THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mbeya Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

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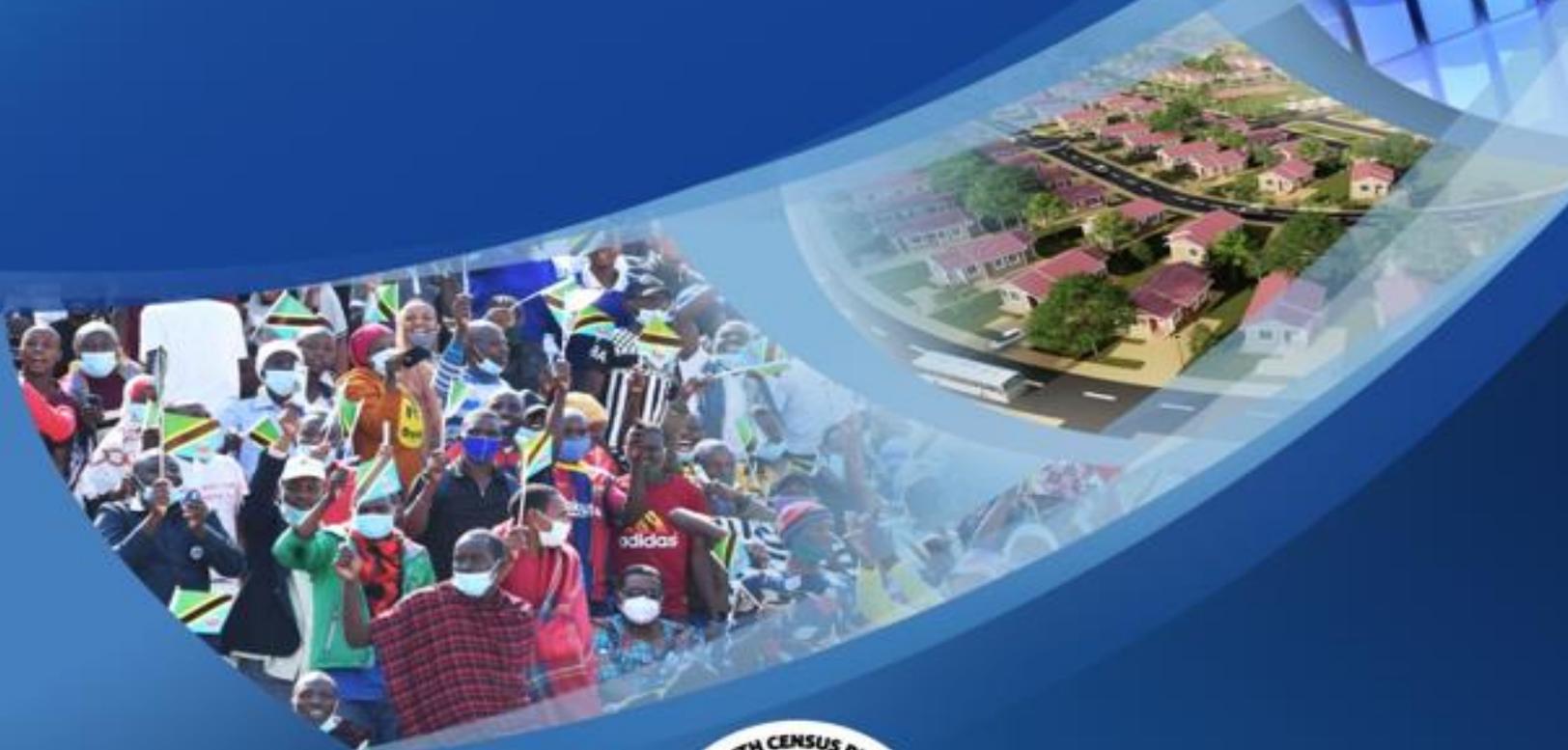
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Notes:

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.

MBEYA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
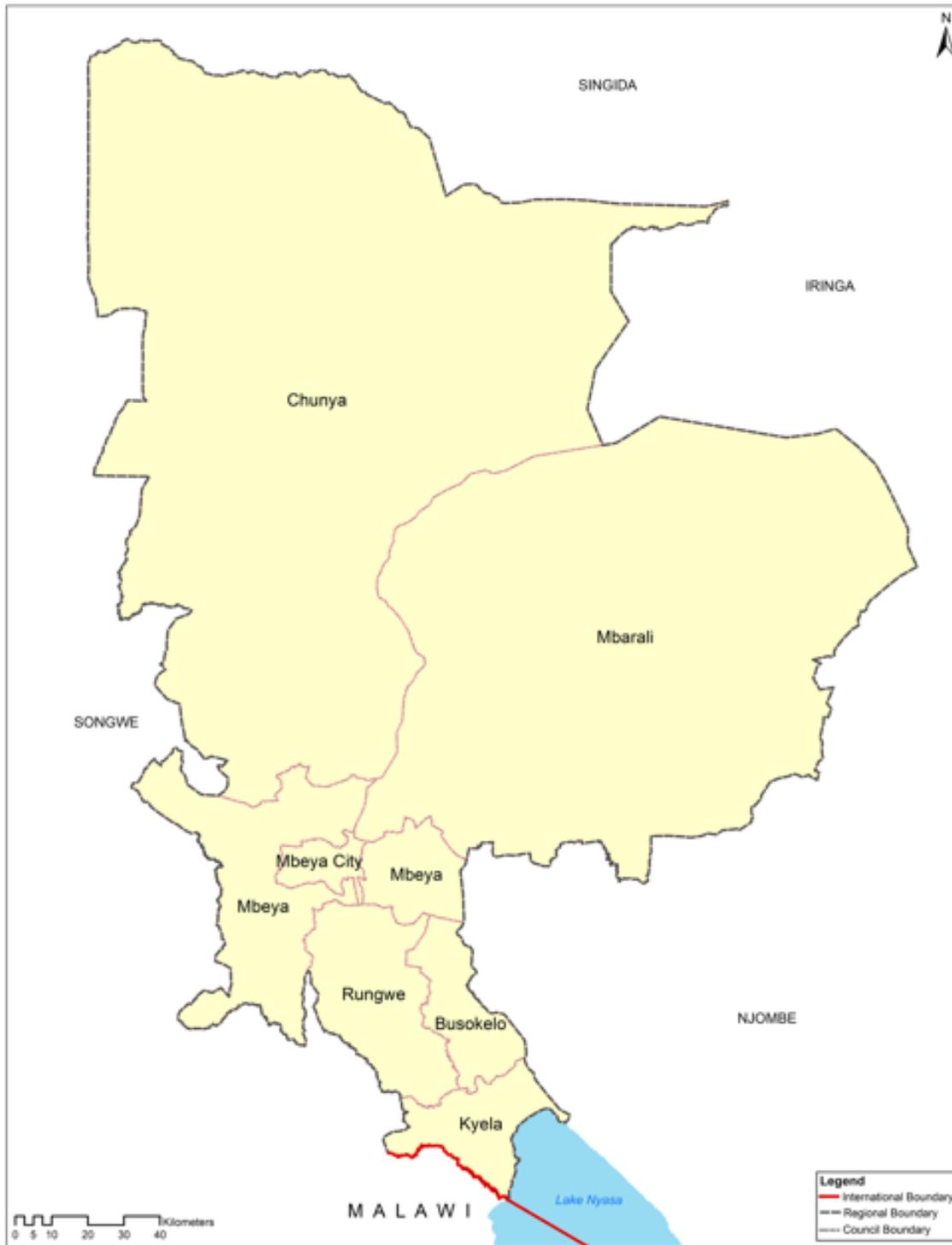
Foreword

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 Excellence Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, and the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar under the leadership of Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, like the previous phases, have fulfilled their obligation of conducting the 2022 PHC according to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population and Housing Census. **We owe them much appreciation for their commitment and support during Census implementation.**

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

The 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, building census are 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 report in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

A word of thanks goes to Government leaders at all levels, particularly, Minister for Finance; Minister 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; Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology; as well as other Government officials who worked tirelessly in ensuring that the 2022 Population and Housing Census was implemented successfully.
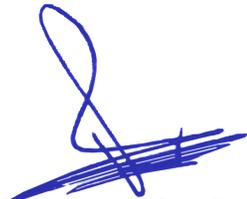
Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (MP)
Prime Minister of
The United Republic of Tanzania

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (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 demographic characteristics, fertility, mortality, migration, orphanhood, disabilities, possession of national documents, education, economic activities, land ownership and information related to ICT ownership and use, housing ownership and assets, agriculture, community facilities and buildings. Some information on physical addresses were 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.

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Executive Summary

The 2022 Mbeya Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control; and access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by individuals and households; and Information on buildings. 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 presents the brief history of census undertaking in the country and the main objective of the 2022 PHC. It also highlights on preparatory and implementation of census activities at different levels as well as the legal framework, census organisation structure, development of census instruments, cartographic work, pilot census, census publicity and advocacy campaigns. Furthermore, the Chapter elaborates on census enumeration activities including recruitment and training of personnel, distribution of enumeration materials and the actual enumeration exercise. Post enumeration activities (data processing and quality control procedures) are also discussed in this Chapter.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Mbeya Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Mbeya Region has a population of 2.3 million persons, out of those, 1,219,926 are females and 1,123,828 are males. Population of Mbeya Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent from 2012 to 2022   representing an increase of 37.2 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Mbeya Region is expected to double in the next 22 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 60.6 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 39.4 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of the Mbeya Regional population. The Chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 19.3 years. More than forty percent (40.3%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 50.7 percent in 1988 Census to 55.7 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (60.2%) compared with rural areas (52.7%). Furthermore, the dependency ratio for Mbeya Region is 79.6. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Mbeya Region has remained almost the same over the two decades (4.2% in 2002 and 4.0% in 2022).

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Mbeya Region has 624,320 private households, out of which 258,300 (41.4%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 40.1 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in Mbeya Region increased from 36.9 percent in 2012 to 37.2 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (37.0%) than in urban areas (36.7%). The average household size decreased from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About half percent (51.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (27.1%) to be married than males (24.2%). About seven percent (6.8 %) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (5.9%) than that of Males (0.8 %). The Mean Age at First Marriage in Mbeya Region is almost 27.1 years for males and 22.0 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and female almost remained the same from 22.7 in 2012 to 24.3 in 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (62.9%) in Mbeya Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 32.5 percent have birth certificates and a mere 3.5 percent have birth

notification. Analysis by age indicates that the age group 5-9 population has the highest percentage (50.6%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by the under-five 49.3 percent of the population. Results on other national identification documents show that 252,247 persons (20.6%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 189,805 persons (15.5%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 192,336 persons (8.3%) out of 2,307,818 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 2,338,221 persons (99.8%) out of 2,343,754 persons enumerated in Mbeya Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (3,019 persons) followed by Countries Outside Africa (1,257 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that almost nine out of ten (88.7%) children under 18 years in Mbeya Region have both parents alive. About one out of ten (11.3%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (11.5%) than urban areas (10.8%). About eight percent (8.1%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while three percent (3.2%) are orphan with both parent dead. Chunya District Council has the highest percentage (13.4%) of orphans compared with other councils in Mbeya Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region is 87.9 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (90.8 %) than females (85.4%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 82.7 percent and it is higher among males (83.4%) than females (82.1%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 85.8 percent. It is higher among females (87.1%) than males (84.4%). Majority (67.3%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 24.1 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and six percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,106,062 (80.9%) persons in employment. The

unemployment rate in Mbeya Region using International relaxed definition is 4.6 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (5.3 %) than for males (3.7%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Mbeya Region is 84.8 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Mbeya 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. More than eleven percent (11.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.9%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common type of disabilities in Mbeya Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Mbeya Region. Thirty-two of the population aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (29.6 percent) than that of males (35.7%). About forty four percent (43.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Mbeya Region, majority of them own land jointly (29.9%) followed by those owning land Alone (24.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Mbeya Region. Six in ten (65.5%) households in Mbeya Region live in their own houses. About one-third (32.7%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty percent (66.3%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than seventy percent (76.9%) of households in Mbeya Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than seventy percent (70.4%) of households in Mbeya Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Mbeya Region use firewood (51.6%) and charcoal (31.4%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 44.7 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 13.3 percent in

2012 to 44.7 percent in 2022. Three in ten (37.3%) households in Mbeya Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 61.7 percent of households mix electronic waste with other 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 Mbeya Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 86.4 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones 65.6 percent of them own only non-smartphones and less than one percent (0.7%) owns smartphones only. Usage proportions are similarly high, eighty six percent of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.5%). More than four percent (4.6%) of person aged 15 and above in Mbeya Region use laptop and about three percent (2.7%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen

This chapter presents 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 Mbeya Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings further indicate that 73.0 percent of all buildings/units in Mbeya Regionn are occupied by the owners themselves, and 12.9 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy percent (66.3%) of all individually owned buildings in the region are owned by males, 24.3 percent by females, and 6.4 percent are jointly owned. About fifty-two percent (52.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles (ceramic/Marble/PVC) and terrazzo). Sixty percent (59.7%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are built on un-surveyed land. About thirty-three percent (33.7%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About twenty-nine percent (27.8%) of all buildings in the region are connected to the national grid electricity while 22.8 percent are powered by other sources. Thirty-two percent (32.4%) of all buildings have water services. Five percent (5.1%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Mbeya Region, Rural and Urban, 2022 Census

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**2,343,754**	**100.0**	**1,419,206**	**100.0**	**924,548**	**100.0**
Male	1,123,828	47.9	686,146	48.3	437,682	47.3
Female	1,219,926	52.1	733,060	51.7	486,866	52.7
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.2	-	3.3	-	3.0
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**346,172**	**14.8**	**218,392**	**15.4**	**127,780**	**13.8**
Male	171,218	15.2	107,680	15.7	63,538	14.5
Female	174,954	14.3	110,712	15.1	64,242	13.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	**945,140**	**40.3**	**603,739**	**42.5**	**341,401**	**36.9**
Male	468,689	41.7	301,900	44.0	166,789	38.1
Female	476,451	39.1	301,839	41.2	174,612	35.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,089,166**	**46.5**	**689,253**	**48.6**	**399,913**	**43.3**
Male	538,451	47.9	345,543	50.4	192,908	44.1
Female	550,715	45.1	343,710	46.9	207,005	42.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**465,349**	**19.9**	**263,003**	**18.5**	**202,346**	**21.9**
Male	216,097	19.2	125,422	18.3	90,675	20.7
Female	249,252	20.4	137,581	18.8	111,671	22.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**853,518**	**36.4**	**473,257**	**33.3**	**380,261**	**41.1**
Male	400,514	35.6	225,366	32.8	175,148	40.0
Female	453,004	37.1	247,891	33.8	205,113	42.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	**605,647**	**49.6**	**337,761**	**46.1**	**267,886**	**55.0**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,304,845**	**55.7**	**747,995**	**52.7**	**556,850**	**60.2**
Male	616,640	54.9	356,831	52.0	259,809	59.4
Female	688,205	56.4	391,164	53.4	297,041	61.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	**137,547**	**5.9**	**96,636**	**6.8**	**40,911**	**4.4**
Male	58,921	5.2	41,070	6.0	17,851	4.1
Female	78,626	6.4	55,566	7.6	23,060	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**93,769**	**4.0**	**67,472**	**4.8**	**26,297**	**2.8**
Male	38,499	3.4	27,415	4.0	11,084	2.5
Female	55,270	4.5	40,057	5.5	15,213	3.1
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	624,320	100	366,020	58.6	258,300	41.4
Male Headed Households	391,943	62.8	232,823	63.6	159,120	61.6
Female Headed Households	232,377	37.2	133,197	36.4	99,180	38.4
Average Household Size[1]		**3.7**		**3.5**		**3.8**

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]		3.8		4.0		3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]		3.5		3.5		3.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	454,749	32.5	229,220	16.4	225,529	16.1
Married	717,259	51.3	443,202	31.7	273,957	19.6
Living Together	61,629	4.4	35,407	2.5	26,222	1.9
Divorced	36,075	2.6	22,914	1.6	13,161	0.9
Separated	34,481	2.5	21,667	1.5	12,814	0.9
Widowed	94,421	6.8	62,957	4.5	31,464	2.2
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	751,034	32.5	44,710	25.7	390,714	43.3
Population with Birth Notification	80,542	3.5	5,730	3.3	34,077	3.8
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	2,338,221	99.76	1,415,667	99.75	731,283	99.76
Non-Tanzanians	5,533	0.24	3,539	0.25	1,777	0.24
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	192,336	8.3	79,305	5.7	113,031	12.5
Other Health Insurance	29,061	1.3	16,072	1.1	12,989	1.4
National Identification Card	252,247	20.6	98,986	13.8	153,261	30.3
National Identification Number	189,805	15.5	109,229	15.2	80,576	15.92
Zanzibar Identification Card	238	0.02	88	0.01	150	0.03
Driving License	49,786	4.1	13,423	1.9	36,363	7.2
Voter's Identification Card	783,888	64.0	456,115	63.5	327,773	64.8
Travel Passport	18,525	0.8	6,783	0.5	11,742	1.3
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	122,751	11.3	79,479	11.5	43,272	10.8
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,229,826	87.9	672,762	82.5	557,064	95.5
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	785,375	92.0	414,679	87.6	370,696	97.5
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,194,526	87.4	671,765	83.6	522,761	92.7
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	352,221	85.8	213,738	80.8	138,483	94.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	530,979	129.3	315,145	119.2	215,834	147.5
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	**1,088,883**	**100.0**	**607,526**	**100.0**	**481,357**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,872	0.2	1,271	0.2	601	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	732,977	67.3	464,650	76.5	268,327	55.7
Training After Primary	1,815	0.2	823	0.1	992	0.2
Pre-Form One	185	0.0	69	0.0	116	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	262,765	24.1	115,168	19.0	147,597	30.7

