Region has a population of 5,383,728 persons and is the most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.7%) of this population are females (2,783,710 persons) and 48.3 percent (2,125,786 persons) are males. The all population of Dar es Salaam Region lives in urban areas (Table 2.1).

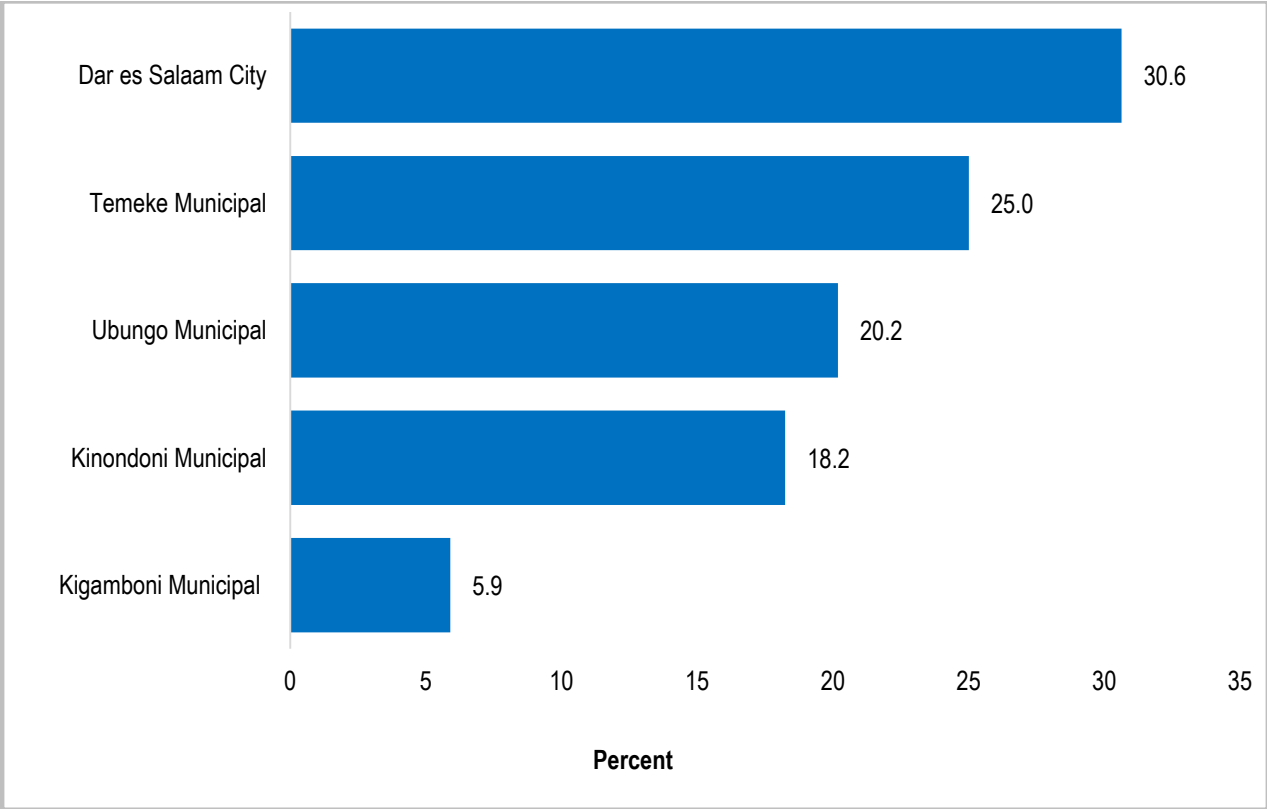
2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Dar es Salaam Region has 5 Councils, out of those, four (4) are Municipal Councils and one (1) is a City Council. Dar es Salaam City Council (formerly Ilala Municipal Council) in Dar es Salaam Region has the largest population (1,649,912 persons) compared with other councils. About thirty-one percent (30.6%) of the total regional population lives in this council. Other two most populated Councils are Temeke Municipal (1,346,674 persons) and Ubungo Municipal (1,086,912 persons). On the other hand, Kigamboni Municipal Council with a population of 317,902 persons is the least populated council in the Region followed by Kinondoni Municipal Council (982,328 persons). The proportion of females is high compared with males in all five councils (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,383,728	2,600,018	48.3	2,783,710	51.7
Kinondoni Municipal	982,328	474,825	48.3	507,503	51.7
Dar es Salaam City	1,649,912	793,731	48.1	856,181	51.9
Temeke Municipal	1,346,674	655,137	48.6	691,537	51.4
Kigamboni Municipal	317,902	156,400	49.2	161,502	50.8
Ubungo Municipal	1,086,912	519,925	47.8	566,987	52.2

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Dar es Salaam Region has increased by 23.4 percent from 4,364,541 persons in 2012 to 5,383,728 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades (Table 2.2).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

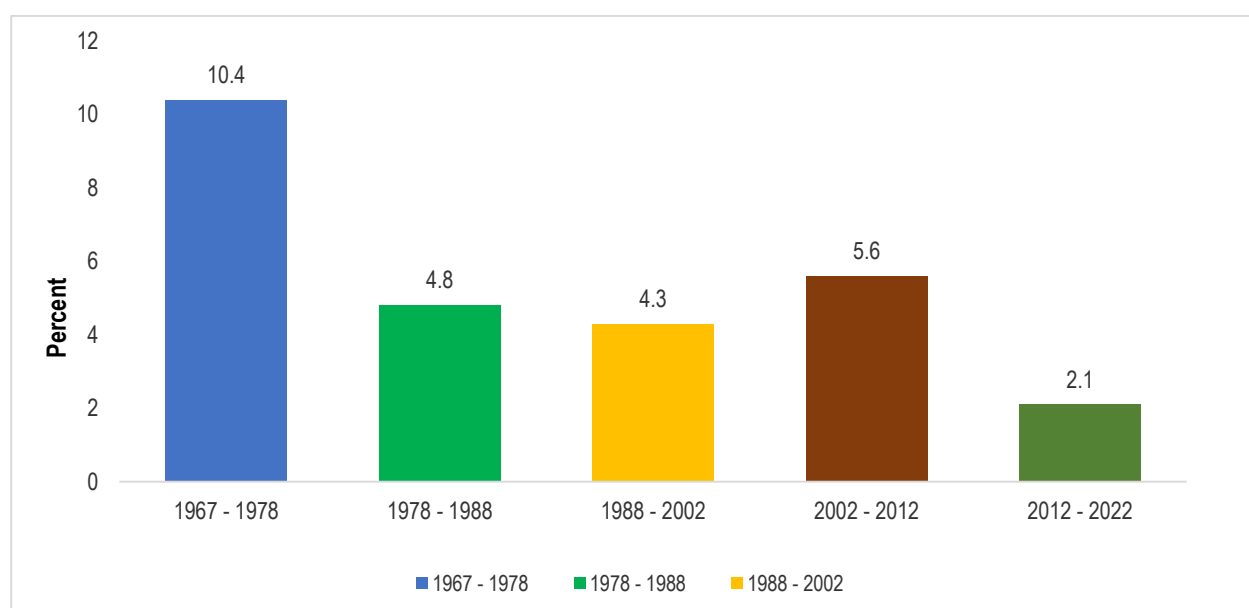
Dar es Salaam Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 2.1 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 33 years, that is in the year 2055. The rate for female population is the higher (2.2%) than for male population (2.0%) (Table 2.2)

Table 2.2: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	4,364,541	5,383,728	23.4	2.1	33
Male	2,125,786	2,600,018	22.3	2.0	34
Female	2,238,755	2,783,710	24.3	2.2	32

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Dar es Salaam Region population average annual intercensal growth rate was above the national average from 1967 to 2012 and below the average from 2012 to 2022. However, the rate has no clear trends; it declined from 10.4 percent in 1967-1978 to 4.3 percent in 1988 - 2002, increased to 5.6 percent in 2002 – 2012 then decreased to 2.1 percent in 2012-2022.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Dar es Salaam Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- More than thirty-one percent (31.5%) of the Dar es Salaam Regional population is aged below 15 years and 2.4 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Dar es Salaam Regional population is 23.1 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Dar es Salaam Region has increased slightly from 65.1 percent in 2002 Census to 66.1 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region is 3.9.
- The age dependency ratio for Dar es Salaam Region is 51.3.

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 in Dar es Salaam Region. The Tanzania 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 population. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

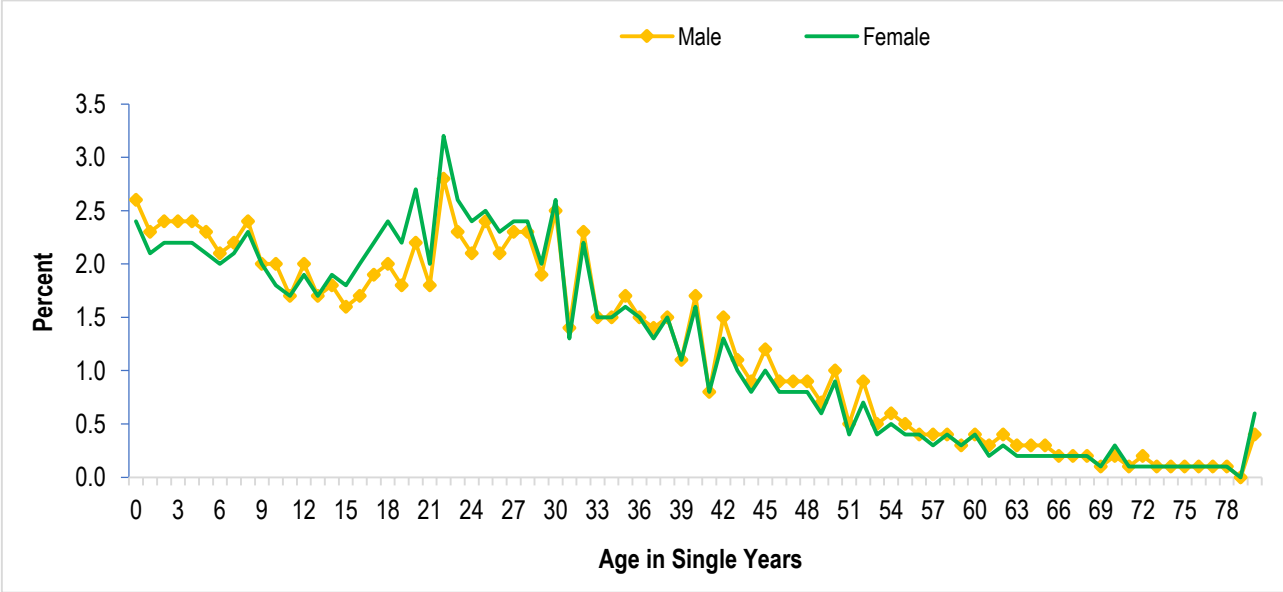
Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an important input in population projections and for planning of social economic development including provision of health, education, food security and energy. Despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information are 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 cards or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Dar es Salaam Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “7”, and “9”. There is a 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 the 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: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Dar es Salaam Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 31.5 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 2.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Dar es Salaam Region population is 23.1 years.

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 Dar es Salaam Region is about 93 males for every 100 females indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 40 - 74 years is relatively high (101 to 114 males per 100 females). This indicates that there may be an in-migration of males from other regions to Dar es Salaam (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	5,383,728	100.0	2,600,018	100.0	2,783,710	100.0	93
0-4	624,755	11.6	312,951	12.0	311,804	11.2	100
5-9	578,387	10.7	286,672	11.0	291,715	10.5	98
10-14	490,956	9.1	238,333	9.2	252,623	9.1	94
15-19	530,274	9.8	231,843	8.9	298,431	10.7	78
20-24	647,828	12.0	291,056	11.2	356,772	12.8	82
25-29	615,096	11.4	290,417	11.2	324,679	11.7	89
30-34	495,841	9.2	241,951	9.3	253,890	9.1	95
35-39	382,064	7.1	187,066	7.2	194,998	7.0	96
40-44	306,457	5.7	153,676	5.9	152,781	5.5	101
45-49	232,905	4.3	120,206	4.6	112,699	4.0	107
50-54	166,794	3.1	88,748	3.4	78,046	2.8	114
55-59	100,819	1.9	53,298	2.0	47,521	1.7	112
60-64	81,190	1.5	41,490	1.6	39,700	1.4	105
65-69	48,663	0.9	25,017	1.0	23,646	0.8	106
70-74	36,970	0.7	18,718	0.7	18,252	0.7	103
75-79	18,974	0.4	9,167	0.4	9,807	0.4	93
80-84	12,287	0.2	4,878	0.2	7,409	0.3	66
85+	13,468	0.3	4,531	0.2	8,937	0.3	51
Median Age	23.1		23.5		22.8		

3.2.2 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 Dar es Salaam Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 and 3.3). Dar es Salaam Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramids for Dar es Salaam Region and Dar es Salaam City Council (Figure 3.2 and 3.3), show a bulge in age group 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

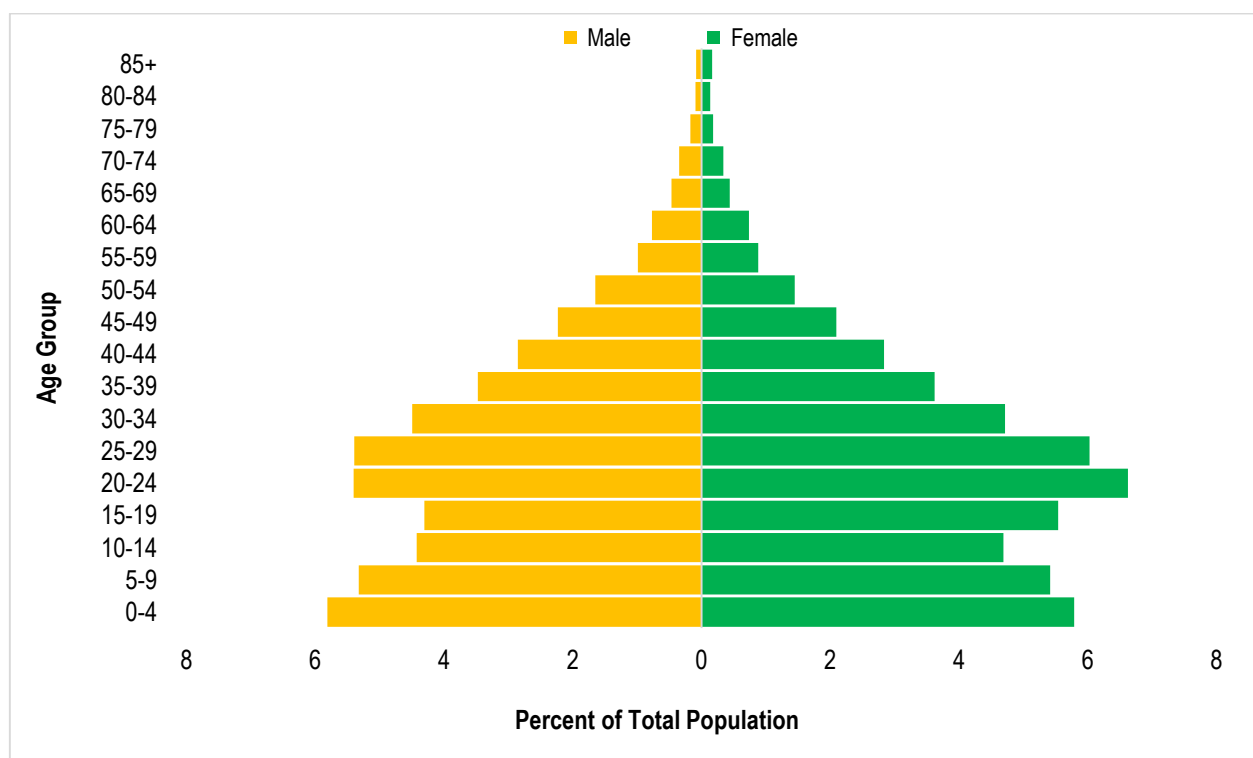
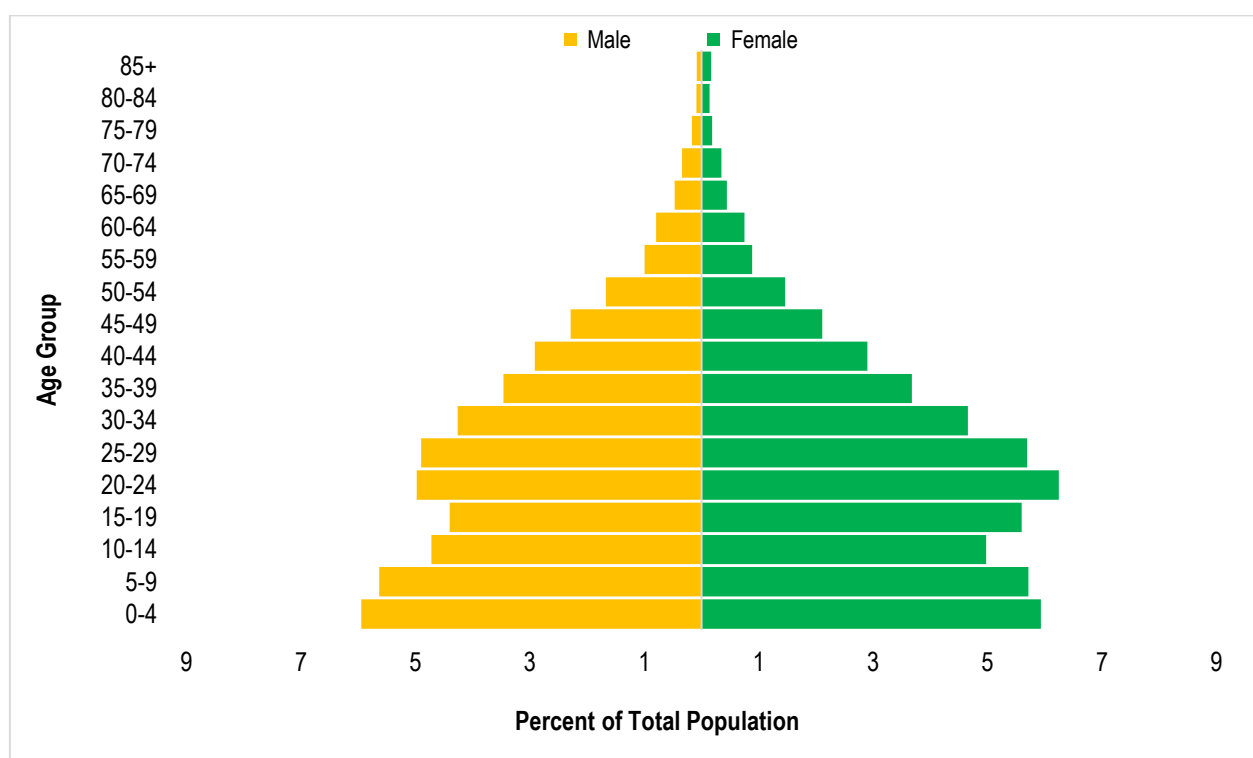


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Dar es Salaam City Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Dar es Salaam Region has a young population with 31.5 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 2.4 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.2). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

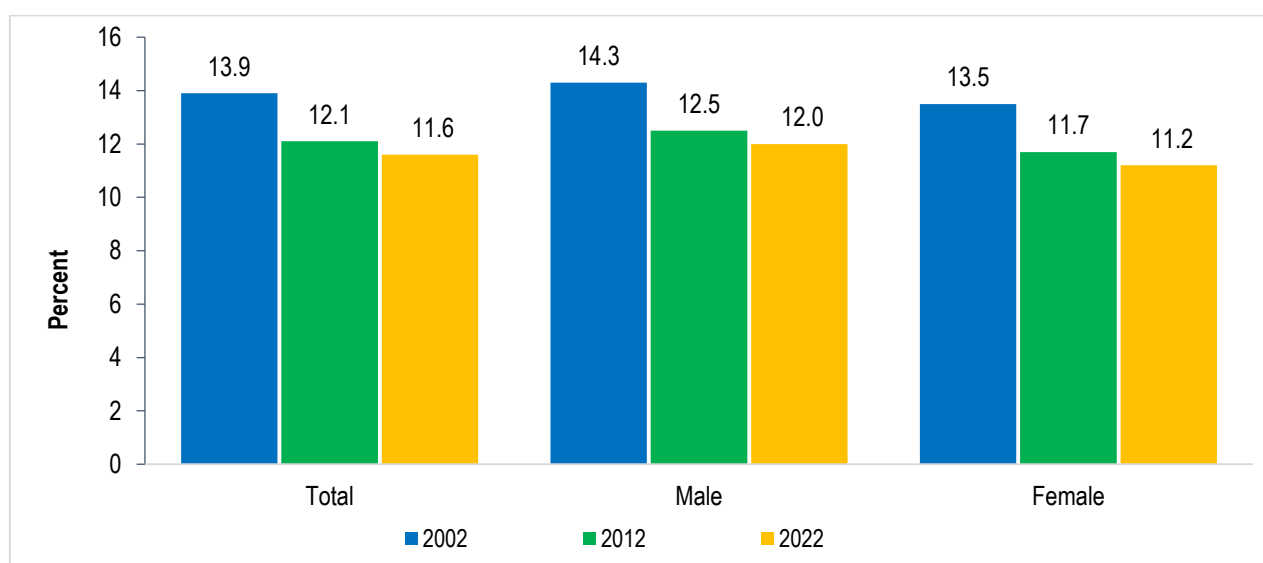
Age Group	Dar es Salaam		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	5,383,728	100.0	2,600,018	48.3	2,783,710	51.7
Children (Under 1 year)	135,522	2.5	67,479	2.6	68,043	2.4
Children (0–4 years)	624,755	11.6	312,951	12.0	311,804	11.2
Children (0–8 years)	1,093,778	20.3	546,469	21.0	547,309	19.7

Young Population (0–14 years)	1,694,098	31.5	837,956	32.2	856,142	30.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,995,377	37.1	970,662	37.3	1,024,715	36.8
Teenagers (13–19 years)	722,957	13.4	322,572	12.4	400,385	14.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	1,178,102	21.9	522,899	20.1	655,203	23.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	2,380,055	44.2	1,100,737	42.3	1,279,318	46.0
Primary School (6–12 years)	758,722	14.1	375,230	14.4	383,492	13.8
Primary School (7–13 years)	743,180	13.8	365,876	14.1	377,304	13.6
Secondary School (13–16 years)	382,431	7.1	174,358	6.7	208,073	7.5
Secondary School (14–17 years)	400,934	7.4	179,006	6.9	221,928	8.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,694,250	60.9
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	3,559,268	66.1	1,699,751	65.4	1,859,517	66.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	211,552	3.9	103,801	4.0	107,751	3.9
Elderly Population (65+ years)	130,362	2.4	62,311	2.4	68,051	2.4
Elderly Population (70+ years)	81,699	1.5	37,294	1.4	44,405	1.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		51		53		50

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Dar es Salaam Region is 11.6 percent. Figure 3.4 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in Dar es Salaam Region has declined from 13.9 percent in 2002 to 11.6 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

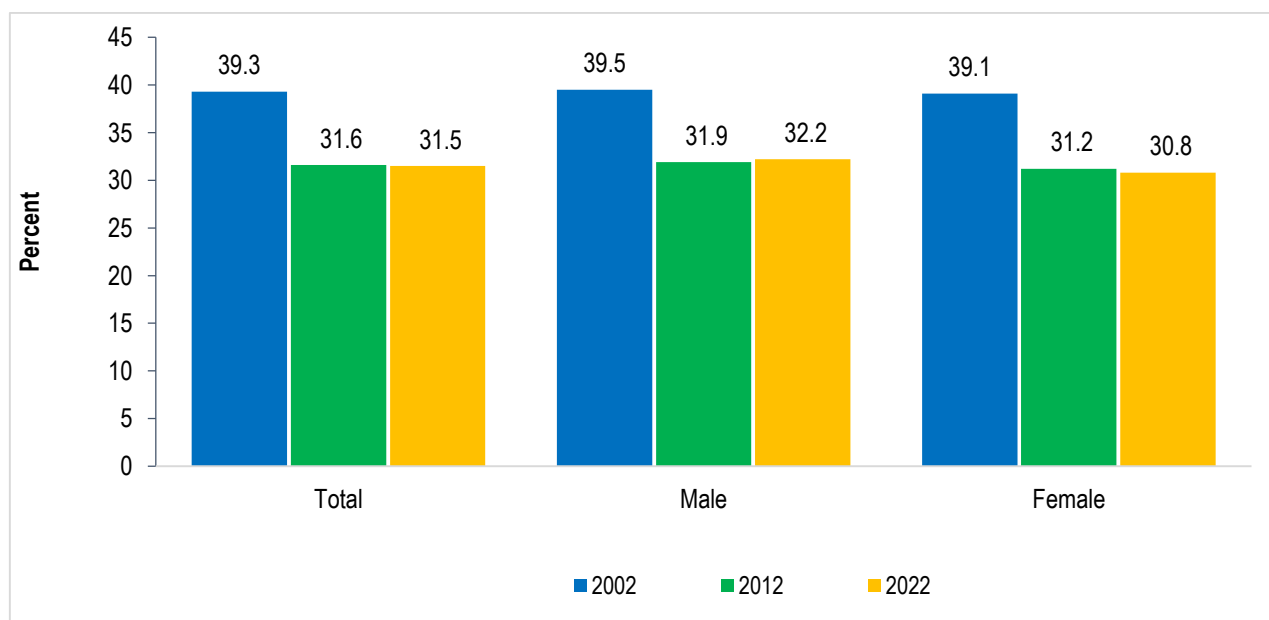
Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Dar es Salaam Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 31.5 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.5 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 39.3 percent in 2002 to 31.5 percent in 2022.

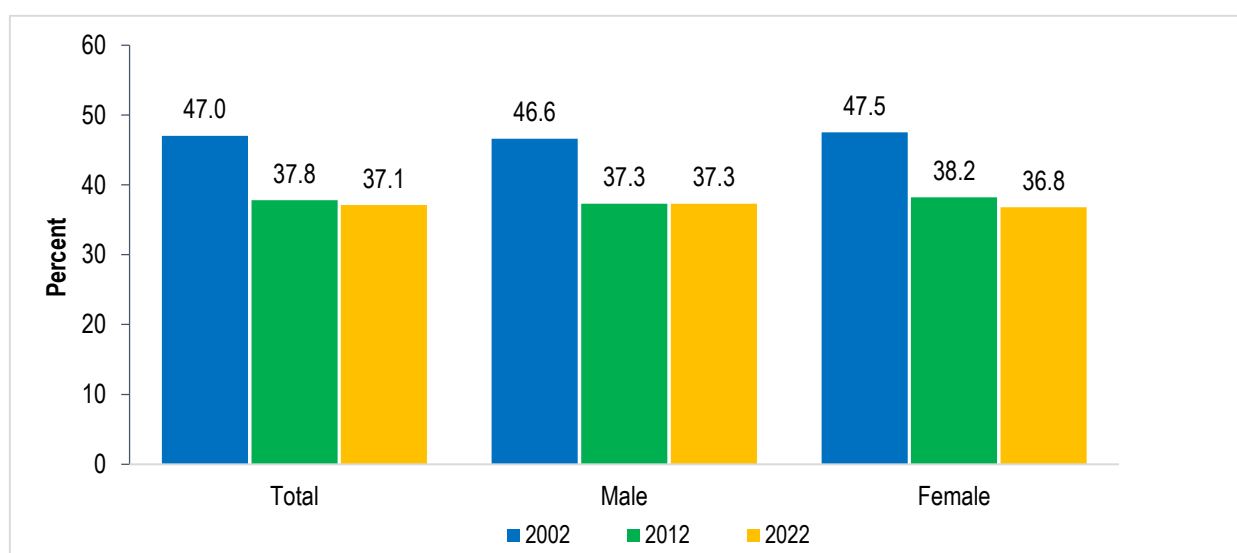
Figure 3.5: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years); Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.6 shows that in Dar es Salaam Region, 37.1 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Dar es Salaam Region has declined from 47.0 percent in 2002 to 37.1 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

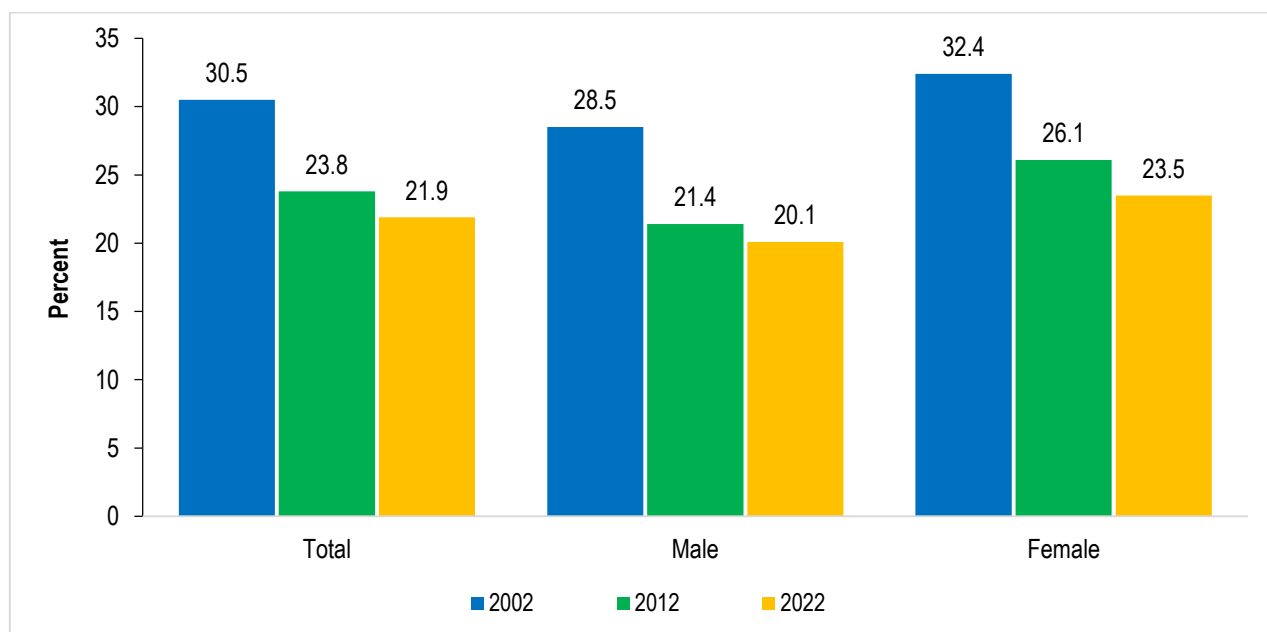


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The Tanzania National Youth Development Policy, 2007 defines youth as “a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood”. According to the Policy, a youth is defined 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 3.7 presents the youth population (age 15 - 24) for Dar es Salaam Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for the 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15-24 years) in Dar es Salaam Region accounts for 21.9 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Dar es Salaam Region has decreased from 30.5 percent in 2002 to 21.9 percent in 2022.

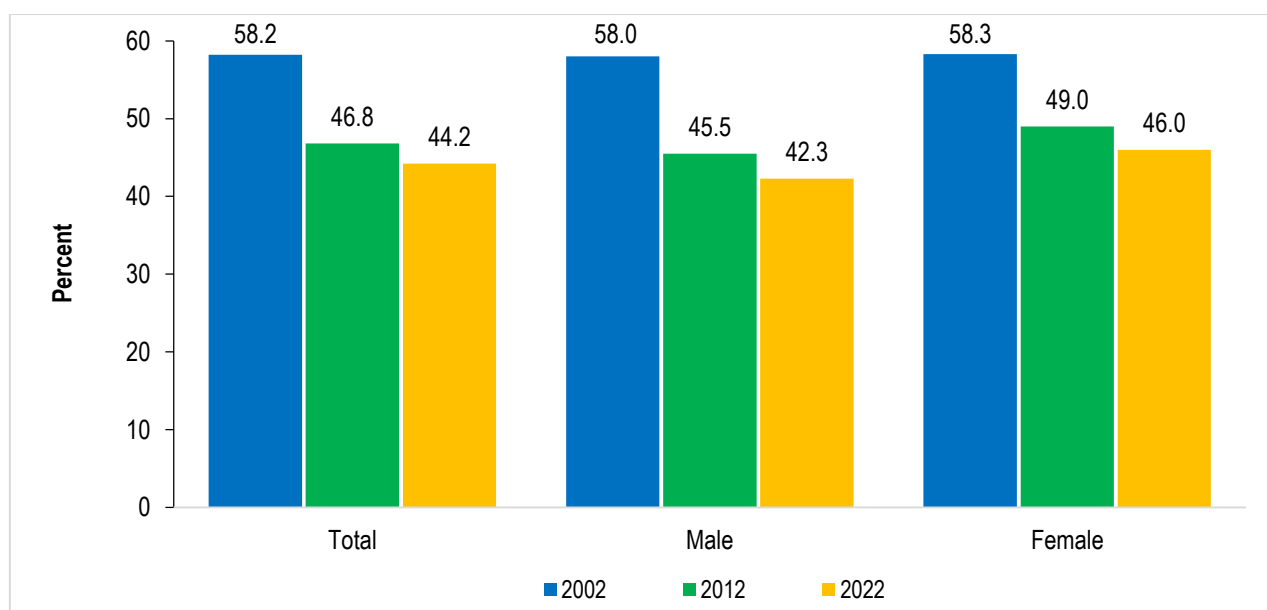
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years); Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 44.2 percent of the Dar es Salaam regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased from 58.2 percent in 2002 to 44.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.8).

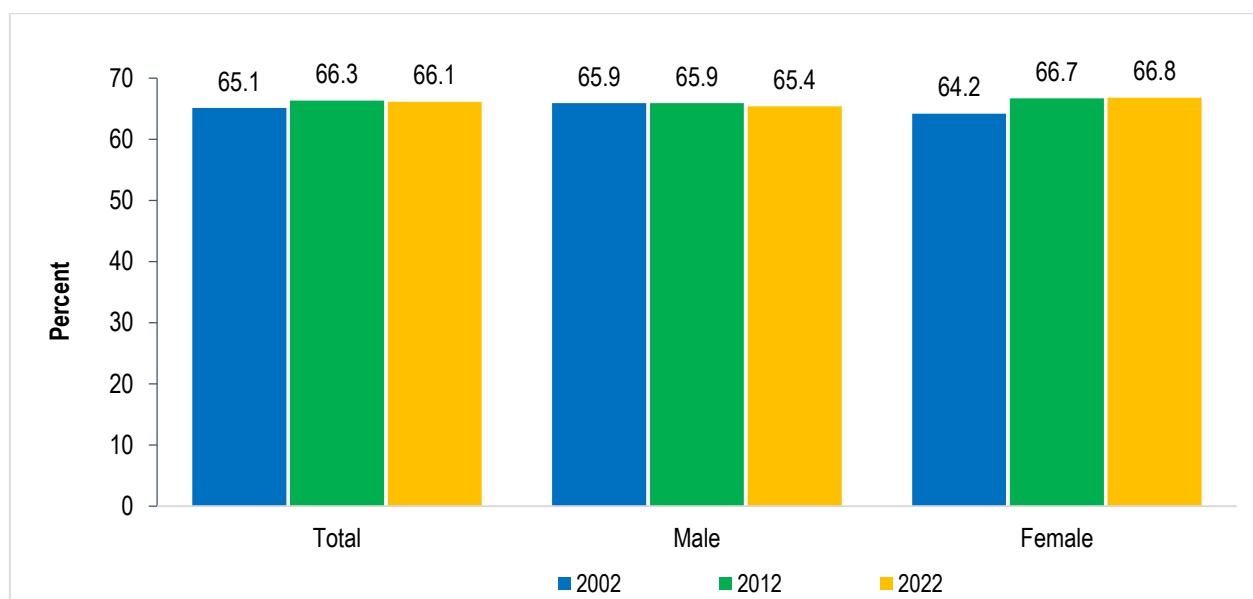
Figure 3.8: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years); Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Dar es Salaam Region is 66.1 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 65.1 percent in 2002 Census to 66.3 percent in 2012 and then decreased slightly to 66.1 in 2022 (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years); Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



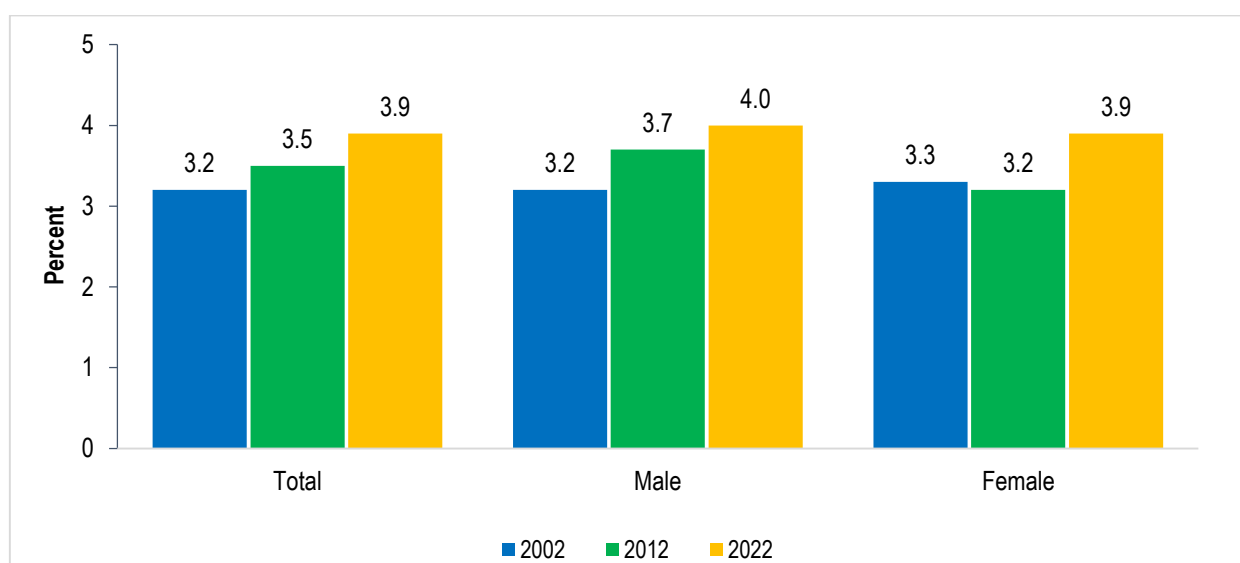
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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.

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Dar es Salaam regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region is 3.9 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has increased slightly from 3.2 percent in 2002 to 3.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

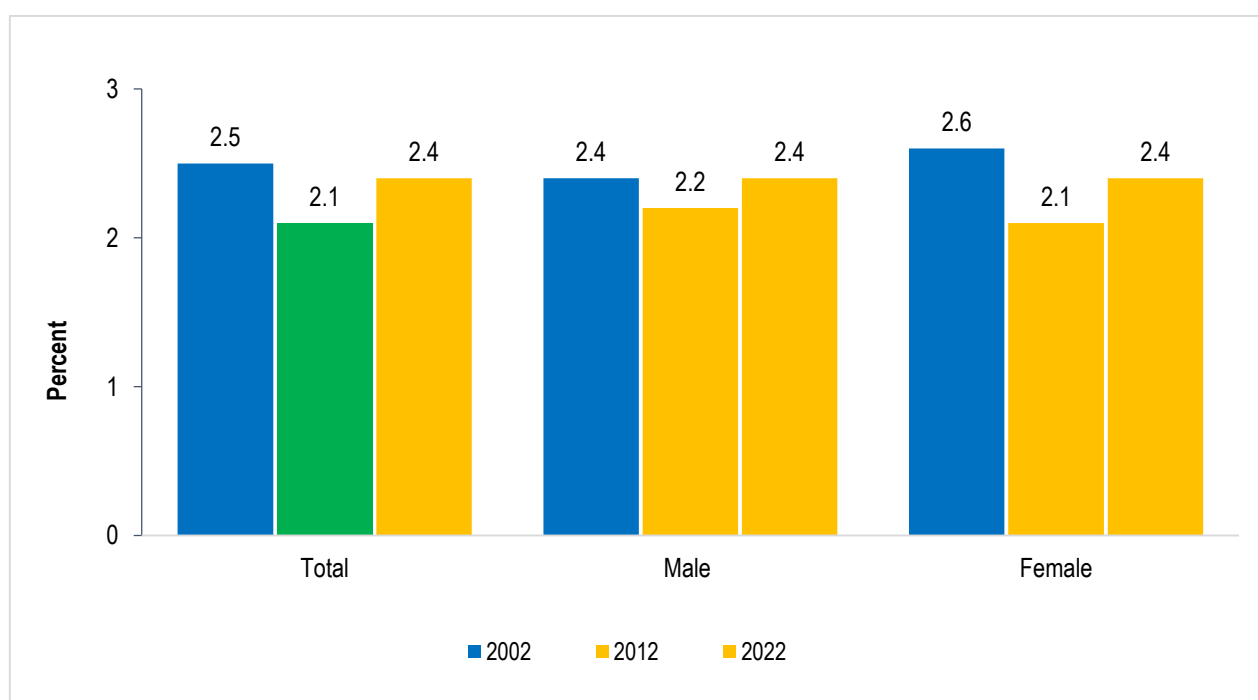
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (2.4%) of Dar es Salaam regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has declined from 2.5 percent in 2002 to 2.1 percent in 2012 and then increased to 2.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

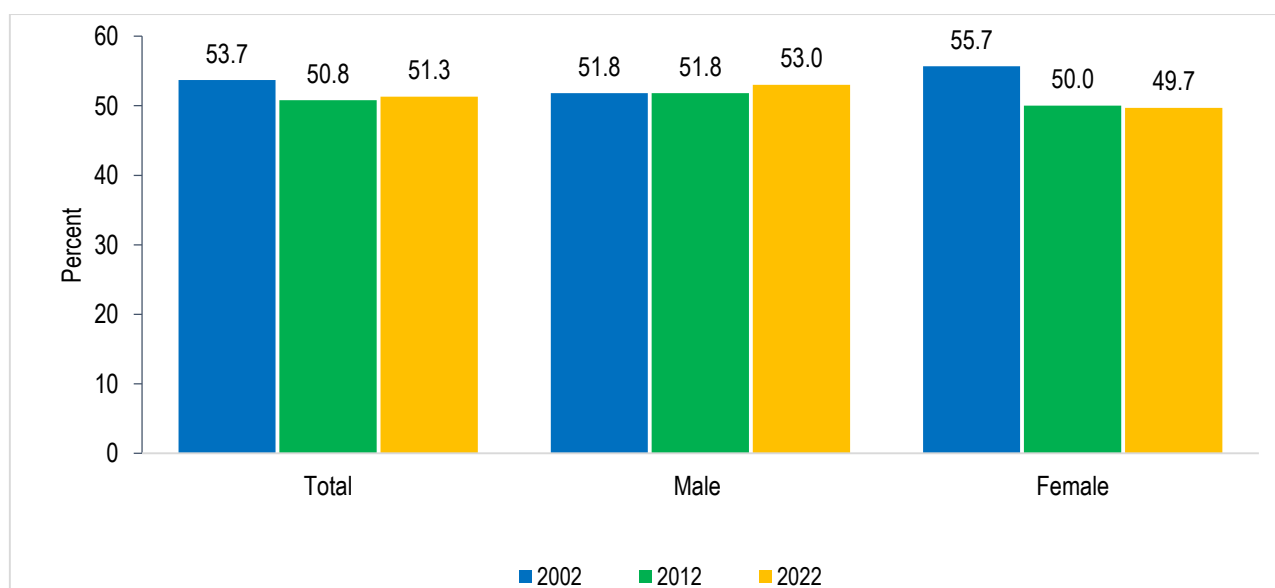


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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 dependency ratio for Dar es Salaam Region is 51.3 implying that there are 51 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Dar es Salaam Region has declined from 53.7 in the 2002 census to 50.8 in the 2012 and 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Age Dependency Ratio by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- The average household size in Dar es Salaam Region is 3.5 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.0 persons in 2012 to 3.5 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.5 and 3.4 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Dar es Salaam Region decreased from 34.8 percent in 2012 to 33.9 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the 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, the analysis 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 living in the same dwelling unit. Since the 2022 PHC enumeration was *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 Dar es Salaam Region has a total of 1,537,293 private households all of which (100%) are in urban areas. Female headed households account for 33.9 percent of all private households (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age group	Total				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	1,537,293	1,016,319	66.1	520,974	33.9
< 10 ²	347	164	47.3	183	52.7
10-14	1627	757	46.5	870	53.5
15 - 19	22,635	13,086	57.8	9,549	42.2
20 - 24	151,895	92,569	60.9	59,326	39.1
25 - 29	264,440	173,939	65.8	90,501	34.2
30 - 34	254,776	172,474	67.7	82,302	32.3
35 - 39	210,621	141,945	67.4	68,676	32.6
40 - 44	179,338	120,396	67.1	58,942	32.9
45 - 49	142,994	96,717	67.6	46,277	32.4
50 - 54	106,778	72,833	68.2	33,945	31.8
55 - 59	66,784	45,019	67.4	21,765	32.6
60 - 64	54,690	35,483	64.9	19,207	35.1
65 - 69	33,219	21,560	64.9	11,659	35.1
70 - 74	24,454	15,800	64.6	8,654	35.4
75 - 79	11,193	7,262	64.9	3,931	35.1
80+	11,502	6,315	54.9	5,187	45.1

Results further reveal that, Dar es Salaam City has the largest number of households accounting for 29.6 percent of total private households in the region. The next three Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Temeke Municipal (24.8%), Ubungo Municipal (20.5%) and Kinondoni Municipal (19.2%). On the other hand, Kigamboni Municipal District has the smallest contribution of households (5.9%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage of Households by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	
	Number	Percent
Total	1,537,293	100.0
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	19.2
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	29.6
Temeke Municipal	381,432	24.8
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	5.9
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	20.5

² Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

According to the 2012 PHC the number of households in Dar es Salaam Region was 1,083,381. Compared to the number of households in 2022 (1,537,293), this means there has been an increase of 453,912 households which is equivalent to an increase of 41.9 percent (Table 4.3).