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	14,741	1.4	4,778	0.8	9,963	2.1
Training After Secondary Education	8,909	0.8	3,581	0.6	5,328	1.1
University and Other Related	65,592	6.0	17,180	2.8	48,412	10.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	0.0	6	0.0	21	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	4,268	0.4	984	0.2	3,284	0.7
Professionals	19,166	1.7	5,041	0.8	14,125	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	36,581	3.3	11,478	1.8	25,103	5.5
Clerks	4,185	0.4	1,129	0.2	3,056	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	57,533	5.2	18,752	2.9	38,781	8.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	510,788	46.2	385,409	59.0	125,379	27.7
Craft and related workers	167,994	15.2	87,755	13.4	80,239	17.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9,296	0.8	3,233	0.5	6,063	1.3
Elementary occupations	296,251	26.8	139,758	21.4	156,493	34.6
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	**204,994**	**11.2**	**130,371**	**11.8**	**74,623**	**10.2**
Type of Disability						
Albinism	3,098	1.5	1,825	1.4	1273	1.7
Seeing	54,055	2.9	32,172	2.9	21,883	3.0
Hearing	18,790	1.0	11,789	1.1	7,001	1.0
Walking	34,520	1.9	21,903	2.0	12,617	1.7
Remembering	11,761	0.6	7,300	0.7	4,461	0.6
Self-Care	5,212	0.3	3,131	0.3	2,081	0.3
Communication	13,575	0.7	8,288	0.8	5,287	0.7
Other Disability	67,081	3.7	45,788	4.2	21,293	2.9
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	**443,621**	**32.4**	**313,686**	**39.1**	**129,935**	**23.0**
Male	226,182	**35.7**	159,271	42.4	66,911	26.0
Female	217,439	**29.6**	154,415	36.1	63,024	20.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	409,113	65.5	274,674	75.0	134,439	52.0
Living without Paying any Rent	29,706	4.8	18,900	5.2	10,806	4.2
Rented Privately	130,527	20.9	42,767	11.7	87,760	34.0
Rented by Employer	17,212	2.8	9,212	2.5	8,000	3.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	20,448	3.3	9,482	2.6	10,966	4.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	8,927	1.4	6,257	1.7	2,670	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	8,387	1.3	4,728	1.3	3,659	1.4
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	565,589	90.6	311,896	85.2	253,693	98.2
Grass/Leaves	48,470	7.8	46,478	12.7	1,992	0.8
Mud and Leaves	5,323	0.9	4,956	1.4	367	0.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Others	4,938	0.8	2,690	0.7	2,248	0.9
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	378,297	60.6	176,469	48.2	201,828	78.1
Earth/Sand	199,096	31.9	170,760	46.7	28,336	9.7
Ceramic tiles	31,164	5.0	6,058	1.7	25,106	0.3
Other	15,763	2.5	12,733	3.5	3,030	0.4
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	48,619	7.8	13,920	3.8	34,699	13.4
Baked Bricks	308,333	49.4	192,107	52.5	116,226	45.0
Sundried Bricks	224,282	35.9	123,388	33.7	100,894	39.1
Poles and Mud	28,447	4.6	26,277	7.2	2,170	0.8
Stones	7,509	1.2	4,281	1.2	3,228	1.2
Others	7,130	1.1	6,047	1.7	1,083	0.4
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	279,019	44.7	95,658	26.1	183,361	71.0
Solar	157,649	25.3	121,220	33.1	36,429	14.1
Kerosene	23,033	3.7	16,956	4.6	6,077	2.4
Others	164,619	26.4	132,186	36.1	32,433	12.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	322,142	51.6	263,723	72.1	58,419	22.6
Charcoal	195,877	31.4	63,502	17.3	132,375	51.2
Kerosene	2,564	0.4	1,982	0.5	582	0.2
Electricity	23,685	3.8	9,488	2.6	14,197	5.5
Gas	53,859	8.6	9,317	2.5	44,542	17.2
Others	26,193	4.2	18,008	4.9	8,185	3.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	387,116	62.0	177,600	48.5	209,516	81.1
Other Protected Sources	93,212	14.9	62,223	17.0	30,989	12.0
Unprotected Sources	143,992	23.1	126,197	34.5	17,795	6.9
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	886,010	44.5	463,404	28.8	422,606	66.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	16,170	8.1	8,083	7.3	8,087	9.2
Pit Latrine	161,825	44.0	95,522	58.6	66,303	23.2
Others	163,068	0.8	145,602	1.1	17,466	0.3
No Facility	4,845	2.7	4,149	4.2	696	0.6
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	172,347	27.6	36,132	9.9	136,215	52.7
Burnt	233,106	37.3	164,277	44.9	68,829	26.6
Roadside Dumping	2,056	0.3	1,069	0.3	987	0.4
Burying/Pit	162,613	26.0	118,898	32.5	43,715	16.9
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	54,198	8.7	45,644	12.5	8,554	3.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	365,286	58.5	255,339	69.8	109,947	42.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Farm Land	373,060	59.8	262,664	71.8	110,396	42.7
House	404,217	64.7	275,394	75.2	128,823	49.9
Bicycle	117,347	18.8	76,763	21.0	40,584	15.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	54,241	8.7	34,664	9.5	19,577	7.6
Power Tiller	6,496	1.0	4,909	1.3	1,587	0.6
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	624,320	41.8	366,020	36.8	258,300	49.0
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,181,711	86.4	668,858	83.3	512,853	90.9
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	624,320	86.0	366,020	80.7	258,300	93.6
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,175,583	86.0	668,435	83.2	507,148	89.9
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	18,185	1.3	7,046	0.9	11,139	2.0
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	37,176	2.7	11,708	1.5	25,468	4.5
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	466,058	74.8	300,407	70.5	165,651	84.0
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	177,195	27.8	71,588	16.6	105,607	51.3
Water	206,466	32.4	97,120	22.5	109,346	53.1
Toilet	514,082	80.6	342,899	79.4	171,183	83.1
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	31,868	5.1	19,322	4.5	12,546	6.4
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	172,184	27.6	79,560	18.7	92,624	47.0
Not Surveyed	371,836	59.7	303,798	71.3	68,038	34.5
Regularised	53,837	8.6	29,365	6.9	24,472	12.4

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
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 Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building 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 relates 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, an 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 to 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 arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head except for collective household.

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

Marital Status

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

Living Together is an act of persons who are not formally married but are in 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 a short simple sentence in everyday life.

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

Economic activity status 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 yaers 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 devises. 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

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, a unit 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.

Additionally, the term "Housing Census" is used to imply the collection of information related to housing conditions such as the number of households, access to basic household amenities and living conditions. 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, 4,341 EAs were delineated in Mbeya Region (1,606 EAs in urban areas and 2,735 hamlets in rural areas).

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

1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS/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
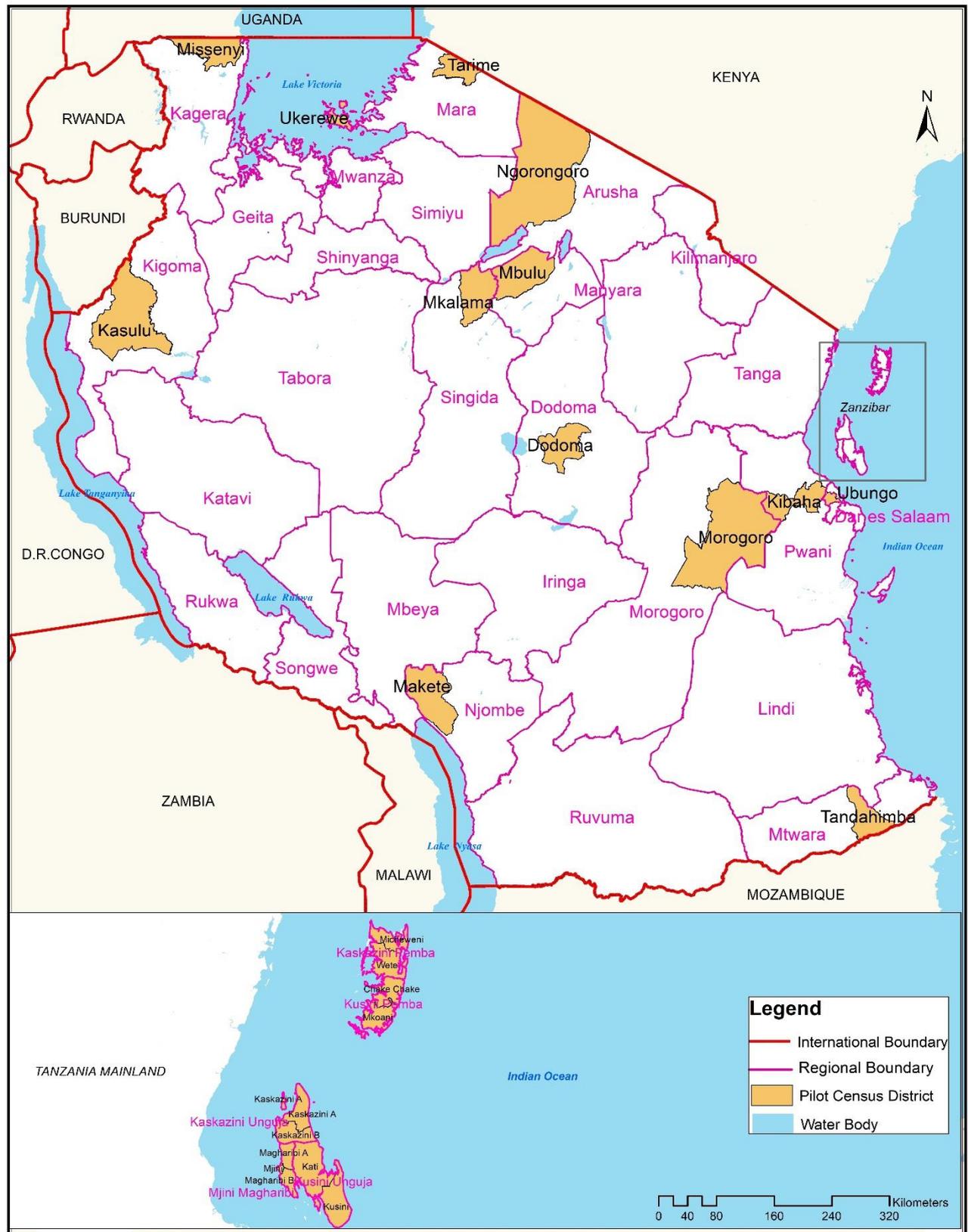
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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
>
> - Mbeya Region has a population of 2,343,754 persons; (1,123,828 males and 1,219,926 females).
> - The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Mbeya Regional population is expected to double in the next 22 years; that is in year 2044.
> - The annual growth rate varies across councils, ranging from 0.4 percent in Busekelo District Council to 7.9 percent in Chunya District Council for the 2012-2022 period.
> - The regional population remains predominantly rural with 60.6 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 39.4 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Mbeya Region has a population of 2,343,754 persons and is the twelfth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. More than half (52.1%) of this population are females (1,219,926 persons) and 47.9 percent (1,123,828 persons) are males. (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Mbeya Region has 7 Councils, out of those, six (6) are District Councils, and one (1) is City Council. Mbeya City Council in Mbeya Region has the largest population (541,603 persons) compared with other Councils. Mbeya City Council is followed by Mbarali District (446,336 persons), Mbeya District (371,259 persons) and Chunya District (344,471 persons). Thus, over 70 percent (72.7%) of the total population in Mbeya Region live in the mentioned four councils. The last two councils with small population in Mbeya Region are Busekelo District (100,123 persons) and Kyela District (266,426 persons) (Table 2.3).

Further results show that proportion of female is high compared with male in most of council except Chunya District male population is high (51.2%) compared with female (48.8%) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,343,754	1,123,828	47.9	1,219,926	52.1
Chunya District	344,471	176,457	51.2	168,014	48.8
Mbeya District	371,259	173,158	46.6	198,101	53.4
Mbeya City	541,603	253,813	46.9	287,790	53.1
Kyela District	266,426	126,235	47.4	140,191	52.6
Rungwe District	273,536	129,417	47.3	144,119	52.7
Busekelo District	100,123	47,468	47.4	52,655	52.6
Mbarali District	446,336	217,280	48.7	229,056	51.3