4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 4.0 in 2012 to 3.5 persons in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.3 persons in Kinondoni Municipal to 3.6 persons in Dar es Salaam City (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.1: Average Household Size by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 Census

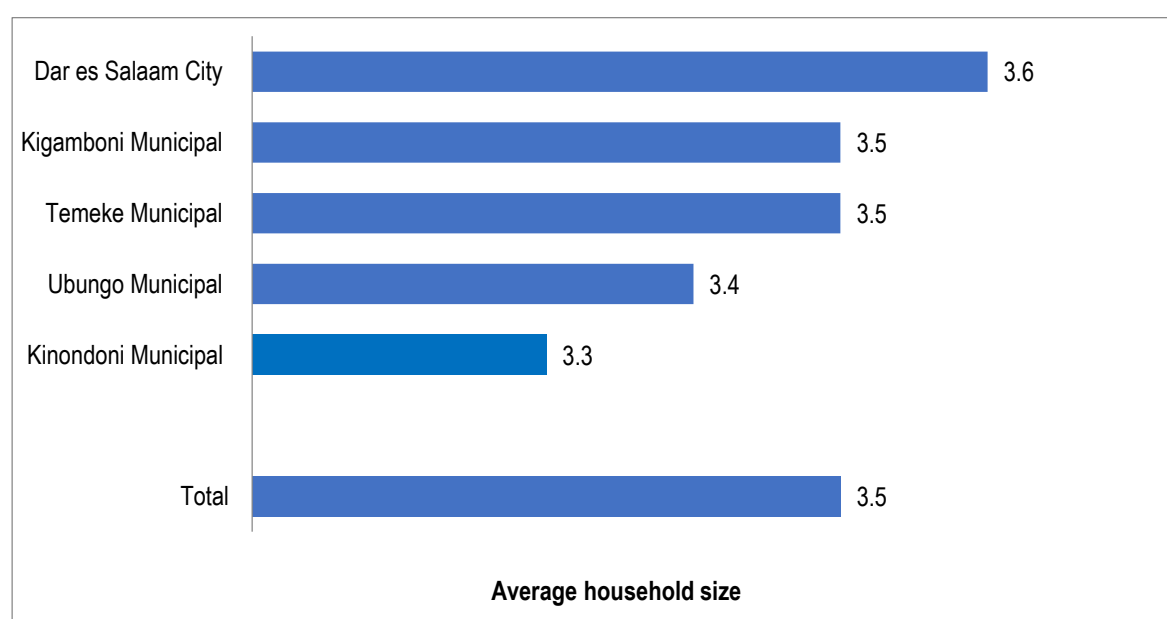


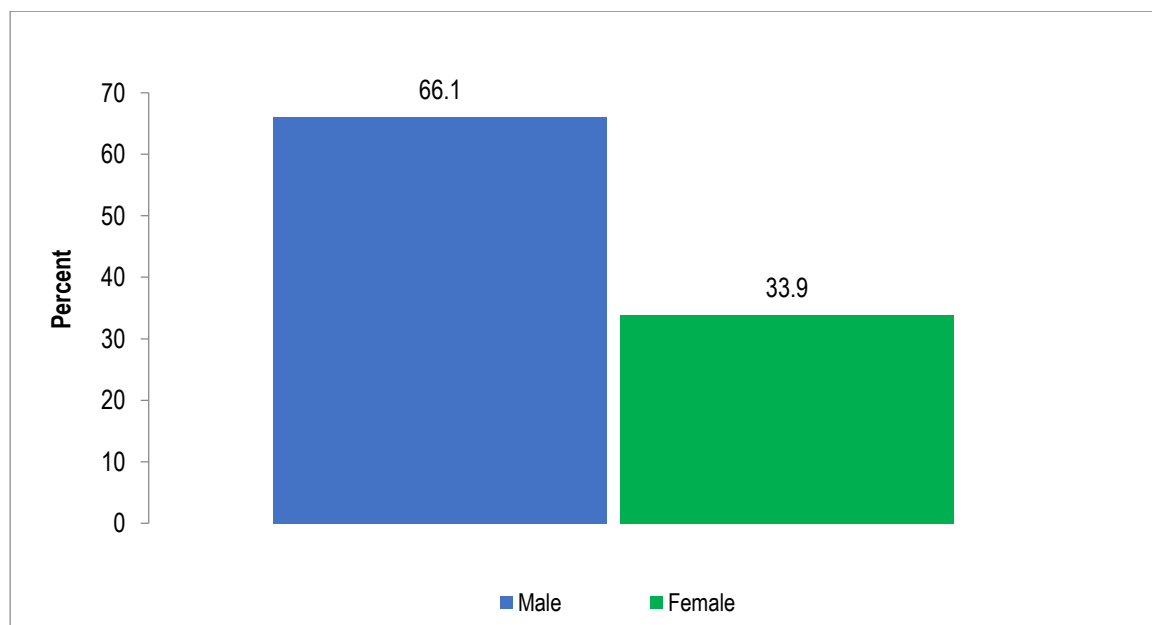
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Council	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	4,364,541	5,313,855	1,083,381	1,537,293	4.0	3.5
Kinondoni Municipal	929,681	961,625	233,196	295,203	4.0	3.3
Dar es Salaam City	1,220,611	1,627,635	297,750	455,221	4.1	3.6
Temeke Municipal	1,205,949	1,335,394	304,663	381,432	4.0	3.5
Kigamboni Municipal	162,932	311,679	39,728	90,082	4.1	3.5
Ubungo Municipal	845,368	1,077,522	208,044	315,355	4.1	3.4

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Dar es Salaam Region, 66.1 percent are headed by males and 33.9 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



The results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households increased from 65.2 in 2012 to 66.1 percent in 2022 while female-headed households decreased from 34.8 in 2012 to 33.9 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils for male headed households except for Kigamboni Municipal where there is a decrease from 68.6 in 2012 to 67.5 percent in 2022 and Ubungu Municipal decrease from 65.8 percent in 2012 to 64.6 percent. For female headed households there is generally a decrease from 2012 to 2022 except for Kigamboni Municipal and Ubungu Municipal where there is an increase from 31.4 percent to 32.5 percent and 34.2 to 35.4 percent respectively (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and, Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Council	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	65.2	34.8	66.1	33.9
Kinondoni Municipal	63.6	36.4	65.2	34.8
Dar es Salaam City	65.1	34.9	66.4	33.6
Temeke Municipal	65.7	34.3	67.4	32.6
Kigamboni Municipal	68.6	31.4	67.5	32.5
Ubungo Municipal	65.8	34.2	64.6	35.4

In Dar es Salaam Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (3.5 persons) than in female headed households (3.4 persons). A similar pattern is observed in councils (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	5,313,855	3,562,917	1,750,938	1,537,293	1,016,319	520,974	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kinondoni Municipal	961,625	630,892	330,733	295,203	192,524	102,679	3.3	3.3	3.2
Dar es Salaam City	1,627,635	1,102,957	524,678	455,221	302,335	152,886	3.6	3.6	3.4
Temeke Municipal	1,335,394	906,919	428,475	381,432	257,022	124,410	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kigamboni Municipal	311,679	213,404	98,275	90,082	60,849	29,233	3.5	3.5	3.4
Ubungo Municipal	1,077,522	708,745	368,777	315,355	203,589	111,766	3.4	3.5	3.3

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

This sub section discusses the heads of households and the type of building materials used to build the main dwellings (houses). For the purpose of this report, an improved house implies a house that is built using improved building materials in at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

Table 4.6 shows that 99.1 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households.

Councils with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Temeke Municipal (99.5%), Dar es Salaam City and Ubungo Municipal (99.3% each) and Kinondoni

Municipal (98.7%). On the other hand, Kigamboni Municipal has the least proportion of households living in improved houses (97.5%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Kigamboni Council (2.5%) and Kinondoni District (1.5%) (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Un improved Houses by Sex of Household Head and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	1,537,293	99.1	0.9	1,016,319	99.0	1.0	520,974	99.2	0.8
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	98.7	1.3	192,524	98.5	1.5	102,679	99.0	1.0
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	99.3	0.7	302,335	99.2	0.8	152,886	99.3	0.7
Temeke Municipal	381,432	99.5	0.5	257,022	99.5	0.5	124,410	99.5	0.5
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	97.5	2.5	60,849	97.5	2.5	29,233	97.7	2.3
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	99.3	0.7	203,589	99.2	0.8	111,766	99.4	0.6

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house slightly decreases in general. For example, while 99.4 percent of household heads aged 25-29 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 97.3 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head and Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	1,537,293	99.1	0.9	1,016,319	99.0	1.0	520,974	99.2	0.8
Below 18	8,110	98.8	1.2	4,342	98.4	1.6	3,768	99.3	0.7
18- 24	168,394	99.3	0.7	102,234	99.1	0.9	66,160	99.4	0.6
25 - 29	264,440	99.4	0.6	173,939	99.3	0.7	90,501	99.6	0.4
30 - 34	254,776	99.3	0.7	172,474	99.3	0.7	82,302	99.4	0.6

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
35 - 39	210,621	99.2	0.8	141,945	99.1	0.9	68,676	99.3	0.7
40 - 44	179,338	99.0	1.0	120,396	99.0	1.0	58,942	99.1	0.9
45 - 49	142,994	98.9	1.1	96,717	98.9	1.1	46,277	99.0	1.0
50 - 54	106,778	98.9	1.1	72,833	98.8	1.2	33,945	99.0	1.0
55 - 59	66,784	98.8	1.2	45,019	98.7	1.3	21,765	98.8	1.2
60 - 64	54,690	98.6	1.4	35,483	98.6	1.4	19,207	98.7	1.3
65 - 69	33,219	98.6	1.4	21,560	98.6	1.4	11,659	98.4	1.6
70 - 74	24,454	98.3	1.7	15,800	98.4	1.6	8,654	98.2	1.8
75 - 79	11,193	98.3	1.7	7,262	98.2	1.8	3,931	98.4	1.6
80+	11,502	97.3	2.7	6,315	96.9	3.1	5,187	97.6	2.4

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Dar es Salaam Region majority of male heads of households regardless of their marital status 237,799 (34.0%) are employed in elementary occupations, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (140,417 or 20.1%) and technicians and associate professionals (104,866 or 15.0%). Among the 6,103 widowed males (2,175 or 35.6%) are in elementary occupations, 1,281 (21.0%) are crafts and related workers and 911 (14.9%) are technicians and associate professionals (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

Table 4.8: Number of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	698,841	158,267	450,498	57,829	17,942	8,202	6,103
Legislators, administrators and managers.	14,654	2,056	11,643	578	170	97	110
Professionals.	45,055	9,511	32,338	2,201	439	297	269
Technicians and associate professionals.	104,866	21,718	69,464	8,960	2,513	1,300	911
Clerks.	7,464	1,837	4,804	574	116	71	62
Service workers and shop sales workers.	85,936	20,822	55,329	6,548	1,828	811	598
Agricultural and fishery workers.	28,694	3,898	21,203	1,792	919	406	476
Craft and related workers.	140,417	32,391	87,479	13,155	4,251	1,860	1,281
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	33,956	7,206	22,021	3,418	796	294	221
Elementary occupations.	237,799	58,828	146,217	20,603	6,910	3,066	2,175

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	698,841	158,267	450,498	57,829	17,942	8,202	6,103
Legislators, administrators and managers.	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.8
Professionals.	6.4	6.0	7.2	3.8	2.4	3.6	4.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	15.0	13.7	15.4	15.5	14.0	15.8	14.9
Clerks.	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	12.3	13.2	12.3	11.3	10.2	9.9	9.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	4.1	2.5	4.7	3.1	5.1	5.0	7.8
Craft and related workers.	20.1	20.5	19.4	22.7	23.7	22.7	21.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.9	4.4	3.6	3.6
Elementary occupations.	34.0	37.2	32.5	35.6	38.5	37.4	35.6

On the other hand, results reveal that 98,818 (40.3%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are in elementary occupations, followed by Service workers and shop sales workers 49,154 (20.1%). Among the 25,786 widowed female headed households 11,289 or 43.8 percent are engaged in elementary occupations, 5,310 or 20.6 percent are craft and related workers and 4,508 or 17.5 percent are service workers and shop sales workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

Table 4.10: Number of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	244,983	98,680	71,978	9,452	26,216	12,871	25,786
Legislators, administrators and managers.	4,366	1,764	1,761	84	233	167	357
Professionals.	15,497	7,147	5,860	365	616	519	990
Technicians and associate professionals.	14,061	6,365	4,788	441	860	561	1,046
Clerks.	4,042	2,161	1,057	126	235	168	295
Service workers and shop sales workers.	49,154	21,497	13,561	1,993	5,058	2,537	4,508
Agricultural and fishery workers.	7,990	1,305	3,221	259	869	479	1,857
Craft and related workers.	49,079	19,343	14,019	1,943	5,708	2,756	5,310
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1,976	1,016	405	75	232	114	134
Elementary occupations.	98,818	38,082	27,306	4,166	12,405	5,570	11,289

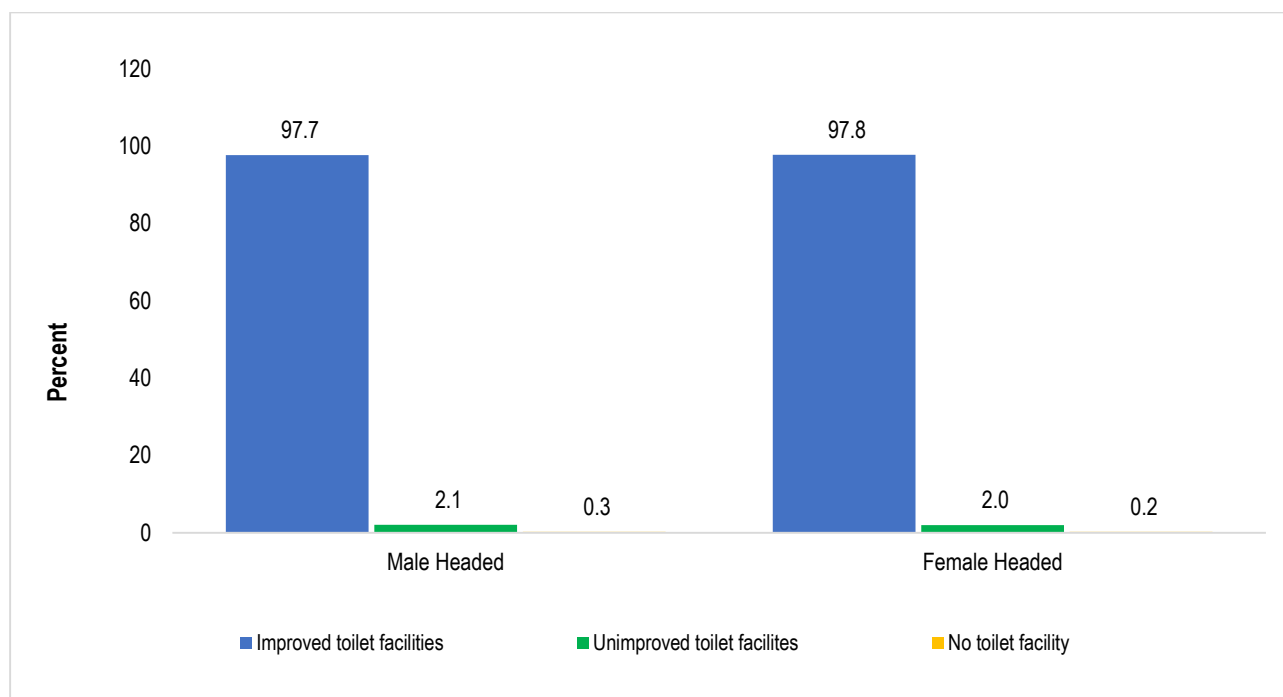
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	244,983	98,680	71,978	9,452	26,216	12,871	25,786
Legislators, administrators and managers.	1.8	1.8	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4
Professionals.	6.3	7.2	8.1	3.9	2.3	4.0	3.8
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.7	6.5	6.7	4.7	3.3	4.4	4.1
Clerks.	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	20.1	21.8	18.8	21.1	19.3	19.7	17.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	3.3	1.3	4.5	2.7	3.3	3.7	7.2
Craft and related workers.	20.0	19.6	19.5	20.6	21.8	21.4	20.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5
Elementary occupations.	40.3	38.6	37.9	44.1	47.3	43.3	43.8

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

In Dar es Salaam Region, percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 97.7 percent for the male headed and 97.8 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is slight difference between female headed and male headed households (0.2% vs 0.3%) (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Dar es Salaam Region 2022 PHC



Across councils, results reveal that Dar es Salaam City and Temeke Municipal have the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (98.0% and 97.9% respectively). Other Councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Ubungo Municipal (97.8% and 98.1% respectively) and Kinondoni Municipal (97.3% and 97.7% respectively). Councils with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Kigamboni Municipal (0.8%) and Kinondoni Municipal (0.3%). On other hand, a Council with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities is Kigamboni (0.6%) (Table 4.12).

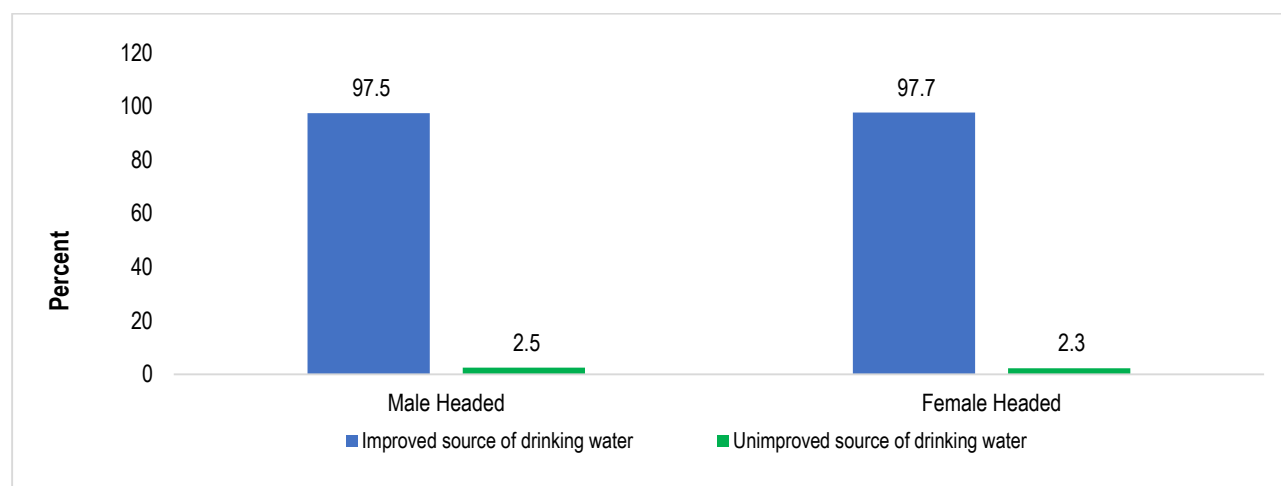
Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Council, Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility
Total	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
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	97.4	2.3	0.3	192,524	97.3	2.4	0.3	102,679	97.7	2.1	0.2
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	97.9	1.9	0.2	302,335	98.0	1.9	0.2	152,886	97.9	1.9	0.2
Temeke Municipal	381,432	97.9	1.8	0.2	257,022	98.0	1.8	0.2	124,410	97.9	1.8	0.2
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	95.7	3.6	0.7	60,849	95.6	3.6	0.8	29,233	95.9	3.5	0.6
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	97.9	1.9	0.2	203,589	97.8	2.0	0.2	111,766	98.1	1.7	0.2

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show a slight difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (97.5%) compared with female headed households (97.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (2.5%) compared with that of female headed households (2.3%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Across Councils, Kinondoni Municipal has the highest percentage of households that use improved sources of drinking water (99.2%) followed by Temeke Municipal (98.6%) and Ubungo Municipal (98.2%). On the other hand, Kigamboni Municipal has the least percentage of households that use improved sources of drinking water (94.3%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed households and female headed households.

With regards to unimproved sources of drinking water Kigamboni Municipal has the highest percentage of households (5.7%) followed by Dar es Salaam City (4.2%), this pattern also applies to male and female headed households (Table 4.13).

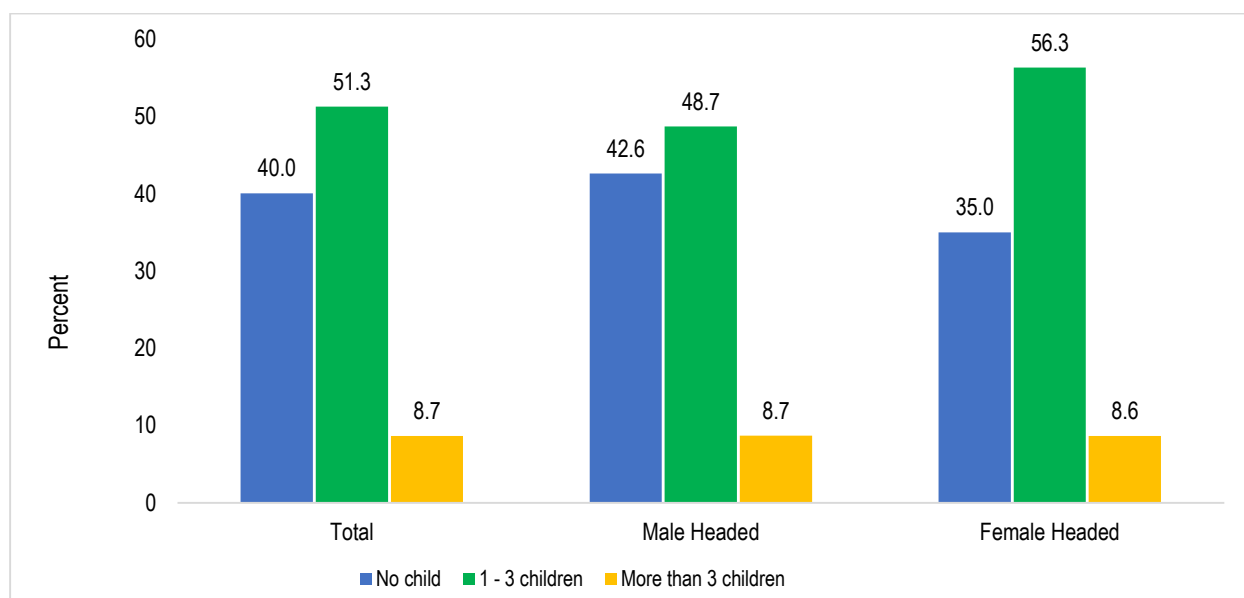
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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	1,537,293	97.5	2.5	1,016,319	97.5	2.5	520,974	97.7	2.3
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	99.2	0.8	192,524	99.2	0.8	102,679	99.3	0.7
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	95.8	4.2	302,335	95.8	4.2	152,886	95.8	4.2
Temeke Municipal	381,432	98.6	1.4	257,022	98.5	1.5	124,410	98.6	1.4
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	94.3	5.7	60,849	93.9	6.1	29,233	95.0	5.0
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	98.2	1.8	203,589	98.2	1.8	111,766	98.4	1.6

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (56.3%) than that of male headed households (48.7%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is about the same (8.7%) compared with that of female headed households (8.6%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (42.6%) compared with that of female headed households (35.0%) (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Across councils the percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher than that of male headed households for all councils. The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher in Kigamboni Municipal (11.0%) than that of female headed households (10.9%). This also applies to Dar es Salaam City (10.7% vs 10.4%) and Ubungu Municipal (9.0% vs 8.6%). The opposite holds for Kinondoni Municipal (7.3% vs 7.5%) and Temeke Municipal (9.8% vs 10.4%) (Table 4.14)

Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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	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
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	49.6	43.0	7.4	192,524	52.6	40.1	7.3	102,679	44.0	48.5	7.5
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	40.5	48.9	10.6	302,335	43.0	46.3	10.7	152,886	35.4	54.2	10.4
Temeke Municipal	381,432	42.2	47.8	10.0	257,022	45.3	44.8	9.8	124,410	35.6	54.0	10.4
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	45.2	43.8	10.9	60,849	48.3	40.8	11.0	29,233	39.0	50.2	10.9
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	45.0	46.2	8.8	203,589	47.6	43.4	9.0	111,766	40.1	51.3	8.6

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than forty percent (43.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region are married.
- Three out of ten (3.3%) persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (5.4%) than that of males (1.0%).
- Almost three percent (3.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (3.9%) than males (2.3%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Dar es Salaam Region is 27.5 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (25.7 years) than males (29.2 years).

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis of marital status and Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage. The term "marital status" refers to the state of being unmarried, married, widowed, separated or divorced. The 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, questions on marital status 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, the analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, and councils. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by age, sex and councils.

5.2 Marital Status

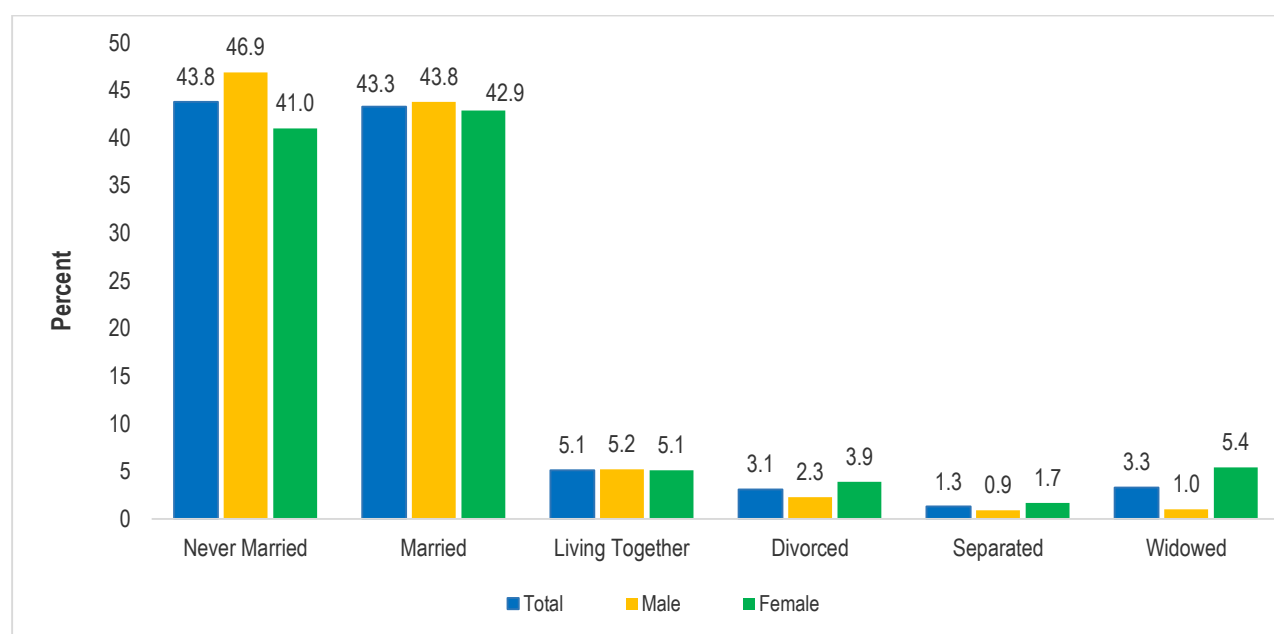
In Dar es Salaam Region, results show that 43.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among males (43.8%) than females (42.9%). Four out of ten persons (43.8%) aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 46.9 percent while for females is 41.0 percent.

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 3.3 percent which is higher among females (5.4%) than males (1.0%). The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after 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 younger 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 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Dar es Salam Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,689,630	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	1,616,499	43.8	46.9	41.0
Married	1,598,364	43.3	43.8	42.9
Living Together	189,302	5.1	5.2	5.1
Divorced	114,606	3.1	2.3	3.9
Separated	49,312	1.3	0.9	1.7
Widowed	121,547	3.3	1.0	5.4

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



The percentage of married persons increases gradually with age from 50.3 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 69.8 percent for those aged 45-49 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.1 for those aged 15–19 years to 7.0 for those aged 50-54 years, and started to decline gradually to 4.7 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 55.4 percent for those aged 80+ years (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	3,689,630	43.8	43.3	5.1	3.1	1.3	3.3
15 - 19	530,274	96.3	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	647,828	98.5	25.7	6.3	1.0	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	615,096	61.4	50.3	10.1	2.3	0.9	0.2
30 - 34	495,841	29.0	57.7	8.3	3.2	1.3	0.5
35 - 39	382,064	19.1	65.9	7.0	4.7	2.0	1.3
40 - 44	306,457	14.3	68.8	5.5	6.1	2.6	2.7
45 - 49	232,905	11.6	69.8	4.2	6.5	2.9	5.0
50 - 54	166,794	9.1	68.9	3.1	7.0	3.2	8.8
55 - 59	100,819	7.4	67.1	2.1	6.6	3.3	13.6
60 - 64	81,190	5.6	62.6	1.7	6.3	3.2	20.6
65 - 69	48,663	4.7	59.0	1.4	5.5	2.8	26.5

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
70 - 74	36,970	4.3	53.0	1.2	5.4	2.5	33.6
75 - 79	18,974	4.2	47.2	1.1	5.0	2.4	40.1
80+	25,755	4.2	32.9	0.9	4.7	1.8	55.4

Results further show that 53.2 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 38.6 percent are married and 4.6 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Dar es Salaam Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 99.0 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person 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; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,000,395	53.2	38.6	4.6	2.0	0.8	0.9
10 – 14	238,333	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	231,843	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	291,056	89.7	7.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	290,417	59.2	31.7	7.7	0.9	0.4	0.0
30 – 34	241,951	32.1	55.8	9.2	2.0	0.8	0.1
35 – 39	187,066	19.4	67.5	8.2	3.2	1.3	0.3
40 – 44	153,676	13.7	72.9	6.7	4.3	1.8	0.7
45 – 49	120,206	10.6	75.9	5.1	5.0	2.1	1.3
50 – 54	88,748	8.4	77.6	3.9	5.5	2.4	2.3
55 – 59	53,298	6.6	79.0	2.8	5.4	2.4	3.7
60 – 64	41,490	4.8	79.8	2.3	5.1	2.5	5.5
65 – 69	25,017	4.0	79.2	1.9	4.7	2.2	7.9
70 – 74	18,718	3.8	76.7	1.7	5.0	2.1	10.7
75 – 79	9,167	3.9	72.9	1.6	4.8	2.5	14.3
80+	9,409	4.2	64.4	1.6	4.7	2.2	22.9

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 37.9 percent are married, 47.8 percent are never married and 4.5 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.8%) aged 10 - 14 years and 94.2 percent of those aged 15 -19 are 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; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,180,191	47.8	37.9	4.5	3.4	1.5	4.8
10 – 14	252,623	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	298,431	94.2	4.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	356,772	62.4	29.3	6.6	1.2	0.4	0.1
25 – 29	324,679	39.9	47.6	8.4	2.7	1.0	0.3
30 – 34	253,890	26.0	59.5	7.4	4.4	1.8	0.9
35 – 39	194,998	18.8	64.4	5.9	6.1	2.6	2.2
40 – 44	152,781	14.9	64.8	4.3	7.8	3.4	4.8
45 – 49	112,699	12.7	63.1	3.2	8.2	3.7	9.0
50 – 54	78,046	10.0	58.9	2.1	8.6	4.1	16.3
55 – 59	47,521	8.3	53.6	1.4	7.8	4.2	24.6
60 – 64	39,700	6.5	44.7	1.0	7.6	3.9	36.3
65 – 69	23,646	5.5	37.7	0.8	6.4	3.5	46.2
70 – 74	18,252	4.8	28.6	0.6	5.9	3.0	57.1
75 – 79	9,807	4.4	23.1	0.6	5.2	2.4	64.3
80+	1,6346	4.2	14.7	0.5	4.7	1.6	74.2

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 Dar es Salaam Region is 43.1 while for age group 65 years and above is 50.4 percent. The percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 36.2 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 4.4 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are still single implying that marriage in Dar es Salaam Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (5.6 and 5.3 %) of persons living together in age groups 15 – 35 and 15-64 respectively.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Selected Age Groups; Dar Es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	4,180,586	50.4	38.2	4.5	2.7	1.2	2.9
10 - 14	490,956	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	792,235	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	1,178,102	84.4	12.0	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
15 - 35	2,380,055	61.3	30.8	5.6	1.5	0.6	0.2
15 - 64	3,559,268	45.3	43.1	5.3	3.0	1.3	2.1
65+	130,362	4.4	50.4	1.2	5.3	2.5	36.2
70+	81,699	4.2	45.3	1.1	5.1	2.3	42.0

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 46.9 percent of male and 41.0 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (3.9%) than males (2.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (5.4%) than males (1.0%).

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,762,062	46.9	43.8	5.2	2.3	0.9	1.0
15 – 19	231,843	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	291,056	89.7	7.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	290,417	59.2	31.7	7.7	0.9	0.4	0.0
30 – 34	241,951	32.1	55.8	9.2	2.0	0.8	0.1
35 – 39	187,066	19.4	67.5	8.2	3.2	1.3	0.3
40 – 44	153,676	13.7	72.9	6.7	4.3	1.8	0.7
45 – 49	120,206	10.6	75.9	5.1	5.0	2.1	1.3
50 – 54	88,748	8.4	77.6	3.9	5.5	2.4	2.3
55 – 59	53,298	6.6	79.0	2.8	5.4	2.4	3.7
60 – 64	41,490	4.8	79.8	2.3	5.1	2.5	5.5
65 – 69	25,017	4.0	79.2	1.9	4.7	2.2	7.9
70 – 74	18,718	3.8	76.7	1.7	5.0	2.1	10.7
75 – 79	9,167	3.9	72.9	1.6	4.8	2.5	14.3
80+	9,409	4.2	64.4	1.6	4.7	2.2	22.9

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,927,568	41.0	42.9	5.1	3.9	1.7	5.4
15 – 19	29,8431	94.2	4.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	356,772	62.4	29.3	6.6	1.2	0.4	0.1
25 – 29	324,679	39.9	47.6	8.4	2.7	1.0	0.3
30 – 34	253,890	26.0	59.5	7.4	4.4	1.8	0.9
35 – 39	194,998	18.8	64.4	5.9	6.1	2.6	2.2
40 – 44	152,781	14.9	64.8	4.3	7.8	3.4	4.8
45 – 49	112,699	12.7	63.1	3.2	8.2	3.7	9.0
50 – 54	78,046	10.0	58.9	2.1	8.6	4.1	16.3
55 – 59	47,521	8.3	53.6	1.4	7.8	4.2	24.6
60 – 64	39,700	6.5	44.7	1.0	7.6	3.9	36.3
65 – 69	23,646	5.5	37.7	0.8	6.4	3.5	46.2
70 – 74	18,252	4.8	28.6	0.6	5.9	3.0	57.1
75 – 79	9,807	4.4	23.1	0.6	5.2	2.4	64.3
80+	16,346	4.2	14.7	0.5	4.7	1.6	74.2

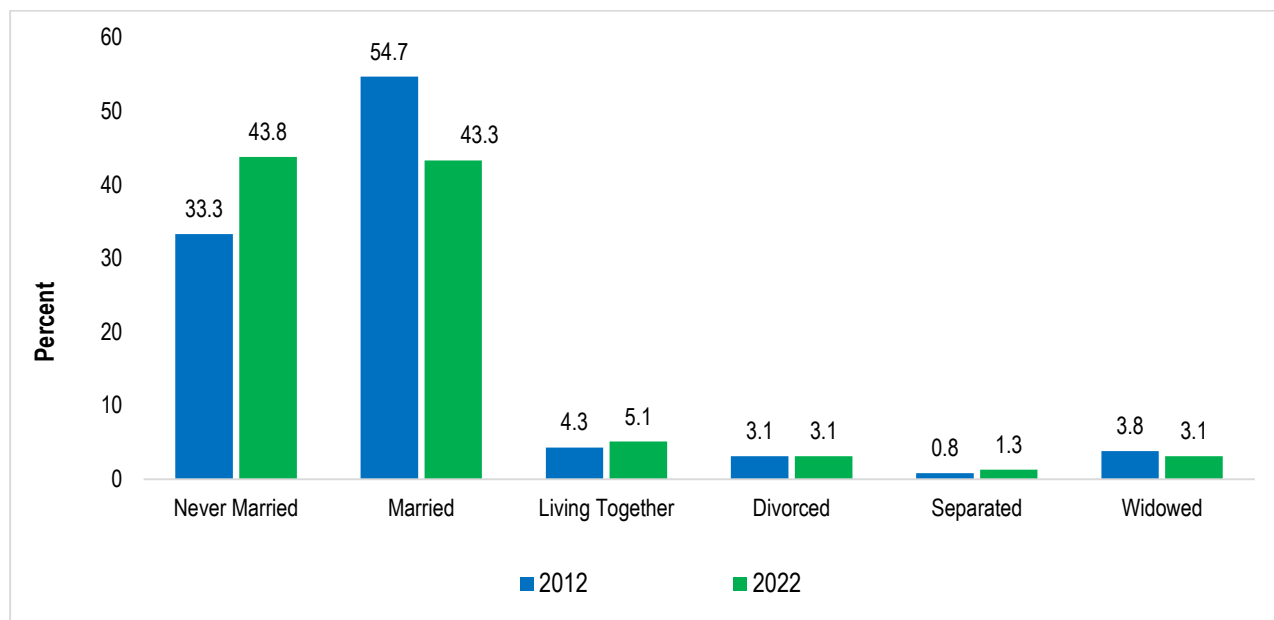
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations in marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 41.7 percent in Dar es Salaam City Council to 47.0 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 38.6 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council to 46.0 percent in Dar es Salam City Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 2.8 percent in Kigamboni Municipal Council to 3.4 percent in Dar es Salaam City Council and Temeke Municipal Council.

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

Council	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	3,689,630	43.8	43.3	5.1	3.1	1.3	3.3
Kinondoni Municipal	702,832	47.0	38.6	6.5	3.1	1.5	3.3
Dar es Salam City	1,106,709	41.7	46.0	4.6	3.0	1.3	3.4
Temeke Municipal	913,634	42.2	45.2	4.2	3.8	1.2	3.4
Kigamboni Municipal	214,166	43.4	43.9	5.1	3.5	1.3	2.8
Ubungu Municipal	752,289	46.1	41.4	5.7	2.4	1.3	3.1

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married, living together and separated. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the married and widowed categories.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.



5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) 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.

The results show that in Dar es Salaam Region, MAFM in 2022 is 27.3 years; females are getting married at a younger age (25.7 years) than males (29.2 years). The results further show that there is an increase in MAFM for females from 24.4 years in 2012 to 25.7 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 27.5 years in 2012 to 29.2 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

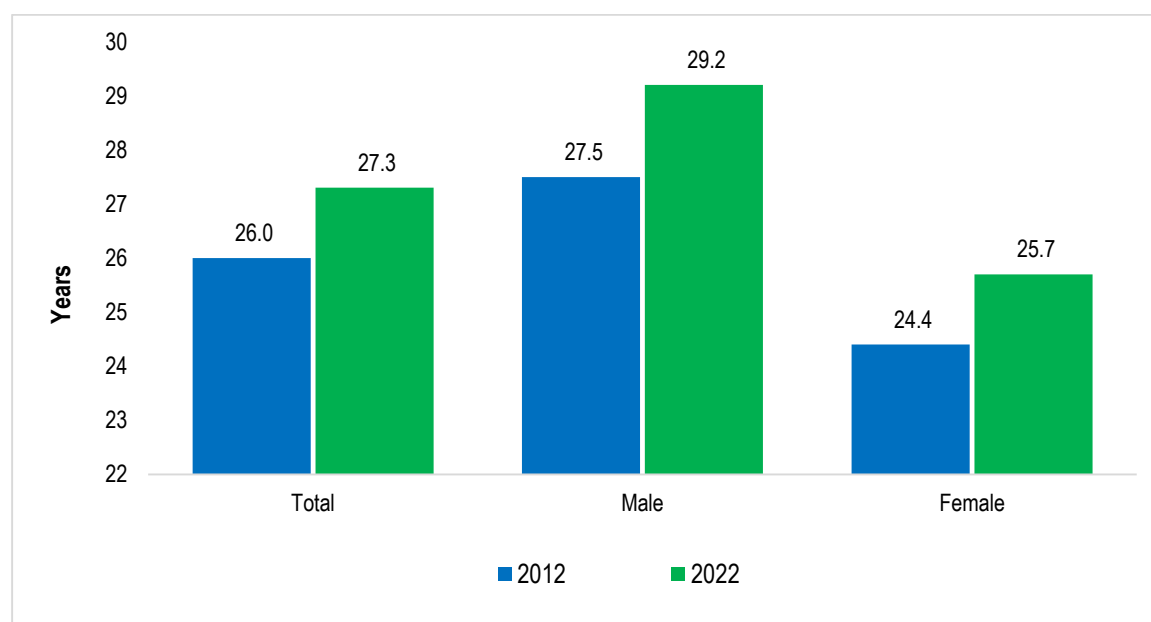


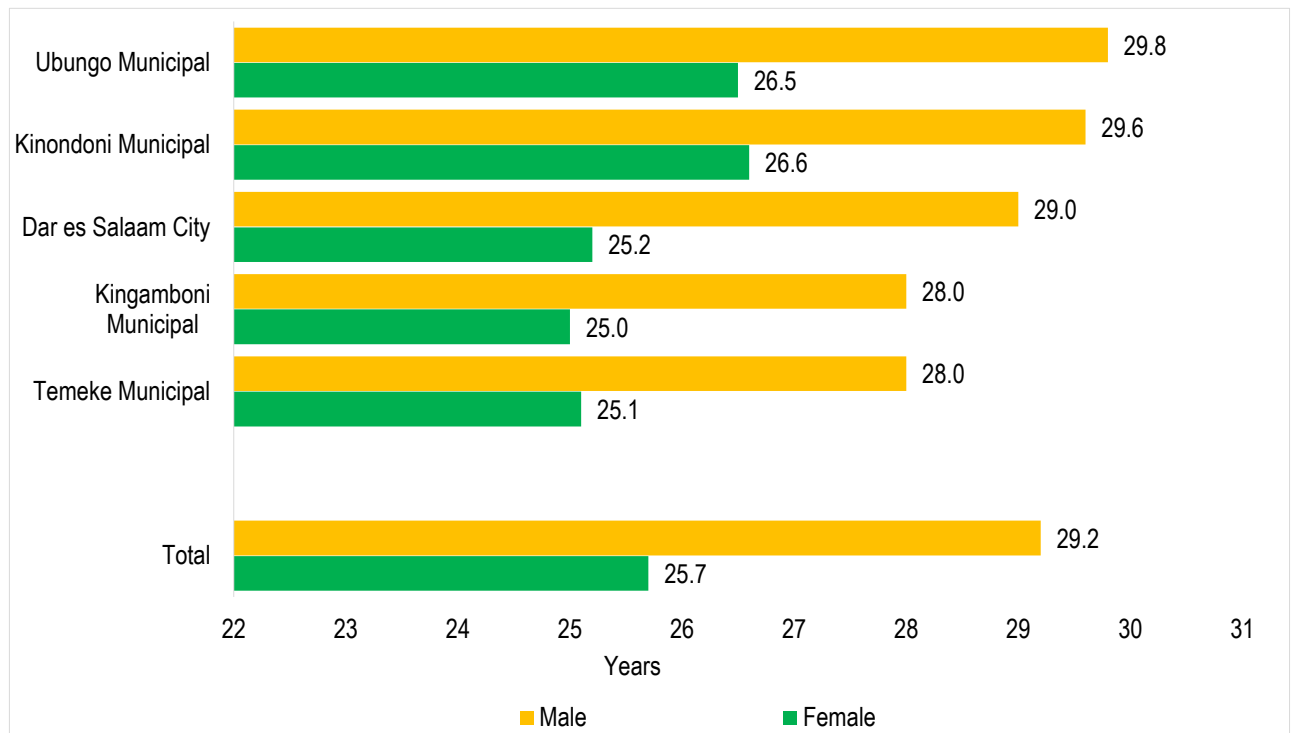
Table 5.9 shows that in Dar es salaam Region, the MAFM for females increased from 24.4 years in 2012 to 25.7 years in 2022 and for males it increased from 27.5 years in 2012 to 29.2 years in 2022.

Table 5.9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Council	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	26.0	27.5	24.4	27.3	29.2	25.7
Kinondoni Municipal	26.4	27.8	24.9	28.0	29.6	26.6
Dar es Salam City	25.7	27.3	24.1	27.0	29.0	25.2
Temeke Municipal	25.6	27.3	24.0	26.9	28.0	25.1
Kigamboni Municipal	25.5	27.2	23.8	26.7	28.0	25.0
Ubungu Municipal	26.4	27.8	25.1	28.0	29.8	26.5

Figure 5.4 shows council variations with Ubungu Municipal having the highest MAFM for both males (29.8 years) and females (26.5 years), followed by Kinondoni Municipal (29.6 years) for males and 26.6 years for females. The council with the lowest MAFM is Kigamboni Municipal with 25.0 years for females and 28.0 years for males.

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Almost forty-two percent (41.5%) of the population in Dar es Salaam Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Three-quarters of children (75.0%) in the 5-9 age group have birth certificates.
- Almost nine percent of persons (9.4%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 37.1 percent have national identification cards.
- Almost fifteen percent (14.8%) of persons in private household in Dar es Salaam Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the information on possession of national identification documents, which include 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 chapter also presents citizenship status. The objective of national identification documents is to help eligible citizens to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

A national identification document 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 the like. If issued in a small, standard smart card size, it is usually called an identity card or citizenship card. Alternatively, it is issued in other formats such as Tanzania travel permit or passport. For a national identification document to be valid it should be issued by an authorized government/state institution.

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a vital statistics record that is used to document 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 were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Dar es Salaam Region 52.3 percent of persons have birth certificates while less than fifty percent of the population (41.5%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. The percentage of the population with birth certificates decreases as age groups progress from 0 to 14 years, from younger to older. It is highest in the 5-9 age group (75.0%), followed by the 10-14 age group (71.3%), and then the 0-4 age group (60.0%) (Tables 6.1). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (54.2%) than females (50.7%). (Tables 6.1, Table 6.2 and Figure 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 Dar es Salaam Region, 4.9 percent of the population have birth notifications (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

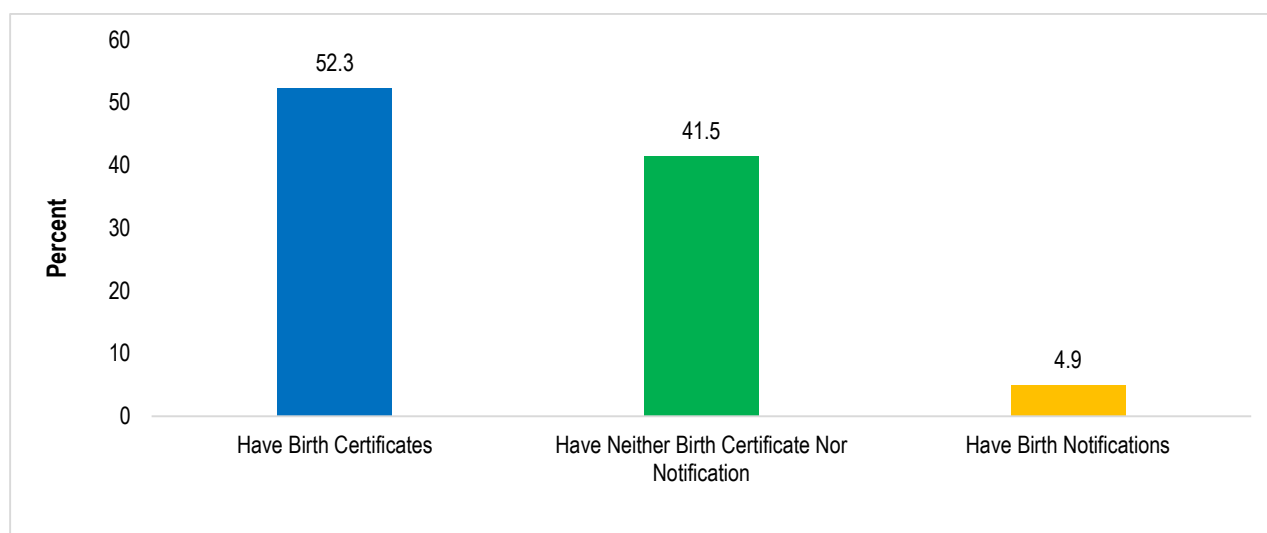


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	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	52.3	54.2	50.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	41.5	39.5	43.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
0 – 4	60.0	60.1	60.0	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	75.0	75.1	74.9	6.8	6.9	6.6	17.1	16.9	17.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	71.3	72.5	70.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	22.8	21.7	23.9	1.4	1.2	1.5
15 – 19	59.0	61.8	56.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	35.5	32.6	37.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
20 – 24	52.5	55.6	50.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	43.1	39.9	45.7	1.5	1.8	1.3
25 – 29	50.7	54.1	47.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	45.8	42.3	48.9	1.2	1.5	1.0
30 – 34	47.2	50.6	43.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	49.7	46.1	53.1	1.2	1.5	0.9
35 – 39	41.3	44.2	38.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	55.8	52.7	58.6	1.3	1.5	1.0
40 – 44	36.2	38.5	33.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	61.1	58.5	63.6	1.3	1.6	1.1
45 – 49	32.0	33.5	30.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	65.4	63.6	67.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
50 – 54	29.0	30.5	27.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	68.5	66.8	70.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
55 – 59	26.8	28.4	25.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	71.1	69.4	72.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
60 – 64	22.8	23.6	21.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	75.1	74.1	76.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
65 – 69	20.6	21.1	20.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	77.3	76.6	78.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
70 – 74	15.9	17.0	14.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	82.1	81.0	83.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
75 – 79	14.4	15.5	13.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	83.6	82.5	84.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
80+	10.6	13.5	9.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	87.1	84.3	88.7	1.4	1.3	1.5

Table 6.2 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Ubungo Municipal (55.8%) and the lowest is Temeke Municipal (48.8%). Councils with percentage above regional average (52.3%) are Ubungo (55.8%) and Kinondoni (55.3%).

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	52.3	54.2	50.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	41.5	39.5	43.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Kinondoni Municipal	55.3	56.8	53.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	39.1	37.6	40.5	1.1	0.0	1.1
Dar es Salaam City	51.5	53.5	49.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	42.4	40.3	44.3	1.2	0.0	1.1
Temeke Municipal	48.8	50.6	47.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	44.2	42.2	46.1	1.4	0.0	1.2
Kigamboni Municipal	50.9	52.5	49.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	41.9	40.2	43.6	1.4	0.2	1.3
Ubungo Municipal	55.8	57.8	54.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	38.6	36.5	40.5	1.3	0.1	1.2

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2022 collected the information on travel passport, national health insurance/community health insurance and other health insurance schemes from all persons regardless of their age. On the other hand, the 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 whether they have card for elderly treatment.

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.3 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 1,234,413 persons (37.1%) aged 18 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region have national identification cards while 312,110 persons (9.4%) have only national identification numbers. Additionally, results reveal that, 2,212,588 persons (66.4%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that nearly five percent (4.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Further results reveal that 4.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Type; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

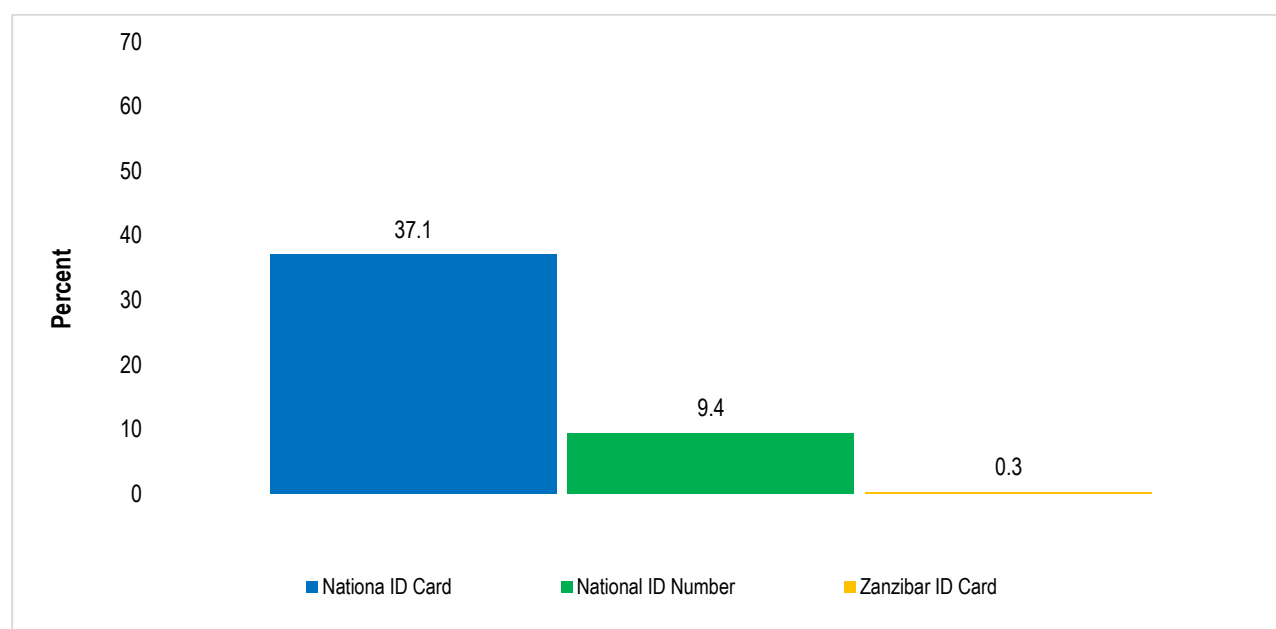


Table 6.3: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Aged Groups, Type and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Councils	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons 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
Total	37.1	9.4	0.3	13.5	66.4	4.6	4.9
Kinondoni Municipal	39.3	9.9	0.3	17.8	66	7.7	4.7
Dar es Salaam City	36.2	9.5	0.3	12.6	65.3	4.7	4.0
Temeke Municipal	34.8	7.9	0.3	9.9	68	2.6	4.7
Kigamboni Municipal	36.3	9.7	0.9	12.8	67	4.3	8.0
Ubungo Municipal	39.3	10.5	0.1	15.1	66.3	4.2	6.0

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.4 indicates that 14.8 percent of persons in private household in Dar es Salaam Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Ubungo Municipal council has the largest percentage (18.6%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Kinondoni Municipal Council (18.5%) and lastly Temeke Municipal Council with 10.8 percent. In addition, 2.2 percent have health insurance from other health insurers.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Type of Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		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
Total	5,313,855	14.8	14.8	14.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	14.6	13.8	15.4
Kinondoni Municipal	961,625	18.5	18.1	18.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	15.6	14.8	16.4
Dar es Salaam City	1,627,635	13.5	13.5	13.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	14.5	13.9	15.1
Temeke Municipal	1,335,394	10.8	10.8	10.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	13.0	11.9	14.0
Kigamboni Municipal	311,679	14.6	14.5	14.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	18.6	16.9	20.1
Ubungu Municipal	1,077,522	18.6	18.6	18.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	14.8	14.4	15.3

6.3 Citizenship

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.

The results show that 5,350,545 persons (99.9 percent) out of 5,383,728 of the persons enumerated in Dar es Salaam Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from outside Africa (15,168) followed by other African Countries (10,037 persons) and other East African Countries (7,901 persons) (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Distribution of Population by Sex and Country of Citizenship; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Country of citizenship	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5,383,728	2,600,018	2,783,710
Tanzania	5,350,545	2,581,406	2,769,139
Other East African Countries	7,901	4,254	3,647
Other African Countries	10,037	5,555	4,482
Countries Outside Africa	15,168	8,753	6,415
Dual Citizenship	33	23	10
No Citizenship	44	27	17

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (91.4%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Approximately nine percent (8.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans.
- More than six percent (6.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Almost two percent (2.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest proportion (9.1%) of orphans than other Councils in Dar es Salaam Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional and council 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 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents³. This definition is consistent with the United Nation definition.

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 substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind⁴. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, 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.

³ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁴ Hani K. Atrash (2011).

7.2 Survival of Parents

The results indicate that 91.4 percent of all children under 18 years in Dar es Salaam Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 96.3 percent for children under one year to 81.7 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.5%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.7%). Patterns of survival of parents are similar among both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,995,377	1,823,488	91.4	34,155	1.7	90,322	4.5	47,412	2.4
0	135,522	130,562	96.3	635	0.5	1,697	1.3	2,628	1.9
1	117,808	113,886	96.7	610	0.5	1,684	1.4	1,628	1.4
2	123,428	118,385	95.9	779	0.6	2,195	1.8	2,069	1.7
3	124,256	118,639	95.5	931	0.7	2,538	2.0	2,148	1.7
4	123,741	117,192	94.7	1,106	0.9	3,202	2.6	2,241	1.8
5	117,938	111,056	94.2	1,205	1.0	3,455	2.9	2,222	1.9
6	108,570	101,626	93.6	1,195	1.1	3,555	3.3	2,194	2.0
7	115,648	107,723	93.1	1,523	1.3	4,011	3.5	2,391	2.1
8	126,867	117,441	92.6	1,757	1.4	5,094	4.0	2,575	2.0
9	109,364	100,405	91.8	1,711	1.6	5,059	4.6	2,189	2.0
10	102,462	93,169	90.9	1,949	1.9	5,154	5.0	2,190	2.1
11	90,690	81,826	90.2	1,868	2.1	4,849	5.3	2,147	2.4
12	105,121	93,442	88.9	2,496	2.4	6,548	6.2	2,635	2.5
13	93,028	81,484	87.6	2,526	2.7	6,360	6.8	2,658	2.9
14	99,655	85,985	86.3	3,034	3.0	7,503	7.5	3,133	3.1
15	90,386	76,660	84.8	2,993	3.3	7,488	8.3	3,245	3.6
16	99,362	82,865	83.4	3,480	3.5	8,992	9.0	4,025	4.1
17	111,531	91,142	81.7	4,357	3.9	10,938	9.8	5,094	4.6

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	970,662	890,040	91.7	16,064	1.7	42,282	4.4	22,276	2.3
0	67,479	65,004	96.3	313	0.5	844	1.3	1,318	2.0
1	59,305	57,275	96.6	316	0.5	897	1.5	817	1.4
2	61,984	59,511	96.0	382	0.6	1,096	1.8	995	1.6
3	61,993	59,283	95.6	458	0.7	1,190	1.9	1,062	1.7
4	62,190	58,934	94.8	531	0.9	1,591	2.6	1,134	1.8
5	59,046	55,534	94.1	601	1.0	1,782	3.0	1,129	1.9
6	53,783	50,426	93.8	588	1.1	1,702	3.2	1,067	2.0
7	58,105	54,151	93.2	750	1.3	2,064	3.6	1,140	2.0
8	62,584	57,998	92.7	858	1.4	2,479	4.0	1,249	2.0
9	53,154	48,932	92.1	821	1.5	2,399	4.5	1,002	1.9
10	51,493	46,840	91.0	1,003	1.9	2,537	4.9	1,113	2.2
11	44,479	40,192	90.4	916	2.1	2,332	5.2	1,039	2.3
12	51,632	46,052	89.2	1,217	2.4	3,131	6.1	1,232	2.4
13	44,429	39,057	87.9	1,207	2.7	2,947	6.6	1,218	2.7
14	46,300	40,092	86.6	1,418	3.1	3,450	7.5	1,340	2.9
15	40,679	34,622	85.1	1,348	3.3	3,310	8.1	1,399	3.4
16	42,950	35,951	83.7	1,472	3.4	3,849	9.0	1,678	3.9
17	49,077	40,186	81.9	1,865	3.8	4,682	9.5	2,344	4.8

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,024,715	933,448	91.1	18,091	1.8	48,040	4.7	25,136	2.5
0	68,043	65,558	96.3	322	0.5	853	1.3	1,310	1.9
1	58,503	56,611	96.8	294	0.5	787	1.3	811	1.4
2	61,444	58,874	95.8	397	0.6	1,099	1.8	1,074	1.7
3	62,263	59,356	95.3	473	0.8	1,348	2.2	1,086	1.7
4	61,551	58,258	94.6	575	0.9	1,611	2.6	1,107	1.8
5	58,892	55,522	94.3	604	1.0	1,673	2.8	1,093	1.9
6	54,787	51,200	93.5	607	1.1	1,853	3.4	1,127	2.1
7	57,543	53,572	93.1	773	1.3	1,947	3.4	1,251	2.2
8	64,283	59,443	92.5	899	1.4	2,615	4.1	1,326	2.1
9	56,210	51,473	91.6	890	1.6	2,660	4.7	1,187	2.1
10	50,969	46,329	90.9	946	1.9	2,617	5.1	1,077	2.1
11	46,211	41,634	90.1	952	2.1	2,517	5.4	1,108	2.4
12	53,489	47,390	88.6	1,279	2.4	3,417	6.4	1,403	2.6
13	48,599	42,427	87.3	1,319	2.7	3,413	7.0	1,440	3.0
14	53,355	45,893	86.0	1,616	3.0	4,053	7.6	1,793	3.4
15	49,707	42,038	84.6	1,645	3.3	4,178	8.4	1,846	3.7
16	56,412	46,914	83.2	2,008	3.6	5,143	9.1	2,347	4.2
17	62,454	50,956	81.6	2,492	4.0	6,256	10.0	2,750	4.4

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Dar es Salaam Region range from 90.9 percent in Kinondoni Municipal to 92.0 percent in Ubungo Municipal.

The results further show that Temeke Municipal Council has the highest percentage (4.7%) of children with 'father dead mother alive' and 'father alive mother dead' (1.8%) compared with other municipal councils, while Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage of children with 'father dead mother dead' (3.1%) compared to other municipal councils.

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Total	1,995,377	1,823,488	91.4	34,155	1.7	90,322	4.5
Kinondoni Municipal	330,653	300,468	90.9	5,541	1.7	14,512	4.4	10,132	3.1
Dar es Salaam City	638,829	582,946	91.3	11,140	1.7	28,979	4.5	15,764	2.5
Temeke Municipal	509,384	465,815	91.4	8,973	1.8	23,967	4.7	10,629	2.1
Kigamboni Municipal	121,137	110,531	91.2	1,960	1.6	5,349	4.4	3,297	2.7
Ubungu Municipal	395,374	363,728	92.0	6,541	1.7	17,515	4.4	7,590	1.9

7.3 Orphanhood

The results Figure 7.1 reveal that in Dar es Salaam Region, 8.6 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. An orphan is defined as a child below 18 years whose “father dead but mother alive”, “father alive mother dead” or “both father and mother dead”. The results further show that about six percent (6.2%) of the children lost either father or mother and about two percent (2.4%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of orphans varies across Municipal councils, ranging from 8.0 percent in Ubungu Municipal Council to 9.1 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council (Table 7.5 and Map 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Council; Dar es Salaam, 2022 PHC.

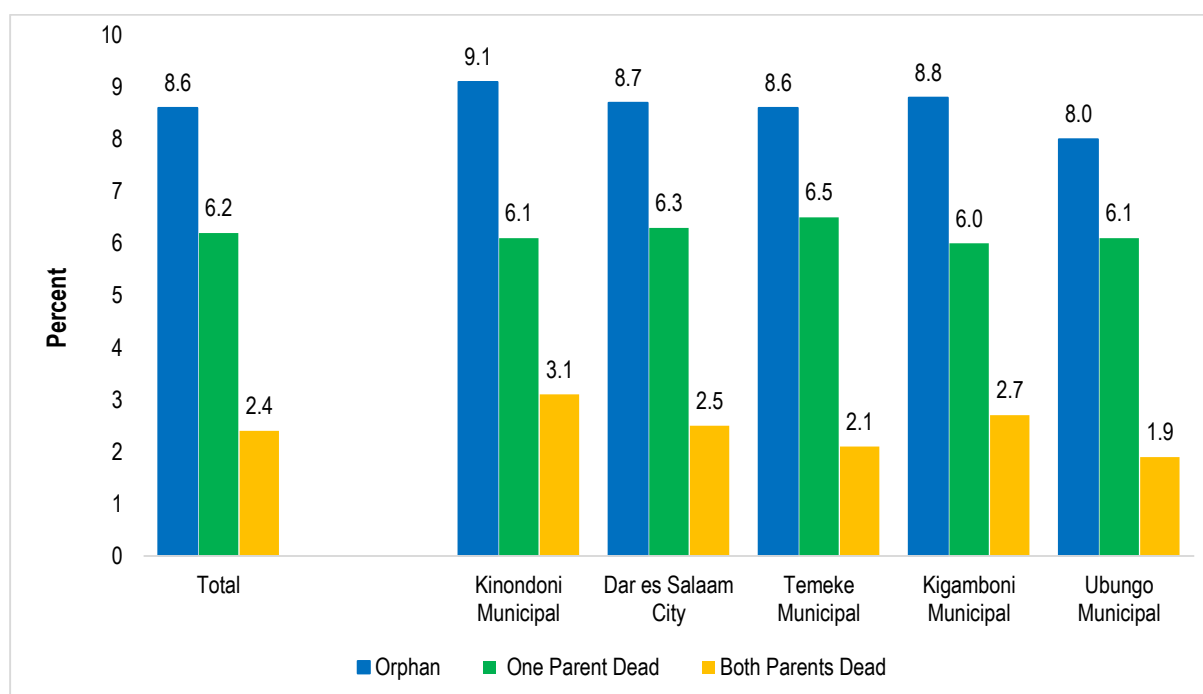
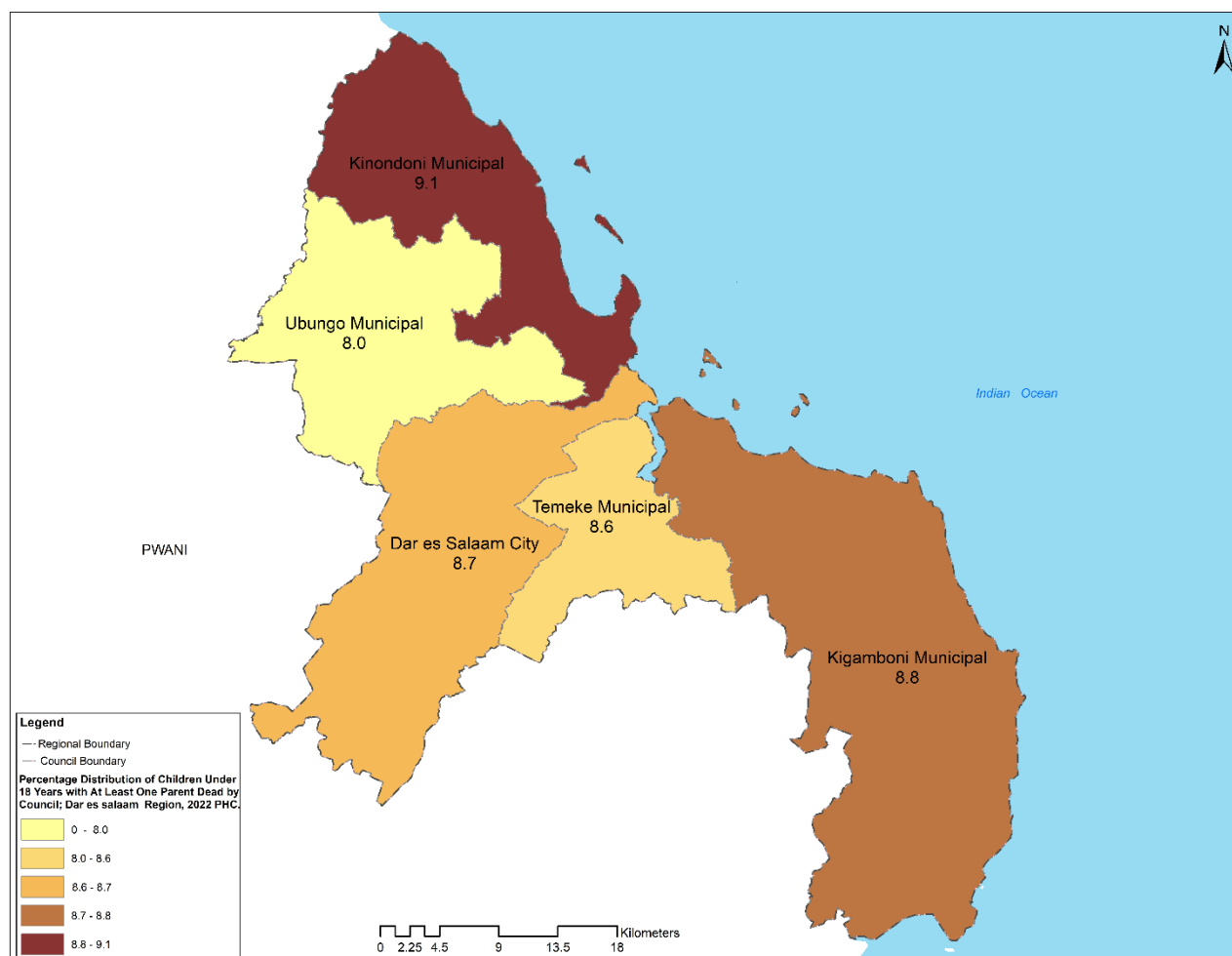


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,995,377	1,823,488	91.4	124,477	6.2	47,412	2.4	171,889	8.6
Kinondoni Municipal	330,653	300,468	90.9	20,053	6.1	10,132	3.1	30,185	9.1
Dar es Salaam City	638,829	582,946	91.3	40,119	6.3	15,764	2.5	55,883	8.7
Temeke Municipal	509,384	465,815	91.4	32,940	6.5	10,629	2.1	43,569	8.6
Kigamboni Municipal	121,137	110,531	91.2	7,309	6.0	3,297	2.7	10,606	8.8
Ubungo Municipal	395,374	363,728	92.0	24,056	6.1	7,590	1.9	31,646	8.0

Map 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Almost ninety eight percent (97.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region are literate.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 91.5 percent. It is slightly higher among males (91.9%) than females (91.2%).
- Almost ninety-seven (96.8%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 1.7 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 96.8 percent. Rate is the same for males and females (96.8% each).
- The majority (50.5%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 32.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education and 13.1 percent attained university and other education levels.

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, school dropout and education attainment for 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.

The results show that out of 4,758,973 persons aged five years and above, 4,598,469 persons (96.6%) in Dar es Salaam Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (97.1%) than females (96.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young

population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 98.7 percent is observed for age group 25-29 years. Literacy rates below 90 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and 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 (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4,758,973	2,287,067	2,471,906	4,598,469	2,220,616	2,377,853	96.6	97.1	96.2
5 - 9	578,387	286,672	291,715	518,403	254,231	264,172	89.6	88.7	90.6
10-14	490,956	238,333	252,623	483,640	234,564	249,076	98.5	98.4	98.6
15 - 19	530,274	231,843	298,431	522,462	228,534	293,928	98.5	98.6	98.5
20 - 24	647,828	291,056	356,772	638,859	287,062	351,797	98.6	98.6	98.6
25 - 29	615,096	290,417	324,679	607,338	287,024	320,314	98.7	98.8	98.7
30 - 34	495,841	241,951	253,890	487,204	238,895	248,309	98.3	98.7	97.8
35 - 39	382,064	187,066	194,998	372,508	183,825	188,683	97.5	98.3	96.8
40 - 44	306,457	153,676	152,781	297,714	150,744	146,970	97.1	98.1	96.2
45 - 49	232,905	120,206	112,699	225,539	117,590	107,949	96.8	97.8	95.8
50 - 54	166,794	88,748	78,046	160,884	86,791	74,093	96.5	97.8	94.9
55 - 59	100,819	53,298	47,521	96,747	52,217	44,530	96.0	98.0	93.7
60 - 64	81,190	41,490	39,700	75,657	40,399	35,258	93.2	97.4	88.8
65 - 69	48,663	25,017	23,646	44,505	24,188	20,317	91.5	96.7	85.9
70 - 74	36,970	18,718	18,252	32,458	17,817	14,641	87.8	95.2	80.2
75 - 79	18,974	9,167	9,807	15,902	8,550	7,352	83.8	93.3	75.0
80+	25,755	9,409	16,346	18,649	8,185	10,464	72.4	87.0	64.0

8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth population (using international definition) have literacy rate above 98 percent. Literacy rates for most of the selected age groups are higher among males than females.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Dar es salaam Region is 97.3 percent and among secondary school age population is 98.6 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females (97.6%) than males (96.9%) (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

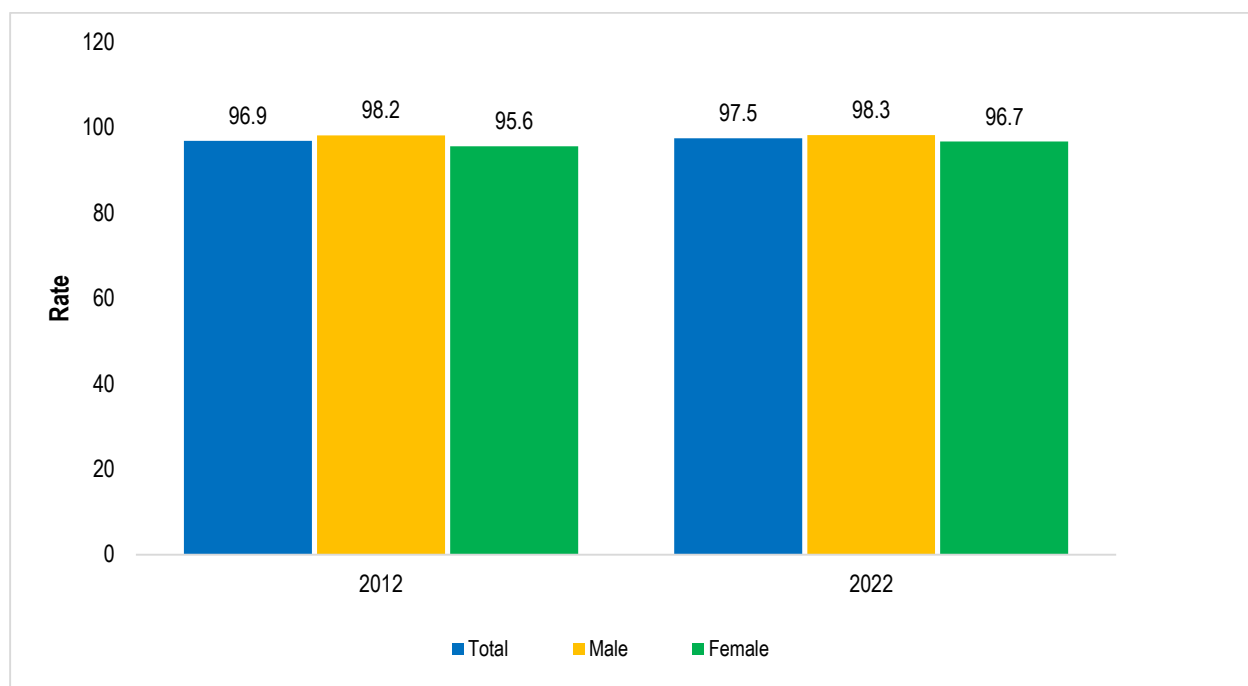
Selected Age Group	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population			
Teenagers (13–19 years)	98.5	98.6	98.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	98.6	98.6	98.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	98.5	98.7	98.4
Other Population Groups			
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	97.9	98.4	97.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	88.5	95.5	81.7
Population Aged 4 years and above	95.7	96.1	95.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	97.5	98.3	96.8
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	97.4	98.3	96.6
School Age Population			
Primary School (7–13 years)	97.3	96.9	97.6
Secondary School (14-17 years)	98.6	98.6	98.5

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 97.5 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (98.3%) than females (96.7%).

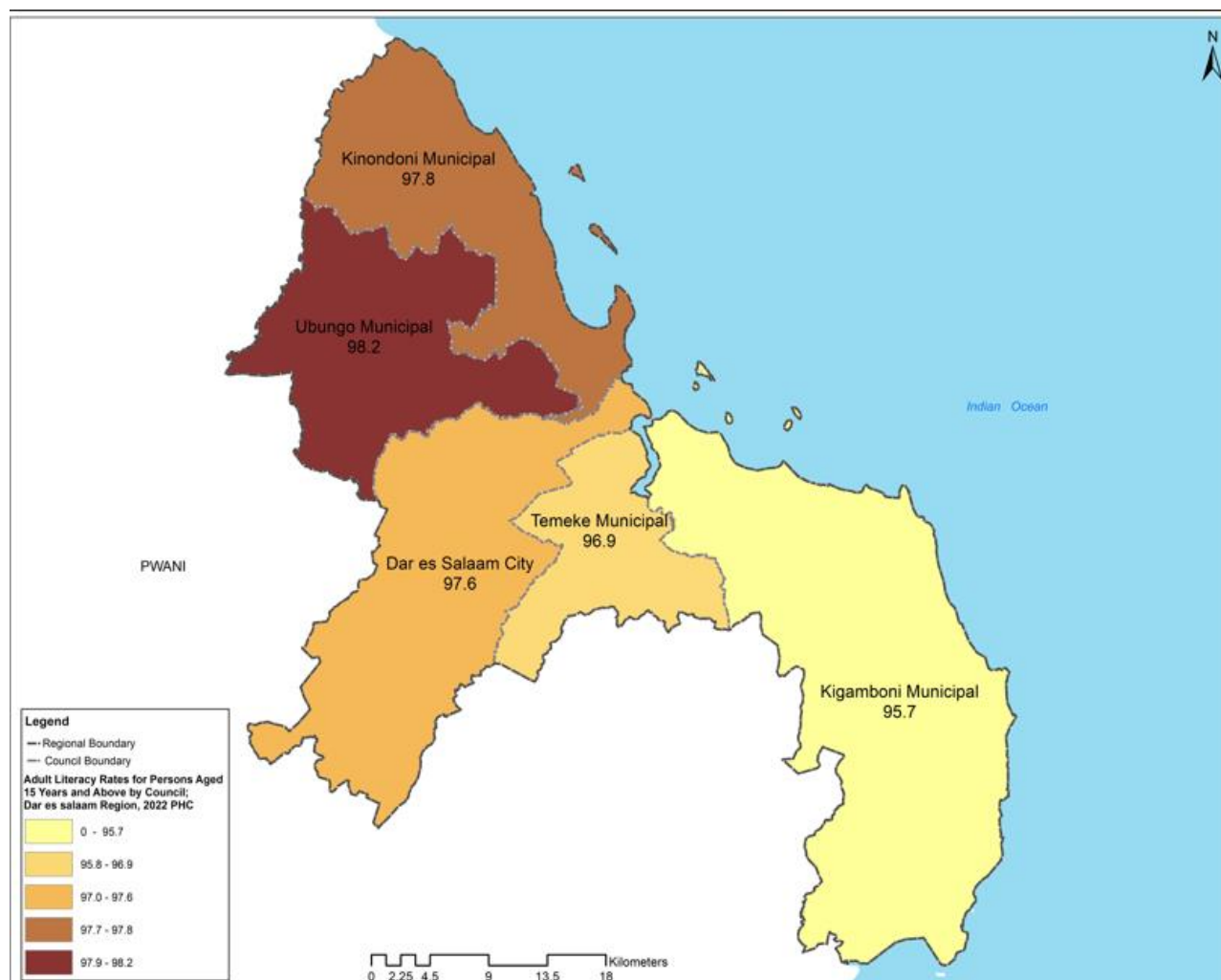
Literacy rates among adults increased from 96.9 percent in 2012 to 97.5 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 95.6% to 96.7%) than males (from 98.2% to 98.3%) (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 95.7 percent in Kigamboni Municipal to 98.2 percent in Ubungu Municipal. All councils in Dar es Salaam Region have adult literacy rate of above 95 percent (Map 8.1).

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 96.9 percent in 2012 to 97.5 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 0.6 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 4.6 percent in Kigamboni Municipal (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	96.9	98.2	95.6	97.5	98.3	96.7	0.6	0.1	1.1
Kinondoni Municipal	96.9	97.9	95.9	97.8	98.4	97.2	0.9	0.5	1.4
Dar es Salaam City	96.4	97.7	95.1	97.6	98.4	97.0	1.3	0.7	1.8
Temeke Municipal	95.1	97.1	93.3	96.9	98.1	95.8	1.8	1.0	2.5
Kigamboni Municipal	91.1	93.8	88.4	95.7	96.9	94.5	4.6	3.1	6.0
Ubungo Municipal	97.3	98.3	96.4	98.2	98.7	97.7	0.9	0.4	1.3

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.4 and Figure 8.2 show that in Dar es Salaam Region, literacy rate is highest in Kiswahili only (56.8%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (39.5%) and is lower for other languages (0.4%). In addition, results show that adult literacy rate is higher (98.7%) among persons age group 25-29 years. From age 25 illiteracy rates decreases with age.