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Figure showing percentage distribution of population by council (Percent on x-axis):
- Mbeya City: 23.1
- Mbeya District: 15.8
- Chunya District: 14.7
- Rungwe District: 11.7
- Kyela District: 11.4
- Busekelo District: 4.3
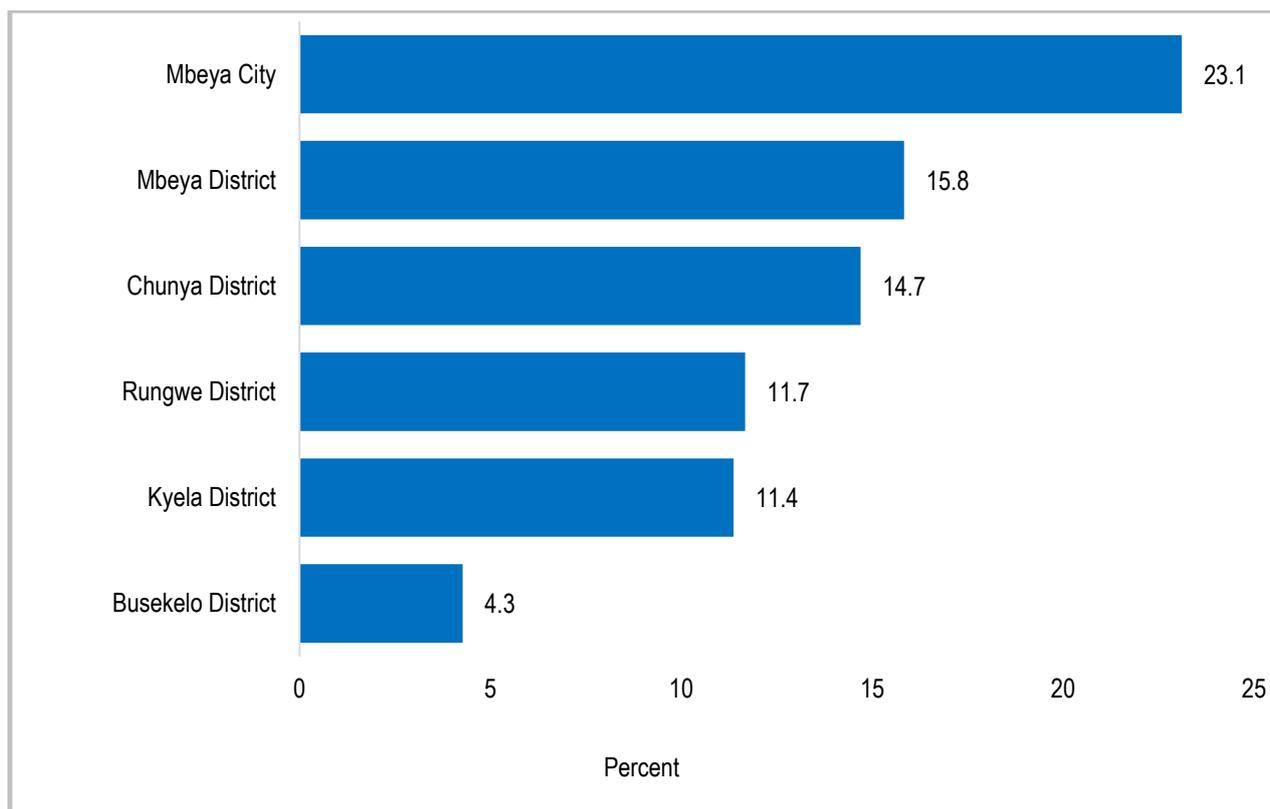
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Mbeya Region population is predominantly rural, with 60.6 percent of its population living in rural areas and 39.4 percent living in urban areas. Across the Council, Busekelo District all of its population residing in rural areas. The other Councils with more than 80 percent of their population living in rural areas are Mbarali and Mbeya District (81.9% and 81.5% respectively). Further results show that Mbeya City is the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
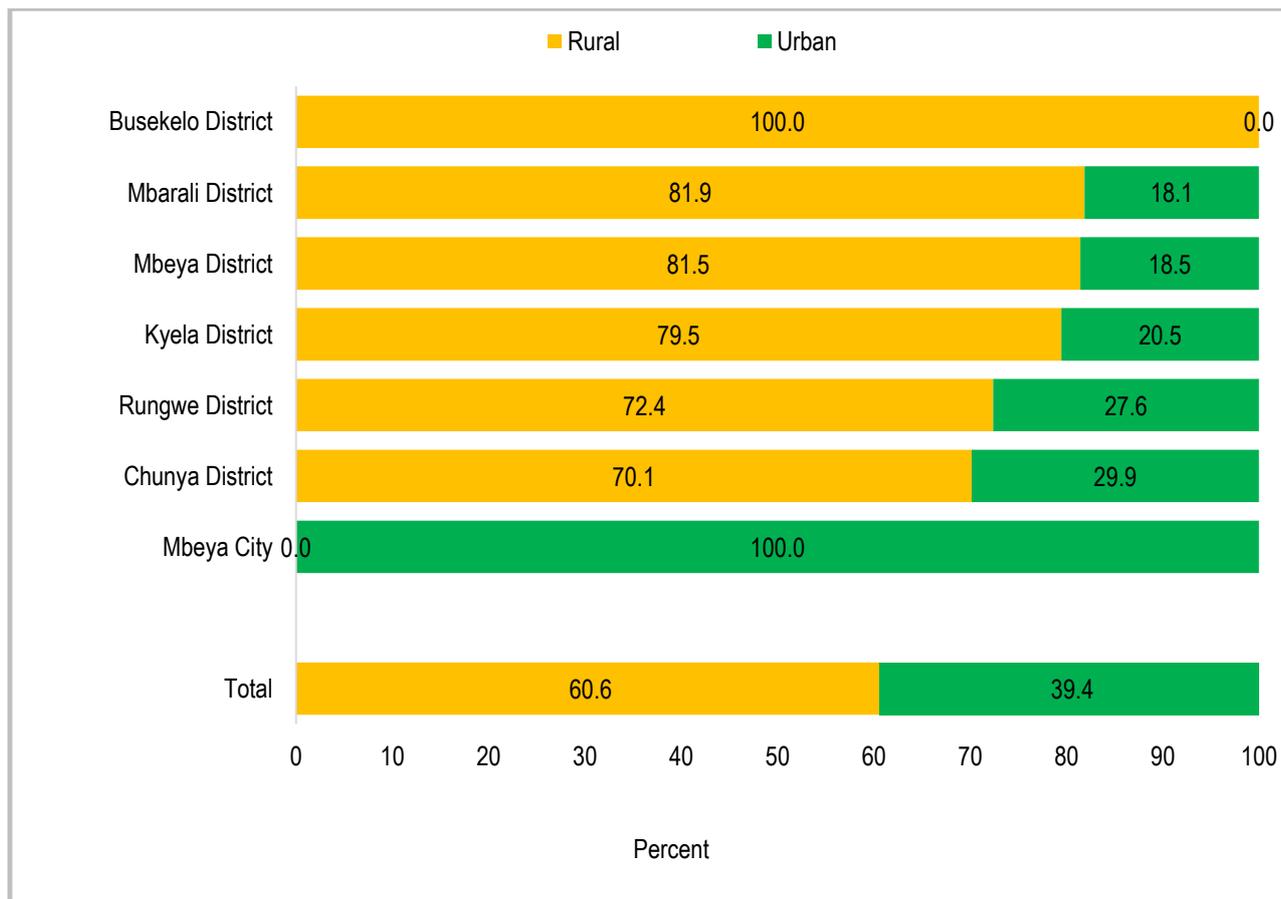
Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,343,754	1,123,828	1,219,926	1,419,206	60.6	686,146	733,060	924,548	39.4	437,682	486,866
Chunya District	344,471	176,457	168,014	241,617	70.1	123,335	118,282	102,854	29.9	53,122	49,732
Mbeya District	371,259	173,158	198,101	302,406	81.5	141,938	160,468	68,853	18.5	31220	37633
Mbeya City	541,603	253,813	287,790	NA	NA	NA	NA	541,603	100.0	253,813	287,790
Kyela District	266,426	126,235	140,191	211,699	79.5	100,670	111,029	54,727	20.5	25,565	29,162
Rungwe District	273,536	129,417	144,119	197,968	72.4	94,279	103,689	75,568	27.6	35,138	40,430
Busekelo District	100,123	47,468	52,655	100123	100.0	47468	52655	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	446,336	217,280	229,056	365,393	81.9	178,456	186,937	80,943	18.1	38,824	42,119

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Mbeya Region has increased by 37.2 percent from 1,708,548 persons in 2012 to 2,343,754 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Mbeya Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is the same to that of national average 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 22 years, that is in year 2044. The rate for male and female population is the same as that of the total population (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Mbeya 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	1,708,548	2,343,754	37.2	3.2	22
Male	818,858	1,123,828	37.2	3.2	22
Female	889,690	1,219,926	37.1	3.2	22

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of Mbeya Region population average annual intercensal growth rate since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trends; it declined from 3.3 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.4 percent in 1988 - 2002, then increased to 3.2 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Mbeya Region, 1967–2022 Censuses
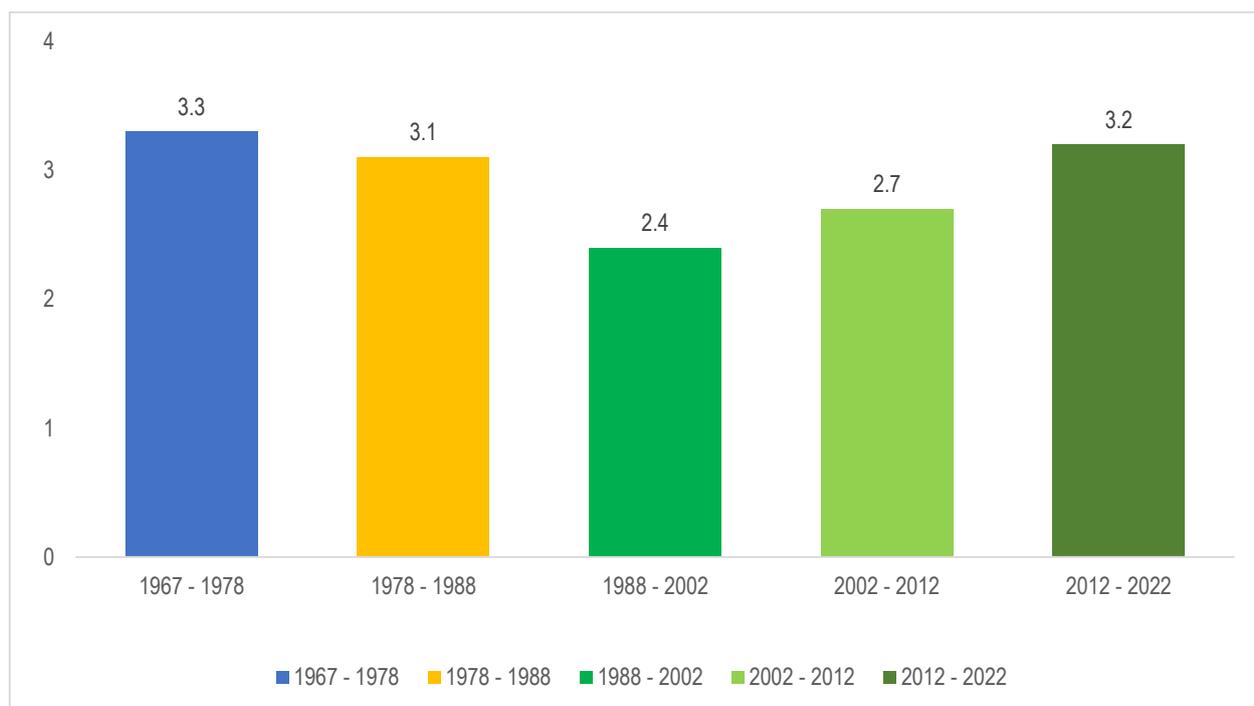
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- More than Forty percent (40.3%) of the Mbeya Regional population is aged below 15 years and 4.0 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Mbeya Regional population is 19.3 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Mbeya Region has increased from 50.7 percent in 1988 Census to 55.7 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Mbeya Region is 5.9.
- The age dependency ratio for Mbeya Region is 79.6 years

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses 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 Mbeya 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 populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities and in socio-economic development processes. Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used   as an important input in population projections and for planning of social economic development including provision of health, education, food security and energy. However, despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information 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 systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Mbeya Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "8" and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "9". There is 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 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 (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
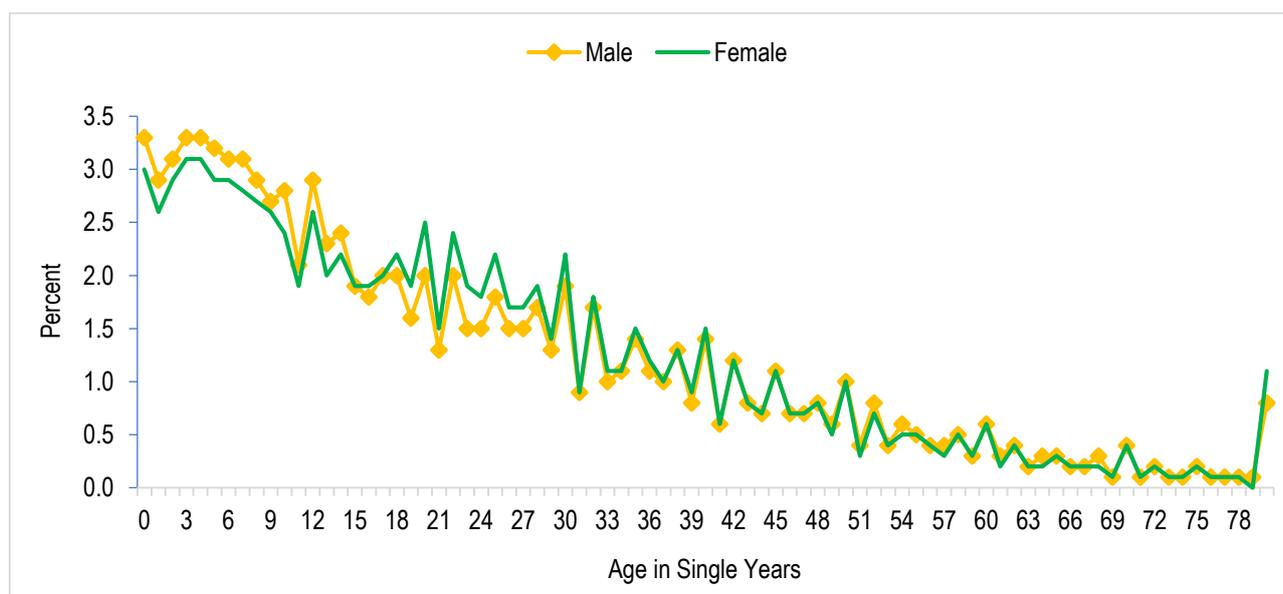
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Mbeya Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 40.3 percent

of the population aged below 15 years and 4.0 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Mbeya Region population is 19.3 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 Mbeya Region is about 92 males for every 100 females (94 for rural areas and 90 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 14 years (105 boys per 100 girls) in rural areas is relatively high. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (90 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

Table 3. 1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,343,754	100.0	1,123,828	100.0	1,219,926	100.0	92
0–4	346,172	14.8	171,218	15.2	174,954	14.3	98
5–9	317,250	13.5	157,160	14.0	160,090	13.1	98
10-14	281,718	12.0	140,311	12.5	141,407	11.6	99
15-19	238,389	10.2	113,474	10.1	124,915	10.2	91
20-24	226,960	9.7	102,623	9.1	124,337	10.2	83
25-29	197,201	8.4	92,785	8.3	104,416	8.6	89
30-34	159,956	6.8	76,763	6.8	83,193	6.8	92
35-39	128,840	5.5	61,251	5.5	67,589	5.5	91
40-44	107,504	4.6	51,571	4.6	55,933	4.6	92
45-49	88,752	3.8	43,488	3.9	45,264	3.7	96
50-54	67,350	2.9	32,205	2.9	35,145	2.9	92
55-59	46,115	2.0	22,058	2.0	24,057	2.0	92
60-64	43,778	1.9	20,422	1.8	23,356	1.9	87
65-69	27,874	1.2	12,440	1.1	15,434	1.3	81
70-74	24,276	1.0	10,413	0.9	13,863	1.1	75
75-79	15,590	0.7	6,418	0.6	9,172	0.8	70
80-84	12,180	0.5	4,474	0.4	7,706	0.6	58
85+	13,849	0.6	4,754	0.4	9,095	0.7	52
Median Age	19.3		18.6		19.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,419,206	100.0	686,146	100.0	733,060	100.0	94
0 – 4	218,392	15.4	107,680	15.7	110,712	15.1	97
5 – 9	204,247	14.4	101,675	14.8	102,572	14.0	99
10 – 14	181,100	12.8	92,545	13.5	88,555	12.1	105
15 – 19	139,607	9.8	69,182	10.1	70,425	9.6	98
20 – 24	123,396	8.7	56,240	8.2	67,156	9.2	84
25 – 29	105,124	7.4	49,555	7.2	55,569	7.6	89
30 – 34	87,183	6.1	41,830	6.1	45,353	6.2	92
35 – 39	73,175	5.2	34,786	5.1	38,389	5.2	91
40 – 44	63,262	4.5	30,175	4.4	33,087	4.5	91
45 – 49	54,470	3.8	26,688	3.9	27,782	3.8	96
50 – 54	43,061	3.0	20,432	3.0	22,629	3.1	90
55 – 59	29,553	2.1	14,288	2.1	15,265	2.1	94
60 – 64	29,164	2.1	13,655	2.0	15,509	2.1	88
65 – 69	18,853	1.3	8,305	1.2	10,548	1.4	79
70 – 74	17,241	1.2	7,308	1.1	9,933	1.4	74
75 – 79	11,434	0.8	4,663	0.7	6,771	0.9	69
80-84	9,212	0.6	3,378	0.5	5,834	0.8	58
85+	10,732	0.8	3,761	0.5	6,971	1.0	54
Median Age	18.3		17.5		19.1		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	924,548	100.0	437,682	100.0	486,866	100.0	90
0 – 4	127,780	13.8	63,538	14.5	64,242	13.2	99
5 – 9	113,003	12.2	55,485	12.7	57,518	11.8	96
10 – 14	100,618	10.9	47,766	10.9	52,852	10.9	90
15 – 19	98,782	10.7	44,292	10.1	54,490	11.2	81
20 – 24	103,564	11.2	46,383	10.6	57,181	11.7	81
25 – 29	92,077	10.0	43,230	9.9	48,847	10.0	89
30 – 34	72,773	7.9	34,933	8.0	37,840	7.8	92
35 – 39	55,665	6.0	26,465	6.0	29,200	6.0	91
40 – 44	44,242	4.8	21,396	4.9	22,846	4.7	94
45 – 49	34,282	3.7	16,800	3.8	17,482	3.6	96
50 – 54	24,289	2.6	11,773	2.7	12,516	2.6	94
55 – 59	16,562	1.8	7,770	1.8	8,792	1.8	88

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
60 – 64	14,614	1.6	6,767	1.5	7,847	1.6	86
65 – 69	9,021	1.0	4,135	0.9	4,886	1.0	85
70 – 74	7,035	0.8	3,105	0.7	3,930	0.8	79
75 – 79	4,156	0.4	1,755	0.4	2,401	0.5	73
80-84	2,968	0.3	1,096	0.3	1,872	0.4	59
85+	3,117	0.3	993	0.2	2,124	0.4	47
Median Age	20.6		20.3		20.8		