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	56.8	0.7	39.5	0.4	97.5	2.5	3,689,630
15 – 19	48.3	0.6	49.3	0.2	98.5	1.5	530,274
20 – 24	52.3	0.6	45.4	0.3	98.6	1.4	647,828
25 – 29	53.0	0.7	44.7	0.4	98.7	1.3	615,096
30 – 34	56.2	0.7	40.9	0.4	98.3	1.7	495,841
35 – 39	63.0	0.8	33.2	0.5	97.5	2.5	382,064
40 – 44	65.9	0.8	30.1	0.5	97.1	2.9	306,457
45 – 49	66.4	0.8	29.2	0.5	96.8	3.2	232,905
50 – 54	67.2	0.8	28.0	0.5	96.5	3.5	166,794
55 – 59	64.8	0.8	29.8	0.6	96.0	4.0	100,819
60 – 64	61.1	0.7	30.7	0.6	93.2	6.8	81,190
65 – 69	55.3	0.7	34.7	0.8	91.5	8.5	48,663
70 – 74	55.0	0.6	31.3	0.8	87.8	12.2	36,970
75 – 79	54.9	0.8	27.3	0.8	83.8	16.2	18,974
80+	56.9	0.6	14.0	1.0	72.4	27.6	25,755

Figure 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

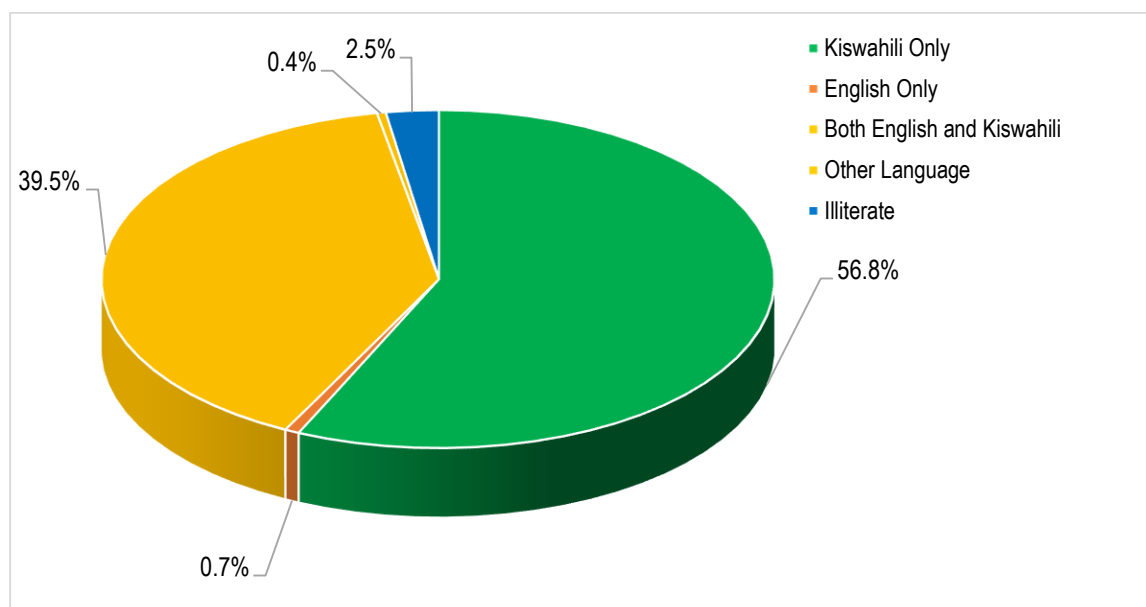


Table 8.5 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher among females (59.1%) than among males (54.4%). However, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher among males (42.6%) than among females (36.7%). In general, females are more illiterate (3.3%) than males (1.7%).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	56.8	0.7	39.5	0.4	97.5	2.5	3,689,630
Male	54.4	0.8	42.6	0.5	98.3	1.7	1,762,062
Female	59.1	0.6	36.7	0.3	96.7	3.3	1,927,568

Table 8.6 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Kigamboni Municipal I having the highest illiteracy rate (4.3%), followed by Temeke Municipal (3.1%). The council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Ubungu Municipal (1.8%), followed by Kinondoni Municipal (2.2%).

Table 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	56.8	0.7	39.5	0.4	97.5	2.5	3,689,630
Kinondoni Municipal	50.5	1.0	45.8	0.5	97.8	2.2	702,832
Dar es Salaam City	58.7	0.9	37.5	0.6	97.6	2.4	1,106,709
Temeke Municipal	64.9	0.4	31.3	0.3	96.9	3.1	913,634
Kigamboni Municipal	55.1	0.5	39.8	0.3	95.7	4.3	214,166
Ubungo Municipal	50.6	0.6	46.7	0.3	98.2	1.8	752,289

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 questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 4,693,359 persons aged 5 years and above, 4,295,843 persons (91.5%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is slightly higher among males (91.9%) than females (91.2%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 90%) for persons aged 10 to 64 years and is relatively low (76.6%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (80years and above) which is 66.6 percent (Table 8.7).

Table 8.7: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	91.5	91.9	91.2
5-9	76.6	75.5	77.7
10-14	93.3	93.1	93.5
15 – 19	93.9	93.9	93.9
20 – 24	94.0	93.9	94.0
25 – 29	94.6	94.8	94.5
30 – 34	94.6	95.1	94.1
35 – 39	94.2	94.9	93.5
40 – 44	94.1	94.9	93.3
45 – 49	94.0	94.8	93.1
50 – 54	93.5	94.7	92.2
55 – 59	93.2	95.0	91.3
60 – 64	90.8	94.2	87.2
65 – 69	89.1	93.6	84.5
70 – 74	85.2	91.8	78.4
75–79	80.8	89.7	72.5
80+	66.6	81.4	58.1

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 94.3 percent. The rate is slightly higher (94.4%) for males than females (94.1%) whereas among teenagers the rate is same (93.9%) for males and females. Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (94.6%) among males than among females (93.6%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups except for primary school age and teenagers where the numeracy rate is higher for females than males.

Results also reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Dar es Salaam Region is 94.3 percent and 89.7 percent for the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is almost the same for males (94.3%) and for females (94.2%) (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Sex; Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population			
Teenagers (13–19 years)	93.9	93.9	93.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	93.9	93.9	94.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	94.3	94.4	94.1
School Age Population			
Primary School (7–13 years)	89.7	89.2	90.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	94.3	94.3	94.2
Other Selected Groups			
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	94.1	94.6	93.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	85.6	92.1	79.4
Population Aged 14+ years and above	90.2	90.4	90.0
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	93.7	94.4	93.0

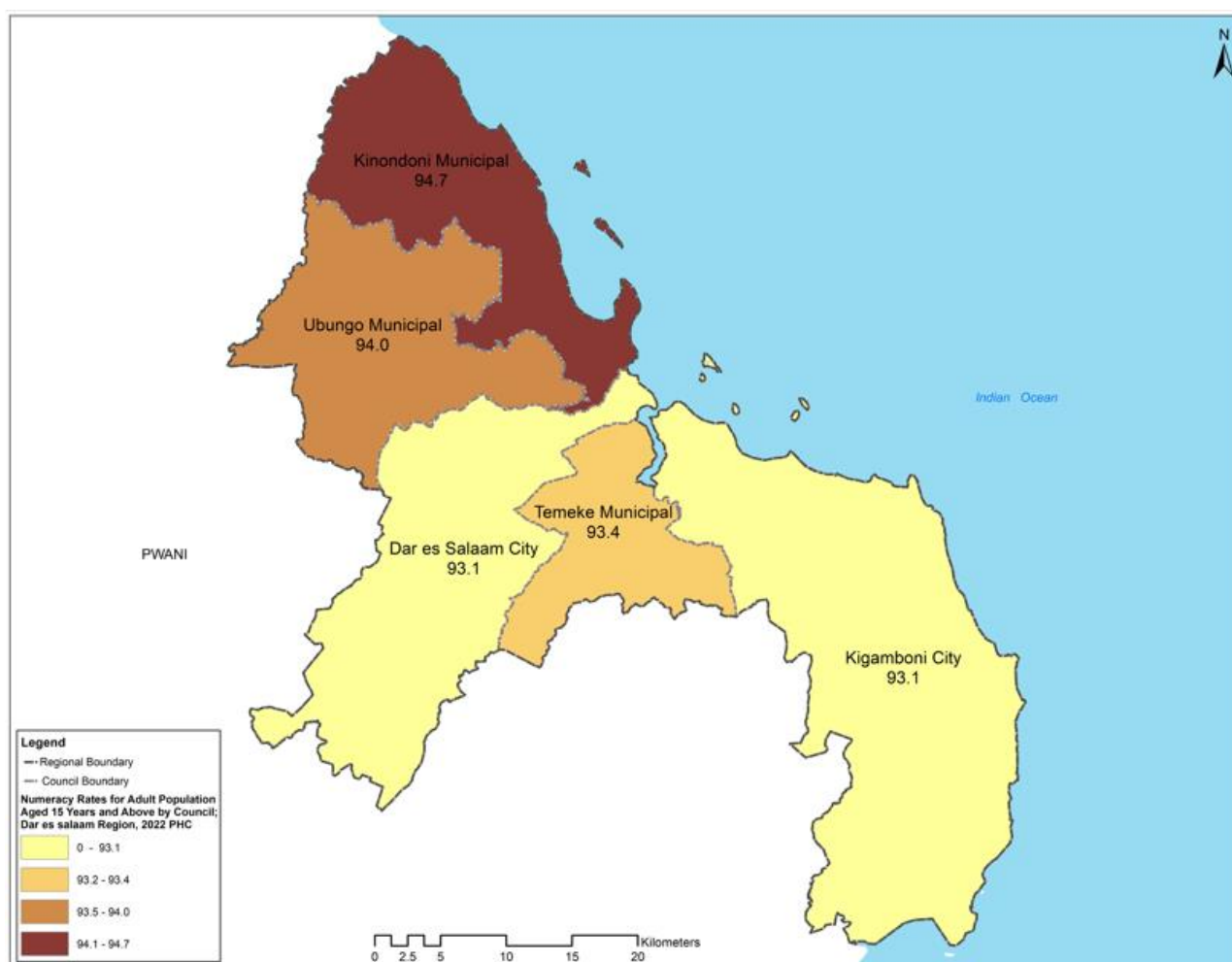
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region is 93.7 percent and is higher (94.4%) for males than for females (93.0%). The numeracy rates in all councils are above 93 percent ranging from 93.1 percent in Dar es Salaam City and Kigamboni Municipal to 94.7 percent in Kinondoni Municipal. The rate is higher for males than females across every council (Table 8.9 and Map 8.2).

Table 8.9: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	3,399,774	1,627,602	1,772,172	93.7	94.4	93.0
Kinondoni Municipal	686,283	327,159	359,124	649,606	311,506	338,100	94.7	95.2	94.1
Dar es Salaam City	1,087,406	511,568	575,838	1,012,635	480,421	532,214	93.1	93.9	92.4
Temeke Municipal	903,250	434,360	468,890	843,676	410,213	433,463	93.4	94.4	92.4
Kigamboni Municipal	208,984	101,601	107,383	194,621	95,499	99,122	93.1	94.0	92.3
Ubungu Municipal	743,879	348,820	395,059	699,236	329,963	369,273	94.0	94.6	93.5

Map 8.2: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



8.4 Education

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

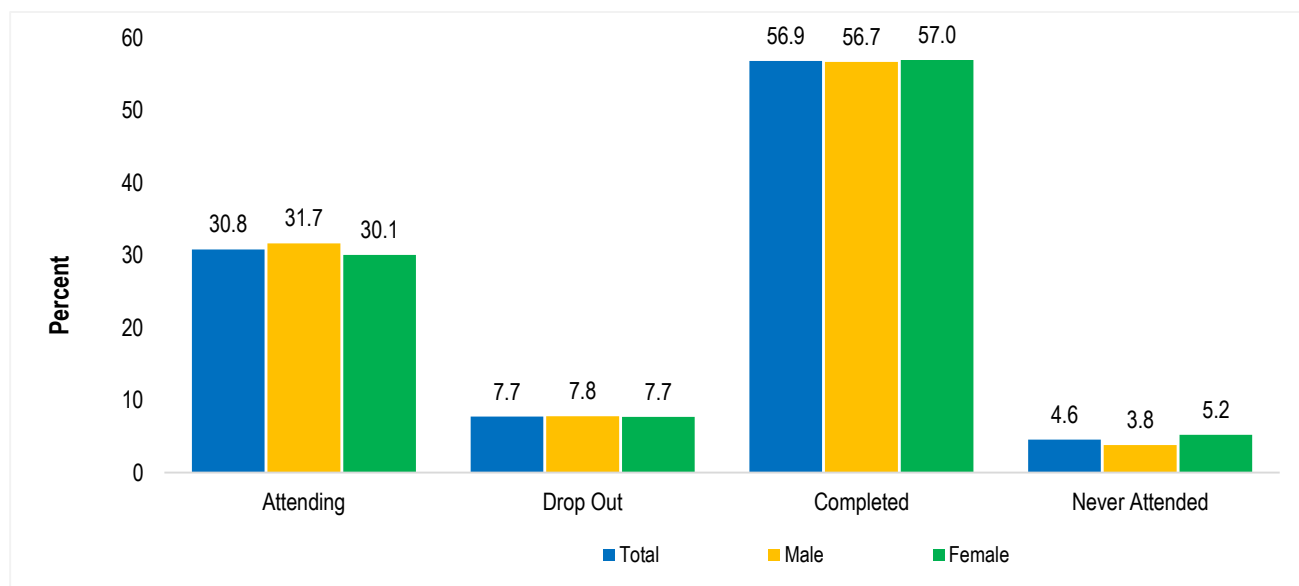
8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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 under school attendance.

Results show that, out of 4,882,714 persons aged four years and above, 56.9 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 30.8 percent are attending school, 7.7 percent have dropped out and 4.6 percent have never been to school. Percentage of

females who have never been to school is higher (5.2%) compared with males (3.8%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is almost the same among males (7.8%) than females (7.7%) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



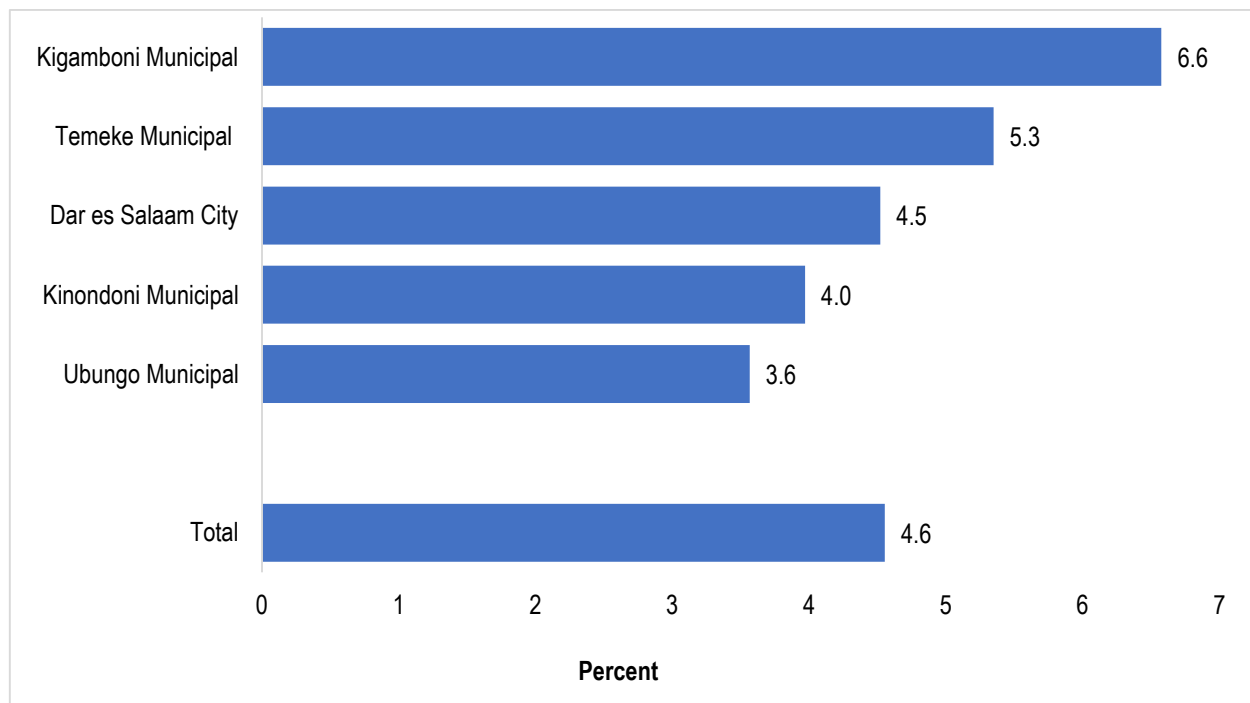
Furthermore, 96.8 percent of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 1.7 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 75.0 percent are attending, 1.8 percent had never been to school, while 17.5 percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (5.8%) than primary school (0.5%) (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Dar es Salaam Region, 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	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
4	123,741	66.8	0.1	0.2	33.0	62,190	65.2	0.1	0.2	34.6	61,551	68.3	0.1	0.2	31.4
5	117,938	85.3	0.1	0.4	14.2	59,046	84.1	0.1	0.4	15.4	58,892	86.6	0.1	0.4	13.0
6	108,570	93.2	0.1	0.4	6.3	53,783	92.7	0.1	0.4	6.8	54,787	93.7	0.1	0.5	5.8
4-6	350,249	81.2	0.1	0.3	18.4	175,019	80.0	0.1	0.3	19.6	175,230	82.4	0.1	0.3	17.2
7	115,648	96.2	0.1	0.5	3.1	58,105	95.8	0.2	0.5	3.5	57,543	96.7	0.1	0.5	2.7
8	126,867	97.5	0.1	0.5	1.9	62,584	97.2	0.1	0.5	2.1	64,283	97.7	0.1	0.5	1.7
9	109,364	97.7	0.2	0.6	1.5	53,154	97.6	0.2	0.6	1.6	56,210	97.7	0.2	0.7	1.4
10	102,462	97.7	0.3	0.7	1.2	51,493	97.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	50,969	97.9	0.3	0.7	1.1
11	90,690	97.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	44,479	97.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	46,211	97.7	0.4	0.8	1.0
12	105,121	96.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	51,632	96.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	53,489	96.1	1.0	1.6	1.2
13	93,028	94.5	1.5	2.7	1.3	44,429	95.7	1.2	2.0	1.1	48,599	93.4	1.7	3.4	1.5
7-13	743,180	96.8	0.5	1.0	1.7	365,876	96.8	0.5	0.9	1.8	377,304	96.8	0.5	1.1	1.5
14	99,655	88.6	2.7	7.0	1.7	46,300	91.7	2.2	4.8	1.3	53,355	86.0	3.0	9.0	2.0
15	90,386	81.4	4.2	12.8	1.7	40,679	86.4	3.7	8.6	1.4	49,707	77.4	4.6	16.2	1.9
16	99,362	72.9	6.5	18.7	1.9	42,950	79.2	5.8	13.5	1.5	56,412	68.0	7.1	22.7	2.2
17	111,531	59.4	9.3	29.5	1.8	49,077	65.6	9.1	23.7	1.6	62,454	54.5	9.5	34.0	2.0
14 - 17	400,934	75.0	5.8	17.5	1.8	179,006	80.3	5.3	12.9	1.4	221,928	70.6	6.3	21.1	2.0
18	119,043	37.8	11.3	48.8	2.0	51,554	43.9	11.8	42.5	1.8	67,489	33.2	11.0	53.6	2.2
19	109,952	26.9	12.3	58.9	1.9	47,583	31.3	13.5	53.3	1.9	62,369	23.6	11.4	63.1	1.9
18 - 19	228,995	32.6	11.8	53.6	2.0	99,137	37.8	12.6	47.7	1.9	129,858	28.6	11.2	58.1	2.1
20	132,096	19.0	12.9	65.8	2.3	57,704	21.5	14.0	62.1	2.3	74,392	17.0	11.9	68.6	2.4
21	101,821	19.7	12.1	66.5	1.7	45,790	21.9	13.0	63.2	1.9	56,031	18.0	11.3	69.1	1.6
22	161,265	14.2	13.4	70.4	2.0	72,801	16.5	14.7	66.7	2.0	88,464	12.2	12.4	73.5	1.9
23	130,753	11.1	12.5	74.7	1.7	59,277	13.7	13.7	70.8	1.7	71,476	8.8	11.5	78.0	1.6
24	121,893	7.9	11.9	78.6	1.6	55,484	10.2	12.7	75.4	1.7	66,409	6.0	11.2	81.3	1.5
20 - 24	647,828	14.2	12.6	71.3	1.9	291,056	16.6	13.7	67.7	1.9	356,772	12.3	11.7	74.1	1.8
25+	2,511,528	1.4	9.6	84.2	4.9	1,239,163	1.6	9.6	85.7	3.1	1,272,365	1.1	9.7	82.7	6.5

Among all councils, Kigamboni Municipal has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (6.6%) and the lowest is Ubungo Municipal with 3.6 percent (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils. Kigamboni Municipal is the council with the highest (9.4%) dropout rate while Ubungo Municipal has the lowest rate (7.0%). Results also show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in Kinondoni, Temeke and Kigamboni Municipal (Tables 8.11).

Table 8.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	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
Kinondoni Municipal	896,821	28.6	8.5	59.0	4.0	431,898	29.3	8.6	58.7	3.4	464,923	27.9	8.4	59.2	4.5
Dar es Salaam City	1,493,533	32.1	7.2	56.1	4.5	715,483	33.2	7.2	55.8	3.8	778,050	31.2	7.2	56.4	5.2
Temeke Municipal	1,219,409	30.6	8.1	56.0	5.3	591,707	31.1	8.2	56.4	4.3	627,702	30.2	7.9	55.5	6.3
Kigamboni Municipal	286,027	31.3	9.4	52.8	6.6	140,534	31.8	9.7	52.9	5.5	145,493	30.7	9.1	52.6	7.6
Ubungo Municipal	986,924	31.1	7.0	58.4	3.6	469,635	32.2	6.8	57.9	3.1	517,289	30.0	7.1	58.8	4.0

Among 2,388,682 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 58.7 percent completed, 33.3 percent are still attending and 8.0 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 64.0 percent completed, 22.9 percent are still attending and 13.1 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 78.8 percent completed, 20.0 percent are still attending and 1.2 percent dropped out. Percentage of male dropped out at university level is the same for females (1.2% each) (Tables 8.12).

Table 8.12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Dar es Salaam Region, 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	233,044	98.4	0.6	1.0	118,643	98.3	0.6	1.1	114,401	98.5	0.7	0.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	2,388,682	33.3	8.0	58.7	1,130,199	34.9	8.2	56.9	1,258,483	32.0	7.7	60.3
Training After Primary	9,894	0.0	3.0	97.0	5,865	0.0	2.8	97.2	4,029	0.0	3.3	96.7
Pre-Form One	1,401	0.0	18.1	81.9	758	0.0	20.1	79.9	643	0.0	15.9	84.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1,330,129	22.9	13.1	64.0	634,168	22.5	13.0	64.5	695,961	23.2	13.2	63.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	111,956	43.8	3.9	52.4	62,400	38.2	4.3	57.5	49,556	50.8	3.2	45.9
Training After Secondary Education	44,845	0.0	2.3	97.7	21,028	0.0	2.3	97.7	23,817	0.0	2.3	97.7
University and Other Related	517,306	20.0	1.2	78.8	274,522	19.8	1.2	78.9	242,784	20.2	1.2	78.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	160	0.0	50.6	49.4	94	0.0	46.8	53.2	66	0.0	56.1	43.9

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is important indicator 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.

Net Enrolment Rate

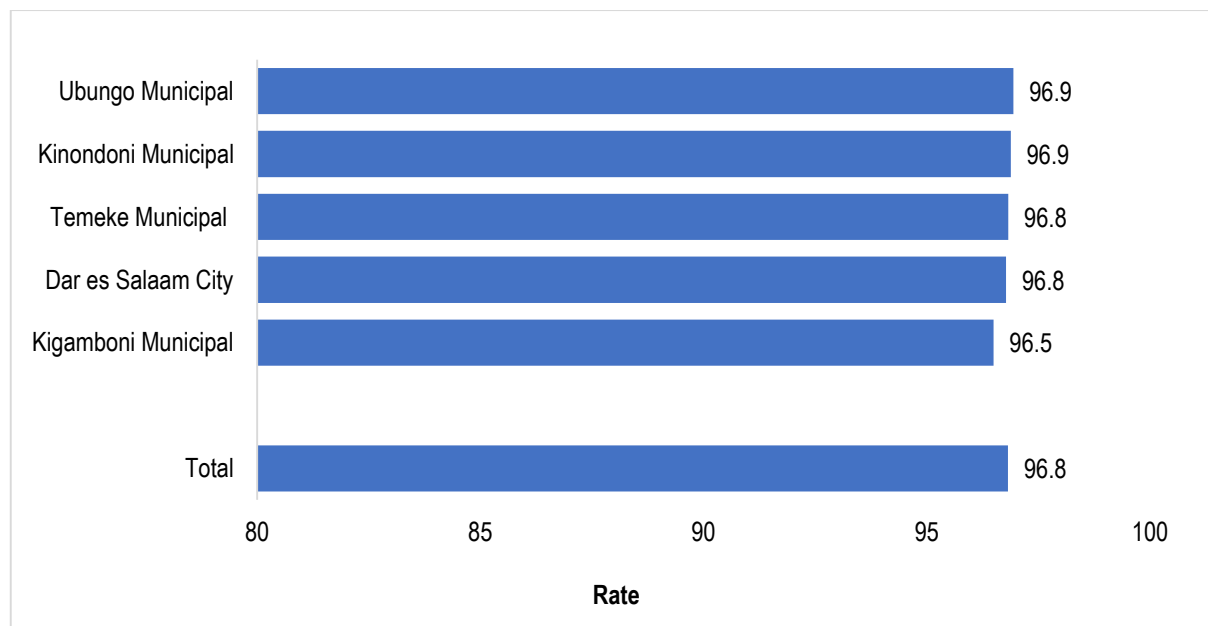
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 96.8 percent; Rate is the same for males and females (96.8% each) (Table 8.13).

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 96.5 percent in Kigamboni Municipal to 96.9 percent in Ubungo Municipal. Three (3) councils have NER above the regional average of 89.1 percent (Figure 8.5).

Table 8.13: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

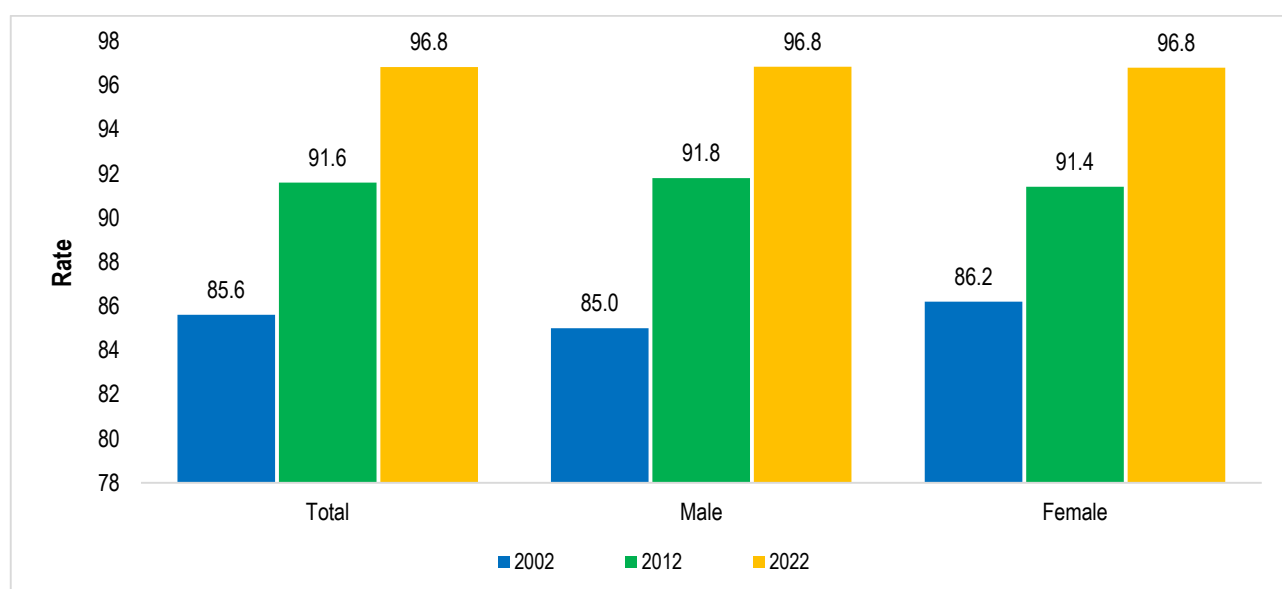
Council	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	96.8	96.8	96.8
Kinondoni Municipal	96.9	97.0	96.7
Dar es Salaam City	96.8	96.7	96.8
Temeke Municipal	96.8	96.8	96.9
Kigamboni Municipal	96.5	96.6	96.4
Ubungo Municipal	96.9	97.1	96.8

Figure 8.5: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Results further show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 85.6 percent in 2002 to 96.8 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among males (11.8 percentage points difference) compared with females (10.6 percentage points difference) as shown in Figure 8.6.

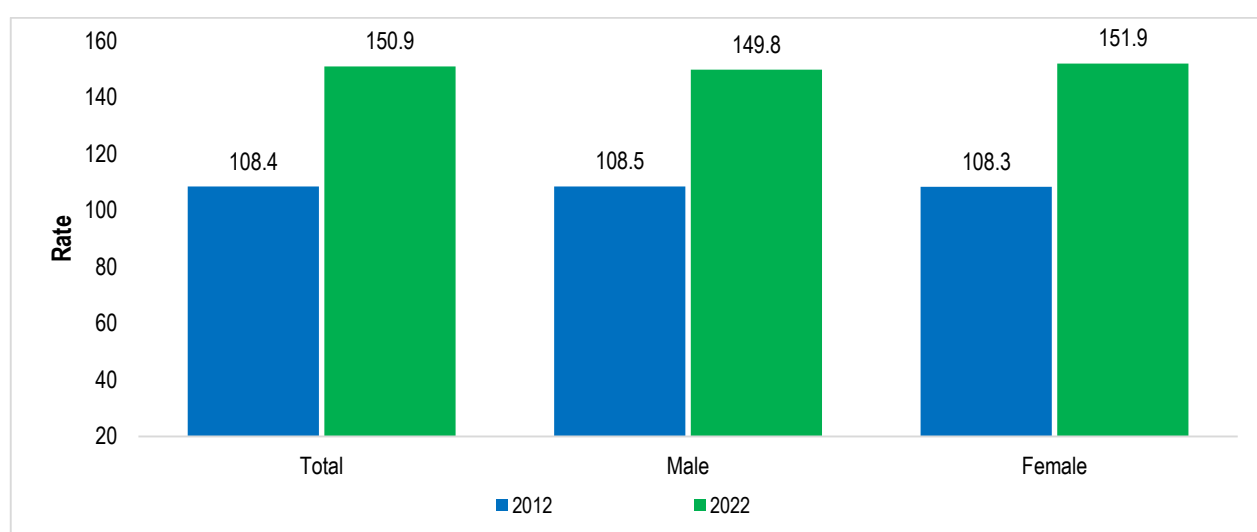
Figure 8.6: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Dar es Salaam Region is 150.9 percent. GER is higher (151.9%) for females than males (149.8%). Moreover, results show GER increased from 108.4 percent in the 2012 to 150.9 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 108.3 % to 151.9%) compared with males (from 108.5% to 149.8%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.7).

Figure 8.7: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.14 shows that, majority (50.5%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 32.5 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education and 13.1 percent attained university education. Results also show that more females had attained primary education (52.2%) compared with males (48.6%).

Table 8.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,154,689	1,515,813	1,638,876	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	3,719	1,982	1,737	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,592,241	736,255	855,986	50.5	48.6	52.2
Training After Primary	9,894	5,865	4,029	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	1,401	758	643	0.0	0.1	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1,025,720	491,204	534,516	32.5	32.4	32.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	62,955	38,583	24,372	2.0	2.5	1.5
Training After Secondary Education	44,845	21,028	23,817	1.4	1.4	1.5
University and Other Related	413,754	220,044	193,710	13.1	14.5	11.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	160	94	66	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Dar es Salaam Region is 17.1 percent; the rate is higher (21.6%) for females than for males (12.6%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Dar es Salaam Region is 79.9 percent.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (18.4%) of the total employment.
- The majority of employed persons (37.3%) are elementary occupations workers.
- Private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (57.3%).
- There are 1,014,887 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (520,572 persons) than males (494,315 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

Statistics on employment and economic activities are important inputs for planning labour related policies and programmes 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 on employment and economic activities 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 3,629,802 persons aged 15 years and above, 2,316,896 persons are in employment, 478,762 are unemployed and 834,144 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 ; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	2,316,896	478,762	834,144	3,629,802
Male	1,222,482	176,381	324,645	1,723,508
Female	1,094,414	302,381	509,499	1,906,294

The results further show that in Dar es Salaam Region 63.8 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest proportion of employed persons is Kinondoni (67.5%) while the council with the lowest proportion is Dar es Salaam City (61.9%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

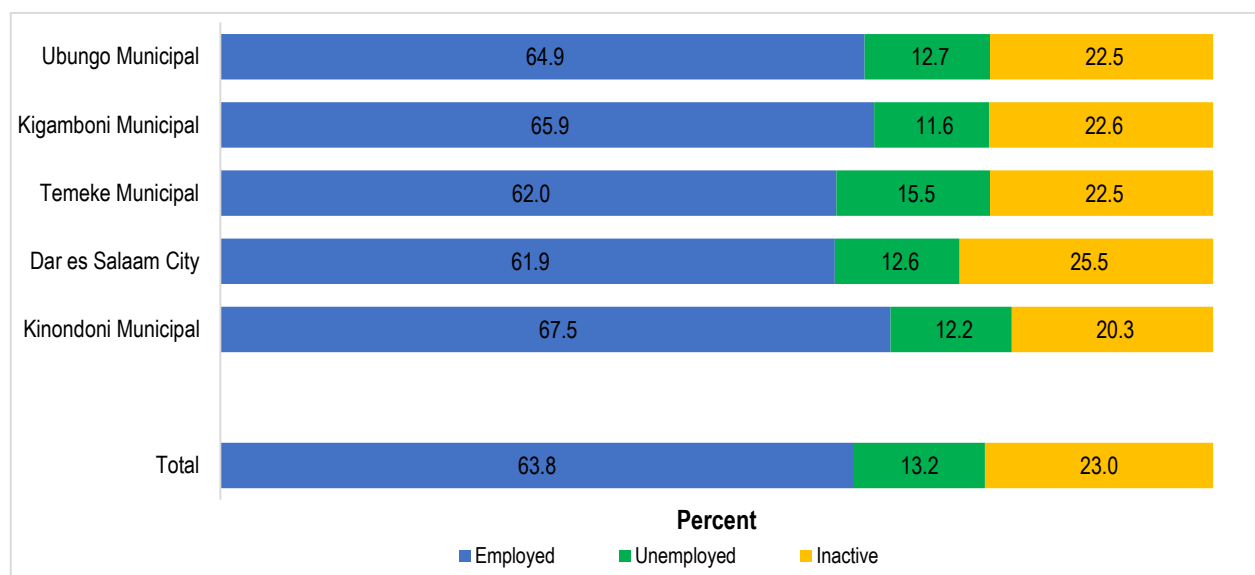


Table 9.2. shows that in Dar es Salaam Region the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 137,634 in Kigamboni Municipal Council to 673,110 in Dar es Salaam City Council.

Table 9.2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	2,316,896	478,762	834,144	3,629,802
Kinondoni Municipal	463,272	83,736	139,275	686,283
Dar es Salaam City	673,110	136,696	277,600	1,087,406
Temeke Municipal	560,309	139,963	202,978	903,250
Kigamboni Municipal	137,634	24,174	47,176	208,984
Ubungo Municipal	482,571	94,193	167,115	743,879

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (1,415,934 persons) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (838,791 persons).

Table 9.3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

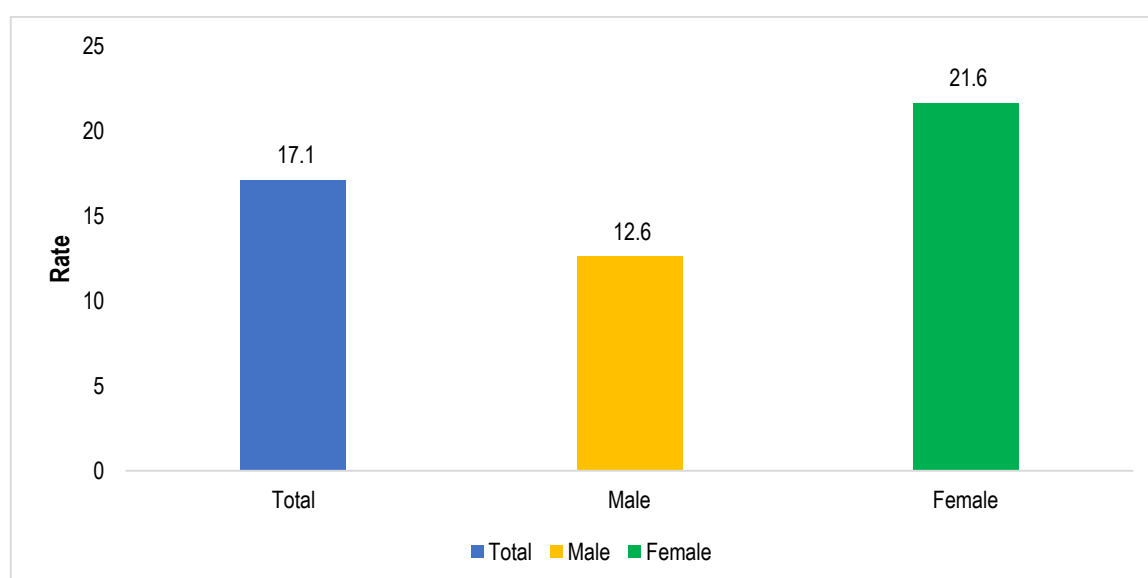
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	2,316,896	478,762	834,144	3,629,802
15-35	1,415,934	348,290	574,657	2,338,881
36-64	838,791	125,545	197,366	1,161,702
65 years and above	62,171	4,927	62,121	129,219

9.3 Current Unemployment

Unemployment is an indicator of labour under-utilization 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 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.

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Dar es Salaam Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Dar es Salaam Region is 17.1 percent. Unemployment rate is higher (21.6%) among females than males (12.6%).

Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

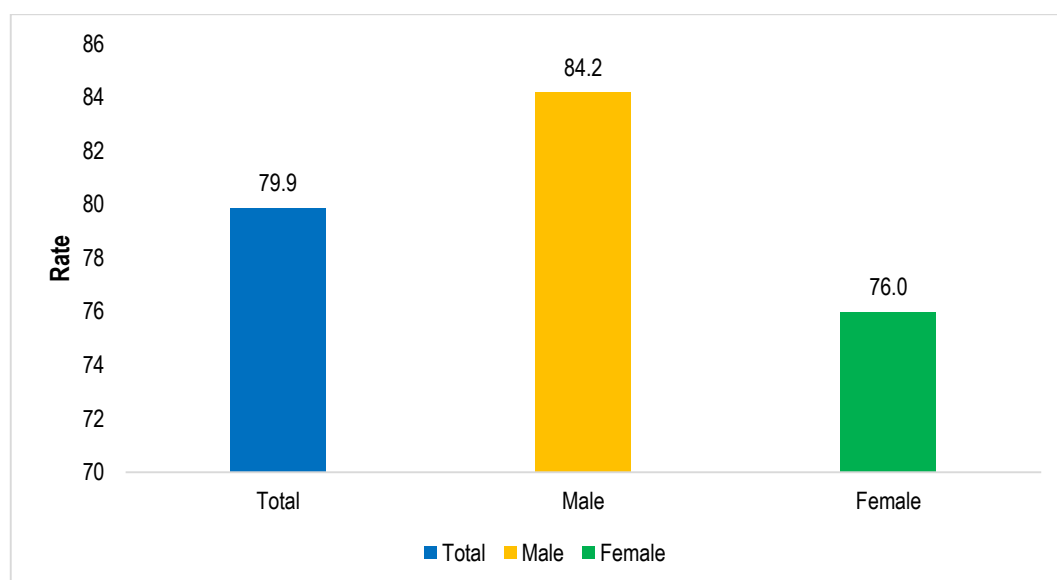


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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. For the purpose of this report, it is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working age population. It provides important insights into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Dar es Salaam Region is 79.9 percent. The results also reveal that LFPR is higher (84.2%) for males than for females (76.0%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



9.5 Employment by Industry

Employment by industry provides the information on relative importance of different economic activities in the labour market. This 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) Revision 4.

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (18.4%) of the total employment. The industry of ‘other services activities’ industry ranked second with 17.5 percent, followed by ‘whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’ industry with 16.0 percent (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Dar es Salaam Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	2,316,896	1,222,482	1,094,414
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.4	17.4	19.4
Mining and quarrying	1.8	1.3	2.3
Manufacturing	5.9	8.2	3.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	1.0	0.2
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	3.7	6.7	0.4
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.0	16.2	15.8
Transportation and storage	6.1	10.3	1.4
Accommodation and food services activities	9.7	4.7	15.2
Information and communication	0.9	1.1	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	1.5	1.3	1.7
Real estate activities	0.5	0.6	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	2.4	2.7	2.0
Administrative and support services activities	8.2	7.8	8.5
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.5	2.0	1.0
Education	2.5	1.8	3.3
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.2	2.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other services activities	17.5	14.1	21.3

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 as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). The results reveal that majority of employed persons in Dar es salaam Region (37.3%) are in elementary occupation. The second in this order is in craft and related workers (17.1%), followed by agricultural and fishery workers (14.4%) (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	2,316,896	1,222,482	1,094,414
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.4	1.6	1.2
Professionals	4.9	5.0	4.8
Technicians and associate professionals	8.9	12.8	4.6
Clerks	1.2	1.1	1.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	12.3	11.0	13.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	14.4	11.6	17.6
Craft and related workers	17.1	17.8	16.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.5	4.2	0.6
Elementary occupations	37.3	35.0	39.9

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that private sector accounts for the highest (57.3%) share of employed persons followed by agricultural sector (28.5%) and household activities (8.1%).