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 Mbeya Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Mbeya Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Mbeya City Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Mbeya Region shows a bulge in age 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
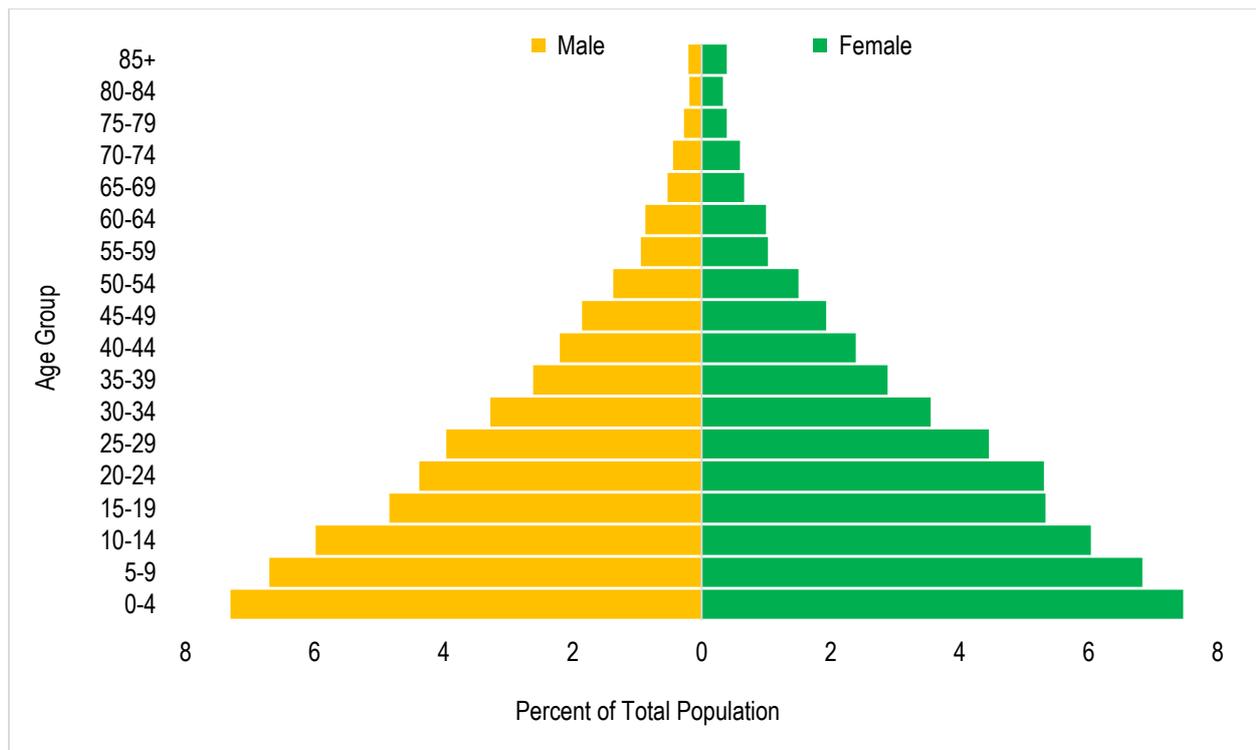
Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mbeya Rural, 2022 PHC
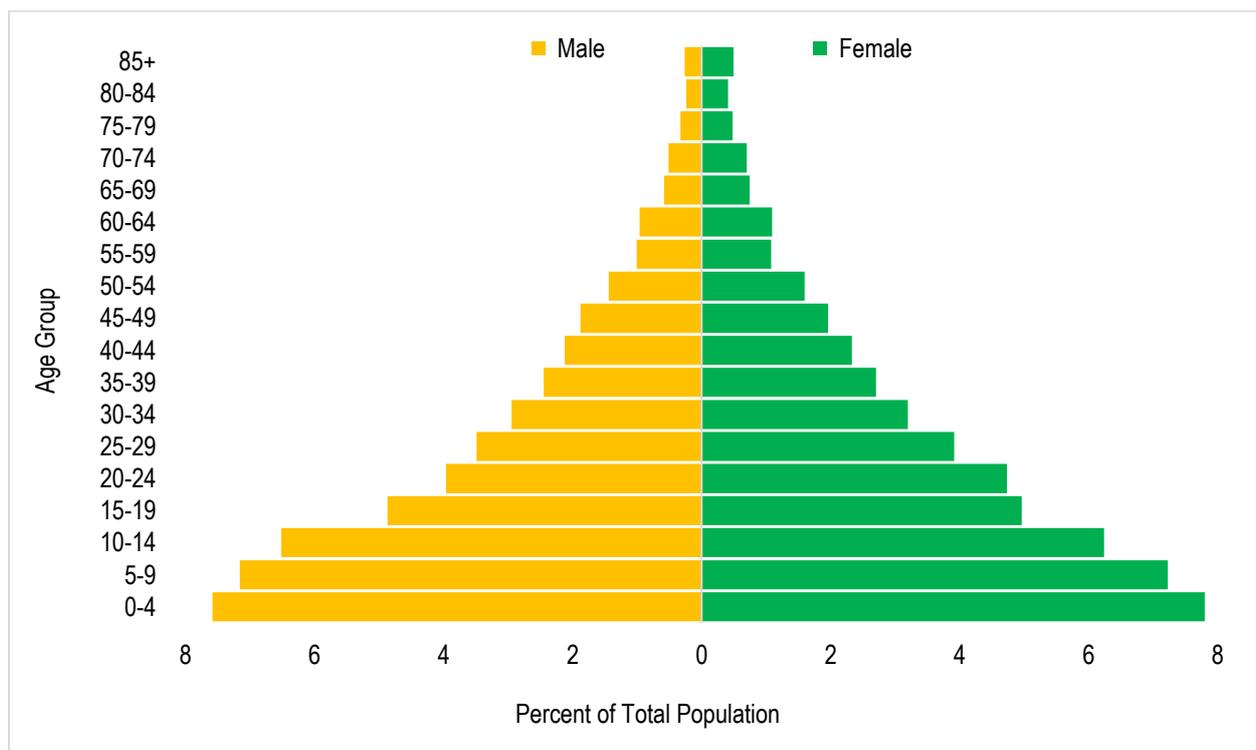
Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mbeya Urban, 2022 PHC

Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mbeya City Council, 2022 PHC

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile
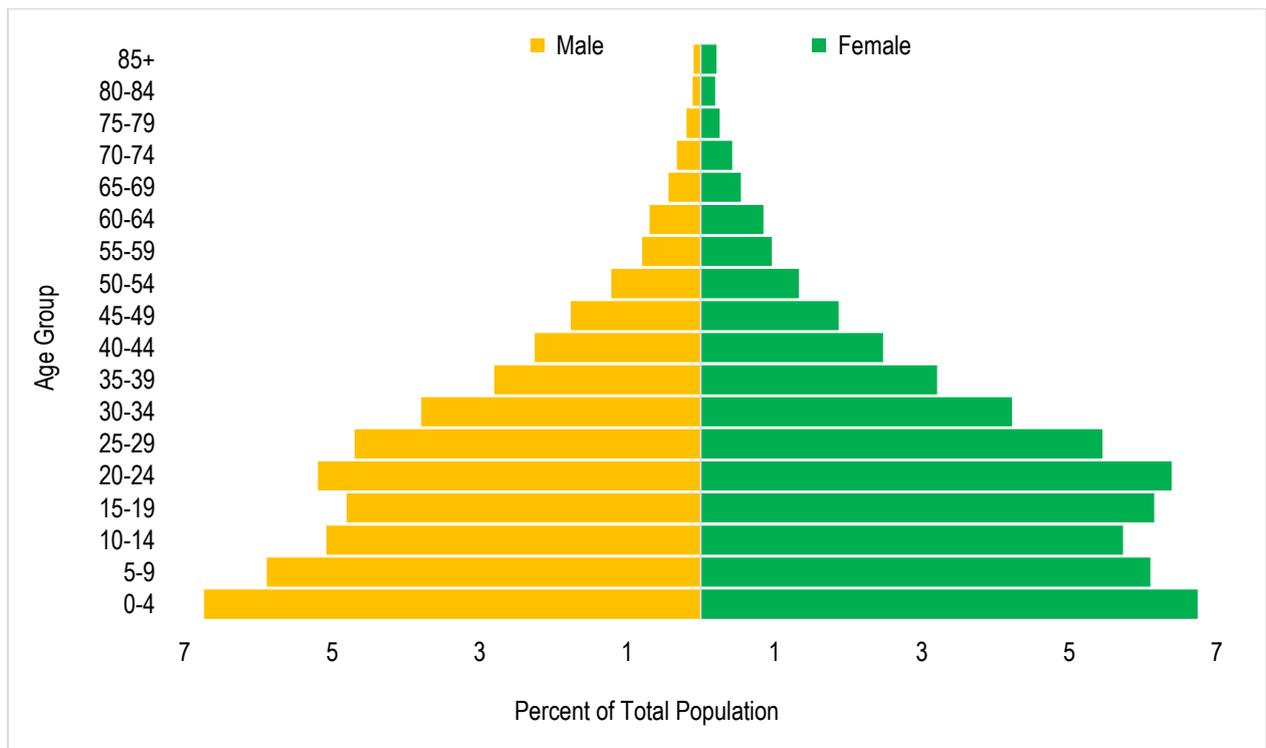
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Mbeya Region has a young population with 40.3 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 4.0 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). 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. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**2,343,754**	**100.0**	**1,419,206**	**100.0**	**924,548**	**100.0**
Male	1,123,828	47.9	686,146	48.3	437,682	47.3
Female	1,219,926	52.1	733,060	51.7	486,866	52.7
Children (Under 1 year)	**71,255**	**3.0**	**44,417**	**3.1**	**26,838**	**2.9**
Male	35,193	3.1	21,870	3.2	13,323	3.0
Female	36,062	3.0	22,547	3.1	13,515	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	**346,172**	**14.8**	**218,392**	**15.4**	**127,780**	**13.8**
Male	171,218	15.2	107,680	15.7	63,538	14.5
Female	174,954	14.3	110,712	15.1	64,242	13.2
Children (0–8 years)	**603,152**	**25.7**	**383,879**	**27.0**	**219,273**	**23.7**
Male	299,251	26.6	190,560	27.8	108,691	24.8
Female	303,901	24.9	193,319	26.4	110,582	22.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	**945,140**	**40.3**	**603,739**	**42.5**	**341,401**	**36.9**
Male	468,689	41.7	301,900	44.0	166,789	38.1
Female	476,451	39.1	301,839	41.2	174,612	35.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,089,166**	**46.5**	**689,253**	**48.6**	**399,913**	**43.3**
Male	538,451	47.9	345,543	50.4	192,908	44.1
Female	550,715	45.1	343,710	46.9	207,005	42.5
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**347,874**	**14.8**	**209,729**	**14.8**	**138,145**	**14.9**
Male	167,426	14.9	104,859	15.3	62,567	14.3
Female	180,448	14.8	104,870	14.3	75,578	15.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**465,349**	**19.9**	**263,003**	**18.5**	**202,346**	**21.9**
Male	216,097	19.2	125,422	18.3	90,675	20.7
Female	249,252	20.4	137,581	18.8	111,671	22.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**853,518**	**36.4**	**473,257**	**33.3**	**380,261**	**41.1**
Male	400,514	35.6	225,366	32.8	175,148	40.0
Female	453,004	37.1	247,891	33.8	205,113	42.1
Primary School (6–12 years)	**421,999**	**18.0**	**271,815**	**19.2**	**150,184**	**16.2**
Male	209,654	18.7	136,638	19.9	73,016	16.7
Female	212,345	17.4	135,177	18.4	77,168	15.8
Primary School (7–13 years)	**410,736**	**17.5**	**264,375**	**18.6**	**146,361**	**15.8**
Male	204,147	18.2	133,445	19.4	70,702	16.2

Female	206,589	16.9	130,930	17.9	75,659	15.5
Secondary School (13-16 years)	**203,932**	**8.7**	**127,030**	**9.0**	**76,902**	**8.3**
Male	99,627	8.9	64,795	9.4	34,832	8.0
Female	104,305	8.6	62,235	8.5	42,070	8.6
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**200,690**	**8.6**	**121,677**	**8.6**	**79,013**	**8.5**
Male	97,530	8.7	62,046	9.0	35,484	8.1
Female	103,160	8.5	59,631	8.1	43,529	8.9
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**605,647**	**49.6**	**337,761**	**46.1**	**267,886**	**55.0**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,304,845**	**55.7**	**747,995**	**52.7**	**556,850**	**60.2**
Male	616,640	54.9	356,831	52.0	259,809	59.4
Female	688,205	56.4	391,164	53.4	297,041	61.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	**137,547**	**5.9**	**96,636**	**6.8**	**40,911**	**4.4**
Male	58,921	5.2	41,070	6.0	17,851	4.1
Female	78,626	6.4	55,566	7.6	23,060	4.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**93,769**	**4.0**	**67,472**	**4.8**	**26,297**	**2.8**
Male	38,499	3.4	27,415	4.0	11,084	2.5
Female	55,270	4.5	40,057	5.5	15,213	3.1
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**65,895**	**2.8**	**48,619**	**3.4**	**17,276**	**1.9**
Male	26,059	2.3	19,110	2.8	6,949	1.6
Female	39,836	3.3	29,509	4.0	10,327	2.1
Age-Dependency Ratio		**79.6**		**89.7**		**66.0**

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Mbeya Region is 14.8 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in Mbeya Region has decreased slightly from 15.1 percent in 2002 to 14.7 percent in 2012 and then increased to 14.8 percent in 2022. This decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
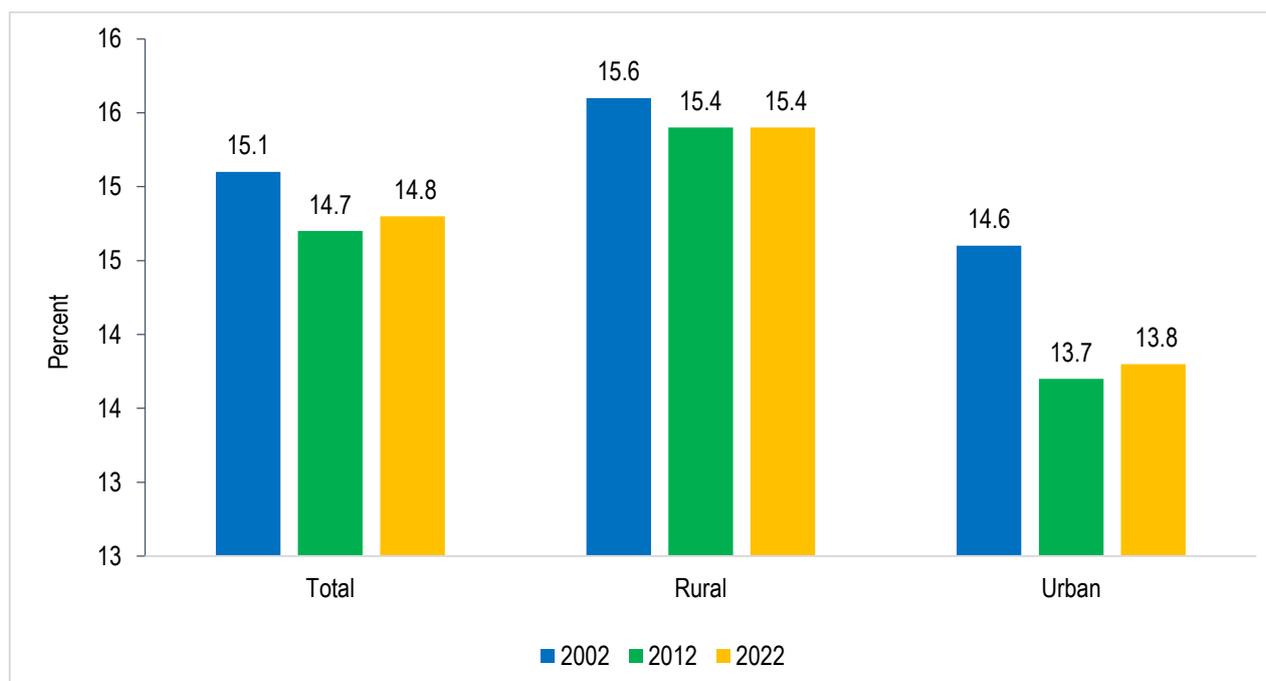
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Mbeya Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 40.3 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 42.1 percent in 2002 to 40.3 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
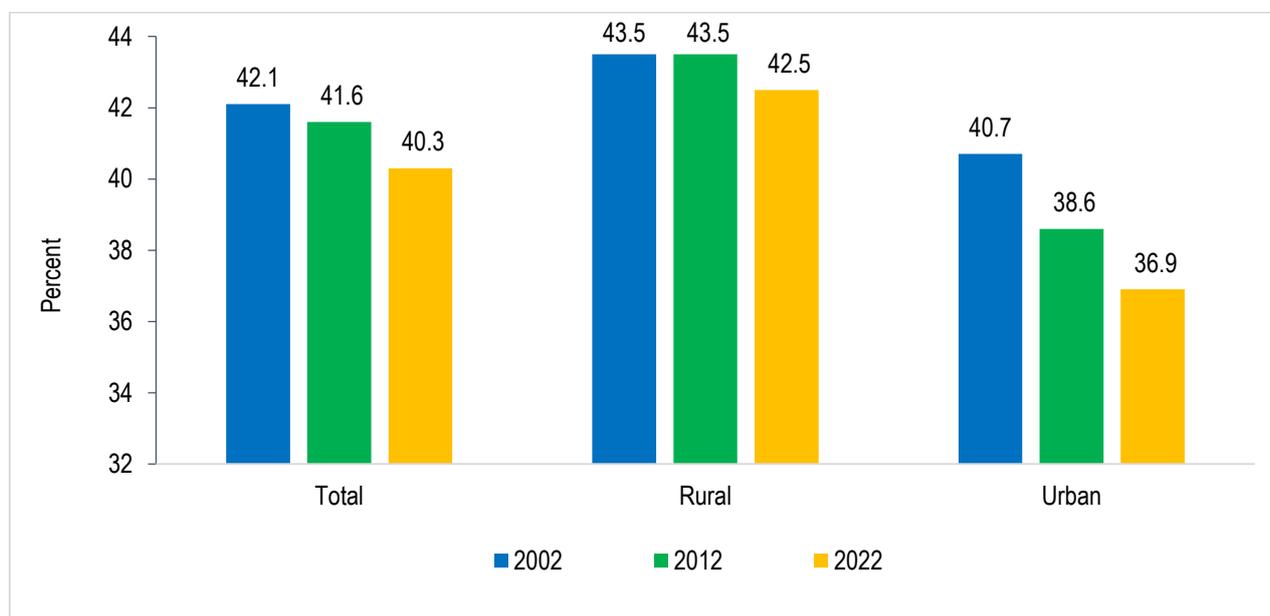
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Mbeya Region 46.5 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Mbeya Region has declined from 48.8 percent in 2002 to 46.5 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. 8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
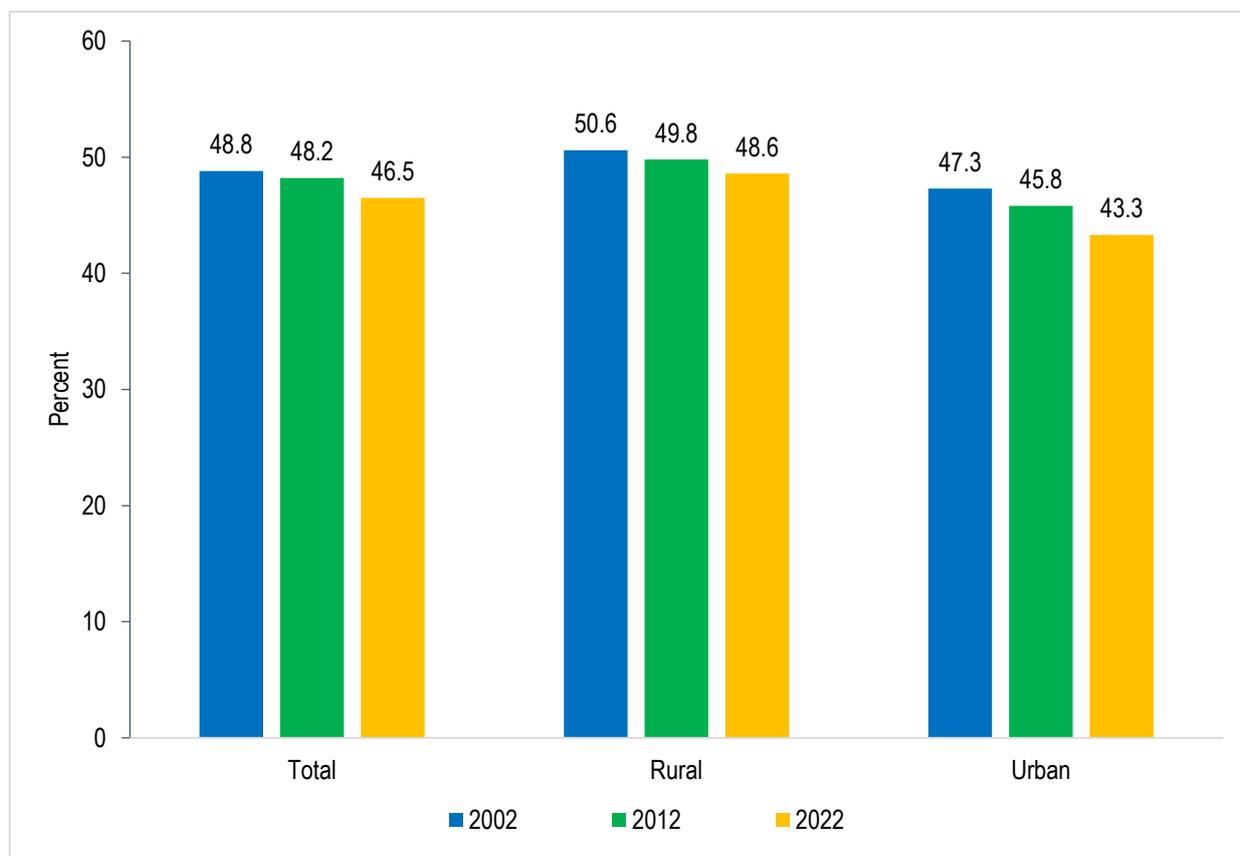
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The Tanzania National Youth Development Policy, 2007 defines a 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 3.9 presents the youth population (age 15 - 24) for Mbeya Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Mbeya Region accounts for 19.9 percent of the total regional population. The

percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Mbeya Region has increased from 19.5 percent in 1988 to 20.6 percent in 2002 and then remain almost the same for two decades (20.6% in 2002, 20.2% in 2012 and 19.9% in 2022).

Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
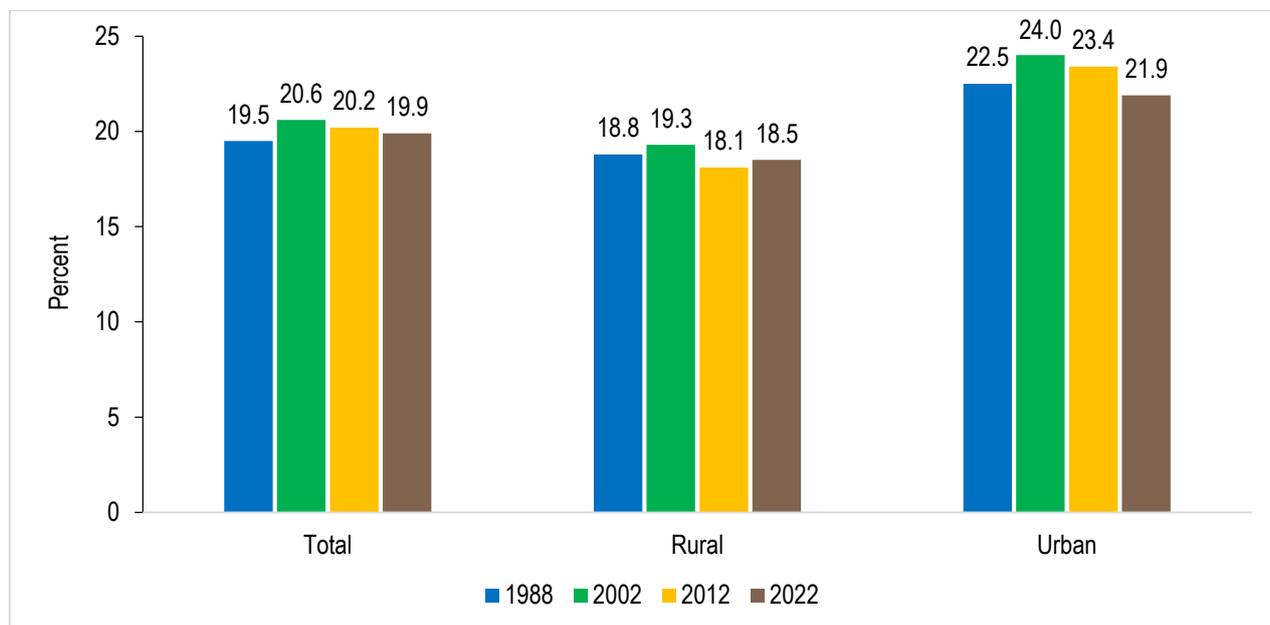
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population (15 - 35 years) accounts for 36.4 percent of the Mbeya regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained almost constant over the two decades (36.8% in 2002, 36.2% in 2012 and 36.4% in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
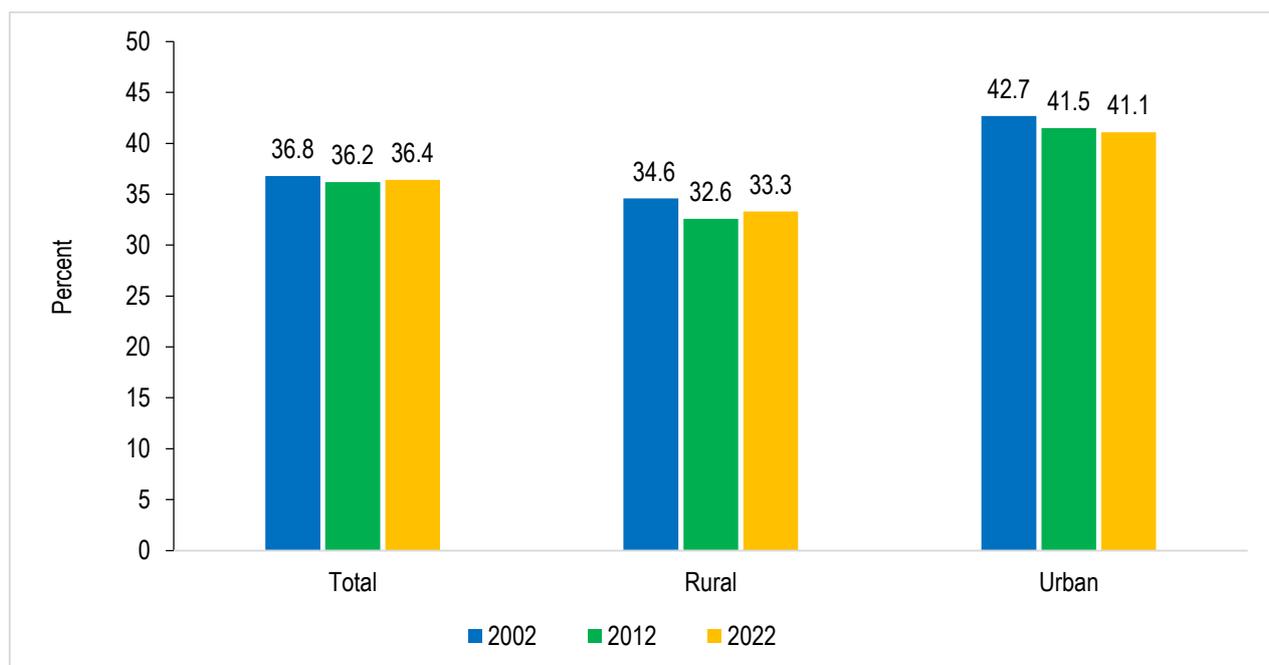
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Mbeya Region is 55.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 50.7 percent in 1988 Census to 55.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3. 11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
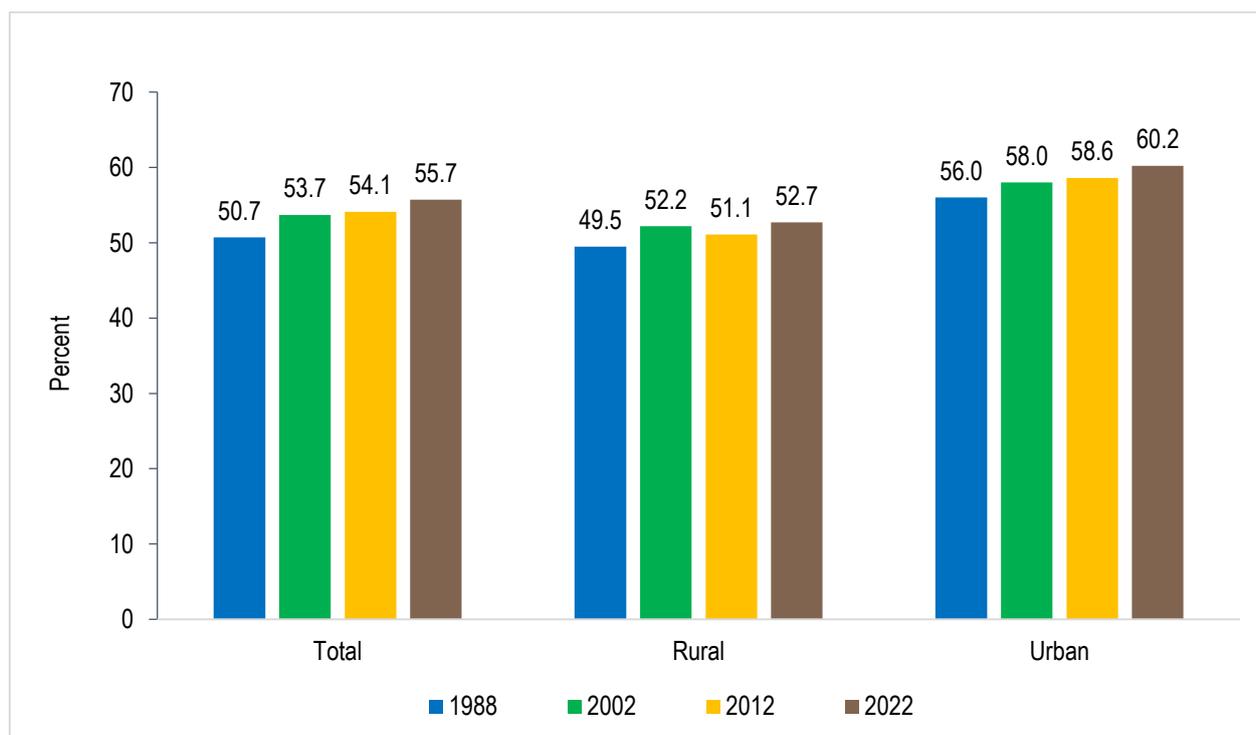
3.3.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, an elderly is a person aged 65 years and above. However, according to the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003, an 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 Mbeya regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Mbeya Region is 5.9 percent. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mbeya Region has increased slightly from 5.1 percent in 1988 census to 6.1 percent in 2012 and then decrased slightly to 5.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
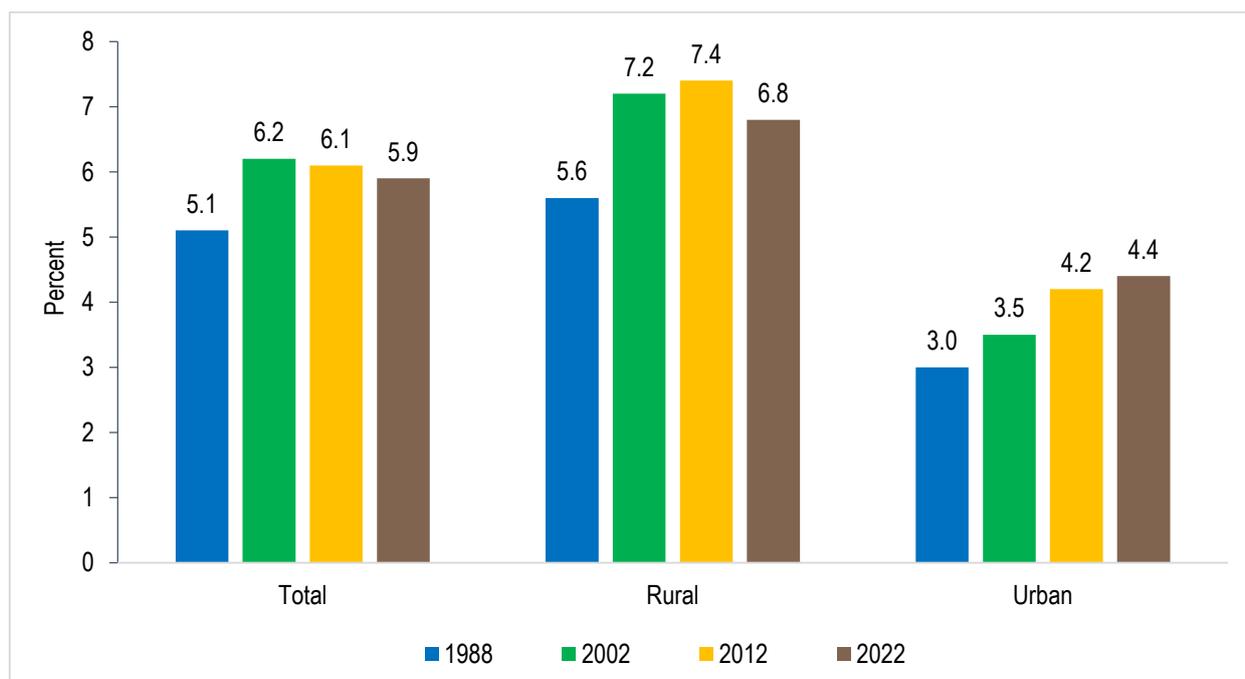
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (4.0%) of Mbeya regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has remained almost the same over the two decades (4.2% in 2002, 4.3% in 2012 and 4.0% in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3. 13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
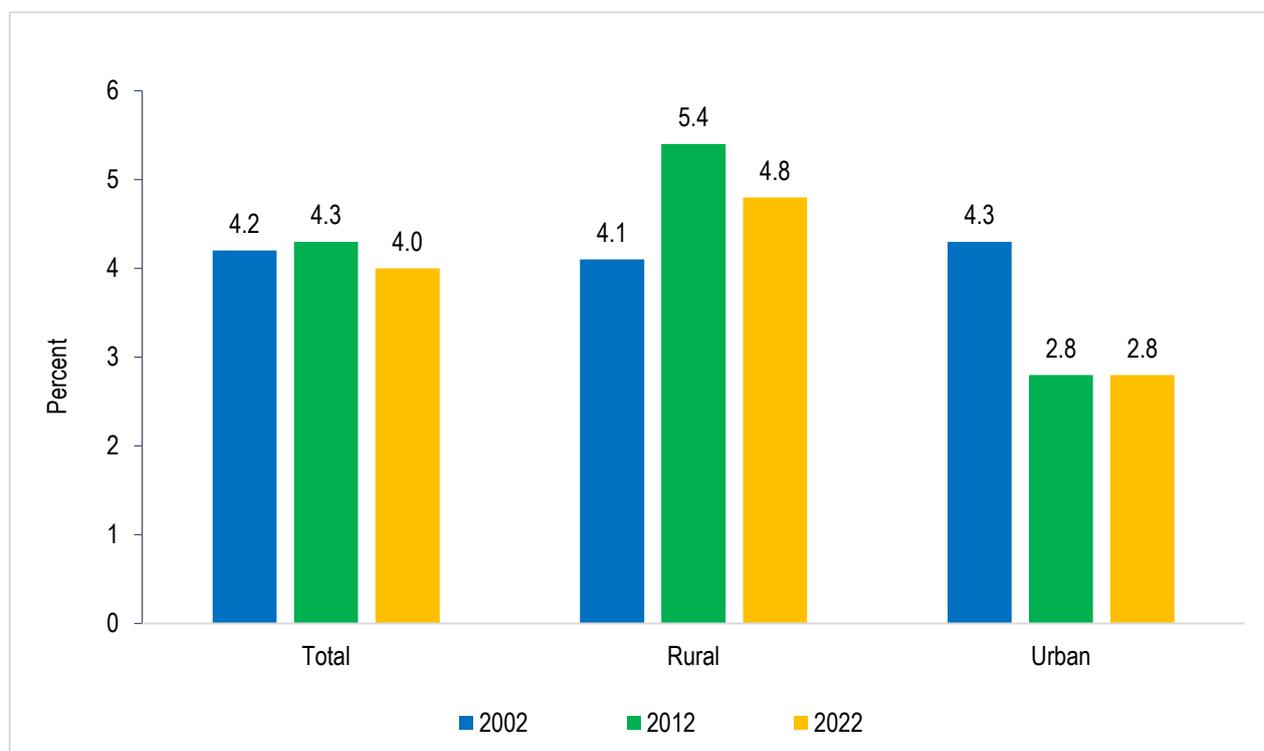
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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 a 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 Mbeya Region is 79.6 implying that there are 79 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that in three decades from 1988 to 2022, the age dependency ratio for Mbeya Region has declined from 96.4 in the 1988 census to 79.6 in the 2002 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3. 14: **Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**
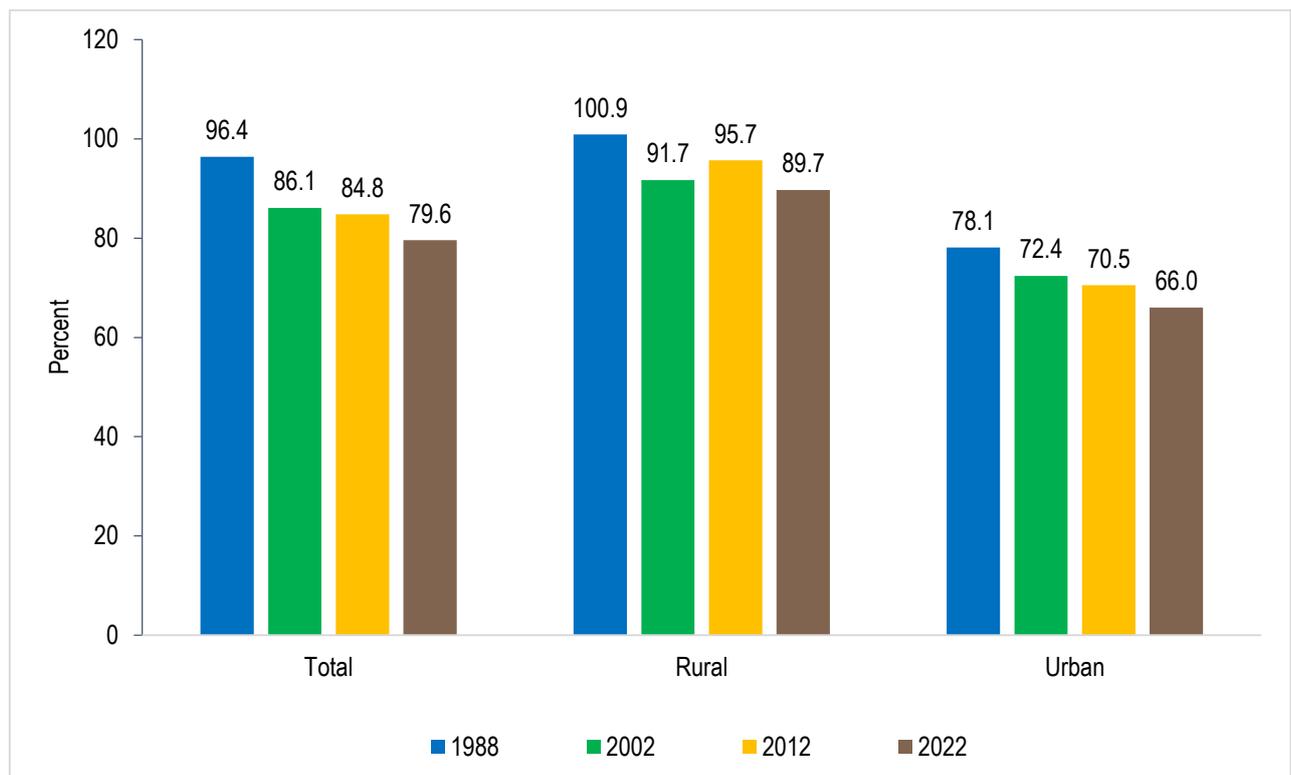
Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households (58.6%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Mbeya Region is 3.7 persons; in rural areas it is 3.8 persons while in urban areas it is 3.5 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.7 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.8 and 3.5 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Mbeya Region increased from 36.9 percent in 2012 to 37.2 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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.