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Sector; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,316,896	1,222,482	1,094,414
Public	6.1	6.9	5.3
Private	57.3	62.9	51.0
Agriculture	28.5	24.1	33.3
Household activities	8.1	6.1	10.4

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. 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 1,014,887 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 520,572 females and 494,315 males. Moreover, the results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 61.3 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 36.0 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 2.6 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; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
	15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Both Sexes	61.3	36	2.6	1,014,887
Male	60.5	36.8	2.8	520,572
Female	62.2	35.3	2.5	494,315

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 501,940 persons in Dar es Salaam Region, equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (3.7%) followed by walking (1.7%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (65.1%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over six percent (6.3%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and region/council, 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 the 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 through the population census for the first time in 2002. However, the definition of disability used 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 to collect disability statistics. More specifically, the 2022 PHC defines 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 main domains of disabilities 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 are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁵

⁵ Shirikisho 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 provides a benchmark for collecting disability statistics from other household-based sample surveys.

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 501,940 persons in Dar es Salaam Region (224,448 males and 277,492 female), which is equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability.

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.7%) and walking (1.7%) are the most common while self-care is the least with least with 0.3 percent of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of communication, other types of disability and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, remembering) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

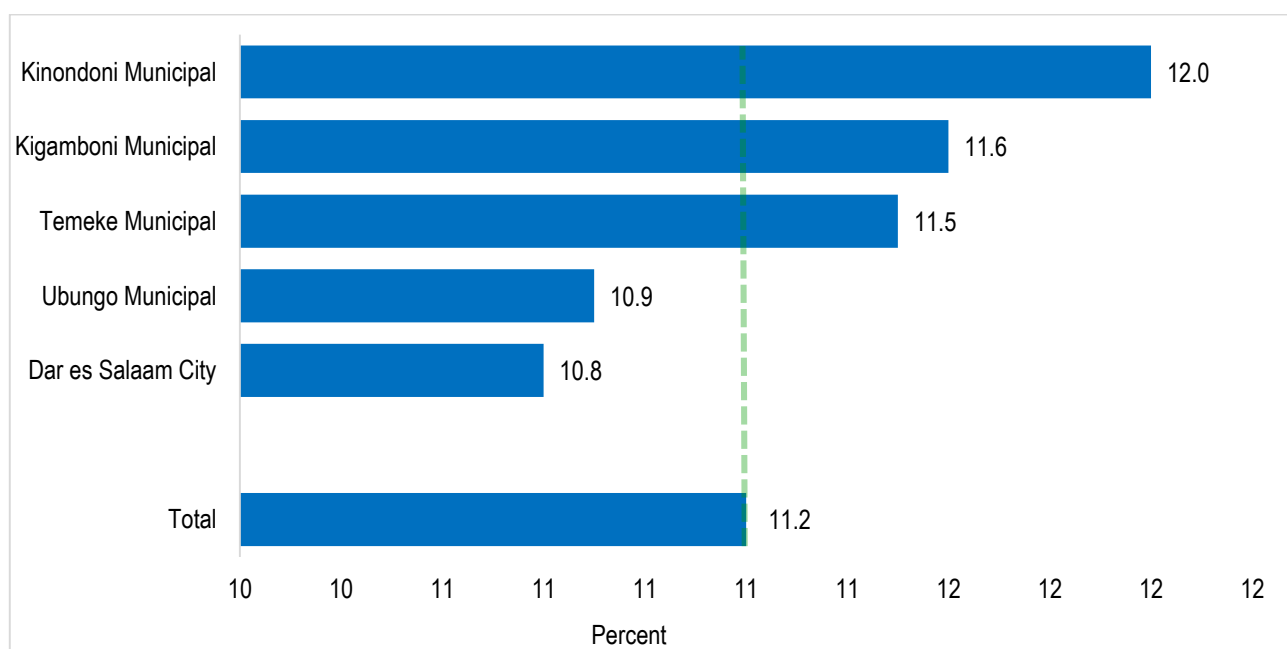
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.8 percent in Dar es Salaam City to 12.0 percent in Kinondoni Municipal. Three councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 11.2 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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
Total	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
Kinondoni Municipal	12.0	98,349	4.1	3.8	4.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.3	3.0	3.6
Dar es Salaam City	10.8	146,370	3.4	3.2	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
Temeke Municipal	11.5	128,372	3.7	3.3	4.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.8	3.4
Kigamboni Municipal	11.6	30,040	4.0	3.6	4.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.8	3.4
Ubungu Municipal	10.9	98,809	3.6	3.3	3.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.0	2.7	3.2

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than males in all councils within the Region. Kinondoni Municipal Council has highest prevalence (12.0%) as well as for both males (11.2%) and females (12.7%). Ubungu Municipal Council has the smallest prevalence for males (10.1%) while Dar es Salaam City Council has the smallest preference for females (11.2%) (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

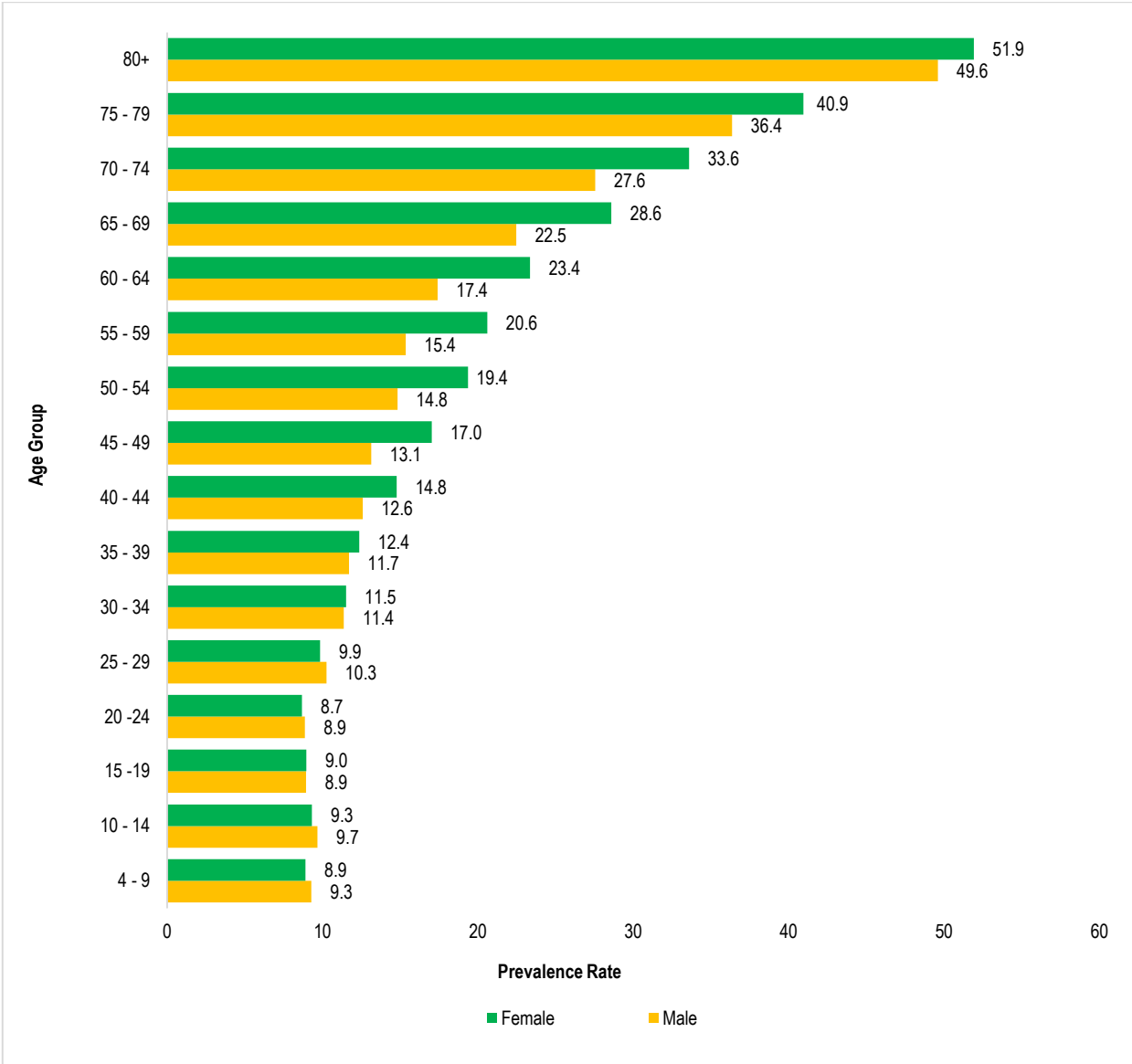
Council	Population			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	501,940	224,448	277,492	11.2	10.5	11.9
Kinondoni Municipal	98,349	44,036	12,151	12.0	11.2	12.7
Dar es Salaam City	146,370	66,102	80,268	10.8	10.2	11.2
Temeke Municipal	128,372	57,275	71,097	11.5	10.6	12.3
Kigamboni Municipal	30,040	13,546	16,494	11.6	10.7	12.5
Ubungu Municipal	98,809	43,489	55,320	10.9	10.1	11.5

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Dar es Salaam Region is about the same for females and

males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 51.9 percent for females and 49.6 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Dar es Salaam Region has a total of 11,966 persons with albinism which is equivalent to 0.23 percent of the total PWDs. Out of that, 6,691 persons (0.26% of total PWDs) are males and 5,275 (0.19% of PWDs) are females. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Dar es Salaam City (4,112 persons), Temeke Municipal (2,820 persons) and

Ubungo Municipal (2,415 persons). Over two thirds (68.8%) of persons with albinism live in those three councils (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Persons with Albinism					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,966	0.23	6,691	0.26	5,275	0.19
Kinondoni Municipal	2,072	.022	1,153	0.25	919	0.18
Dar es Salaam City	4,112	0.25	2,300	0.30	1,812	0.21
Temeke Municipal	2,820	0.21	1,600	0.25	1,220	0.18
Kigamboni Municipal	547	0.18	341	0.22	206	0.13
Ubungo Municipal	2,415	0.22	1,297	0.25	1,118	0.20

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	11,966	0.23	6,691	0.26	5,275	0.19	5,313,855	2,556,335	2,757,520
0 – 4	733	0.12	365	0.12	368	0.12	620,496	310,773	309,723
5 – 9	645	0.11	295	0.10	350	0.12	575,386	285,126	290,260
10 – 14	650	0.13	314	0.13	336	0.13	488,171	236,928	251,243
15 – 19	686	0.13	301	0.13	385	0.13	524,173	228,721	295,452
20 – 24	1337	0.21	690	0.24	647	0.18	635,176	283,623	351,553
25 – 29	1643	0.27	953	0.34	690	0.22	603,698	283,446	320,252
30 – 34	1535	0.32	896	0.38	639	0.25	486,535	235,705	250,830
35 – 39	1190	0.32	711	0.39	479	0.25	375,570	182,315	193,255
40 – 44	977	0.32	573	0.38	404	0.27	301,643	150,101	151,542
45 – 49	856	0.37	517	0.44	339	0.30	229,522	117,736	111,786
50 – 54	587	0.36	371	0.43	216	0.28	164,410	86,973	77,437
55 – 59	347	0.35	224	0.43	123	0.26	99,517	52,372	47,145
60 – 64	336	0.42	204	0.50	132	0.33	80,339	40,907	39,432
65 – 69	170	0.35	108	0.44	62	0.26	48,221	24,733	23,488
70 – 74	135	0.37	86	0.46	49	0.27	36,628	18,502	18,126
75 – 79	69	0.37	41	0.45	28	0.29	18,810	9,066	9,744
80+	70	0.27	42	0.45	28	0.17	25,560	9,308	16,252

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 159,055 persons in Dar es Salaam Region which is equivalent to 2.9 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.6%) and cleft palate (0.5%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons with spinal cord injuries is slightly higher among females when compared with males (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above with Other Types of Disability by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	159,055	78,952	80,103	2.90	2.80	2.70
Cleft Palate	26,538	12,728	13,810	0.50	0.50	0.50
Hydrocephalus	23,593	11,351	12,242	0.40	0.40	0.40
Spinal bifida	22,902	10,983	11,919	0.40	0.40	0.40
Spinal cord injuries	29,975	13,824	16,151	0.60	0.50	0.60
Epilepsy or seizures	6,868	3,615	3,253	0.10	0.10	0.10
Psoriasis	5,428	2,404	3,024	0.10	0.10	0.10
Storiosis	2,138	1,018	1,120	0.00	0.00	0.00
Autism	2,747	1,594	1,153	0.10	0.10	0.00
Mental health	10,733	6,241	4,492	0.20	0.20	0.20
Mental disorder	8,537	4,970	3,567	0.20	0.20	0.10
Dwarfism	2,125	995	1,130	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leprosy	484	279	205	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hunch Back	887	424	463	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	16,100	8,526	7,574	0.30	0.30	0.30

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

There are different causes of disabilities within the population. Some persons are born with disabilities (congenital malformations), 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 all types of disability in Dar es Salaam Region. Almost two third of PWDs (65.1%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 15.0 percent were born with disability. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.3%). There are relatively large variations observed with inborn, diseases, accidents and other causes; for instance, 17.8 percent of males with disabilities reported inborn as a major cause compared with 12.8 percent for females. More males with

disabilities (8.9%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (4.4%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Both Sex	98,648	100.0	15.0	65.1	6.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	11.6
Male	42,574	43.2	17.8	63.2	8.9	0.7	0.4	NA	9.0
Female	56,074	56.8	12.8	66.6	4.4	0.5	0.1	2.0	13.6

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total PWDs	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total PWDs	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total PWDs	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	13,431	8.4	62.6	4.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	23.4	5,885	10.1	62.2	6.0	1.3	0.4	NA	19.9	7,546	7.1	63.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	26.0
Hearing	7,153	29.7	53.3	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	13.5	3,138	34.5	51.7	2.8	0.8	0.1	NA	10.1	4,015	26.0	54.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.5	16.1
Walking	14,224	15.1	56.1	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	18.1	5,848	19.8	53.1	13.7	0.6	0.1	NA	12.7	8,376	11.8	58.1	7.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	21.8
Remembering	5,030	29.4	44.7	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	22.7	2,126	36.0	46.8	2.4	0.3	0.5	NA	14.0	2,904	24.6	43.1	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	29.0
Self-care	3,768	30.6	48.4	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	15.1	1,802	34.2	50.1	6.0	0.1	0.1	NA	9.5	1,966	27.3	46.8	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	20.2
Communication	8,377	29.1	67.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.5	4,214	32.2	65.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	NA	1.3	4,163	26.0	69.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.7

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low in the region except for persons with albinism, of whom 20.6 percent are using assistive devices. For example, only two percent of persons with hearing disability are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher among males than females except for seeing, hearing and communication disabilities (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent Distribution		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	22,798	10,487	12,311	4.5	4.7	4.4
Albinism	2,469	1,403	1,066	20.6	21.0	20.2
Seeing	9,717	3,786	5,931	5.9	5.3	6.3
Hearing	1,045	448	597	2.0	1.9	2.1
Walking	6,772	3,471	3,301	9.0	10.1	8.0
Self-care	1,378	693	685	10.9	11.4	10.4
Communication	1,417	686	731	4.6	4.5	4.7

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Twenty-one percent (21.2%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Dar es salaam Region own land.
- Almost seventeen percent (17.3%) of males in Dar es salaam Region own land alone compared with 9.5 percent of females.
- Almost twenty-three percent (23.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Dar es salaam Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Dar es salaam Region, 47.1 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which includes information on persons owning land, type of ownership and possession of legal land ownership 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 (title deed), residential license, 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

The information on land ownership status was collected from individuals in private households only and is categorised into individuals owning land alone; jointly; both alone and jointly; or do not own land. In this report land ownership is irrespective of type of use.

The results reveal that 21.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (25.0%) among males compared with females (17.8%) (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
	Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Both Sexes	3,629,802	769,181	21.2
Male	1,723,508	430,240	25.0
Female	1,906,294	338,941	17.8

While 1.8 percent of the cases it was not possible to establish land ownership status, the results show that 77.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region do not own land, 13.2 percent own land alone and 7.3 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Dar es Salaam Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (9.5%) is significantly below that of males (17.3%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (7.7%) than that of males (7.0%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC.

Sex	Land Ownership Status					
	Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Both Sexes	3,629,802	13.2	7.3	0.6	77.0	1.8
Male	1,723,508	17.3	7.0	0.7	73.4	1.7
Female	1,906,294	9.5	7.7	0.6	80.4	1.9

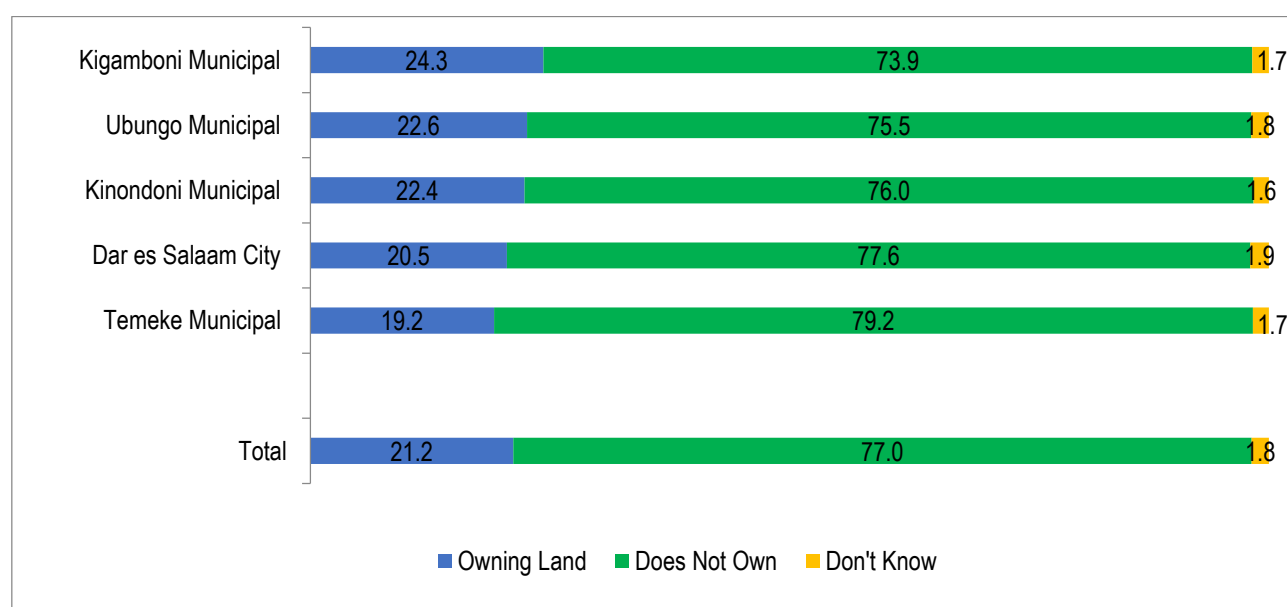
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above, disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (90.5%) followed by those of ages group 65 and above years (7.8%) and the least number of ownership comprises a younger group aged 15-19 years and above (1.7%). It is also noted that, the proportion of persons aged 20-64 years owning land among males (90.9%) is higher than among females (89.9%).

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC.

Land Ownership Status	Total	Age Group		
		15 - 19	20 – 64	65+
Total	3,629,802	14.4	82.0	3.6
Male	1,723,508	13.3	83.2	3.6
Female	1,906,294	15.5	81.0	3.5
Owning land				
Total	769,181	1.7	90.5	7.8
Male	430,240	1.5	90.9	7.6
Female	338,941	2.0	89.9	8.1
Does not own				
Total	2,796,672	17.6	80.0	2.4
Male	1,264,620	16.9	80.9	2.2
Female	1,532,052	18.1	79.3	2.5
Don't Know	70,702	10,682	23,024	1,595
Total	63,949	29.9	66.6	3.5
Male	28,648	29.4	68.3	2.3
Female	35,301	30.3	65.2	4.5

Findings reveal that Kigamboni District Council has a relatively higher proportion (24.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. Councils with small proportions of persons owning land are Temeke District (19.2%), Dar es Salaam City (20.5%) and Kinondoni District (22.4%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

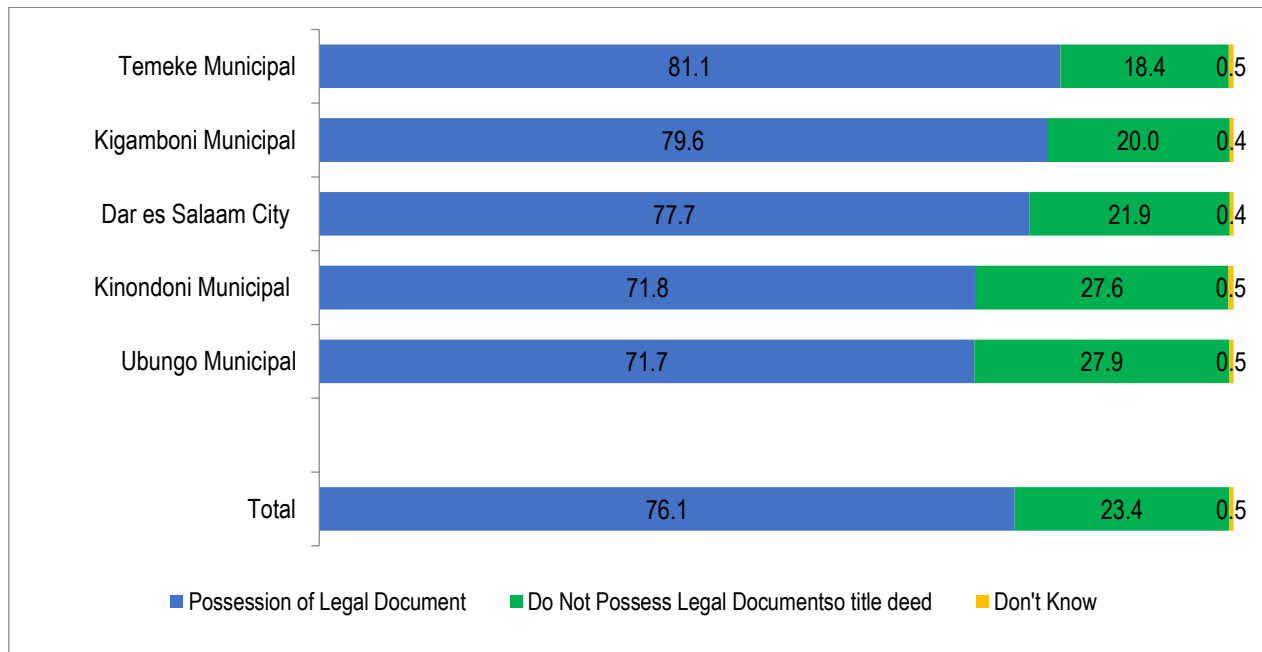
The 2022 PHC results show that 23.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region own land without any legal documents. Among land owners possessing legal documents, 47.1 percent own land alone, 26.9 percent own land jointly and 2.1 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that proportion of females owning land jointly with legal documents is higher among females (33.9%) than males (21.4% for male) (Table 11.4).

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Legal Documents Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	769,181	430,240	338,941
Alone	47.1	52.8	39.8
Jointly	26.9	21.4	33.9
Both alone and jointly	2.1	1.9	2.4
No legal document	23.4	23.4	23.5
Don't Know	0.5	0.6	0.4

The 2022 PHC shows that 76.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above possess legal land ownership documents. Results further show that possession of legal documents varies across councils ranging from 71.7 percent in Ubungo Municipal to 81.1 percent in Temeke Municipal. (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Almost four in ten (40.4%) households in Dar es Salaam Region own houses they live in.
- Almost ninety-eight percent (97.5%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- Almost ninety-seven percent (96.7%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than forty-two (42.9%) of households use charcoal for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 63.3 percent in 2012 to 86.0 percent in 2022.
- Nearly seven in ten (65.4%) households use 'regularly collected method' 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 the 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 were 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 is built. In Dar es Salaam Region, 40.4 percent of private households are living in their own houses. The percentage of male and

female headed households living in their own houses is almost the same (40.1% and 40.9% respectively). Across councils, Dar es Salaam City has the highest percentage (44.8%) of households living in their own houses while Kinondoni Municipal has the lowest percentage (34.0%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

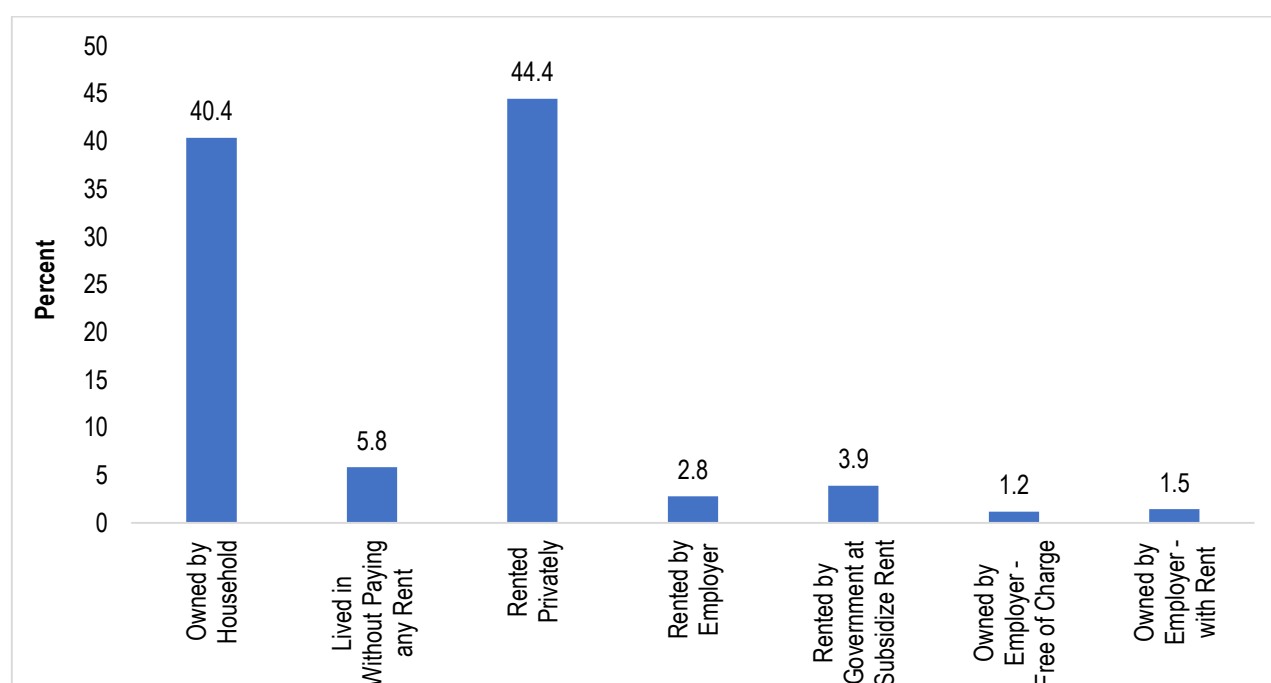


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	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
Total	1,537,293	40.4	5.8	44.4	2.8	3.9	1.2	1.5
Male Headed Households	1,016,319	40.1	6.2	44.2	2.8	3.9	1.4	1.5
Female Headed Households	520,974	40.9	5.2	44.9	2.7	4.0	0.8	1.5
Council								
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	34.0	7.1	50.3	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.3
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	44.8	5.4	40.5	2.8	3.9	1.0	1.6
Temeke Municipal	381,432	39.1	5.3	45.1	2.9	5.1	0.9	1.5
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	42.5	8.9	40.7	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.2
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	40.9	5.1	44.9	2.8	3.8	1.0	1.5

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

Results show that 11.4 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 38.9 percent have title deeds. Female-headed households are more likely (41.4%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (37.7%). Across councils, the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 31.4 percent in Dar es Salaam City to 46.9 percent in Temeke Municipal (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	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
Total	620,600	38.9	11.5	5.4	3.6	6.7	N/A	22.5	11.4
Male Headed Households	407,297	37.7	11.5	5.5	3.7	6.9	N/A	23.3	11.4
Female Headed Households	213,303	41.1	11.6	5.1	3.6	6.3	N/A	20.9	11.4
Council									
Kinondoni Municipal	100,322	45.3	11	5.6	3.7	5.1	N/A	14.7	14.6
Dar es Salaam City	203,830	31.4	10.7	5.4	3.7	8.6	N/A	29.4	10.6
Temeke Municipal	149,189	46.9	16.5	4	3.4	4	N/A	16	9.1
Kigamboni Municipal	38,326	40.6	7.4	4.1	4.9	6.3	N/A	26.5	10.2
Ubungu Municipal	128,933	35.9	8.6	6.9	3.4	8.1	N/A .1	23.8	13.2

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

Almost 100 percent (99.5%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region, are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

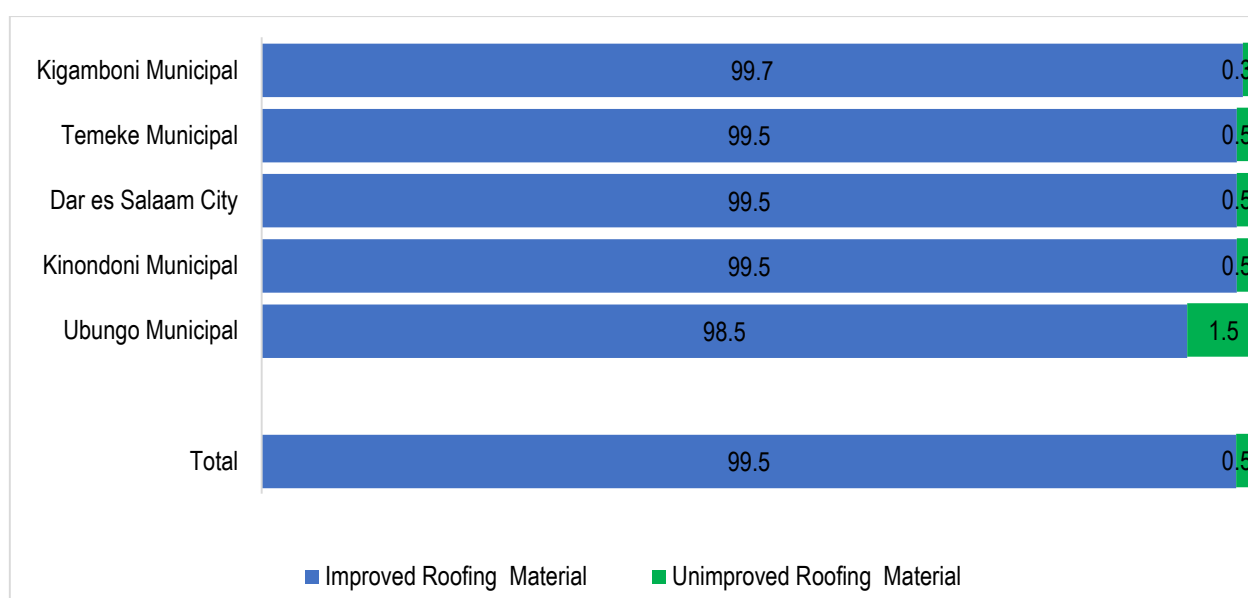


Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in Dar es Salaam Region (96.5%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 93.1 percent in Kinondoni Municipal to 99.7 percent in Kigamboni Municipal. The council with the highest percentage (1.1%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Kigamboni Municipal.

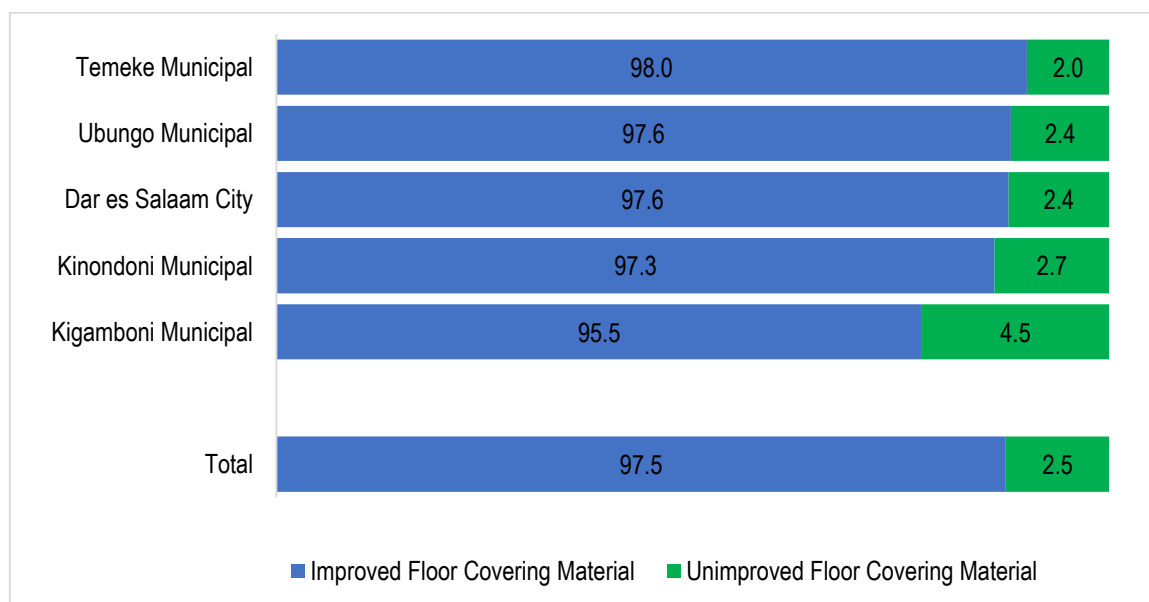
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	1,537,293	96.5	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	93.1	4.3	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	95.8	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Temeke Municipal	381,432	98.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	99.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	98.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Dar es Salaam Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 97.5 while 2.5 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials are more than 95.5 percent (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



The results further show that, 71.3 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by ceramic tiles (25.5%). Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (79.4%) in Temeke Municipal followed by Dar es Salaam City (71.9%). Councils with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials are Ubungo Municipal (65.5%) and Kigamboni Municipal (67.8%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁶
Total	1,537,293	71.3	25.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.2
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	67.0	29.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.2
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	71.9	24.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2
Temeke Municipal	381,432	79.4	18.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	67.8	27.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.2
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	65.5	31.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.2

⁶ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Dar es Salaam Region, have their house walls built with cement/rock bricks (95.6%). Percentages of houses with walls built with cement/rock ranges from 93.5 percent in Kigamboni Municipal to 96.1 percent in Temeke Municipal Council Table 12.5.

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	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
Council	1,537,293	1.5	95.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	1.3	94.8	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	1.6	95.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Temeke Municipal	381,432	1.6	96.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	0.9	93.5	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	1.6	95.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	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.

Five in ten (51.1%) households in Dar es Salaam Region have one used room for sleeping, 19.1 percent have two rooms and 18.4 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 11.4 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. With regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping, there is no difference between male and female headed households (2.0 each).

Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (56.0%) of households with one room used for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room used for sleeping is Dar es Salaam City (45.9%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

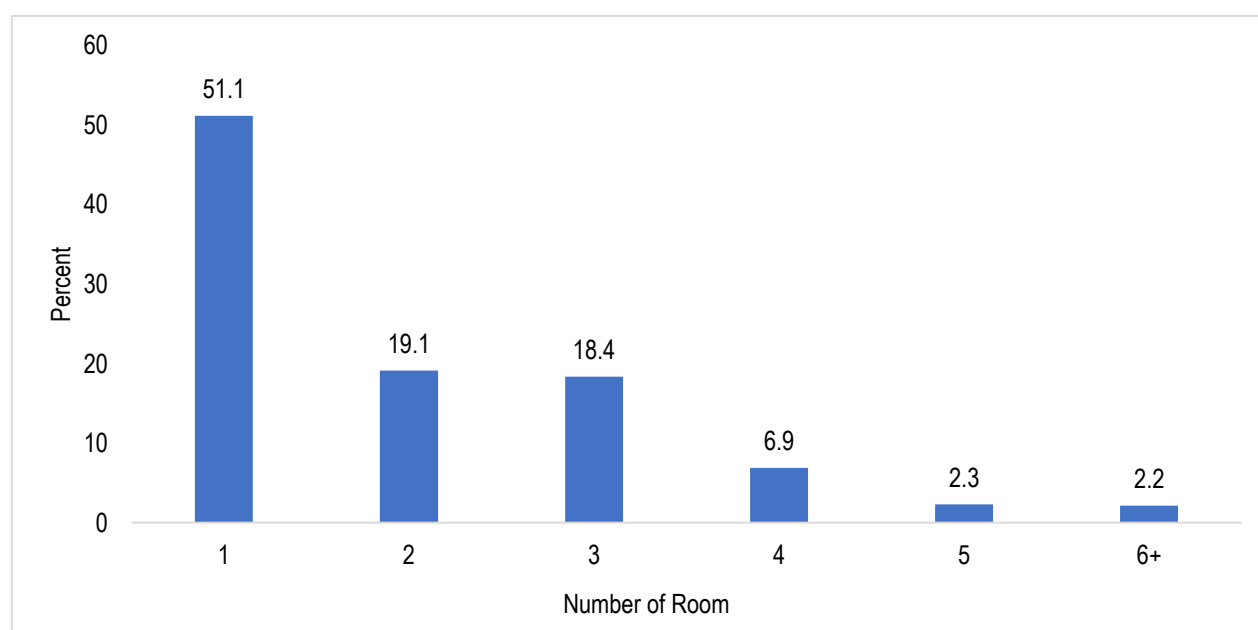


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Headship and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	1,537,293	3.5	51.1	19.1	18.4	6.9	2.3	2.2	2.0
Male Headed	1,016,319	3.5	51.4	18.9	18.4	6.9	2.3	2.1	2.0
Female Headed	520,974	3.4	50.7	19.5	18.3	7.0	2.4	2.3	2.0
Council									
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	3.3	56.0	17.8	15.2	6.5	2.2	2.3	1.9
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	3.6	45.9	20.9	21.7	7.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Temeke Municipal	381,432	3.5	53.7	18.0	16.1	6.8	2.7	2.7	2.0
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	3.5	50.2	19.6	19.0	7.0	2.3	1.9	2.0
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	3.4	51.3	19.1	19.1	6.8	1.9	1.8	2.0

12.4 Water and Sanitation

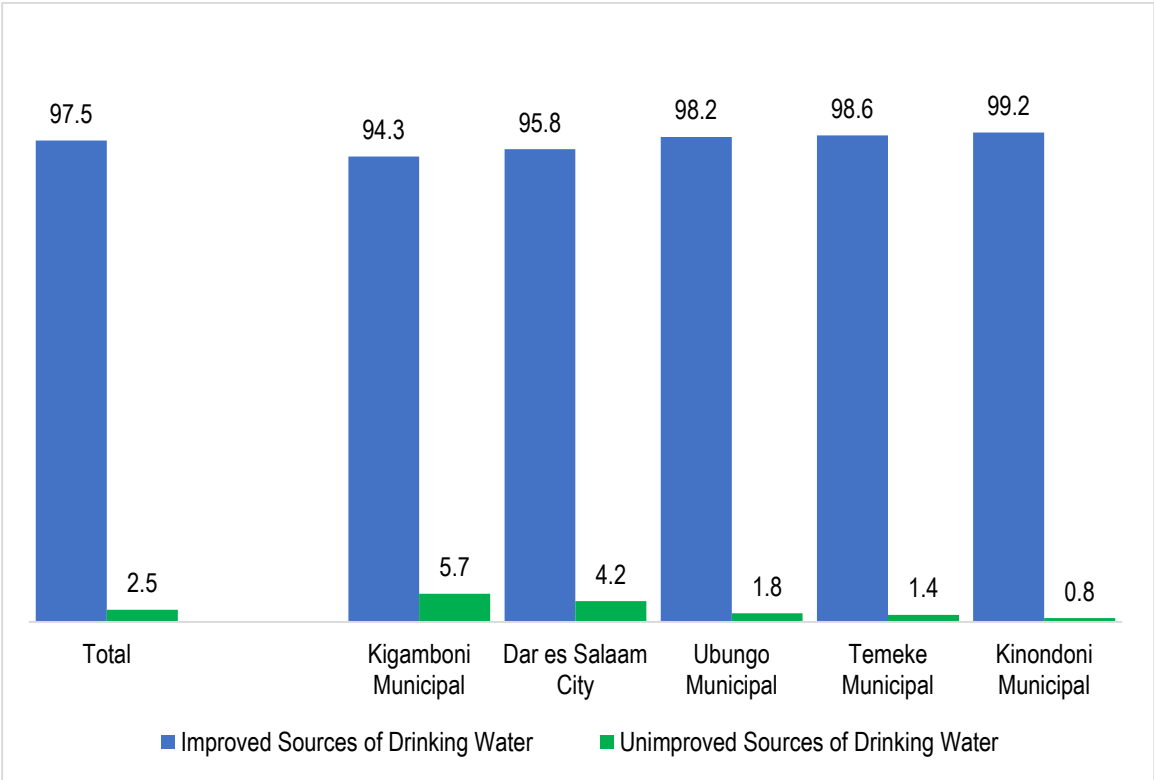
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source 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.

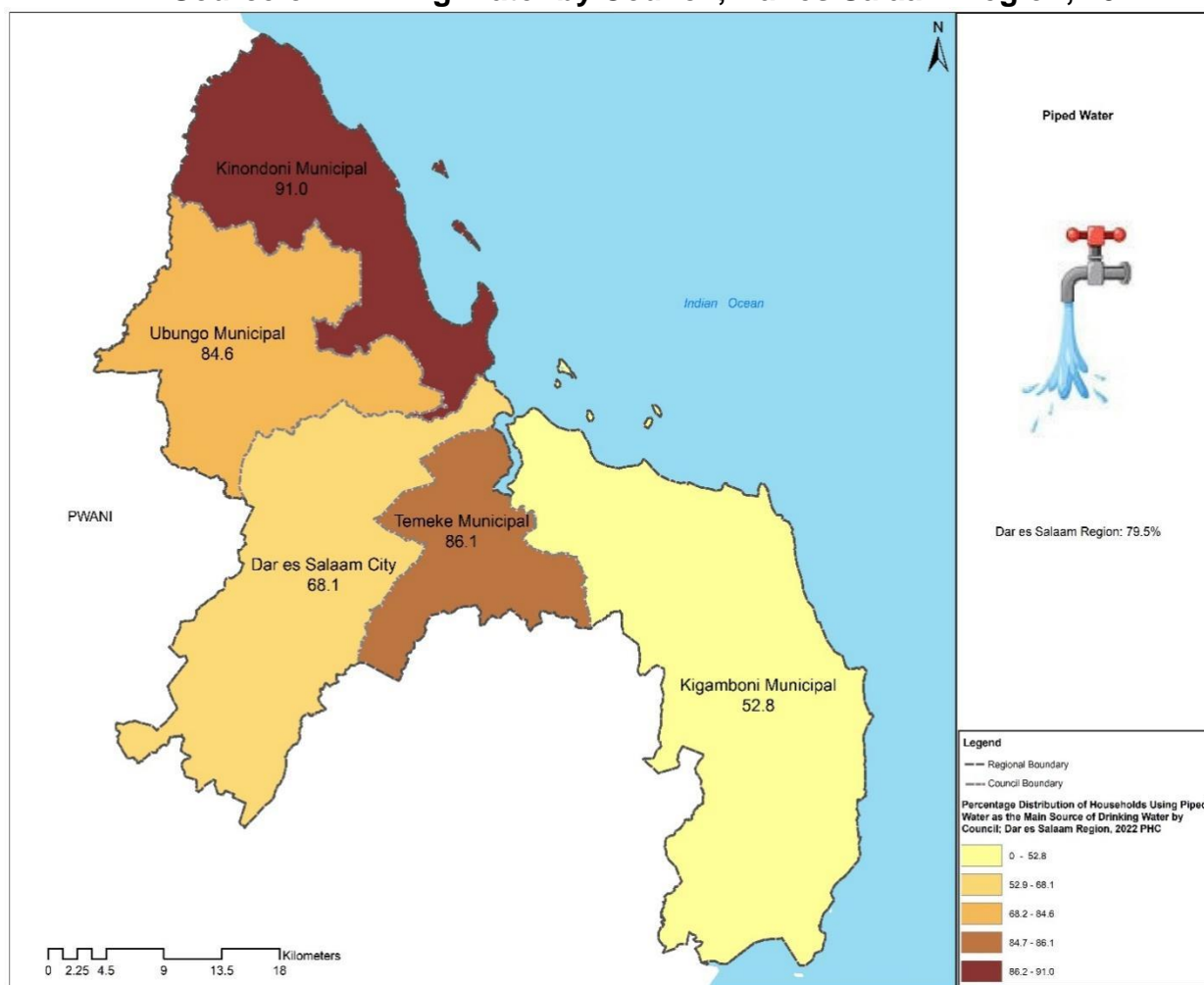
Results show that 97.5 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region use improved sources of drinking water. All councils have high percentages (more than 90%) of households using improved sources of drinking water (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



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 (79.5%) in Dar es Salaam Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC



Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 52.8 percent in Kigamboni Municipal Council to 91.0 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council (Table 12.7).

Table 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council/Household Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	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
Total	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
Male Headed Households	1,016,319	35.7	18.6	5.8	18.9	4.3	6.8	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.9	1.7	0.2
Female Headed Household	520,974	37.6	18.9	5.7	18.3	3.9	6.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.2	2.8	1.5	0.2
Council															
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	46.1	22.5	3.5	18.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.5	1.6	0.2
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	30.4	15.8	6.8	15.2	5.8	16.4	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.6	0.2
Temeke Municipal	381,432	34.2	17.9	8.0	26.1	5.6	3.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.2
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	21.2	13.8	5.3	12.5	11.4	9.8	5.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	5.6	13.8	0.4	0.3
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	42.9	21.6	3.8	16.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.9	2.7	5.3	0.3

Note: Surface water includes river, charco dam, lake, pond, stream, 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 ninety percent (96.7%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region use improved toilet facilities; this is above the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Temeke Municipal Council has the highest percentage (98.0%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Kigamboni Municipal Council has the lowest (95.7%). The most commonly (26.7%) used toilet facilities in private households are flush/ pour flush to covered pit. Less than one percent of households in all councils do not have toilet facilities (open defecation) (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

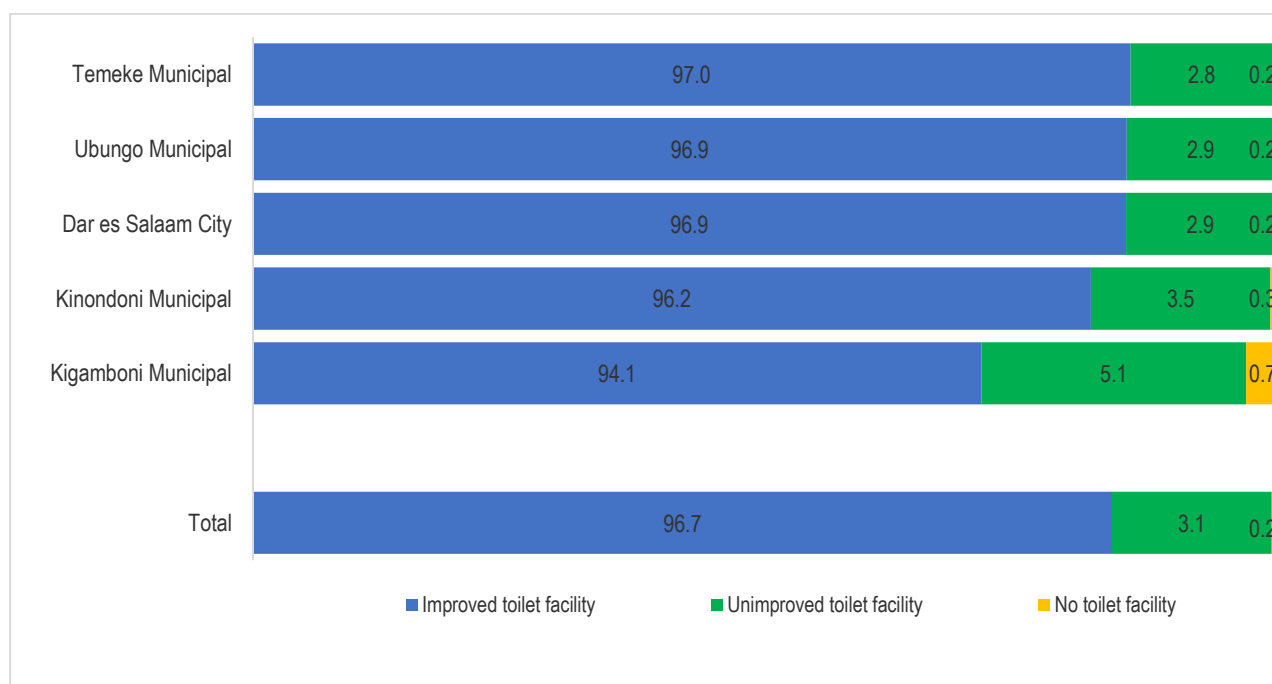


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	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
Total	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
Male Headed Households	1,016,319	17.4	18.5	26.8	3.3	10.8	7.8	12.1	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.3
Female Headed Households	520,974	18.5	18.4	26.5	3.2	10.7	7.5	11.9	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.2
Council												
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	20.7	19.7	20.7	2.5	10.4	7.4	14.8	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.3
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	17.7	19.3	26.8	3.8	10.9	8.2	10.4	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
Temeke Municipal	381,432	15.6	12.2	31.7	3.6	12.2	8.3	13.4	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.2
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	11.9	25.8	30.7	3.2	9.0	5.3	8.2	1.6	3.6	0.0	0.7
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	19.6	21.5	25.0	2.7	9.6	7.2	11.2	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.2

12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for cooking and lighting. 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 has two benefits which are (a) to reduce the heavy reliance on wood as the main source of fuel for cooking hence protecting the environment and (b) to improve the health of the population especially women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

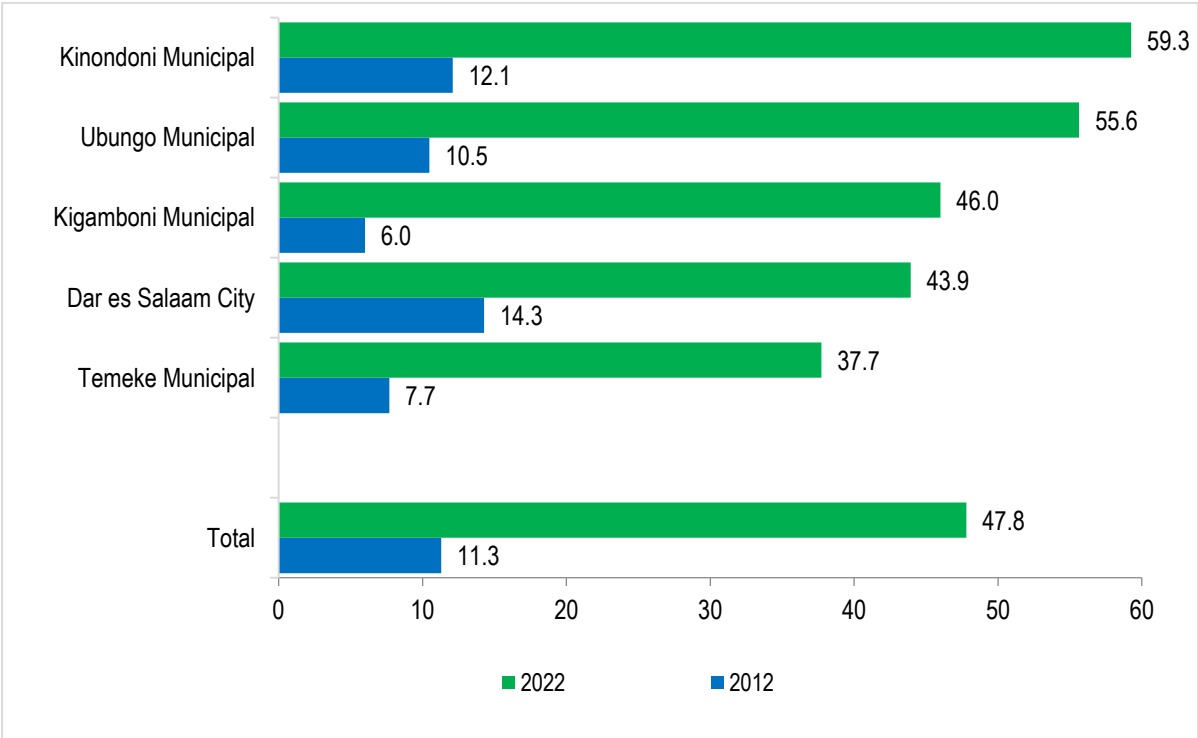
Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households use charcoal (42.9%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by gas (31.1%). Across councils, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 30.8 percent in Kinondoni Municipal to 54.4 percent in Temeke Municipal.

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Headship and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	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
Male Headed Households	1,016,319	15.4	0.7	0.1	31.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	41.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7
Female Headed Households	520,974	16.4	0.7	0.1	31.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	45.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Council															
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	16.8	0.6	0.1	41.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	30.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	16.9	0.9	0.1	25.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	47.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8
Temeke Municipal	381,432	15.4	0.7	0.1	21.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.3	54.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	6.7	0.9	0.1	38.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	38.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	16.1	0.5	0.2	38.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	35.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 11.3 percent in 2012 to 47.8 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high (47.2%) increase of households using clean energy in Kinondoni Municipal from 12.1 percent in 2012 to 59.3 percent in 2022 and Ubungo Municipal increased by 45.1% from 10.5 percent in 2012 to 55.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 86.0 and 5.1 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) and solar respectively as the main source of energy for lighting. Use of electricity from the national grid for lighting ranges from 74.4 percent in Kigamboni Municipal Council to 90.2 percent in Ubungo Municipal Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting are Kigamboni Municipal (11.1%) followed by Dar es Salaam City (6.5%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

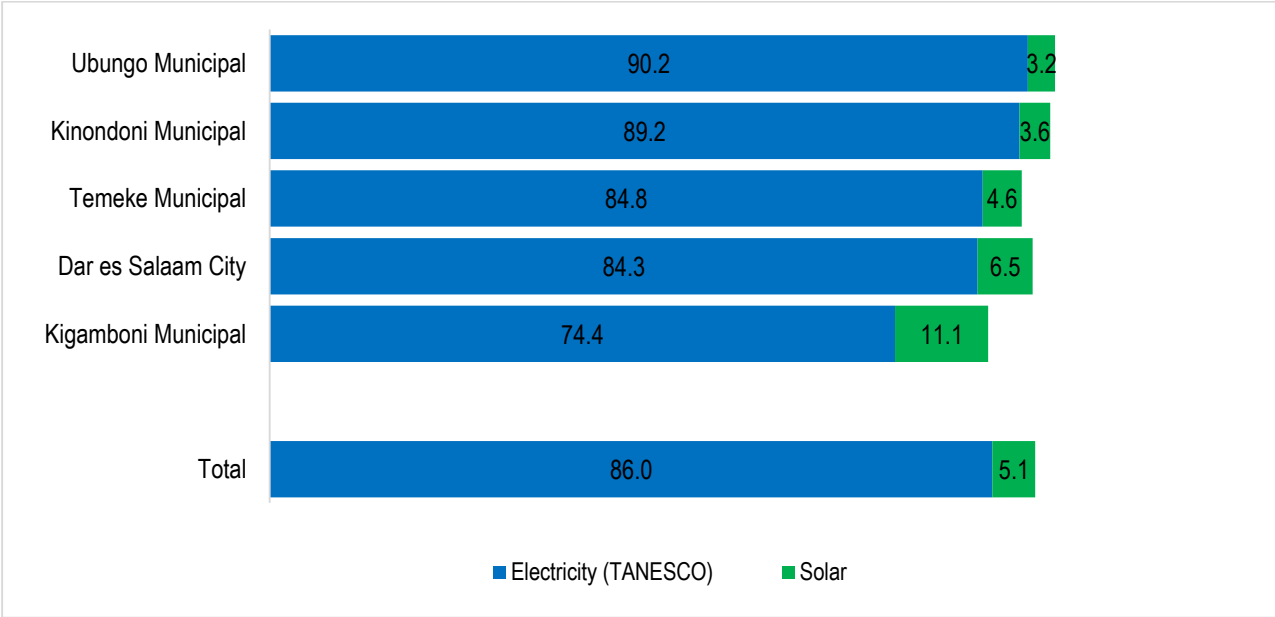


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Dar es Salaam Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 63.3 percent in 2012 to 86.0 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

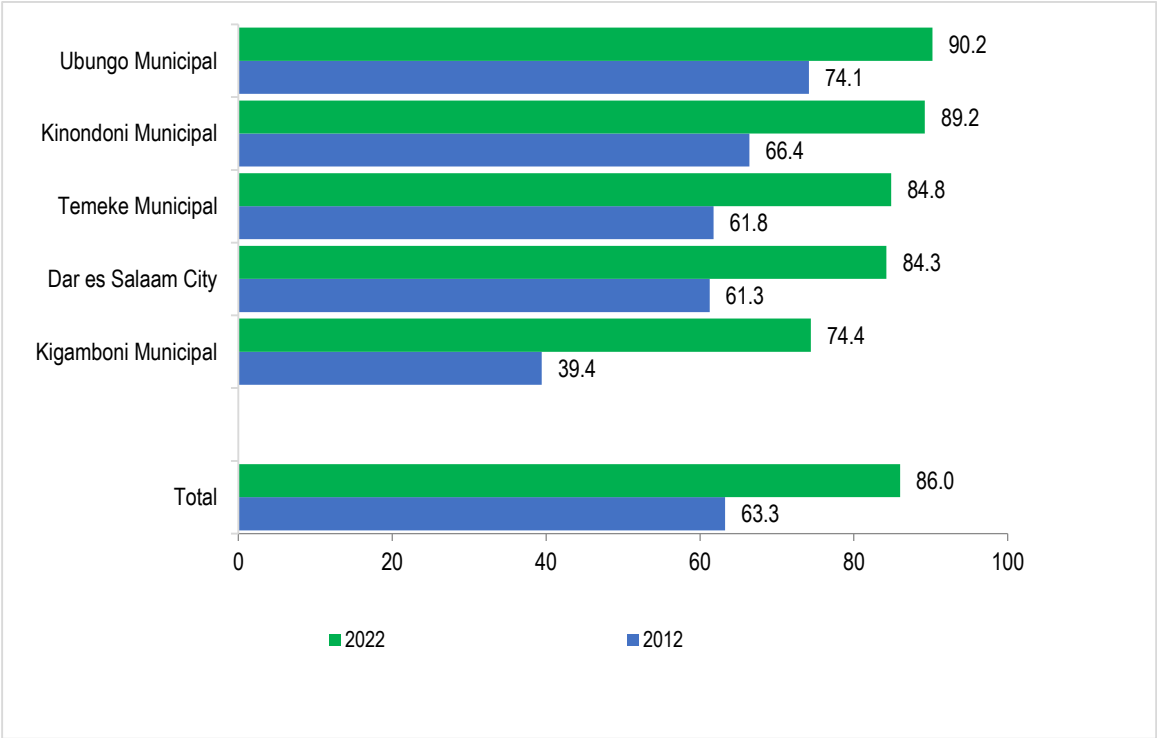


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Headship and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council/Household 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)
Total	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
Male Headed	1,016,319	85.8	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.2	5.1	0.0
Female Headed	520,974	86.4	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.2	4.9	0.0
Council														
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	89.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.2	4.1	0.0
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	84.3	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.2	4.8	0.0
Temeke Municipal	381,432	84.8	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.1	6.0	0.0
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	74.4	11.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.4	10.4	0.0
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	90.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.1

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a collection, processing and recycling or deposition of the waste materials generated by human being. 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 means used by households in disposing solid and electronics waste.

Nearly seven out of ten (65.4%) of household's use regularly collection method as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burning (14.6%) of solid waste. Temeke Municipal has a higher percentage (79.7%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Kinondoni Municipal (66.2%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/Lake/	In the Farm/	Bush/Ravine
Total	1,537,293	65.4	9.3	14.6	0.6	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5
Male Headed	1,016,319	64.7	9.2	15.0	0.6	7.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.5
Female Headed	520,974	66.9	9.5	13.8	0.6	6.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.3
Council										
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	66.2	12.0	12.2	0.7	4.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.1
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	62.3	10.0	16.8	0.5	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
Temeke Municipal	381,432	79.7	8.7	4.7	0.6	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.7
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	54.5	5.2	24.7	0.5	12.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.3
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	55.1	7.8	22.7	0.8	9.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.8

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils and Contractors are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (38.8% and 25.8% respectively) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

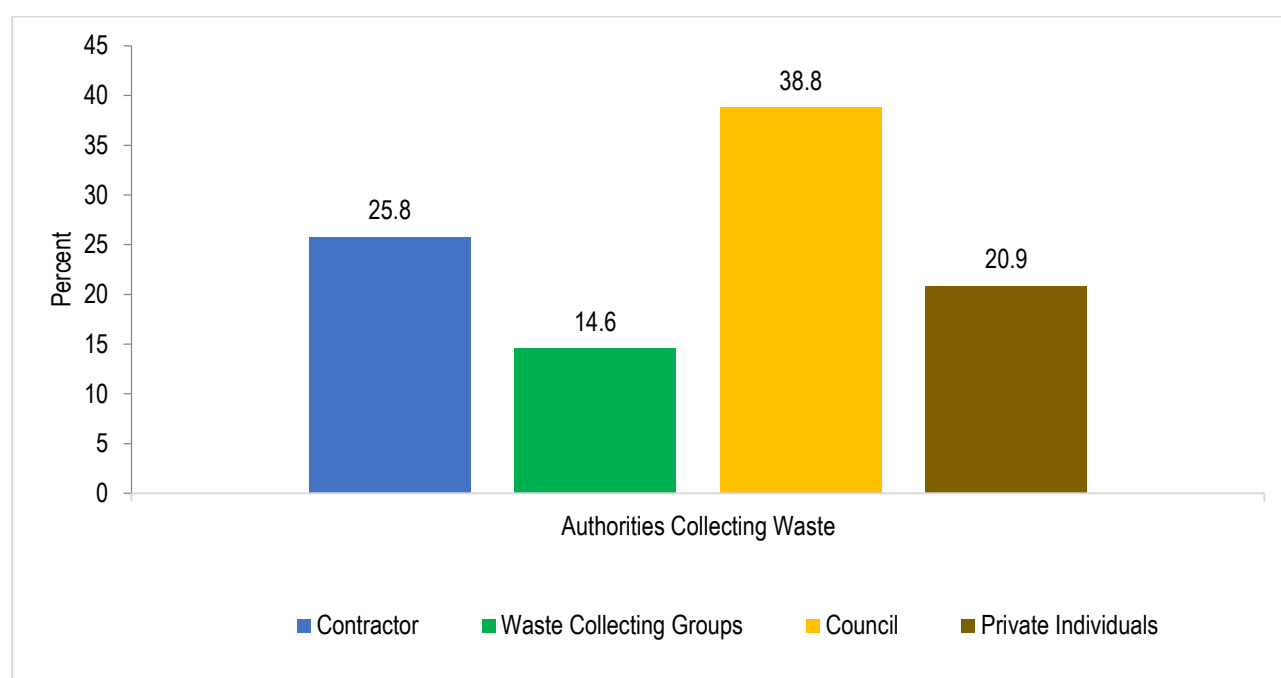


Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	1,149,082	25.8	14.6	38.8	20.9
Male Headed	751,356	25.7	14.7	38.3	21.3
Female Headed	397,726	25.9	14.4	39.7	20.1
Council					
Kinondoni Municipal	230,684	26.5	8.9	52.3	12.3
Dar es Salaam City	328,943	28.5	17.5	32.9	21.2
Temeke Municipal	337,331	27.1	16.9	32.8	23.1
Kigamboni Municipal	53,734	4.0	23.9	9.8	62.3
Ubungu Municipal	198,390	24.2	9.9	50.7	15.1

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 their electronic waste can pose a risk to public health.

The results show that 77.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (82.7%) in Temeke Municipal Council and lowest in Ubungo Municipal Council (69.3%). All councils have more than 60 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse (Table 12.13).

Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Sex of Household Head and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	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)
Total	1,537,293	77.3	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.6	5.2	4.9	2.3
Male Headed	1,016,319	76.9	3.7	1.6	1.1	0.3	3.7	5.3	5.1	2.4
Female Headed	520,974	77.9	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	3.4	4.9	4.6	2.3
Council										
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	79.1	4.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	3.4	3.8	4.9	2.1
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	77.0	3.5	2.1	1.0	0.3	3.7	5.9	4.2	2.3
Temeke Municipal	381,432	82.7	3.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	1.5	2.5	5.2	2.3
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	78.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	4.8	6.0	4.4	3.3
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	69.3	4.9	1.3	1.6	0.3	6.0	8.6	5.8	2.4

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any personal property 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 information collected about assets in this section are in three groups: transport, housing and agricultural equipment. Questions on ownership of specific assets aim at obtaining non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or Vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Dar es Salaam Region, motor vehicle is the main transportation asset owned by households (8.1%) followed by bicycle (7.1%) and motorcycle/Vespa (5.3%). The percentage of households owning motor vehicle is higher in male-headed households (8.8%) compared with female-headed households (6.7%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning motor vehicle ranges from 4.6 percent in Temeke Municipal Council to 12.0 percent in Kinondoni Municipal Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	1,537,293	7.1	8.1	5.3	0.2	0.9	0.2
Male Headed	1,016,319	8.1	8.8	6.7	0.2	1.0	0.2
Female Headed	520,974	5.0	6.7	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.2
Council							
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	8.3	12.0	5.5	0.2	1.1	0.2
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	7.4	7.5	5.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
Temeke Municipal	381,432	5.8	4.6	4.3	0.2	0.7	0.2
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	11.9	8.3	7.6	0.3	0.8	0.2
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	5.6	9.4	5.6	0.2	1.1	0.2

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. The 2022 PHC results show that, 44.6 percent of households own electric iron. The percentage of male headed households owning electric iron is slightly

lower (44.2%) than for female headed households (45.6%). Other assets owned by households are electric or gas cooker (40.9%), house (37.2%), refrigerator or freezer (30.4%) and charcoal iron (6.7%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Sex of Household Head and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Type of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	1,537,293	37.2	44.6	6.7	40.9	30.4
Male Headed	1,016,319	37.2	44.2	6.9	40.8	29.8
Female Headed	520,974	37.2	45.6	6.3	41.2	31.5
Council						
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	33.0	50.2	4.9	49.3	36.6
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	40.5	42.1	7.3	37.1	29.0
Temeke Municipal	381,432	34.3	38.2	7.7	32.0	22.4
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	41.0	39.0	6.2	42.4	27.4
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	38.8	52.5	6.5	48.9	37.0

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Dar es Salaam Region, 37.7 percent of households own land or farm and 16.3 percent own a hand hoe. Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 33.3 percent in Temeke Municipal to 46.5 percent in Kigamboni Municipal. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 10.0 percent in Temeke Municipal to 24.6 percent in Kigamboni Municipal (Table 12.16).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Headship and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	1,537,293	0.2	0.2	16.3	1.5	0.2	37.7	0.1
Male Headed	1,016,319	0.2	0.2	17.2	1.6	0.2	39.3	0.2
Female Headed	520,974	0.1	0.1	14.6	1.1	0.2	34.5	0.1
Council								

Household Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	0.2	0.2	15.9	2.2	0.2	38.4	0.2
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	0.2	0.2	17.5	1.3	0.2	37.0	0.1
Temeke Municipal	381,432	0.2	0.1	10.0	1.0	0.2	33.3	0.1
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	0.2	0.2	24.6	1.7	0.3	46.5	0.2
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	0.2	0.2	20.3	1.5	0.2	40.8	0.2

Chapter 13

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

- Ninety-four percent (94.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- More than forty-five percent (45.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- More than one percent (1.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- Approximately forty-eight percent (47.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Over ninety-six percent of households (96.5%) in Dar es Salaam Region have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone.
- Nearly three percent (2.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and seven percent (7.3%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (92.2%) use ICT equipment communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals who attained university and other related education level (88.2%).

13.1 Introduction

Information, Communication and 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 the society through the growing amount of information and related 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 individuals and households access and use of the information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Dar es Salaam Region. 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 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.

The 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. The access, usage and ownership of ICT equipment are key in linking communities, facilitating businesses and empowering communities socially and economically.

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 52.2 percent of households in Dar es Salaam Region have a radio⁷. The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio (59.5%) is Kinondoni Municipal, followed by Ubungo Municipal (53.8%) and Temeke Municipal (53.2%). Kigamboni Municipal has the lowest percentage of households with radio (45.8%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 51.8 percent of the households in Dar es Salaam Region owns televisions. Across councils, Kinondoni Municipal has the highest proportion of households owning television (59.0%), followed by Ubungo Municipal (53.5%) and Temeke Municipal (49.8%). On the other hand, Kigamboni Municipal has the lowest proportion (42.1%) of households owning television (Table 13.1).

⁷ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

13.4 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 almost one percent (1.7%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region have landline telephones. Across the councils, Kinondoni Municipal has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (2.7%), followed by Dar es Salaam City and Ubungu Municipal which have same percentage of household with landline telephone (1.6% each). Temeke Municipal Council has the lowest percentage of households with landline telephones (1.1%) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that two percent (2.0%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region have Internet⁸ facilities. In Dar es Salaam Region, Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (4.0%), followed by Dar es Salaam City with (2.0%), while Temeke Municipal has the smallest percentages of households with internet facilities (0.7%) (Table 13.1).

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: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
		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			
Total	1,537,293	52.2	27.5	24.7	51.8	30.7	21.1	1.7	2.0	
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	59.5	28.3	31.2	59.0	30.8	28.2	2.7	4.0	
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	46.7	26.3	20.4	49.7	31.0	18.6	1.6	2.0	
Temeke Municipal	381,432	53.2	29.0	24.2	49.8	30.7	19.1	1.1	0.7	
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	45.8	23.6	22.2	42.1	25.8	16.3	1.3	1.7	
Ubungu Municipal	315,355	53.8	27.9	25.9	53.5	31.7	21.8	1.6	1.8	

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 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.

The results reveal that 94.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region own mobile phones. The results show that, Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest (94.9%) percentage of persons own mobile phones followed by Ubungo Municipal with (94.7%), on the other hand Temeke Municipal has smallest percentages (93.3%) of persons own mobile phones. Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (95.0%) than females (93.1%) (Figure 13.1 and Table 13.2).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

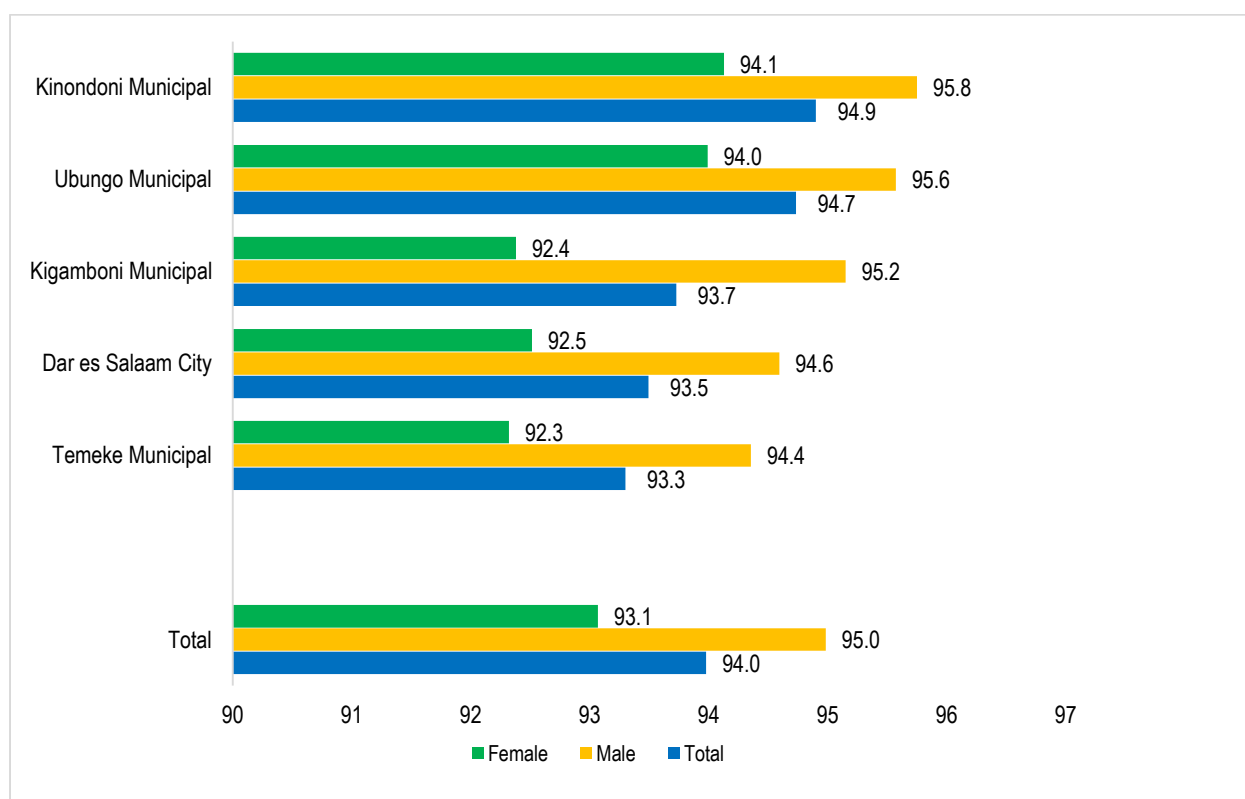
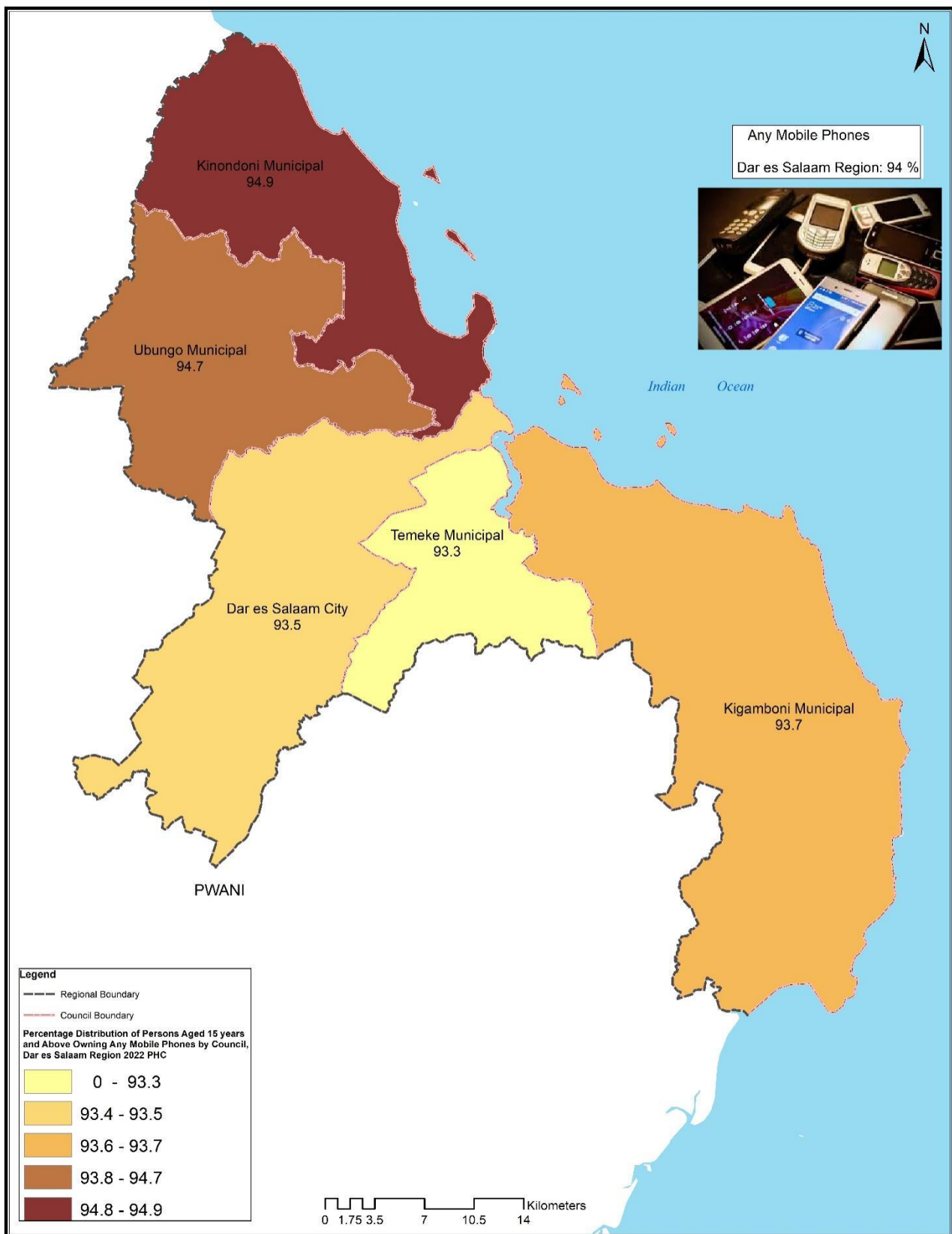


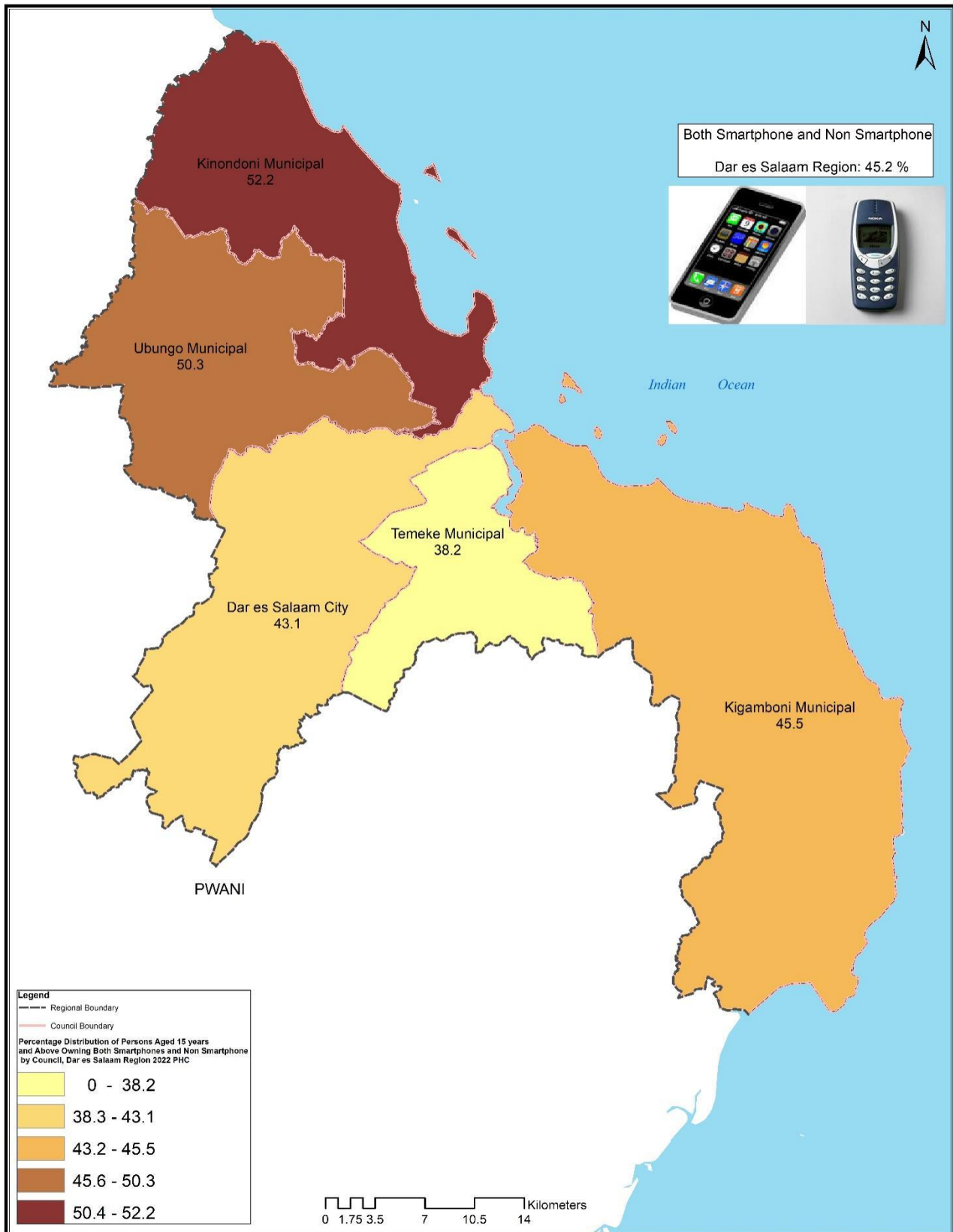
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	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
Kinondoni Municipal	686,283	327,159	359,124	94.9	95.8	94.1	52.2	54.4	50.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	41.4	40.3	42.4
Dar es Salaam City	1,087,406	511,568	575,838	93.5	94.6	92.5	43.1	21.7	21.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	49.1	47.4	50.6
Temeke Municipal	903,250	434,360	468,890	93.3	94.4	92.3	38.2	19.7	18.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	54.0	52.6	55.4
Kigamboni Municipal	208,984	101,601	107,383	93.7	95.2	92.4	45.5	23.7	21.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	47.1	45.4	48.6
Ubungo Municipal	743,879	348,820	395,059	94.7	95.6	94.0	50.3	24.9	25.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	43.4	41.6	44.9

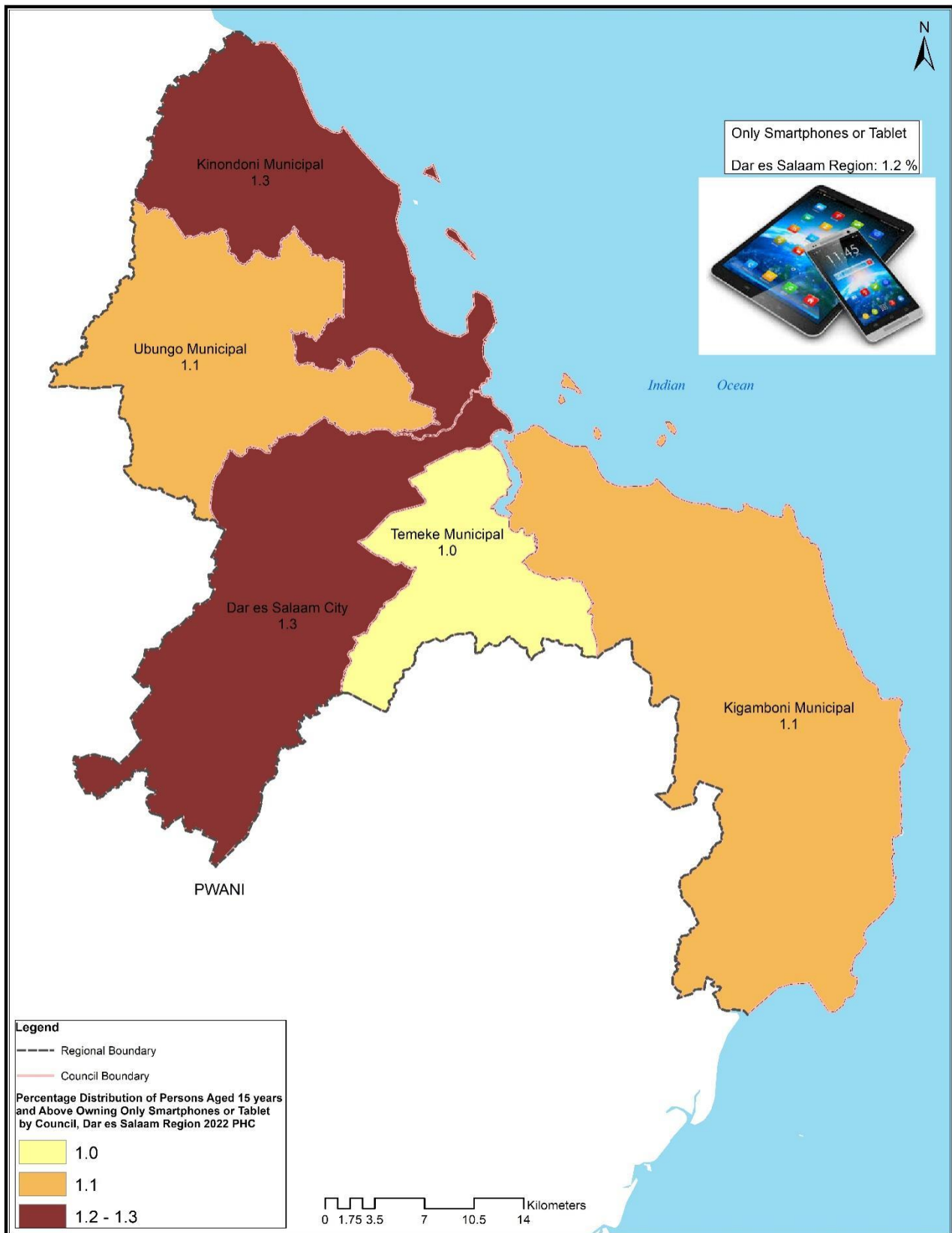
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC.