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Mbeya Region has a total of 624,320 private households out of which 258,300 (41.4%) are in urban areas and 366,020 (58.6%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 37.2 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (38.4%) than in rural areas (36.4%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.4).

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

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sex	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	624,320	391,943	62.8	232,377	37.2	366,020	232,823	63.6	133,197	36.4	258,300	159,120	61.6	99,180	38.4
< 10 [1]	366	179	48.9	187	51.1	271	140	51.7	131	48.3	95	39	41.1	56	58.9
10 - 14	1,708	898	52.6	810	47.4	1152	643	55.8	509	44.2	556	255	45.9	301	54.1
15 - 19	14,075	7,718	54.8	6,357	45.2	7,784	4,357	56.0	3,427	44.0	6,291	3,361	53.4	2,930	46.6
20 - 24	62558	40,057	64.0	22,501	36.0	32,305	21,745	67.3	10,560	32.7	30,253	18,312	60.5	11,941	39.5
25 - 29	88,888	60,626	68.2	28,262	31.8	45,482	32,434	71.3	13,048	28.7	43,406	28,192	64.9	15,214	35.1
30 - 34	84,276	56,780	67.4	27,496	32.6	44,797	31,244	69.7	13,553	30.3	39,479	25,536	64.7	13,943	35.3
35 - 39	72,236	47,733	66.1	24,503	33.9	40,319	27,424	68.0	12,895	32.0	31,917	20,309	63.6	11,608	36.4
40 - 44	64,182	41,677	64.9	22,505	35.1	37,267	24,744	66.4	12,523	33.6	26,915	16,933	62.9	9,982	37.1
45 - 49	55,564	36,360	65.4	19,204	34.6	33,746	22,555	66.8	11,191	33.2	21,818	13,805	63.3	8,013	36.7
50 - 54	44,355	27,590	62.2	16,765	37.8	28,143	17,678	62.8	10,465	37.2	16,212	9,912	61.1	6,300	38.9
55 - 59	32,011	19,493	60.9	12,518	39.1	20,512	12,739	62.1	7,773	37.9	11,499	6,754	58.7	4,745	41.3
60 - 64	32,177	18,333	57.0	13,844	43.0	21,472	12,301	57.3	9,171	42.7	10,705	6,032	56.3	4,673	43.7
65 - 69	21,058	11,220	53.3	9,838	46.7	14,274	7,522	52.7	6,752	47.3	6,784	3,698	54.5	3,086	45.5
70 - 74	18,992	9,382	49.4	9,610	50.6	13,685	6,657	48.6	7,028	51.4	5,307	2,725	51.3	2,582	48.7
75 - 79	12,222	5,799	47.4	6,423	52.6	9,103	4,246	46.6	4,857	53.4	3,119	1,553	49.8	1,566	50.2
80+	19,652	8,098	41.2	11,554	58.8	15,708	6,394	40.7	9,314	59.3	3,944	1,704	43.2	2,240	56.8

Results further reveal that, Mbeya City has the largest number of households accounting for 24.5 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Mbarali District (17.9%), Mbeya District (16.1%), Chunya District (13.3%) and Rungwe District (12.2%). On the other hand, Busokelo District has the smallest contribution of households (4.5%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage of Households by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	624,320	100.0	366,020	58.6	258,300	41.4
Council						
Chunya District	82,954	13.3	56,662	15.5	26,292	10.2
Mbeya District	100,578	16.1	81,456	22.3	19,122	7.4
Mbeya City	153,100	24.5	NA	NA	153,100	59.3
Kyela District	71,619	11.5	56,631	15.5	14,988	5.8
Rungwe District	75,952	12.2	54,418	14.9	21,534	8.3
Busokelo District	28,398	4.5	28,398	7.8	NA	NA
Mbarali District	111,719	17.9	88,455	24.2	23,264	9.0

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 40.1 percent in 2012 to 41.4 percent in 2022 PHC. Mbeya Region shows an increase of 25.2 percentage points in urban households.

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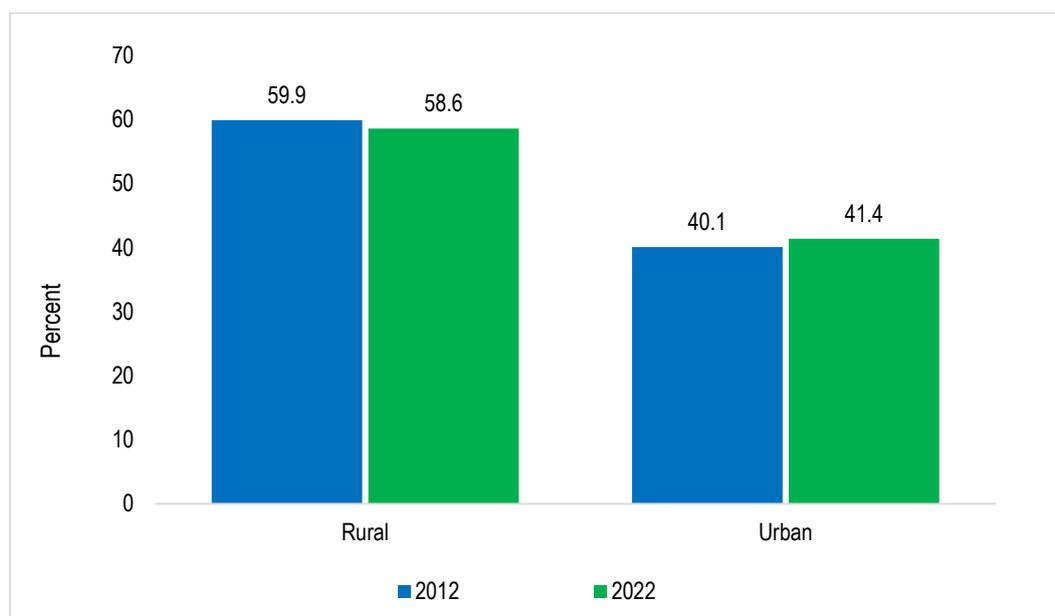
4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size has decreased from 4.2 in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 3.8 persons per household which is slightly higher than in urban areas (3.5 persons). Average household size declined from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.8 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.5 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.5 persons in Mbeya City and Busokelo District Council to 4.0 persons in Mbarali District Council (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHCs
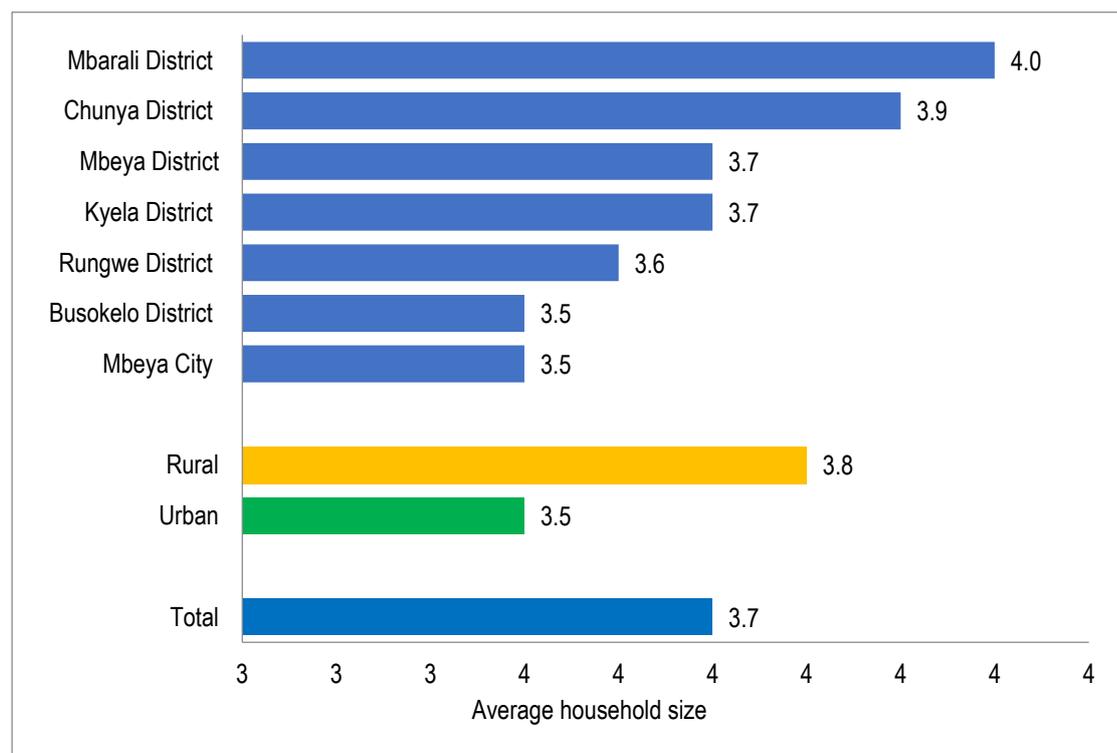
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[2]	2022
Total	**1,683.357**	**2,307,818**	**404,165**	**624,320**	4.2	**3.7**
Rural	1,012,232	1,404,635	241,997	366,020	4.2	3.8
Urban	671,125	903,183	162,168	258,300	4.1	3.5
Council						
Chunya District	156,786	326,309	33,341	82,954	4.6	3.9
Mbeya District	305,319	369,512	75,015	100,578	4.0	3.7
Mbeya City	385,279	532,604	90,066	153,100	4.2	3.5
Kyela District	221,490	264,452	53,447	71,619	4.1	3.7
Rungwe District	242,809	271,602	58,924	75,952	4.0	3.6
Busokelo District	96,348	99,914	24,039	28,398	4.0	3.5
Mbarali District	300,517	443,425	69,333	111,719	4.3	4.0

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[2] Data from Mbeya Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