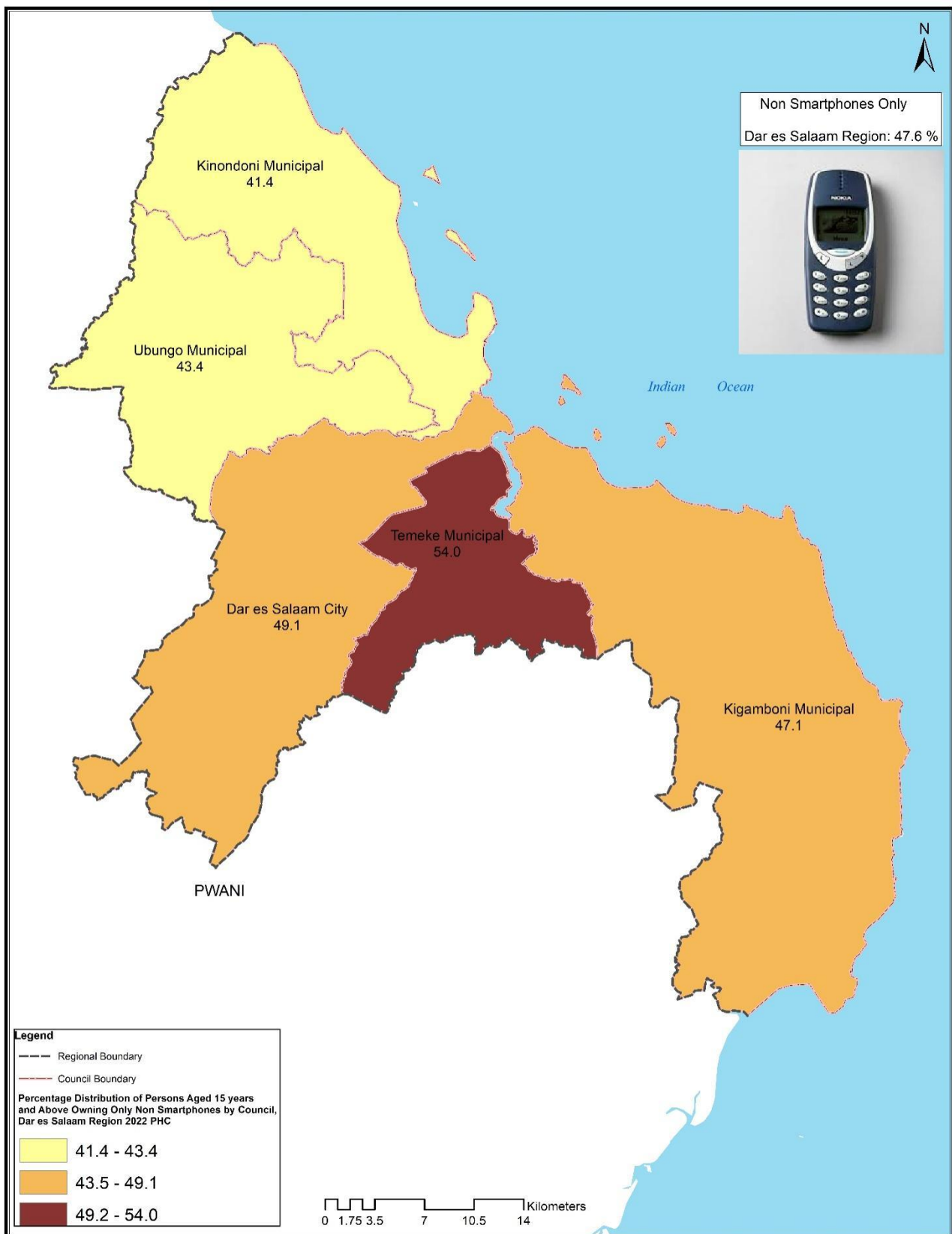
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Dar es Salaam Region 2022 PHC.



Map 13.3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC.



Map 13.4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC.



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phone by phone type indicates that in Dar es Salaam Region, 96.5 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. In addition, the proportion of households owning a non-smart mobile phone is higher (78.8%) than that of households owning smart mobile phones (59.8%).

Across all councils in Dar es Salaam Region, the proportion of households with smartphones is more than 50 percent. The results also indicate that Ubungo Municipal have the highest percentage (65.8%) of households that own smart mobile phones, while Temeke District have the lowest percentage of households own smart mobile phones (53.2%) (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	1,537,293	96.5	59.8	78.8
Kinondoni Municipal	295,203	96.7	65.3	75.7
Dar es Salaam City	455,221	96.1	57.6	78.6
Temeke Municipal	381,432	96.6	53.2	82.5
Kigamboni Municipal	90,082	96.1	59.6	78.2
Ubungo Municipal	315,355	97.0	65.8	77.8

13.6.3 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 in Dar es Salaam Region; it is owned by 70.3 percent of all individuals (70.6% of males and 70.0% females) (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphones is highest (58.1%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone is in the age group 45-49 years with 97.7 percent. The results also show that ownership of normal phones increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum point in the age group 45-49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age group 80 years and above. Ownership of smart phones increases from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum position in the age group 25-29 and then steadily declines to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

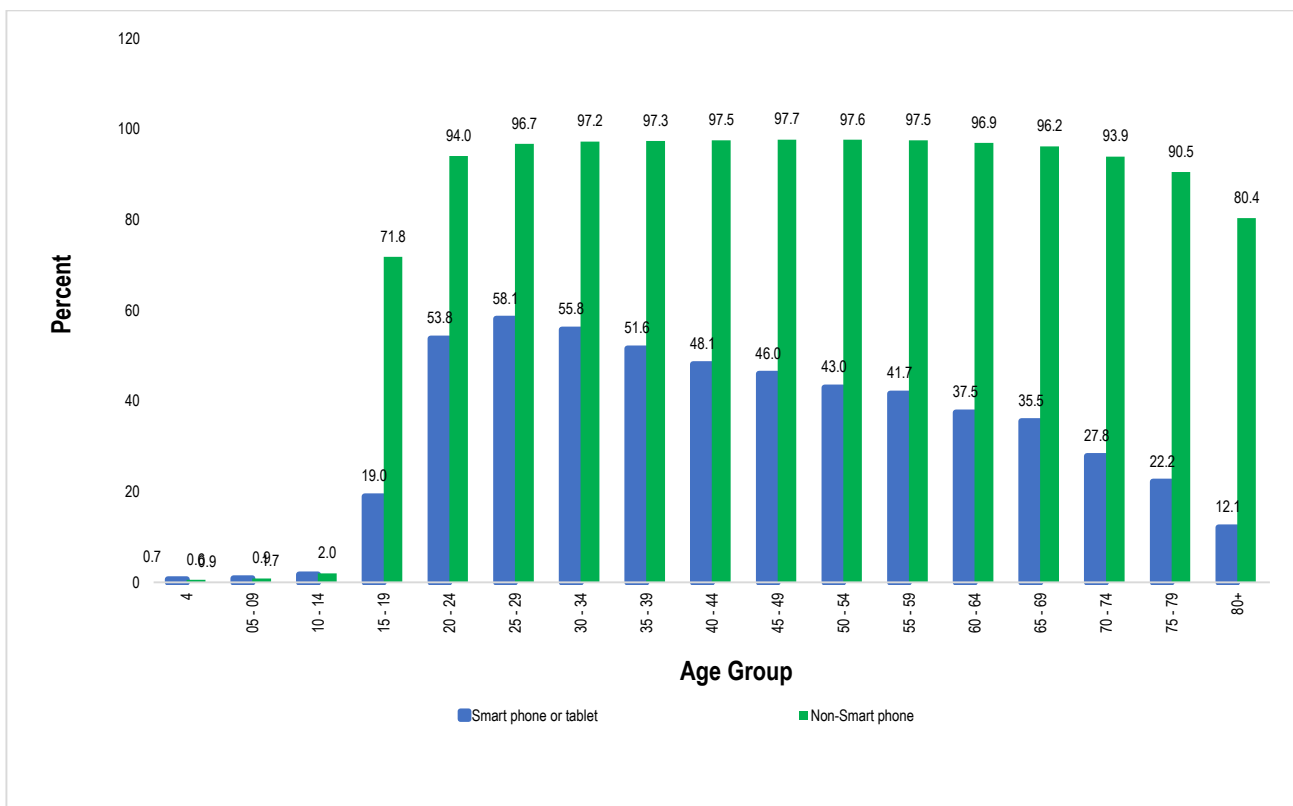


Table 13.4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone			Smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70.3	70.6	70.0	35.3	36.9	33.8
4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
5 - 9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
10 - 14	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6
15 - 19	71.8	71.2	72.3	19.0	21.5	17.0
20 - 24	94.0	94.9	93.3	53.8	55.6	52.3
25 - 29	96.7	97.8	95.7	58.1	60.1	56.4
30 - 34	97.2	98.3	96.3	55.8	58.0	53.7
35 - 39	97.3	98.3	96.4	51.6	53.9	49.4
40 - 44	97.5	98.3	96.8	48.1	50.3	45.9
45 - 49	97.7	98.3	97.0	46.0	47.8	44.0
50 - 54	97.6	98.5	96.7	43.0	45.4	40.3
55 - 59	97.5	98.6	96.4	41.7	44.9	38.1
60 - 64	96.9	98.6	95.2	37.5	40.6	34.3
65 - 69	96.2	98.5	93.7	35.5	39.6	31.3
70 - 74	93.9	97.8	90.0	27.8	32.3	23.3
75 - 79	90.5	96.2	85.3	22.2	27.0	17.7
80 +	80.4	90.9	74.4	12.1	16.7	9.5

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.4%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained pre-primary with 88.5 percent. The analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Sex and Education Level Attained; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	88.5	89.9	87.3	1,448	651	797
Primary School (1 - 8)	94.4	95.9	93.2	1,473,682	689,708	783,974
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	89.3	90.1	88.5	1,101,631	531,994	569,637
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	89.9	92.0	87.4	97,625	55,305	42,320
University and Other Related	98.0	98.4	97.6	495,717	262,904	232,813
Training After Primary	98.1	98.6	97.4	9,589	5,690	3,899
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.6	98.1	43,584	20,436	23,148

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Dar es Salaam Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related education level with 88.2 percent and least owned by those who attained pre-primary education (29.4%). The percentage of ownership of smartphone is higher for males who attained university and other related (87.9%), followed by those who attained training after secondary level (78.6%) this pattern is also similar to females. Ownership of Smartphones in Dar es Salaam Region is higher for females who attained University and other related, training after primary and training after secondary education while is higher for males in remaining education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Sex and Education Level Attained; Dar es Salaam Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	29.4	31.9	27.5	1,637	724	913
Primary School (1 - 8)	32.4	34.2	31.0	1,560,375	719,439	840,936
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	47.2	48.3	46.3	1,234,252	590,638	643,614
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	62.3	64.9	59.1	108,537	60,112	48,425
University and Other Related	88.2	87.9	88.5	505,748	267,167	238,581
Training After Primary	57.7	57.0	58.7	9,773	5,769	4,004
Training After Secondary Education	80.4	78.6	81.9	44,312	20,725	23,587

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 94.0 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region are using non-smartphones and 47.4 percent are using smartphones. Generally, males who are using mobile phones have slightly higher proportion than females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils in Dar es Salaam Region, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is higher in Kinondoni Municipal (54.6% for smart phone and 94.8 for non-smart phone), followed by Ubungo Municipal (52.4 for smart phone and 94.6% for non-smart phone). On the other hand, Temeke Municipal has the lowest proportion of individuals using smartphones (40.1%) and for non-smart phones Dar es Salaam City has the lowest proportion (93.4%) (Table 13.7).

Table 13. 7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Sex and Council, Dar es Salaam Region; 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	47.4	49.8	45.2	94.0	94.9	93.1
Kinondoni Municipal	686,283	327,159	359,124	54.6	56.4	53.0	94.8	95.6	94.0
Dar es Salaam City	1,087,406	511,568	575,838	45.4	48.1	43.0	93.4	94.5	92.5
Temeke Municipal	903,250	434,360	468,890	40.1	42.5	37.8	93.5	94.5	92.6
Kigamboni Municipal	208,984	101,601	107,383	47.7	50.7	45.0	94.0	95.3	92.8
Ubungu Municipal	743,879	348,820	395,059	52.4	54.9	50.2	94.6	95.4	94.0

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

Majority of persons (72.5%) aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphone in three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (72.6%) using non smartphones is almost similar to that of females (72.4%). Additionally, the percentage of persons who used smart phones in three months before Census is 37.4 percent where the usage is higher for males (39.0%) than females (36.0%) (Table 13.8).

Non-Smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age group 50-54 years (98.2%) while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age group 25-29 years (58.1%) (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

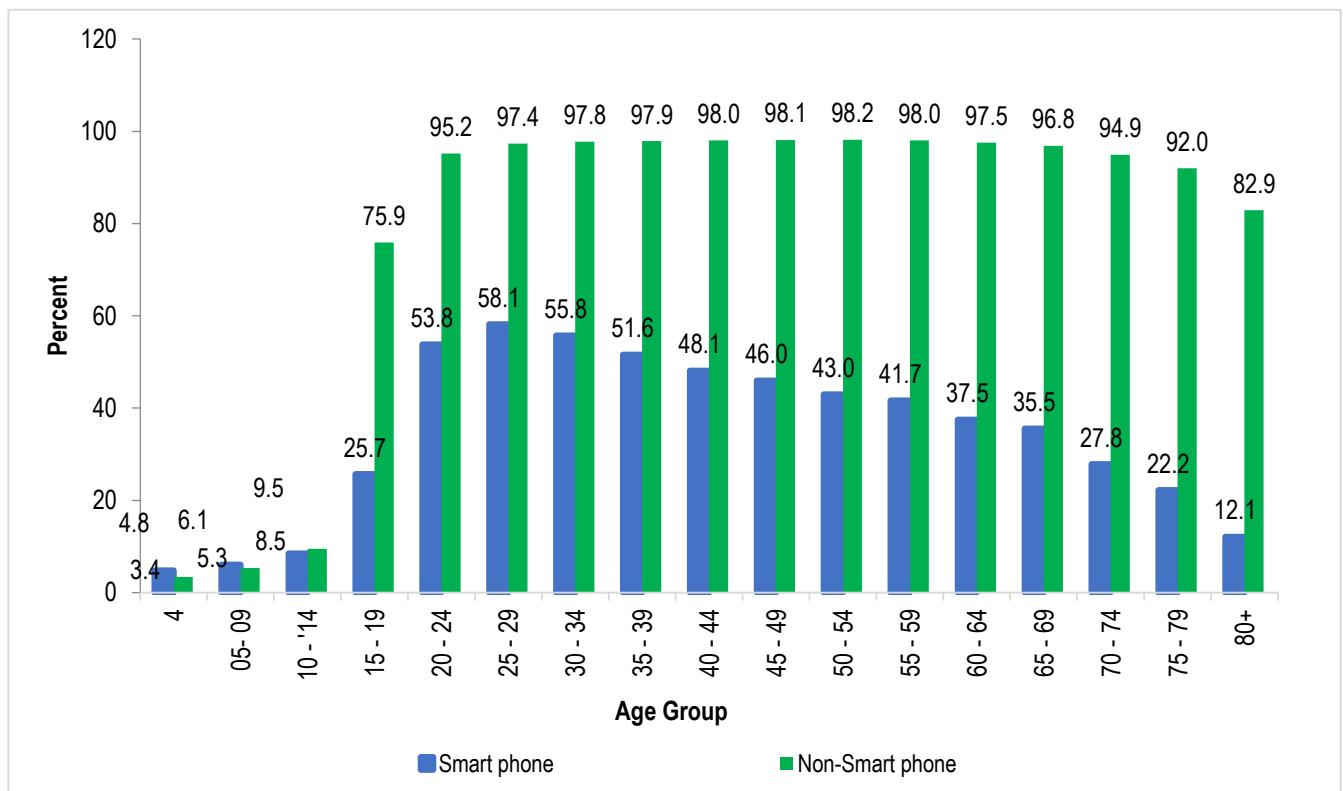


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Users			Percentage of Smartphone Users		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	72.5	72.6	72.4	37.4	39.0	36.0
4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
5-9	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.1	6.0
10-14	9.5	9.4	9.5	8.5	8.6	8.4
15-19	75.9	75.3	76.4	25.7	28.0	23.9
20-24	95.2	95.8	94.7	53.8	55.6	52.3
25-29	97.4	98.2	96.6	58.1	60.1	56.4
30-34	97.8	98.6	97.0	55.8	58.0	53.7
35-39	97.9	98.6	97.2	51.6	53.9	49.4
40-44	98.0	98.6	97.5	48.1	50.3	45.9
45-49	98.1	98.6	97.6	46.0	47.8	44.0
50-54	98.2	98.8	97.5	43.0	45.4	40.3
55-59	98.0	98.8	97.2	41.7	44.9	38.1
60-64	97.5	98.9	96.1	37.5	40.6	34.3
65-69	96.8	98.7	94.8	35.5	39.6	31.3
70-74	94.9	98.1	91.7	27.8	32.3	23.3
75-79	92.0	96.7	87.6	22.2	27.0	17.7
80+	82.9	92.1	77.6	12.1	16.7	9.5

13.6.7 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 majority of persons aged 15 and above years mostly use ICT equipment for communication (92.2%) in Dar es Salaam Region, it is followed by sending and receiving money (77.2%), while online businesses is the least (11.1 %) (Table 13.9).

The results show that the use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils in Dar es Salaam Region. The most common uses of ICT equipment across councils are communication, sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least uses ICT equipment across all Councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of Persons 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
Total	92.2	93.0	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	76.0	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294
Kinondoni Municipal	93.8	94.4	93.2	66.5	68.3	64.8	13.9	15.2	12.7	29.6	31.2	28.0	29.3	31.1	27.7	80.6	81.8	79.6	686,283	327,159	359,124
Dar es Salaam City	91.3	92.3	90.5	60.1	62.3	58.2	10.5	12.0	9.1	21.5	23.4	19.9	22.3	24.1	20.7	75.2	76.7	73.9	1,087,406	511,568	575,838
Temeke Municipal	91.2	92.1	90.4	57.0	59.1	55.0	8.8	10.2	7.5	17.9	19.4	16.5	19.9	21.6	18.3	75.7	77.1	74.5	903,250	434,360	468,890
Kigamboni Municipal	92.8	93.9	91.8	55.9	58.5	53.5	9.6	10.8	8.5	23.0	25.2	20.9	24.7	26.8	22.6	75.9	78.1	73.9	208,984	101,601	107,383
Ubungu Municipal	93.0	93.7	92.4	64.7	66.7	62.9	12.6	13.9	11.4	27.0	29.0	25.2	25.3	27.3	23.6	79.2	80.5	78.1	743,879	348,820	395,059

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Dar es Salaam Region non-smartphones is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.4%) and least used by those who attained pre-primary level (88.5%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphones is higher for both males and females who attained training after secondary education, followed by those who attained training after primary education (Table 13.10).

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Type, Sex and Education Level; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	88.5	89.9	87.3	1,448	651	797
Primary School (1 - 8)	94.4	95.9	93.2	1,473,682	689,708	783,974
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	89.3	90.1	88.5	1,101,631	531,994	569,637
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	89.9	92.0	87.4	97,625	55,305	42,320
University and Other Related	98.0	98.4	97.6	495,717	262,904	232,813
Training After Primary	98.1	98.6	97.4	9,589	5,690	3,899
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.6	98.1	43,584	20,436	23,148

In Dar es Salaam Region, the smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (88.2%) compared to other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (30.2%). The percentage of usage of smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those who attained university and other related, training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Sex and Education Level; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	30.2	32.5	28.4	494	235	259
Primary School (1 - 8)	32.8	34.4	31.5	512,518	247,825	264,693
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	49.3	50.3	48.5	608,904	297,029	311,875
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	64.8	66.6	62.6	70,301	40,010	30,291
University and Other Related	88.2	87.9	88.5	446,069	234,895	211,174
Training After Primary	57.7	57.0	58.7	5,641	3,290	2,351
Training After Secondary Education	80.4	78.6	81.9	35,613	16,295	19,318

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that, in Dar es Salaam Region, the percentage of individuals who use no-smartphones ranges from 96.8 percent among workers not classified by status to 98.7 percent among self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Sex and Labour Force; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	98.0	98.5	97.0	7,811	5,385	2,426
Self-employed without employees	97.3	98.3	95.8	9,661	5,938	3,723
Self-employed with employees	98.7	99.3	97.7	5,332	3,453	1,879
Casual labourers	97.0	97.9	94.5	6,539	4,740	1,799
Workers not classified by status	96.8	97.9	96.1	3,539	1,399	2,140

The results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above using smartphones in Dar es Salaam Region ranges from 45.7 percent among casual labour to 60.7 percent among self-employee with employees. With regard to use of smart phones across employment status categories by sex, the results show that usage of smart phones is higher among males than females across all categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Labour Force Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percentage of Smartphone Users			Number of Person		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	56.0	55.6	57.0	4,465	3,040	1,425
Self-employed without employees	46.6	48.3	43.9	4,625	2,920	1,705
Self-employed with employees	60.7	62.2	58.2	3,280	2,161	1,119
Casual labourers	45.7	46.9	42.8	3,084	2,269	815
Workers not classified by status	51.8	53.9	50.4	1,894	770	1,124

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Dar es Salaam Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among professionals, and legislators, administrators and managers (98.6% and 98.5% respectively). The analysis by sex shows the use of mobile phone among males is slightly higher than that of females across all occupation categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphones by Sex and Occupation; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	98.5	99.0	97.8	32,256	19,155	13,101
Professionals	98.6	99.1	98.1	112,199	60,980	51,219
Technicians and associate professionals.	97.7	97.9	96.8	202,249	153,610	48,639
Clerks	97.4	98.1	96.8	27,263	12,687	14,576
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.9	97.2	96.7	277,149	130,995	146,154
Agricultural and fishery workers	92.6	93.0	92.2	311,137	132,773	178,364
Craft and related workers	95.9	97.1	94.6	382,665	212,731	169,934
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	98.1	98.4	95.8	56,145	49,982	6,163
Elementary occupations	94.8	96.1	93.6	827,018	414,032	412,986

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Dar es Salaam Region, smartphones are mostly used among professionals, and legislators, administrators and managers' (87.2% and 84.9% respectively) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (41.2%). The analysis by sex shows that, male usage of smart phones is higher than females in all occupation categories except for technicians and associate professionals and clerks where in legislators' administrators and managers where males and females have the equal percentage of smartphones usage (Table13.15).

Table 13.15: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Sex and Occupation Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	84.9	84.9	84.9	27,782	16,415	11367
Professionals	87.2	88.3	85.9	99,142	54,334	44,808
Technicians and associate professionals	62.8	60.1	71.1	130,060	94,332	35,728
Clerks	78.7	77.8	79.5	22,035	10,064	11,971
Service workers and shop sales workers	57.4	58.7	56.3	164,239	79,064	85,175
Agricultural and fishery workers	41.2	42.2	40.6	138,655	60,181	78,474
Craft and related workers	45.1	46.3	43.6	179,695	101,406	78,289
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	55.1	55.4	52.7	31,542	28,155	3387
Elementary occupations	44.5	46.5	42.5	388,285	200,641	187,644

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents the information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex and Council. The results show that seven percent (7.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region own laptops and almost three percent (2.5%) own desktop computers. Kinondoni Municipal has the highest percentage of persons owning computers (11.4% for laptop and 3.7% for desktop). The council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers and laptop is Temeke Municipal with 1.7 percent and 4.2 percent respectively.

Table 13.16: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2.5	3.3	1.8	7.3	9.3	5.4
Kinondoni Municipal	3.7	4.7	2.8	11.4	13.8	9.2
Dar es Salaam City	2.2	3.0	1.6	6.2	8.2	4.4
Temeke Municipal	1.7	2.3	1.2	4.2	5.4	3.0
Kigamboni Municipal	2.3	3.0	1.6	7.5	9.8	5.2
Ubungo Municipal	2.9	3.8	2.1	8.7	11.4	6.4

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results reveal that approximately eleven percent (10.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region use laptops and about five percent (5.2%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptop and/or desktop computers is higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Kinondoni Municipal having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (7.5% use desktop and 15.6% uses laptop) followed by Ubungo Municipal (6.1% use desktops and 12.6% use laptops). Temeke Municipal has the lowest percentage (3.4% use desktops and 6.6% use laptops) of individuals using computers in Dar es Salaam Region (Table 13.17).

Table 13.17: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 and Above Using Computers by Sex, Type and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
				Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,629,802	1,723,508	1,906,294	5.2	6.3	4.1	10.6	13.0	8.5
Kinondoni Municipal	686,283	327,159	359,124	7.5	8.9	6.2	15.6	18.3	13.2
Dar es Salaam City	1,087,406	511,568	575,838	4.5	5.7	3.5	9.3	11.6	7.3
Temeke Municipal	903,250	434,360	468,890	3.4	4.3	2.6	6.6	8.2	5.2
Kigamboni Municipal	208,984	101,601	107,383	5.3	6.6	4.1	11.4	14.2	8.8
Ubungu Municipal	743,879	348,820	395,059	6.1	7.5	4.8	12.6	15.6	9.9

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computer includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of persons that used computers during the three months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Dar es Salaam Region have almost nine percent (8.7%) and about four percent (4.1%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively, during the reference period. The proportion of persons that use both desktop and laptop computers have been increasing from age group 5-9 years and attained the maximum point at age group 30 - 34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above reported having used a laptop computer within three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktop.

The proportion of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 20-24 years to 80 years and above but are almost the same from age group 4 years to 15 -19 years (Table 13.18).

Table 13.18: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4.1	5.0	3.4	8.7	10.4	7.1	4,816,357	2,307,359	2,508,998
4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	122,998	61,797	61,201
5 - 9	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	575,386	285,126	290,260
10 - 14	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.4	3.5	3.2	488,171	236,928	251,243
15 - 19	2.5	2.9	2.1	5.4	6.3	4.8	524,173	228,721	295,452
20 - 24	4.7	5.7	3.9	11.5	13.8	9.6	635,176	283,623	351,553
25 - 29	6.0	7.4	4.7	13.2	16.3	10.5	603,698	283,446	320,252
30 - 34	6.3	7.8	5.0	13.0	15.9	10.3	486,535	235,705	250,830
35 - 39	6.0	7.2	4.9	11.8	14.3	9.4	375,570	182,315	193,255
40 - 44	5.8	6.9	4.7	10.7	12.9	8.6	301,643	150,101	151,542
45 - 49	5.8	6.8	4.8	10.2	12.2	8.1	229,522	117,736	111,786
50 - 54	5.7	6.7	4.5	9.7	11.7	7.5	164,410	86,973	77,437
55 - 59	6.1	7.4	4.7	9.9	12.2	7.2	99,517	52,372	47,145
60 - 64	4.8	6.1	3.5	8.8	11.0	6.4	80,339	40,907	39,432
65 - 69	4.9	6.4	3.4	8.6	11.1	6.1	48,221	24,733	23,488
70 - 74	3.9	5.3	2.5	6.7	9.2	4.3	36,628	18,502	18,126
75 - 79	3.2	4.5	2.0	5.4	7.6	3.4	18,810	9,066	9,744
80 +	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.0	3.8	2.5	25,560	9,308	16,252

13.7.4 Usage of Computers by Highest Level of Education attained and Sex

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months' prior to the census in Dar es Salaam region are those who attained university and other related education levels (43.3%) with proportionately higher for males (48.9%) than females (37.0%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who use desktop computers is higher among males than females for all education levels (Table 13.19).

Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date, Sex and Education Level; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Desktop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	8.0	9.0	7.2	1,637	724	913
Primary School (1 - 8)	3.0	3.4	2.7	1,560,375	719,439	840,936
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	6.3	7.6	5.1	1,234,252	590,638	643,614
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	17.5	19.3	15.3	108,537	60,112	48,425
University and Other Related	43.3	48.9	37.0	505,748	267,167	238,581
Training After Primary	8.0	9.2	6.2	9,773	5,769	4,004
Training After Secondary Education	21.4	25.5	17.7	44,312	20,725	23,587

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months' prior to the census in Dar es Salaam region are those who attained university and other related education levels (19.2%) with proportionately higher for males (21.8%) than females (16.3%) (Table 13.20).

Table 13.20: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Education Level; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.6	4.3	4.9	1,637	724	913
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.8	2.0	1.5	1,560,375	719,439	840,936
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.5	4.3	2.8	1,234,252	590,638	643,614
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.3	9.2	7.1	108,537	60,112	48,425
University and Other Related	19.2	21.8	16.3	505,748	267,167	238,581
Training After Primary	5.1	5.6	4.4	9,773	5,769	4,004
Training After Secondary Education	11.3	13.0	9.8	44,312	20,725	23,587

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 5.1 percent for casual workers and workers not classified by status to 11.3 percent for self-employee with employee's category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all employment status (Table 13.21).

Table 13.21: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Employment Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	7.7	7.9	7.4	7,976	5,474	2,502
Self-employed with employees	5.9	6.7	4.7	9,933	6,043	3,890
Self-employed without employees	11.3	12.5	9.1	5,400	3,476	1,924
Casual labourers	5.1	5.3	4.8	6,747	4,843	1,904
Workers not classified by status	5.1	7.0	3.9	3,663	1,431	2,232

The results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 10.7 percent for casual labour to 21.6 percent for self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across all employment status categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13.22 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Labour Force Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Labour Force	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	14.9	15.1	14.5	7,976	5,474	2,502
Self-employed without employees	11.6	13.1	9.3	9,933	6,043	3,890
Self-employed with employees	21.6	24.5	16.3	5,400	3,476	1,924
Casual labourers	10.7	11.4	8.9	6,747	4,843	1,904
Workers not classified by status	11.2	14.7	8.9	3,663	1,431	2,232

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that legislators, administrators and managers in Dar es Salaam Region constitutes the highest percentage (13.3%) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations while agriculture and fishery workers recorded the lowest percentage (1.8%). The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher

among males than females across all occupation categories except for plant and machine operators and assemblers where males and females have equal percentage (2.7% each) (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Occupation Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percent			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	13.3	14.4	11.6	32,739	19,343	13,396
Professionals	12.0	14.7	8.8	113,744	61,557	52,187
Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	5.1	4.9	207,080	156,836	50,244
Clerks	6.4	7.5	5.5	27,988	12,931	15,057
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.0	3.8	2.2	285,892	134,709	151,183
Agricultural and fishery workers	1.8	2.4	1.3	336,156	142,732	193,424
Craft and related workers	2.0	2.3	1.5	398,864	219,158	179,706
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.7	2.7	2.7	57,251	50,819	6,432
Elementary occupations	2.0	2.5	1.5	872,195	431,025	441,170

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (51.1%) among persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Dar es Salaam Region, while craft and related workers recorded the lowest (6.7%).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females in all occupation except for technicians and associate professionals and plant and machine operators and assemblers where the percentage of females (9.6%) is higher than that of males (9.4%) (Table 13.24).

Table 13.24: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Occupation Status; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percentage of Laptop Usage			Total Population Aged 15 and Above Years and Above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	46.9	49.2	43.7	32,739	19,343	13,396
Professionals	51.1	58.0	43.0	113,744	61,557	52,187
Technicians and associate professionals	18.8	18.0	21.5	207,080	156,836	50,244
Clerks	30.5	33.5	27.9	27,988	12,931	15,057
Service workers and shop sales workers	10.8	12.9	8.8	285,892	134,709	151,183
Agricultural and fishery workers	8.3	10.5	6.7	336,156	142,732	193,424
Craft and related workers	6.7	7.5	5.6	398,864	219,158	179,706
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.4	9.4	9.6	57,251	50,819	6,432
Elementary occupations	7.3	8.7	6.0	872,195	431,025	441,170

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- Almost eighty-seven percent (87.3%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- Almost seventy percent (70.2%) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 7.5 percent are powered by other sources.
- Approximately fifty-seven percent (57.4 %) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Almost six percent (5.9 %) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.
- Almost sixty-eight percent (68.1%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are owned by males, 26.8 percent by females, and 4.8 percent are jointly owned.
- About fifty-eight percent (57.6 %) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are used by the owners themselves, and 26.7 percent are used by tenants.
- Almost one third (32.1 %) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About eight percent (7.8 %) of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-

residential buildings in Dar es Salaam Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and infrastructure for people with disabilities. Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

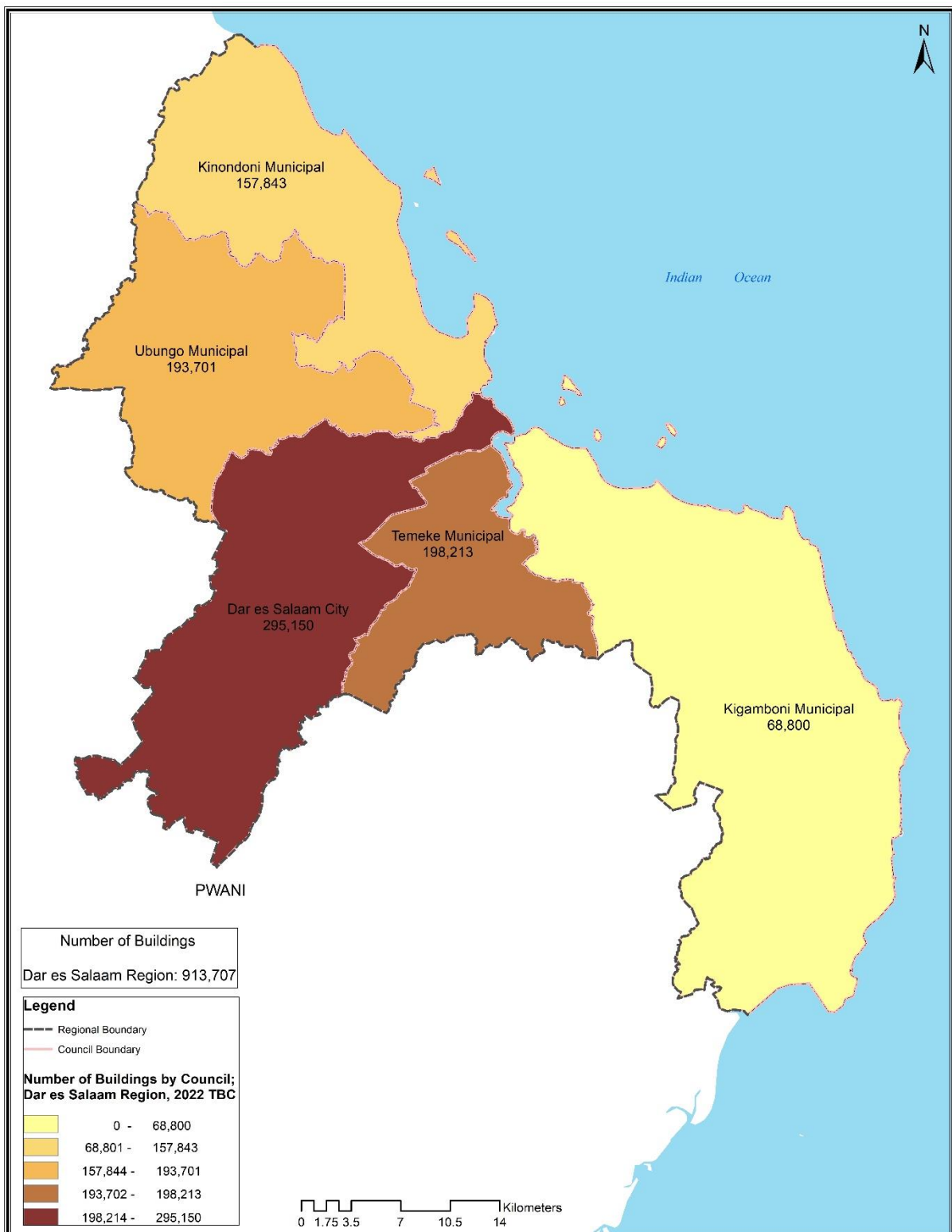
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Dar es Salaam Region has a total of 913,707 buildings. Dar es Salaam City Council (formerly Ilala Municipal Council) has a large number of buildings (295,150 buildings) followed by Temeke Municipal Council (198,213 buildings) and Ubungo Municipal Council (193,701 buildings). On the other hand, Kinondoni Municipal and Kigamboni Municipal Councils have fewer number of buildings (157,843 and 68,800 respectively). Further, results show that Kinondoni Municipal Council has the largest number (136,101) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Dar es Salaam City Council (7,188) while Temeke Municipal Council (2,750) and Kigamboni Municipal Council (2,134) have the smallest number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Type and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	913,707	32,219	827,644	53,844
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	13,350	136,101	8,392
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	7,188	268,386	19,576
Temeke Municipal	198,213	2,750	185,926	9,537
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	2,134	61,222	5,444
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	6,797	176,009	10,895

Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

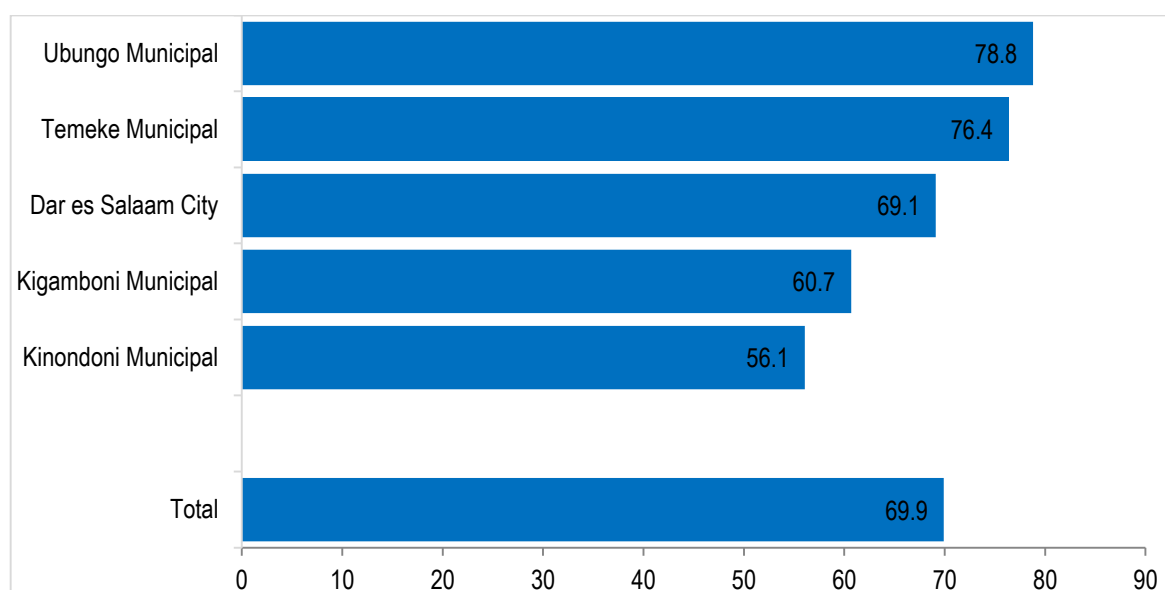
The results show that 69.9 percent of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have physical address. Ubungu Municipal and Temeke Municipal councils have highest

percentage of buildings with physical address (78.8% and 76.4% respectively) while Kinondoni Municipal Council has the lowest (56.1%) (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.1).

Table 14.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Addresses by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total			Percentage		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	913,707	638,673	275,034	100	69.9	30.1
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	88,516	69,327	100	56.1	43.9
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	203,956	91,194	100	69.1	30.9
Temeke Municipal	198,213	151,631	46,582	100	76.4	23.6
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	41,753	27,047	100	60.6	39.4
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	152,817	40,884	100	78.8	21.2

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.2 Type of Buildings

Building types are categorized into single storey buildings (one floor buildings) and multi-storey buildings (more than one floor buildings). Information on buildings under construction including those at foundation stage was also collected.

The results reveal that, 90.5 percent of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are single storey while only less than four percent (3.5%) are multi-storey. Results

further reveal that almost six percent (5.8%) of all buildings in the region are under construction (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys		Single Storeys		Under Construction	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	913,707	32,219	3.5	827,644	90.5	53,844	5.8
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	13,350	8.4	136,101	86.2	8,392	5.3
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	7,188	2.4	268,386	90.9	19,576	6.6
Temeke Municipal	198,213	2,750	1.3	185,926	93.8	9,537	4.8
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	2,134	3.1	61,222	88.9	5,444	7.9
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	6,797	3.5	176,009	90.8	10,895	5.6

14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 86.1 percent of buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are used for residential purposes, 8.1 percent for commercial-residential and 5.8 percent are non-residential.

At the council level, Ubungo Municipal has the highest proportion of buildings used for residential purposes (87.3%) while Kinondoni Municipal has the lowest (83.5 %). On the other hand, Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest proportion of non-residential buildings (7.9%), while Temeke Municipal Council has lowest (4.8%) (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Councils	Main Use			
	Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	913,707	86.1	8.1	5.8
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	83.5	8.6	7.9
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	86.7	8.0	5.4
Temeke Municipal	198,213	85.7	9.5	4.8
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	87.2	7.0	5.9
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	87.3	7.1	5.5

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Dar es Salaam Region is commercial (52.9%; 27,890 buildings), followed by institutional (13.4%; 7,060 buildings) and office services (12.6%; 6,645 buildings). Dar es Salaam City Council has the highest number of buildings (56.8%; 9,008 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Kinondoni Municipal Council (49.8%; 6,243 buildings) while Temeke Municipal Council has lowest (45.7%; 4,372 buildings). In addition, Temeke Municipal Council (3.4%; 327 buildings) has the highest number of buildings used for industrial purposes while Kigamboni Municipal Council has the lowest (2.5%; 121 buildings) (Table 14.5).

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	52,756	12.6	52.9	2.0	0.1	4.4	1.8	4.9	13.4	0.1	10.7	3.0
Kinondoni Municipal	12,543	19.7	49.8	2.1	0.2	3.5	2.2	4.8	13.0	0.1	7.7	3.3
Dar es Salaam City	15,870	10.7	56.8	1.9	0.1	3.8	1.8	4.8	12.0	0.2	11.6	2.7
Temeke Municipal	9,570	12.0	45.7	2.9	0.0	5.6	1.0	6.7	15.9	0.1	12.5	3.4
Kigamboni Municipal	4,036	8.0	51.0	1.8	0.4	5.4	2.3	3.0	14.3	0.0	13.9	2.5
Ubungu Municipal	10,737	9.4	57.8	1.3	0.1	4.9	1.8	4.1	13.4	0.0	9.9	2.8

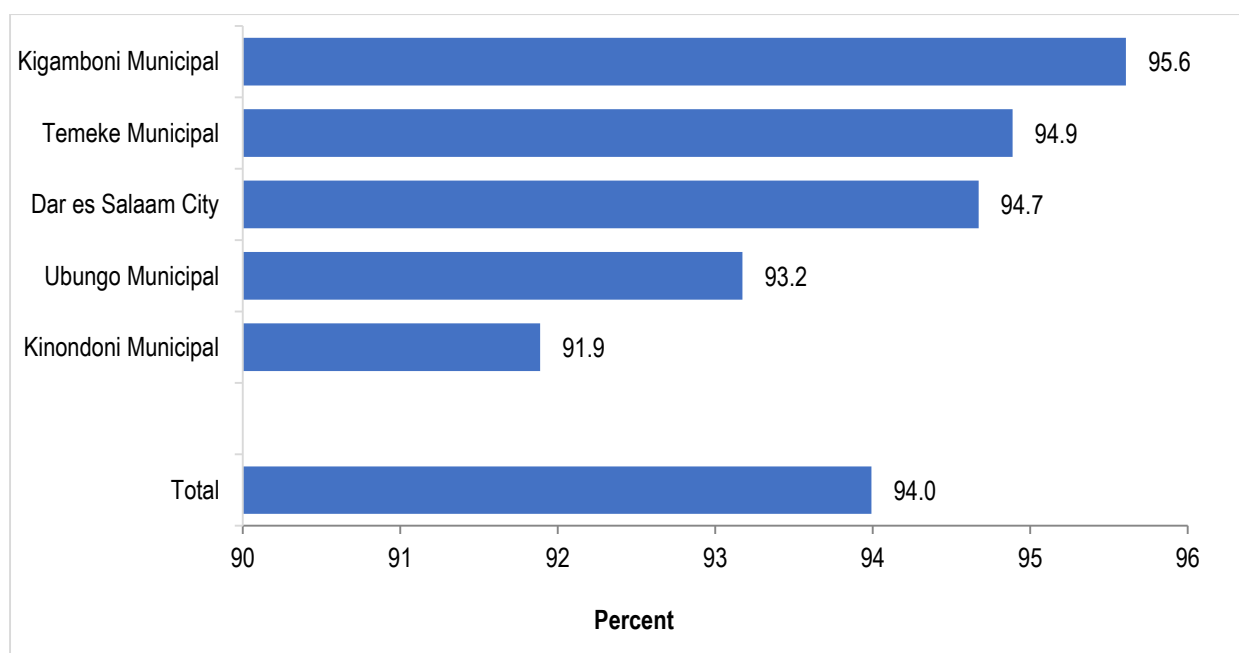
14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings (94.0%) in Dar es Salaam Region, have one unit followed by those with two units (4.2%). The percentage of buildings with single unit range from 91.9 percent in Kinondoni Municipal to 95.6 percent in Kigamboni. Results further show that, Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (5.4%) of buildings with two units while Kigamboni Municipal Council has the lowest proportion (3.0%) (Table 14.6 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial- Residential Buildings by Number of Units and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Buildings	Number of Units					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	866,020	94.0	4.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4
Kinondoni Municipal	147,611	91.9	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.6
Dar es Salaam City	272,344	94.7	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5
Temeke Municipal	191,627	94.9	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Kigamboni Municipal	66,362	95.6	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Ubungo Municipal	188,076	93.2	4.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial – Residential Buildings/Units with One Unit by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

This section presents findings on attributes of buildings which constitute categories, occupancy status, ownership, construction status, materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, tenure status and condition of buildings. Buildings in this section refer to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of building are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses and detached or stand-alone. The results show that most (91.5%) of the buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, while a small proportion (5.3%) are terrace buildings and 3.2 percent are semi-detached.

Kigamboni Municipal and Dar es Salaam City Councils have the highest percentage of detached or stand-alone buildings (93.2% and 92.5% respectively) while Kinondoni Municipal Council has the lowest (89.7%) (Table 14.7).

Table 14.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	913,707	29,167	3.2	48,769	5.3	835,771	91.5
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	6,224	3.9	10,092	6.4	141,527	89.7
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	7,734	2.6	14,285	4.8	273,131	92.5
Temeke Municipal	198,213	6,968	3.5	9,837	5.0	181,408	91.5
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	1,587	2.3	3,119	4.5	64,094	93.2
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	6,654	3.4	11,436	5.9	175,611	90.7

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 67.8 percent of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have been completed and 10.0 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 19.8 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 2.4 percent. Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (72.5 %) while Dar es Salaam City Council has the lowest (63.3%) (Table 14.8).

Table 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	913,707	67.8	10.0	19.8	2.4
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	72.5	7.5	16.9	3.1
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	63.3	11.5	22.8	2.4
Temeke Municipal	198,213	72.1	10.4	15.3	2.1
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	64.8	9.0	23.0	3.2
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	67.4	9.7	20.9	2.0

14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 86.0 percent of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are in use, while 14.0 percent are vacant. Temeke Municipal Council has the highest percentage (89.9 %) of buildings in use while Kigamboni Municipal Council has lowest (79.7%) (Table 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	913,707	86.0	14.0
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	87.2	12.8
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	84.1	15.9
Temeke Municipal	198,213	89.9	10.1
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	79.7	20.3
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	86.2	13.8

14.3.4 Buildings Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, walling and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About sixty percent (60.3%) of buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region, have cement floors, followed by ceramic tiles (26.2%) and earth/sand/soil (2.4%).

Temeke Municipal Council has the highest percentage (69.9%) of buildings with cement floor while Kinondoni Municipal Council has lower percentage (53.3%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials and Council; Dar es Salaam, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	913,707	60.3	26.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	10.2
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	53.3	34.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	8.3
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	62.2	22.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	12.1
Temeke Municipal	198,213	69.9	20.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.5
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	56.5	24.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	13.7
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	54.9	31.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	10.2

Note: 'No floor' refers to buildings that were under construction during Census enumeration

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have walls built with cement blocks/stone blocks (95.7%) (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	No Walls
Total	913,707	0.9	95.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.7
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	0.8	94.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.6
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	1.0	96.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0
Temeke Municipal	198,213	1.0	96.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	0.6	92.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.1	2.1
Ubungu Municipal	193,701	1.0	96.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.8

Note: "No walls" refers to buildings that were under construction (at foundation stage) during Census enumeration

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

Construction materials used for roofing can be permanent or temporary. Permanent construction materials include corrugated iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos, while temporary roofing materials are grass (leaves or palm leaves), mud/grass and poles, plastics, tarpaulin and straw.

The results show that, the highest percentage (89.3%) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets. On the other hand, Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage of buildings roofed with tiles (6.7%) and concrete (1.7%) (Table 14.12).

Table 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	913,707	89.3	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	84.6	6.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	88.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Temeke Municipal	198,213	92.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	86.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4
Ubungu Municipal	193,701	91.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0

Note: "No roof" refers to buildings that were under construction during Census enumeration

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 34.5 percent of all buildings/units used for residential and commercial-residential purposes in Dar es Salaam Region have three bedrooms, 21.6 percent have two bedrooms, 14.3 percent have one bedroom, and 29.6 percent have four or more bedrooms (Table 14.13).

Table 14.13: Percentage of Residential and Commercial – Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	1,016,867	14.3	21.6	34.5	13.4	6.1	4.6	5.5
Kinondoni Municipal	183,875	17.9	21.7	29.8	13.3	6.2	5.0	6.0
Dar es Salaam City	328,630	13.0	22.6	37.8	12.8	5.4	4.1	4.2
Temeke Municipal	213,730	10.6	18.5	32.5	15.4	8.6	6.5	8.0
Kigamboni Municipal	74,444	17.7	23.5	34.1	12.5	5.1	3.4	3.8
Ubungo Municipal	216,188	15.5	22.2	35.7	12.7	5.1	3.8	5.0

14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

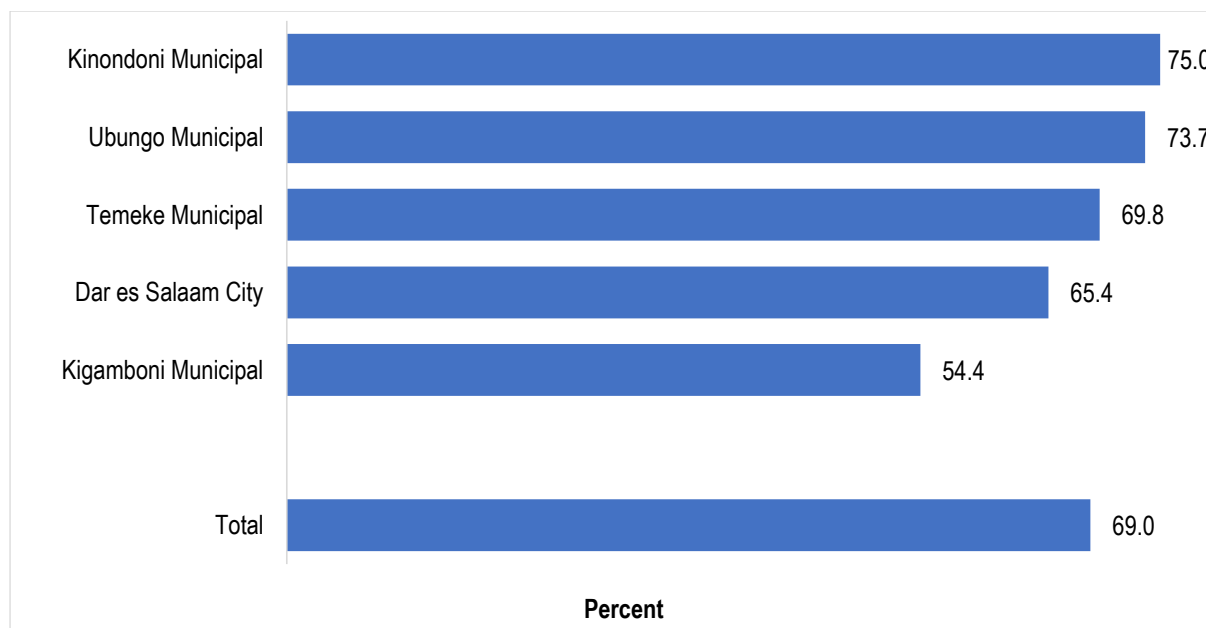
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

Electricity service in buildings/units is divided into two main groups: - electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) and electricity from alternative sources such as solar energy and generators.

The results indicate that 69.0 percent of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are connected to the national grid. Across councils, Kinondoni and Ubungo Municipal councils have the highest proportions (75.0% and 73.7% respectively) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Kigamboni Municipal has the lowest percentage (54.4%) (Figure 14.3 and Table 14.14).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

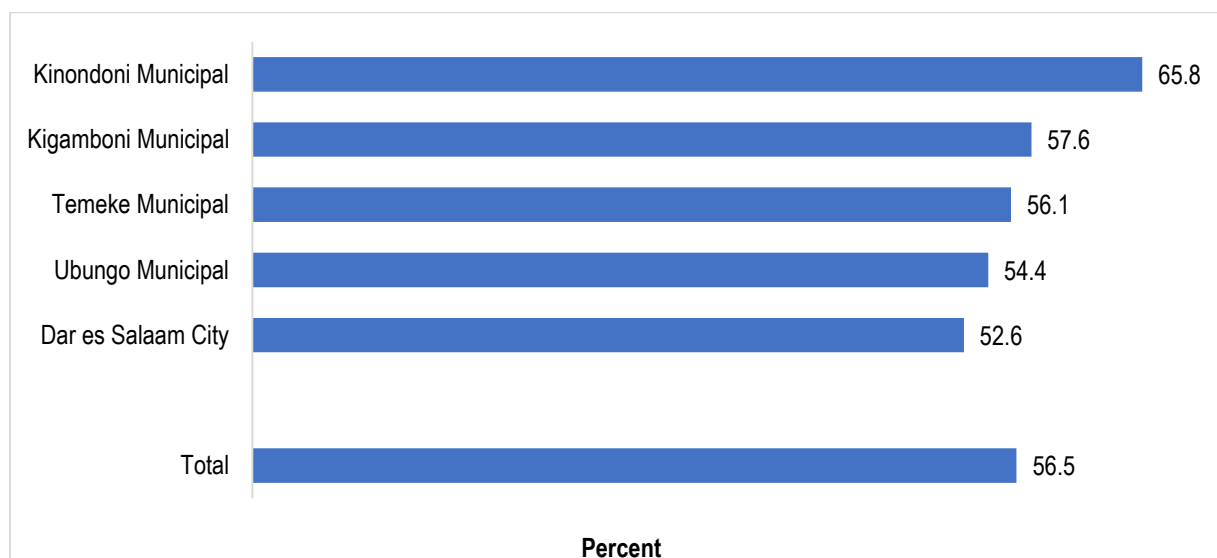


Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 7.5 percent of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region have alternative sources of electricity. Kigamboni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (12.0%) of buildings/units using alternative sources of electricity while Ubungo Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (4.5%) (Table 14.14).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building/unit means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 56.5 percent of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region have water service. Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (65.8%) of buildings/units with water service while, Dar es Salaam City has the lowest percentage (52.6%) (Figure 14.4 and Table 14.14).

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Service by Council; Dar es Salaam, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building/unit and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 83.3 percent of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region have toilet facility. Results further reveal that, Temeke Municipal Council has the highest percentage (86.8%) of buildings/units with toilet facility while Kigamboni Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (78.6%) (Figure 14.5 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

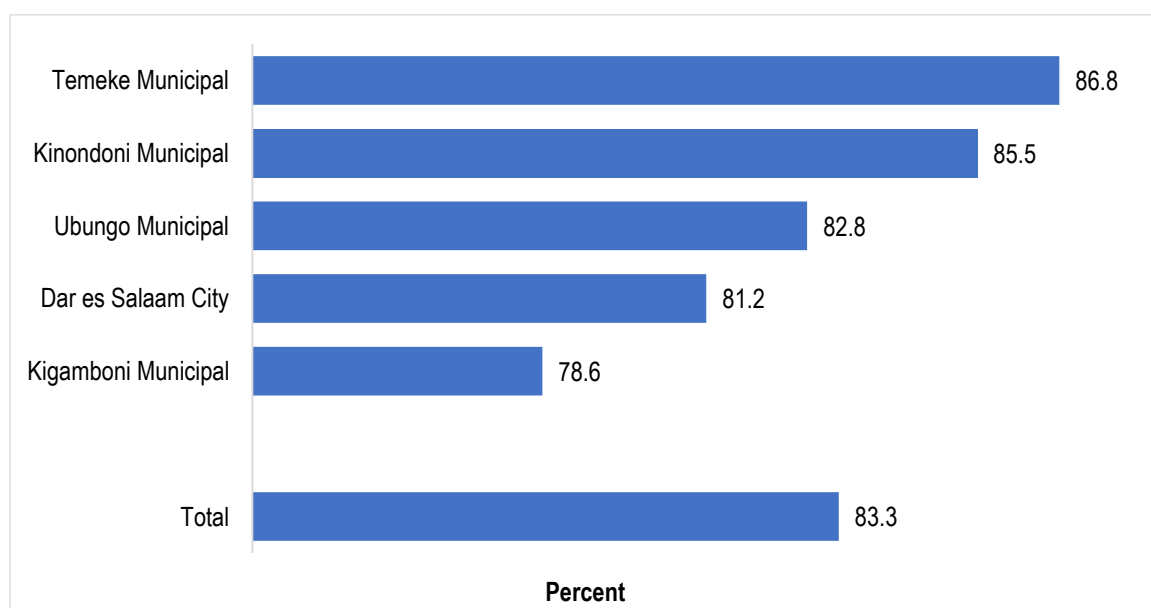


Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	1,016,867	69.0	7.3	56.5	83.3
Kinondoni Municipal	183,875	75.0	8.2	65.8	85.5
Dar es Salaam City	328,630	65.4	8.5	52.6	81.2
Temeke Municipal	213,730	69.8	6.2	56.1	86.8
Kigamboni Municipal	74,444	54.4	11.9	57.6	78.6
Ubungo Municipal	216,188	73.7	4.4	54.4	82.8

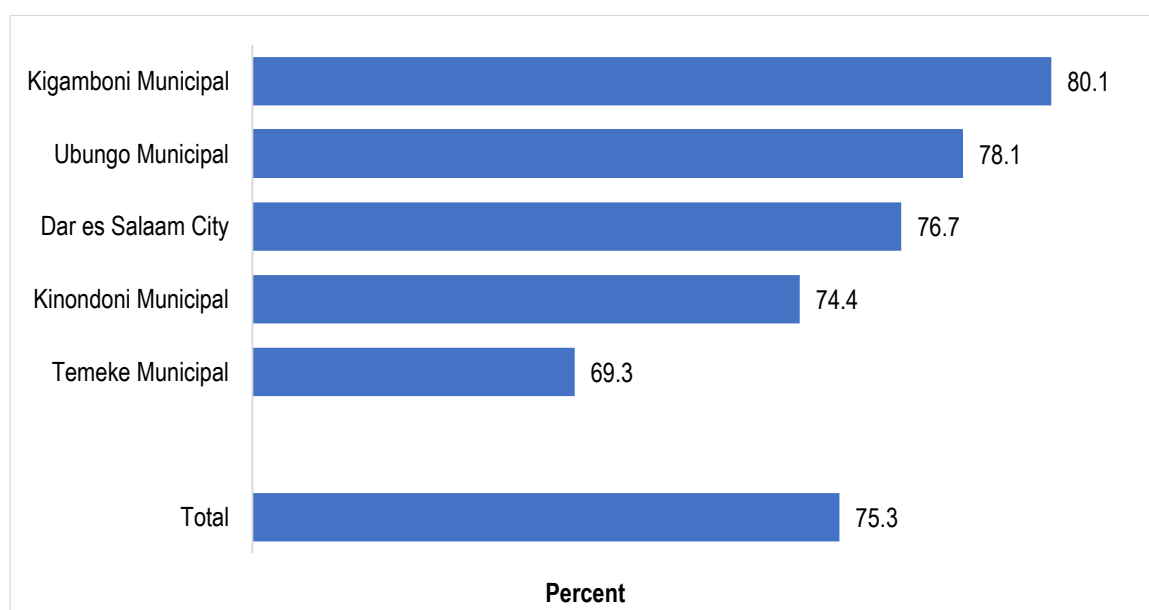
14.5 Accessibility of the Buildings

This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 75.3 percent of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are accessible by road. Kigamboni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (80.1%) of buildings accessible by road while Temeke Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (69.3%) (Figure 14.6).

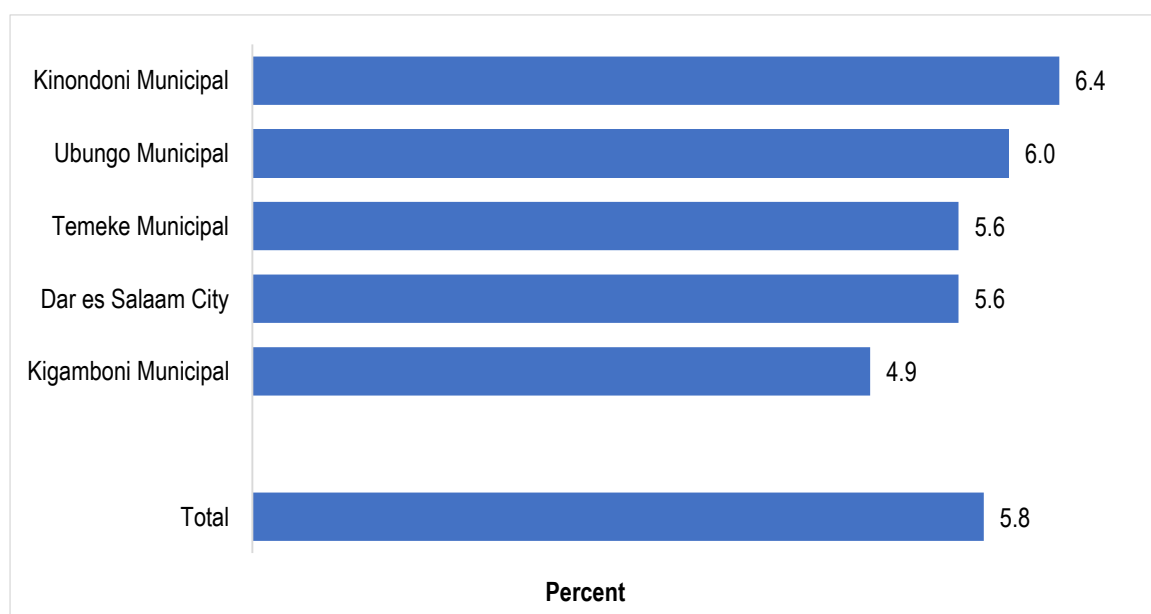
Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 5.8 percent of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (6.4%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Kigamboni Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (4.9%) (Figure 14.7).

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC



14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (90.6%) of buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are individually owned, followed by 6.6% percent of co-owned buildings. More than 88 percent of all buildings across all councils are individually owned while less than 8 percent are jointly owned (Table 14.15).

Table 14. 15: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status										
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	913,707	90.6	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	88.9	7.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.2
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	91.2	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Temeke Municipal	198,213	89.4	7.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	92.6	3.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	91.4	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1

14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are owned by male only (65.2%), followed by female only (26.4%) and 5.7 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly.

Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest proportion (27.9%) of buildings/units owned by female only while Kigamboni Municipal Council has the lowest proportion (24.2%) (Table 14.16)

Table 14. 16: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Sex of Owner and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Total				
		Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly Only	Females Only Jointly Only
Total	1,016,867	65.2	26.4	5.7	1.4	1.3
Kinondoni Municipal	183,875	63.3	27.9	5.5	1.7	1.7
Dar es Salaam City	328,630	64.5	25.9	6.3	1.7	1.6
Temeke Municipal	213,730	65.7	26.6	5.2	1.3	1.2
Kigamboni Municipal	74,444	67.3	24.2	5.9	1.4	1.2
Ubungo Municipal	216,188	66.5	26.4	5.4	0.9	0.9

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 52.6 percent of all buildings/units in Dar es Salaam Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (26.4%).

Dar es Salaam City has the highest percentage (55.5%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone, while Kinondoni Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (45.2%). In addition, Kinondoni Municipal Council has the highest percentage (31.9%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while Temeke Municipal Council has the lowest (23.0%) (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Number and Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total				
	Number of Buildings / Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	1,016,867	52.6	8.5	12.4	26.4
Kinondoni Municipal	183,875	45.2	9.9	12.9	31.9
Dar es Salaam City	328,630	55.5	8.2	11.0	25.3
Temeke Municipal	213,730	53.3	7.8	15.9	23.0
Kigamboni Municipal	74,444	50.5	12.5	11.5	25.5
Ubungo Municipal	216,188	54.6	7.2	11.0	27.2

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Dar es Salaam Region (45.4%) are built on surveyed land, with 32.1 percent are built on un-surveyed land and 14.9 percent on regularized land. Kigamboni Municipal Council has the higher percentage (43.5%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while Kinondoni Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (25.8%) (Table 14.18).

Table 14.18: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Land Survey Status and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Land Survey Status				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know
Total	913,707	45.4	32.1	14.9	7.6
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	56.5	25.8	12.7	5.0
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	38.9	35.6	16.3	9.3
Temeke Municipal	198,213	45.4	33.6	13.7	7.3
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	34.3	43.5	11.5	10.7
Ubungo Municipal	193,701	50.3	26.4	17.3	6.0

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents.

Results show that 8.6 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 29.7 percent have title deeds, 27.8 percent have Local Government documents and 11.5 have Residential Licenses (Table 14.19).

Table 14.19: Number of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Legal Document	Do not know
Total	1,016,867	29.7	11.5	5.4	1.5	7.6	NA	27.8	8.6	8.0
Kinondoni Municipal	183,875	43.3	10.2	5.6	1.1	5.6	NA	17.8	10.4	6.1
Dar es Salaam City	328,630	23.5	10.8	5.1	1.7	9.6	NA	31.9	7.9	9.5
Temeke Municipal	213,730	34.0	18.5	4.2	1.2	4.4	NA	24.2	5.9	7.6
Kigamboni Municipal	74,444	27.7	6.2	3.7	2.4	5.6	NA	36.3	7.0	11.1
Ubungu Municipal	216,188	24.2	8.4	7.4	1.4	10.0	NA	30.7	11.3	6.5

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results with the aim of informing Regional, Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders on the key findings, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Dar es Salaam Region.

15.1 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Dar es Salaam Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policies and programmes implementation by councils in this region. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics and full references are found in respective chapters of this report

15.1.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. Population of Dar es Salaam Region has increased from 4,364,541 persons in 2012 to 5,383,728 persons in 2022;
- ii. Population of Dar es Salaam Region has been growing at an average rate of 2.1 percent annually between 2012 and 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 2.1 percent, (which is below national average of 3.2 percent), the population of Dar es Salaam Region is expected to double in the next 33 years;
- ii. On the positive side, annual population growth rate of 2.1 percent for the region may sustain availability of human capital, economic growth and economies of scale; and
- iii. On the negative side, population growth of 2.1 percent annually, may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and

environmental resources, as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively supervise and implement respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning as well as putting in place effective supervision and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including by - laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities on environment is minimized.

15.1.2 Age Profile

- i. About twelve percent (11.6%) of Dar es Salaam regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. About thirty-seven percent (37.1%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About forty-four percent (44.2%) of Dar es Salaam regional population is youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Percentage of persons 60 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region increased from 3.5 percent in 2012 to 3.9 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare in general;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability;

- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development; and
- iv. The increased proportion of elderly persons indicate an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies and programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies.

15.1.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About four percent (4.4%) of girls aged 15 – 19 years in Dar es Salaam Region is married; and
- ii. About seven percent (7.4%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as early pregnancies, child and maternal health, and domestic violence. Young women

who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and

- ii. Widowhood have economic implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty, leading to long term lower mobility rates between generations, as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional Authorities and Local Government Authorities should effectively supervise and implement existing national and sector policies and directives that are related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes such as those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.1.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About twenty percent (19.6%) of children under five years of age in Dar es Salaam Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About thirty-seven percent (37.1%) and 9.4 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and
- iii. About fifteen percent (14.8%) of persons in Dar es salaam Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- 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 and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national

- identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
 - iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance and benefits of national identification documents; and
- ii. Regional and local government authorities as well as stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.1.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Approximately nine percent (8.6%) of children under age 18 in Dar es Salaam Region are orphans (6.2% with one parent dead and 2.4 % both parents dead); and
- ii. Kinondoni Municipal has the highest proportion (9.1%) of children under age 18 who are orphans while Ubungu Municipal has the lowest (8.0%) in Dar es Salaam Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although percentage of orphans in Dar es salaam region is moderate, however as proportion of the regional total population (5.4 million) the number of orphans is significant (over 500,000). Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households, communities and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Region, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.1.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About ninety-eight percent (97.5%) of population aged 15 years and above in Dar es salaam region is literate. Literacy rates is over 95 percent in all Municipals of Dar es Salaam Region;
- ii. Net Enrolment rate in primary school increased from 91.6 in 2012 to 96.8 in 2022;
- iii. About fifty-one percent (50.6%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio increased from 108.4 in 2012 to 150.9 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, high and sustainable economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate for Dar es salaam Region is high, indicating that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education signifying high accessibility to primary education in Dar es Salaam Region, which translates into positive education outcomes for the children and in a long term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iii. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;

- iv. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty; and
- v. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from 108.4 percent in the 2012 to 150.9 percent in 2022 implies that Dar es Salaam Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also implies that challenges of achieving the GER of 100 percent by 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Year Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration of children.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes and address minor disparities among councils;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanism to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rates; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.1.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Dar es Salaam Region is 17.1 percent, the rate is higher for females (21.6%) than for males (12.6%);
- ii. Majority of employed persons (37.3%) are in elementary occupations;
- iii. More than half (57.3) of employed persons are in private sector; and
- iv. About sixty-one percent (61.3%) of youth population aged 15 – 35 in Dar es Salaam region are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Unemployment 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 17.1 percent unemployment for Dar es Salaam Region is well above the national average of 7.8 percent, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is relatively high;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a negative impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Elementary occupation is a key sector of employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- i. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Dar es Salaam Region. This sector generates income for youths leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure with weak social protection mechanisms.

Recommendations

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at enhancing skills, improving working conditions and tools based on new technologies to persons in elementary occupations in order to increase sector efficiency;
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and
- iv. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment for the private sector to flourish by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.1.8 Persons With Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About eleven percent (11.2%) of the population aged 7 years and above in Dar es Salaam Region have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) (65.1%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About six percent (6.3%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. Persons With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effects of disabilities; and
- iii. Poor PWDs are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being a cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure that all programs and projects in the region integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places; and

- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to undertake regular sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns to promote the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.1.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About one quarter (23.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents, with disparities between councils, ranging from 27.9 percent in Ubungo Municipal to 18.4 percent in Temeke Municipal; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (17.3%) than females (9.5%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Land ownership with respective legal documents provides the owner with security; and
- iii. Persons who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy in order to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions; and
- ii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders to strengthen education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;

15.1.10 Drinking Water

Key Finding

About 98 percent of private households in Dar es Salaam Region use drinking water from improved sources; with insignificant disparity between councils

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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 low percentage of household using drinking water from unimproved sources, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage in Dar es salaam region.

Recommendations

Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain and maintain gains achieved in supply of safe drinking water.

15.1.11 Waste Disposal

Key Findings

- i. About one third (35.6%) of households in Dar es Salaam reported that solid waste generated by households is not regularly collected;
- ii. About fifteen percent (14.6%) of households in Dar es salaam used burning waste as main waste disposal method; and
- iii. About three quarters (77.3%) of households in Dar es salaam region mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Poorly managed waste is contaminating water bodies (lakes, oceans and rivers), logging drains and causing flooding, transmitting diseases, and affecting economic development;
- ii. Burning waste pollutes air leading to increase in respiratory problems, and harming animals that consume waste unknowingly;
- iii. E-waste contains toxic materials such as lead, mercury, and dioxins. When combined with non-electronic waste, these toxins can leach into the environment, contaminating soil, water, and air. Plastics in e-waste may also degrade into micro plastics enriched with metals, posing additional risks; and
- iv. Exposure to non-recycled e-waste can lead to thyroid dysfunctions, fatal development problems, negative birth outcomes, and lung issues. Pregnant

women and children are particularly vulnerable due to unique pathways of exposure and developmental status.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen inspection of township environment, enforce by- laws on environmental management and enhance regular waste collection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to conduct regular education and awareness campaign on the health, environment and economic consequences of solid and electronic waste; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to forge and strengthen alliances with the Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and community organizations.

15.10 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About forty-three percent (42.9%) and 4.5 percent of private households in Dar es Salaam Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About forty-eight percent (47.9%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region use clean energy for cooking.
- iii. Eighty-six percent (86.0%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting;
- iv. Almost five percent (5.1%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking 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;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources; and

- iii. Access to national grid in Dar es Salaam Region is high indicating availability of social and economic opportunities in the region.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are the main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices.

15.1.12 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households

Key Findings

- i. About ninety-seven percent (96.5%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region have at least one member aged four years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. One percent of males (1.0%) and 1.4 percent females aged 15 years and above own a smart phone or a tablet;
- iii. Almost forty-five (45.2%) percent of population aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone;
- iv. About three percent (2.5%) and 7.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- v. About half (52.2%) of households in Dar es Salaam Region own radio while 51.8 percent own a television set.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- 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 in Tanzania was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services; and

- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices in Dar es Salaam Region (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre primary, primary and secondary education levels; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.1.13 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About seventy percent (69.9%) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam have physical addresses;
- ii. About three quarters (76.3%) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have electricity services, of which 69.0 percent are connected to the national grid and 7.3 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About fifty-seven percent (56.5%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About six percent (5.8%) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region have infrastructure for People with Disabilities;
- v. About one third (32.1%) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. About nine percent (8.6%) of all buildings in Dar es Salaam Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical addresses are crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also useful for enforcing regulations and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity, gas);

- ii. Although relatively high number of buildings have water and electricity services, but the proportion without these services, affects the implementation of economic activities for residents;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders and increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

Table A2.1: Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	5,383,728	N.A	5,383,728	2,600,018	2,783,710
Kinondoni Municipal	982,328	N.A	982,328	474,825	507,503
Dar es Salaam City	1,649,912	N.A	1,649,912	793,731	856,181
Temeke Municipal	1,346,674	N.A	1,346,674	655,137	691,537
Kigamboni Municipal	317,902	N.A	317,902	156,400	161,502
Ubungo Municipal	1,086,912	N.A	1,086,912	519,925	566,987

N.A means Not Applicable

Table A2. 2: Total Population in Private Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	5,313,855	N.A	5,313,855	2,556,335	2,757,520
Kinondoni Municipal	961,625	N.A	961,625	463,501	498,124
Dar es Salaam City	1,627,635	N.A	1,627,635	778,969	848,666
Temeke Municipal	1,335,394	N.A	1,335,394	647,498	687,896
Kigamboni Municipal	311,679	N.A	311,679	152,476	159,203
Ubungo Municipal	1,077,522	N.A	1,077,522	513,891	563,631

N.A Not Applicable

Table A2. 3: Total Population in Collective Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	69,873	N.A	69,873	43,683	26,190
Kinondoni Municipal	20,703	N.A	20,703	11,324	9,379
Dar es Salaam City	22,277	N.A	22,277	14,762	7,515
Temeke Municipal	11,280	N.A	11,280	7,639	3,641
Kigamboni Municipal	6,223	N.A	6,223	3,924	2,299
Ubungo Municipal	9,390	N.A	9,390	6,034	3,356

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	712,461	318,078	394,383	N.A	N.A	N.A	712,461	318,078	394,383
Youth Population (15–24 years)	1,161,321	515,596	645,725	N.A	N.A	N.A	1,161,321	515,596	645,725
Youth Population (15–35 years)	2,344,544	1,086,136	1,258,408	N.A	N.A	N.A	2,344,544	1,086,136	1,258,408
Primary School (6–12 years)	724,807	356,453	368,354	N.A	N.A	N.A	724,807	356,453	368,354
Primary School (7–13 years)	722,987	354,657	368,330	N.A	N.A	N.A	722,987	354,657	368,330
Secondary School (14-17 years)	395,209	176,576	218,633	N.A	N.A	N.A	395,209	176,576	218,633
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	3,484,912	1,673,081	1,811,831	N.A	N.A	N.A	3,484,912	1,673,081	1,811,831
Elderly population (60+ years)	187,171	99,139	88,032	N.A	N.A	N.A	187,171	99,139	88,032
Population Aged 4 years and above	4,671,863	2,256,867	2,414,996	N.A	N.A	N.A	4,671,863	2,256,867	2,414,996
Population Aged 14+ years and above	3,694,637	1,777,512	1,917,125	N.A	N.A	N.A	3,694,637	1,777,512	1,917,125
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	3,299,428	1,600,936	1,698,492	N.A	N.A	N.A	3,299,428	1,600,936	1,698,492

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8.2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Dar es Salaam Region 2022 PHC

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4,882,714	2,349,257	2,533,457	4,671,863	2,256,867	2,414,996
Rural	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Urban	4,882,714	2,349,257	2,533,457	4,671,863	2,256,867	2,414,996
Council						
Kinondoni Municipal	896,821	431,898	464,923	862,518	416,572	445,946
Dar es Salaam City	1,493,533	715,483	778,050	1,433,223	688,795	744,428
Temeke Municipal	1,219,409	591,707	627,702	1,156,189	564,866	591,323
Kigamboni Municipal	286,027	140,534	145,493	266,786	132,163	134,623
Ubungo Municipal	986,924	469,635	517,289	953,147	454,471	498,676

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8.3: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	4,295,843	2,063,355	2,232,488	NA	NA	NA	4,295,843	2,063,355	2,232,488
5-9	440,751	215,222	225,529	NA	NA	NA	440,751	215,222	225,529
10-14	455,318	220,531	234,787	NA	NA	NA	455,318	220,531	234,787
15 - 19	492,309	214,836	277,473	NA	NA	NA	492,309	214,836	277,473
20 - 24	596,893	266,337	330,556	NA	NA	NA	596,893	266,337	330,556
25 - 29	571,327	268,776	302,551	NA	NA	NA	571,327	268,776	302,551
30 - 34	460,286	224,170	236,116	NA	NA	NA	460,286	224,170	236,116
35 - 39	353,641	173,039	180,602	NA	NA	NA	353,641	173,039	180,602
40 - 44	283,765	142,399	141,366	NA	NA	NA	283,765	142,399	141,366
45 - 49	215,644	111,566	104,078	NA	NA	NA	215,644	111,566	104,078
50 - 54	153,790	82,374	71,416	NA	NA	NA	153,790	82,374	71,416
55 - 59	92,799	49,738	43,061	NA	NA	NA	92,799	49,738	43,061
60 - 64	72,923	38,523	34,400	NA	NA	NA	72,923	38,523	34,400
65 - 69	42,987	23,143	19,844	NA	NA	NA	42,987	23,143	19,844
70 - 74	31,196	16,991	14,205	NA	NA	NA	31,196	16,991	14,205
75 - 79	15,198	8,134	7,064	NA	NA	NA	15,198	8,134	7,064
80+	17,016	7,576	9,440	NA	NA	NA	17,016	7,576	9,440

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Numeracy Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	672,171	299,539	372,632	NA	NA	NA	672,171	299,539	372,632
Youth Population (15–24 years)	1,089,202	481,173	608,029	NA	NA	NA	1,089,202	481,173	608,029
Youth Population (15–35 years)	2,204,482	1,015,906	1,188,576	NA	NA	NA	2,204,482	1,015,906	1,188,576
Primary School (6–12 years)	651,649	319,624	332,025	NA	NA	NA	651,649	319,624	332,025
Primary School (7–13 years)	663,173	324,636	338,537	NA	NA	NA	663,173	324,636	338,537
Secondary School (13-16 years)	374,812	167,229	207,583	NA	NA	NA	374,812	167,229	207,583
Secondary School (14-17 years)	3,293,377	1,571,758	1,721,619	NA	NA	NA	3,293,377	1,571,758	1,721,619
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	179,320	94,367	84,953	NA	NA	NA	179,320	94,367	84,953
Elderly population (60+ years)	4,343,419	2,086,568	2,256,851	NA	NA	NA	4,343,419	2,086,568	2,256,851
Population Aged 4 years and above	3,492,686	1,670,765	1,821,921	NA	NA	NA	3,492,686	1,670,765	1,821,921
Population Aged 14+ years and above	3,117,874	1,503,536	1,614,338	NA	NA	NA	3,117,874	1,503,536	1,614,338
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	672,171	299,539	372,632	NA	NA	NA	672,171	299,539	372,632

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	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	743,180	365,876	377,304	NA	NA	NA	743,180	365,876	377,304	719,560	354,318	365,242	NA	NA	NA	719,560	354,318	365,242
Kinondoni Municipal	119,448	58,672	60,776	NA	NA	NA	119,448	58,672	60,776	115,724	56,936	58,788	NA	NA	NA	115,724	56,936	58,788
Dar es Salaam City	241,987	119,530	122,457	NA	NA	NA	241,987	119,530	122,457	234,185	115,590	118,595	NA	NA	NA	234,185	115,590	118,595
Temeke Municipal	191,802	94,078	97,724	NA	NA	NA	191,802	94,078	97,724	185,716	91,025	94,691	NA	NA	NA	185,716	91,025	94,691
Kigamboni Municipal	44,440	22,132	22,308	NA	NA	NA	44,440	22,132	22,308	42,884	21,378	21,506	NA	NA	NA	42,884	21,378	21,506
Ubungu Municipal	145,503	71,464	74,039	NA	NA	NA	145,503	71,464	74,039	141,051	69,389	71,662	NA	NA	NA	141,051	69,389	71,662

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	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	743,180	365,876	377,304	NA	NA	NA	743,180	365,876	377,304	1,121,265	547,976	573,289	NA	NA	NA	1,121,265	547,976	573,289
Kinondoni Municipal	119,448	58,672	60,776	NA	NA	NA	119,448	58,672	60,776	182,839	89,335	93,504	NA	NA	NA	182,839	89,335	93,504
Dar es Salaam City	241,987	119,530	122,457	NA	NA	NA	241,987	119,530	122,457	364,234	178,306	185,928	NA	NA	NA	364,234	178,306	185,928
Temeke Municipal	191,802	94,078	97,724	NA	NA	NA	191,802	94,078	97,724	287,660	140,133	147,527	NA	NA	NA	287,660	140,133	147,527
Kigamboni Municipal	44,440	22,132	22,308	NA	NA	NA	44,440	22,132	22,308	65,720	32,398	33,322	NA	NA	NA	65,720	32,398	33,322
Ubungu Municipal	145,503	71,464	74,039	NA	NA	NA	145,503	71,464	74,039	220,812	107,804	113,008	NA	NA	NA	220,812	107,804	113,008

NA Not Applicable

Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Dar es Salaam Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA/ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.)	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	913,707	827,376	60,335	639	6,913	455	2,238	2,405	3,816	6,276	885	189	492	1,688
Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Urban	913,707	827,376	60,335	639	6,913	455	2,238	2,405	3,816	6,276	885	189	492	1,688
Council														
Kinondoni Municipal	157,843	140,246	11,073	112	1,756	134	512	602	1,374	1,284	324	69	127	230
Dar es Salaam City	295,150	269,215	18,003	260	2,388	142	523	692	820	2,066	169	84	128	660
Temeke Municipal	198,213	177,281	15,641	104	1,392	88	619	455	724	1,272	92	17	115	413
Kigamboni Municipal	68,800	63,686	2,522	82	668	27	275	273	375	521	185	5	40	141
Ubungu Municipal	193,701	176,948	13,096	81	709	64	309	383	523	1,133	115	14	82	244

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