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 Mbeya Region, 62.8 percent are headed by males and 37.2 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
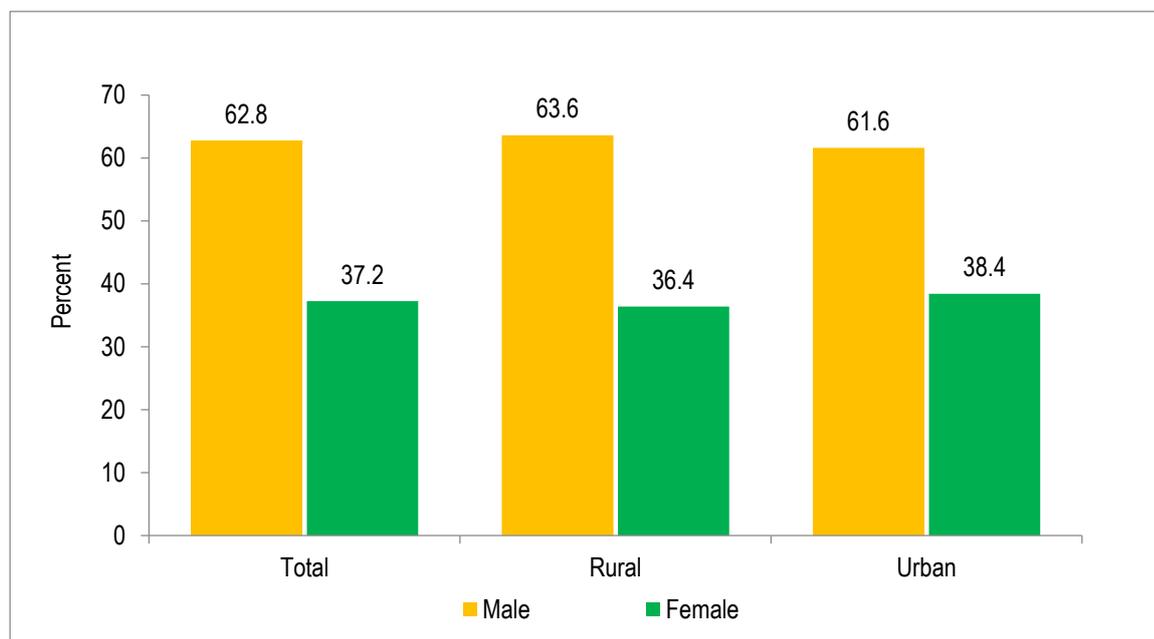
Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased slightly from 63.1 in 2012 to 62.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased slightly from 36.9 in 2012 to 37.2 percent in 2022. Across Councils there is a decrease of male headed households in Chunya District, Mbeya City, Mbarali District and Kyela District, while an increase is noted in Mbeya District, Rungwe District and Busokelo. On the other hand, female headed households decreased in Mbeya District, Rungwe Disrict and Busokelo District, and it increased in Chunya District, Mbeya City, Mbarali District and Kyela District (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**63.1**	**36.9**	**62.8**	**37.2**
Rural	63.0	37.0	63.6	36.4
Urban	63.3	36.7	61.6	38.4
Council				
Chunya District	67.7	32.3	66.3	33.7
Mbeya District	60.6	39.4	60.8	39.2
Mbeya City	63.3	36.7	61.0	39.0
Kyela District	64.1	35.9	62.2	37.8
Rungwe District	62.0	38.0	64.7	35.3
Busokelo District	62.1	37.9	63.7	36.3
Mbarali District	63.9	36.1	63.2	36.8

In Mbeya Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (3.8 persons) than in female headed households (3.5 persons). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is highest in the following four Councils: Mbarali District (4.0 persons), Chunya District (3.9 persons), Mbeya District and Kyela District (3.7 persons each) and it is lowest in Kusokelo District (3.5 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	**2,307,818**	**1,505,537**	**802,281**	**624,320**	**391,943**	**232,377**	**3.7**	**3.8**	**3.5**
Rural	1,404,635	933,372	471,263	366,020	232,823	133,197	3.8	4.0	3.5
Urban	903,183	572,165	331,018	258,300	159,120	99,180	3.5	3.6	3.3
Council									
Chunya District	326,309	222,508	103,801	82,954	55,033	27,921	3.9	4.0	3.7
Mbeya District	369,512	239,137	130,375	100,578	61,140	39,438	3.7	3.9	3.3
Mbeya City	532,604	332,220	200,384	153,100	93,433	59,667	3.5	3.6	3.4
Kyela District	264,452	170,871	93,581	71,619	44,539	27,080	3.7	3.8	3.5
Rungwe District	271,602	184,000	87,602	75,952	49,134	26,818	3.6	3.7	3.3
Busokelo District	99,914	65,353	34,561	28,398	18,077	10,321	3.5	3.6	3.3
Mbarali District	443,425	291,448	151,977	111,719	70,587	41,132	4.0	4.1	3.7

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 means 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 89.9 percent of households in Mbeya Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is slightly higher for male headed (89.1%) but lower for female headed households (91.3%). Results show further that the percentage who live in improved houses is higher (98.5%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (83.9%).

Councils with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Mbeya City (99.5%), Mbeya District (96.6%), Rungwe District (94.1%) and Kyela District (90.3%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Chunya District (25.1%), Mbarali District (19.1%), and Busokelo District (18.4%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved house	Unimproved house	Total	Improved house	Unimproved house	Total	Improved house	Unimproved house
Total	**624,320**	**89.9**	**10.1**	**391,943**	**89.1**	**10.9**	**232,377**	**91.3**	**8.7**
Rural	366,020	83.9	16.1	232,823	82.7	17.3	133,197	85.9	14.1
Urban	258,300	98.5	1.5	159,120	98.3	1.7	99,180	98.7	1.3
Council									
Chunya District	82,954	74.9	25.1	55,033	74.1	25.9	27,921	76.4	23.6
Mbeya District	100,578	96.6	3.4	61,140	96.3	3.7	39,438	97.0	3.0
Mbeya City	153,100	99.5	0.5	93,433	99.4	0.6	59,667	99.5	0.5
Kyela District	71,619	90.3	9.7	44,539	89.2	10.8	27,080	92.2	7.8
Rungwe District	75,952	94.1	5.9	49,134	93.2	6.8	26,818	95.9	4.1
Busokelo District	28,398	81.6	18.4	18,077	78.2	21.8	10,321	87.5	12.5
Mbarali District	111,719	80.9	19.1	70,587	80.5	19.5	41,132	81.7	18.3

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The findings in Table 4.7 reflect no clear relationship between age of household head and living in improved houses generally. This observation holds for both male headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	624,320	89.9	10.1	391,943	89.1	10.9	232,377	91.3	8.7
Below 18	6,647	75.9	24.1	3,527	73.6	26.4	3,120	78.5	21.5
18- 24	72,060	87.1	12.9	45,325	85.9	14.1	26,735	89.2	10.8
25 - 29	88,888	89.9	10.1	60,626	89.0	11.0	28,262	91.6	8.4
30 - 34	84,276	90.3	9.7	56,780	89.7	10.3	27,496	91.5	8.5
35 - 39	72,236	90.1	9.9	47,733	89.4	10.6	24,503	91.5	8.5
40 - 44	64,182	90.6	9.4	41,677	90.1	9.9	22,505	91.5	8.5
45 - 49	55,564	90.6	9.4	36,360	89.9	10.1	19,204	91.8	8.2
50 - 54	44,355	90.3	9.7	27,590	89.7	10.3	16,765	91.4	8.6
55 - 59	32,011	90.9	9.1	19,493	90.2	9.8	12,518	92.1	7.9
60 - 64	32,177	90.9	9.1	18,333	89.7	10.3	13,844	92.6	7.4
65 - 69	21,058	91.4	8.6	11,220	90.1	9.9	9,838	93.0	7.0
70 - 74	18,992	90.9	9.1	9,382	88.8	11.2	9,610	92.8	7.2
75 - 79	12,222	91.2	8.8	5,799	89.8	10.2	6,423	92.5	7.5
80+	19,652	90.8	9.2	8,098	89.4	10.6	11,554	91.8	8.2

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Mbeya Region majority of male heads of households regardless of their marital status (98,623 or 38.7%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (58,208 or 22.8%) and those in elementary occupations (50,722 or 19.9%). Among the 4,850 widowed males 2,580 (53.2%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 1,003 (20.7%) are craft and related workers and 847 (17.5%) are in elementary occupations (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**254,798**	**33,839**	**187,417**	**16,726**	**5,570**	**6,396**	**4,850**
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,969	209	1,628	70	12	20	30
Professionals	7,752	1,309	6,028	262	58	52	43
Technicians and associate professionals	17,667	3,122	12,614	1,157	279	314	181
Clerks	1,212	272	819	75	14	18	14
Service workers and shop sales workers	13,323	2,605	9,267	900	218	210	123
Agricultural and fishery workers	98,623	8,115	77,070	5,486	2,485	2,887	2,580
Craft and related workers	58,208	8,498	40,968	4,869	1,322	1,548	1,003
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,322	1,036	3,660	433	76	88	29
Elementary occupations	50,722	8,673	35,363	3,474	1,106	1,259	847

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**254,798**	**33,839**	**187,417**	**16,726**	**5,570**	**6,396**	**4,850**
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Professionals	3.0	3.9	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals	6.9	9.2	6.7	6.9	5.0	4.9	3.7
Clerks	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers	5.2	7.7	4.9	5.4	3.9	3.3	2.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	38.7	24.0	41.1	32.8	44.6	45.1	53.2
Craft and related workers	22.8	25.1	21.9	29.1	23.7	24.2	20.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.6
Elementary occupations	19.9	25.6	18.9	20.8	19.9	19.7	17.5

On the other hand, results reveal that 44,706 (39.0%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations 26,686 (23.3%). Among the 31,890 widowed females 16,841 (52.8%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 6,407 (20.1%) are in elementary occupations and 6,122 (19.2%) are engaged as craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	114,611	17,944	42,977	3,985	9,051	8,764	31,890
Legislators, administrators and managers	545	195	239	14	15	26	56
Professionals	2,897	996	1,397	70	103	109	222
Technicians and associate professionals	2,856	910	1,244	99	140	166	297
Clerks	540	259	157	16	26	30	52
Service workers and shop sales workers	12,099	3,323	4,215	531	1,177	1,024	1,829
Agricultural and fishery workers	44,706	3,027	17,304	1,340	3,145	3,049	16,841
Craft and related workers	23,993	3,959	8,828	983	2,053	2,048	6,122
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	289	77	91	9	24	24	64
Elementary occupations	26,686	5,198	9,502	923	2,368	2,288	6,407

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	114,611	17,944	42,977	3,985	9,051	8,764	31,890
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professionals	2.5	5.6	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	5.1	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.9
Clerks	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	10.6	18.5	9.8	13.3	13.0	11.7	5.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	39.0	16.9	40.3	33.6	34.7	34.8	52.8
Craft and related workers	20.9	22.1	20.5	24.7	22.7	23.4	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Elementary occupations	23.3	29.0	22.1	23.2	26.2	26.1	20.1

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

In Mbeya Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 69.9 percent for the male headed and 71.3 percent for the female headed households. On the other

hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, the percentage of male headed households (2.8%) is slightly higher than female headed households (2.5%) (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Mbeya Region 2022 PHC
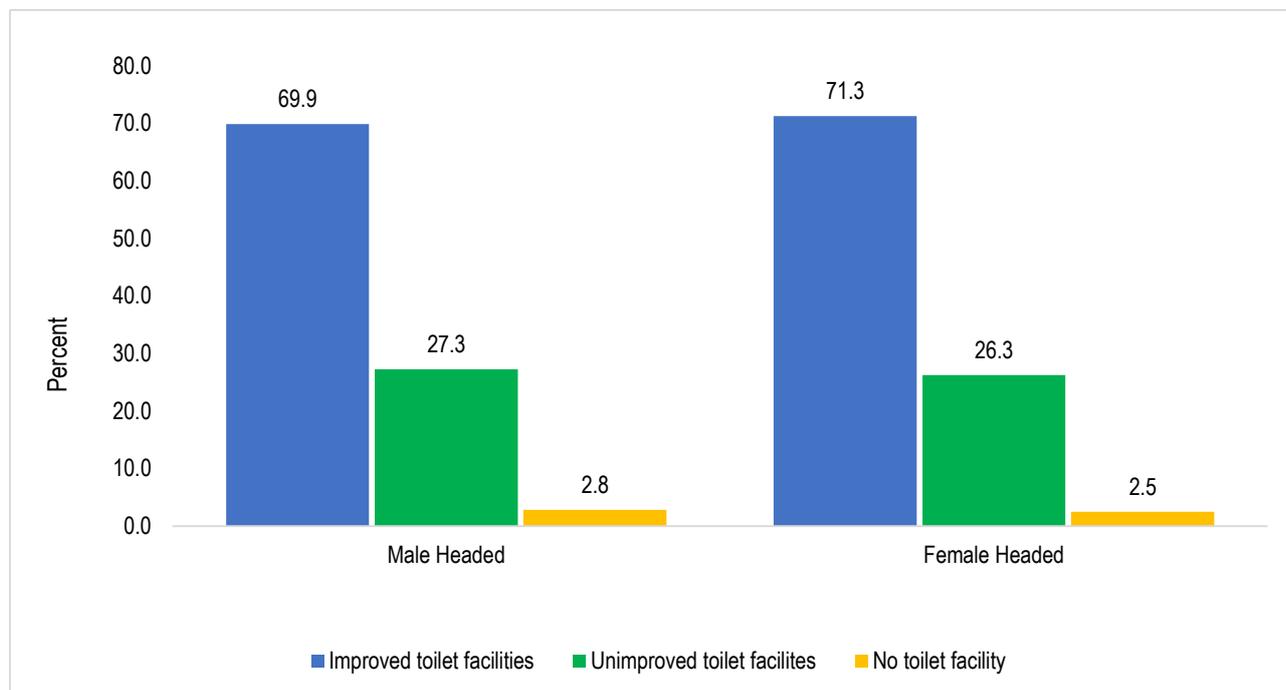
The percentage using improved toilet facilities is shown to be much higher in urban compared with rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 37.4 for female headed households and 37.6 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region; 2022 PHC
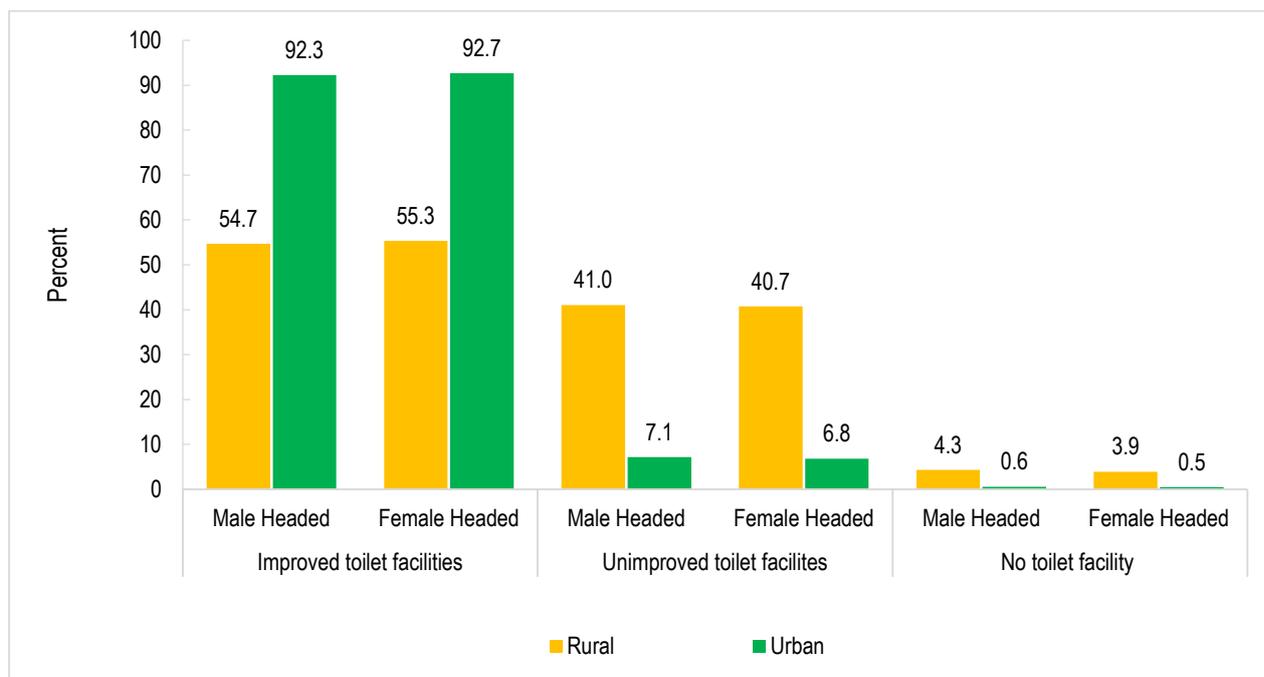
Across councils, results reveal that Mbeya City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (95.2% each). Other Councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Kyela District (80.8% and 82.6% respectively), Mbarali District (68.3% and 68.5% respectively) and Mbeya District (58.5% and 57.4% respectively).

Councils with relatively high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Chunya District (7.9%) and Mbarali District (5.6%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Chunya District (7.4%) and Mbarali District (5.4%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	**624,320**	**70.4**	**26.9**	**2.7**	**391,943**	**69.9**	**27.3**	**2.8**	**232,377**	**71.3**	**26.3**	**2.5**
Rural	366,020	54.9	40.9	4.2	232,823	54.7	41.0	4.3	133,197	55.3	40.7	3.9
Urban	258,300	92.4	7.0	0.6	159,120	92.3	7.1	0.6	99,180	92.7	6.8	0.5
Council												
Chunya District	82,954	56.1	36.2	7.7	55,033	55.6	36.5	7.9	27,921	57.1	35.5	7.4
Mbeya District	100,578	58.1	40.8	1.1	61,140	58.5	40.4	1.1	39,438	57.4	41.5	1.1
Mbeya City	153,100	95.2	4.6	0.2	93,433	95.2	4.6	0.2	59,667	95.2	4.7	0.2
Kyela District	71,619	81.4	16.4	2.2	44,539	80.8	16.9	2.3	27,080	82.6	15.4	2.0
Rungwe District	75,952	56.0	43.2	0.8	49,134	55.1	44.1	0.9	26,818	57.8	41.6	0.6
Busokelo District	28,398	41.1	56.8	2.1	18,077	41.2	56.4	2.4	10,321	41.0	57.4	1.6
Mbarali District	111,719	68.4	26.1	5.5	70,587	68.3	26.1	5.6	41,132	68.5	26.1	5.4

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is a slighty difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (92.9%) compared with female headed households (93.4%) in urban areas. The same pattern seems to apply in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 64.6 percent and 67.1 percent for female headed households.

Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher for male headed than female in rural areas (35.4% and 32.9% respectively). The respective figures in urban areas are 7.1 percent and 6.1 percent (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
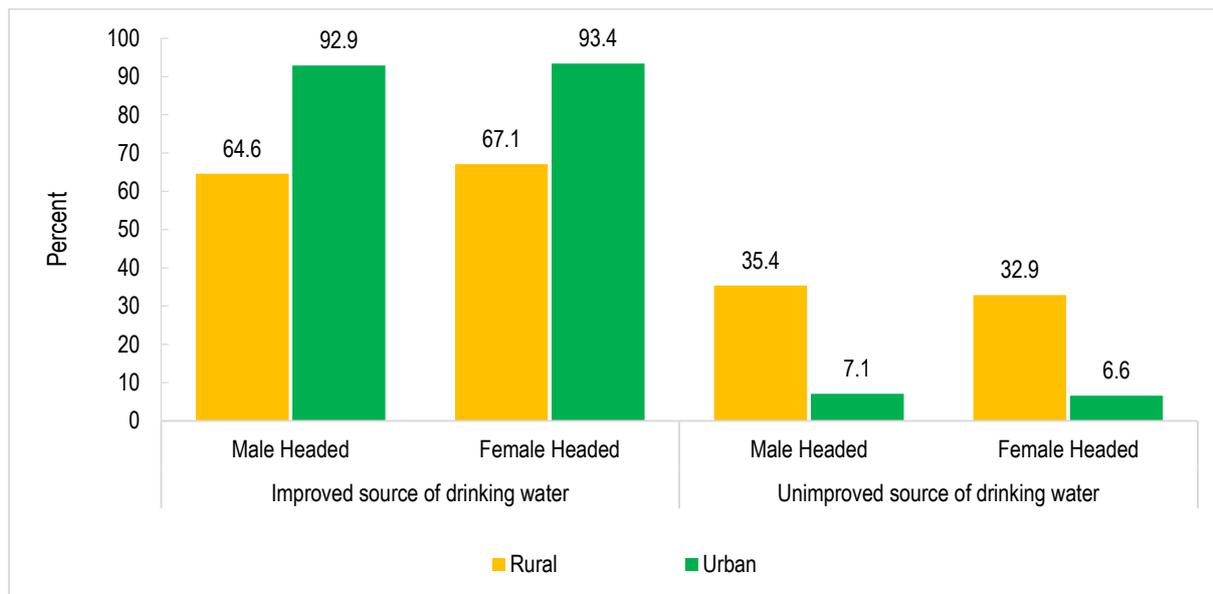
The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (23.9%) compared with that of female headed households (21.7%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
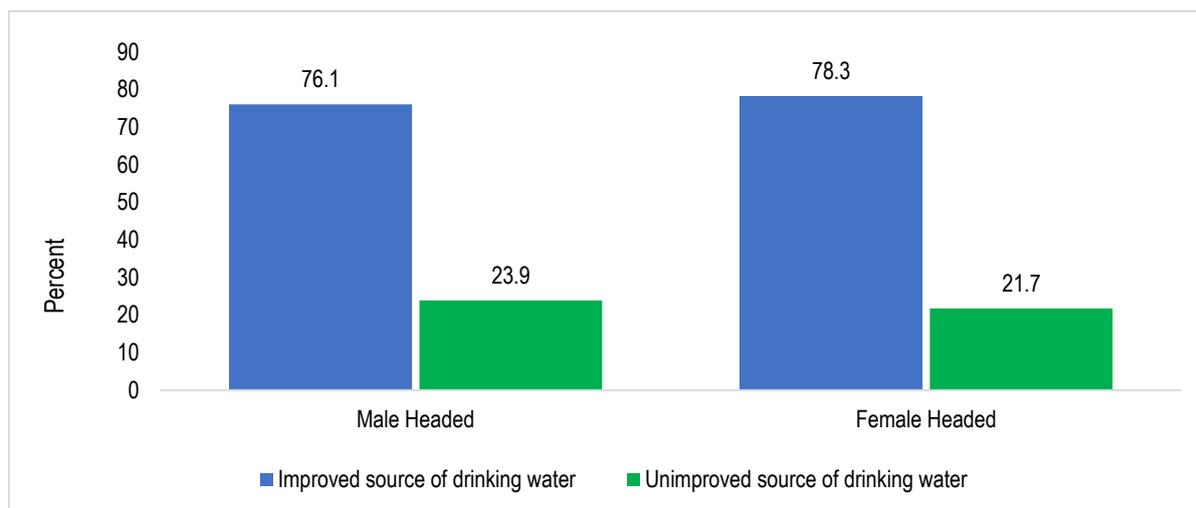
Across Councils, Mbeya City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (81.6% and 81.5% respectively). Another council with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking is Kyela District (56.7% and 57.0% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Busokelo District (71.5%), Chunya District (65.5 %) and Mbarali District (65.4 %). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Busokelo District (71.2%), Mbarali District (64.5%) and Chunya District (64.1%) (Table 4.13).

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

Place of Residence	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	**624,320**	**76.9**	**23.1**	**391,943**	**76.1**	**23.9**	**232,377**	**78.3**	**21.7**
Rural	366,020	65.5	34.5	232,823	64.6	35.4	133,197	67.1	32.9
Urban	258,300	93.1	6.9	159,120	92.9	7.1	99,180	93.4	6.6
Council									
Chunya District	82,954	53.6	46.4	55,033	52.8	47.2	27,921	55.1	44.9
Mbeya District	100,578	71.4	28.6	61,140	71.0	29.0	39,438	72.0	28.0
Mbeya City	153,100	96.8	3.2	93,433	96.8	3.2	59,667	96.8	3.2
Kyela District	71,619	76.7	23.3	44,539	76.1	23.9	27,080	77.7	22.3
Rungwe District	75,952	75.3	24.7	49,134	74.0	26.0	26,818	77.7	22.3
Busokelo District	28,398	80.7	19.3	18,077	80.1	19.9	10,321	81.8	18.2
Mbarali District	111,719	72.4	27.6	70,587	71.9	28.1	41,132	73.2	26.8

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (57.7%) than that of male headed households (49.4%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (15.6%) compared with that of female headed households (14.0%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (34.9%) compared with that of female headed households (28.3%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
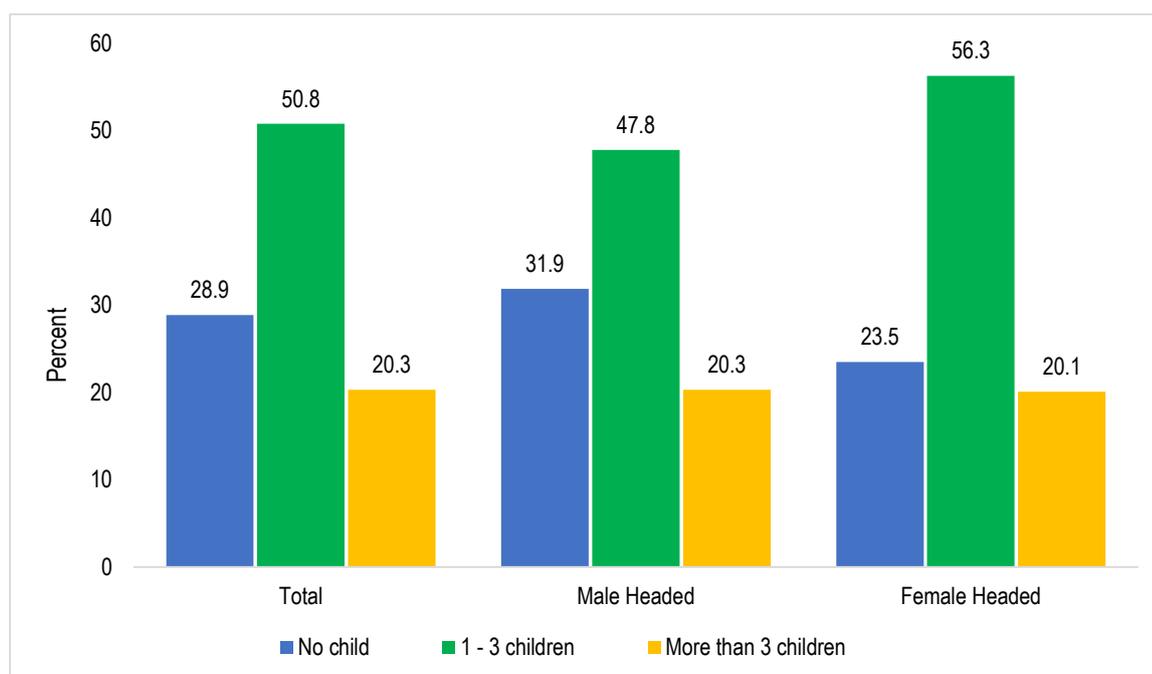
The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three such children. Out of 624,320 households with children under 18 years 52.5 percent have one to three children, 32.5 percent have no child and 15.0 percent have more than three children. Results further indicate that 57.1 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 50.3 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 18 (17.8%) of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 15.8 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (39.3%) compared with female headed households (30.0%) (Figure 4. 9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Kyela District has the highest percentage of households (55.7%) with one to three children followed by Mbeya District with 55.5 percent, while Chunya District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (50.5%) (Table 4.14)

Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
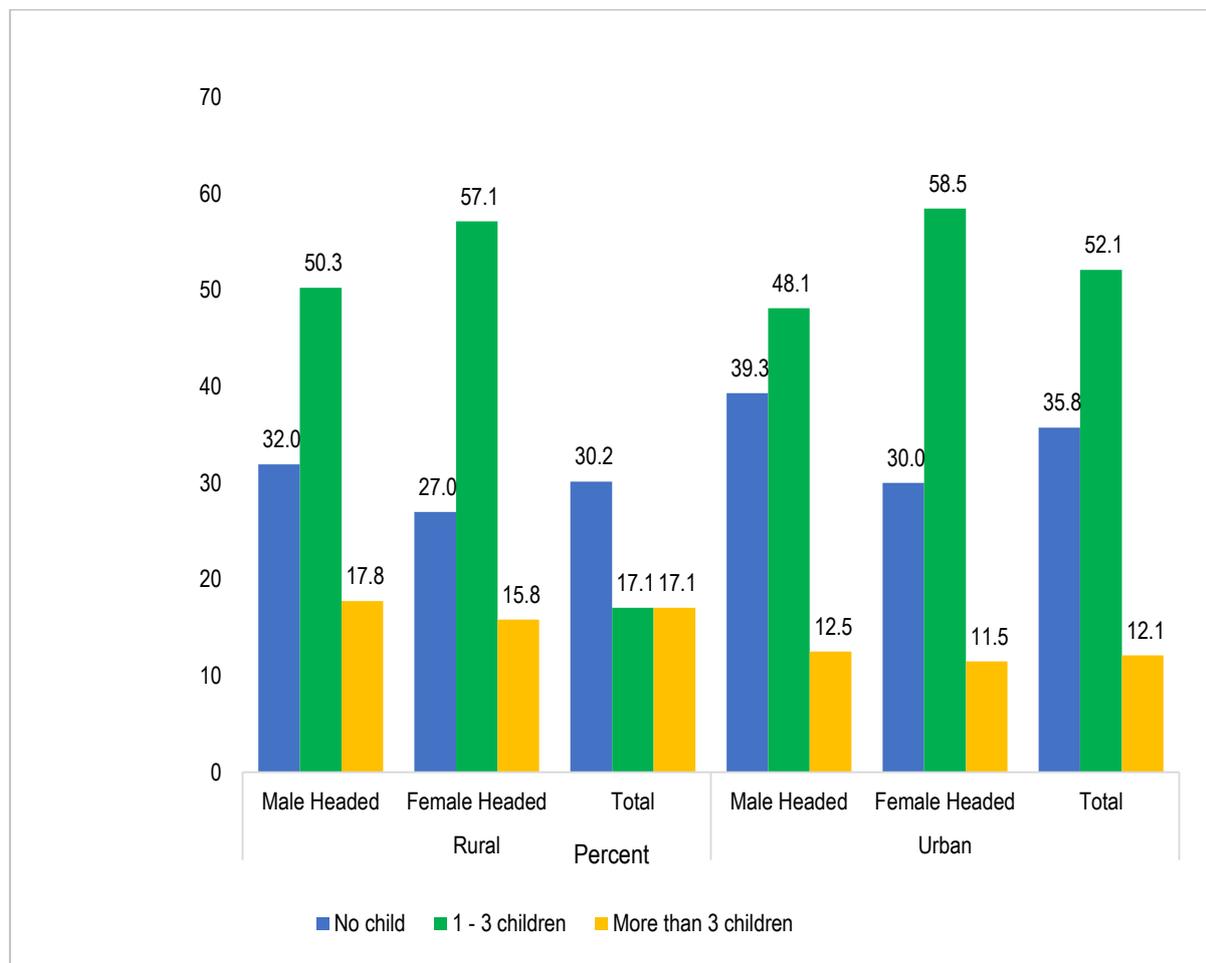
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	**624,320**	**32.5**	**52.5**	**15.0**	**391,943**	**34.9**	**49.4**	**15.6**	**232,377**	**28.3**	**57.7**	**14.0**
Rural	366,020	30.2	52.8	17.1	232,823	32.0	50.3	17.8	133,197	27.0	57.1	15.8
Urban	258,300	35.8	52.1	12.1	159,120	39.3	48.1	12.5	99,180	30.0	58.5	11.5
Council												
Chunya District	82,954	30.2	50.5	19.4	55,033	33.2	47.4	19.4	27,921	24.2	56.5	19.4
Mbeya District	100,578	29.4	55.5	15.0	61,140	29.9	53.9	16.2	39,438	28.7	58.0	13.3
Mbeya City	153,100	37.0	51.2	11.8	93,433	41.1	46.9	12.0	59,667	30.7	57.8	11.4
Kyela District	71,619	30.4	55.7	13.9	44,539	32.6	52.5	14.8	27,080	26.7	60.9	12.5
Rungwe District	75,952	33.5	53.0	13.5	49,134	34.7	50.7	14.5	26,818	31.2	57.1	11.7
Busokelo District	28,398	34.6	52.8	12.6	18,077	37.3	49.3	13.4	10,321	29.8	59.1	11.1
Mbarali District	111,719	30.8	50.7	18.6	70,587	33.5	47.5	19.0	41,132	26.0	56.1	17.9

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (51.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region are married.

- Almost seven (6.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (5.9%) than that of Males (0.8%).

- Nearly three percent (2.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (1.7%) than Males (0.9%).

- Mean Age at First Marriage in Mbeya Region is 24.3 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.0 years) than males (27.1 years).

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on 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. 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, analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories namely; never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed were adopted to classify marital status.

Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and Councils. This reads as a repetition of the above sentence.

5.2 Marital Status

In Mbeya Region, results show that 51.3% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (27.1%) than males (24.2%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (31.7%) compared with urban areas (19.6). The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (16.4% and 16.1% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 2.2 percent which is higher among females (2.0 %) than males (0.3%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Mbeya Region is 4.5 while for urban areas it is 2.2 percent (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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,398,614**	**100.0**	**46.8**	**53.2**	**815,467**	**58.3**	**27.5**	**30.8**	**583,147**	**41.7**	**19.4**	**22.3**
Never Married	454,749	32.5	18.0	14.5	229,220	16.4	9.7	6.7	225,529	16.1	8.3	7.8
Married	717,259	51.3	24.2	27.1	443,302	31.7	14.9	16.8	273,957	19.6	9.3	10.3
Living Together	61,629	4.4	2.1	2.3	35,407	2.5	1.2	1.3	26,222	1.9	0.9	1.0
Divorced	36,075	2.6	0.9	1.7	22,914	1.6	0.6	1.0	13,161	0.9	0.3	0.7
Separated	34,481	2.5	0.9	1.6	21,667	1.5	0.6	1.0	12,814	0.9	0.3	0.6
Widowed	94,421	6.8	0.8	5.9	62,957	4.5	0.6	3.9	31,464	2.2	0.3	2.0

Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
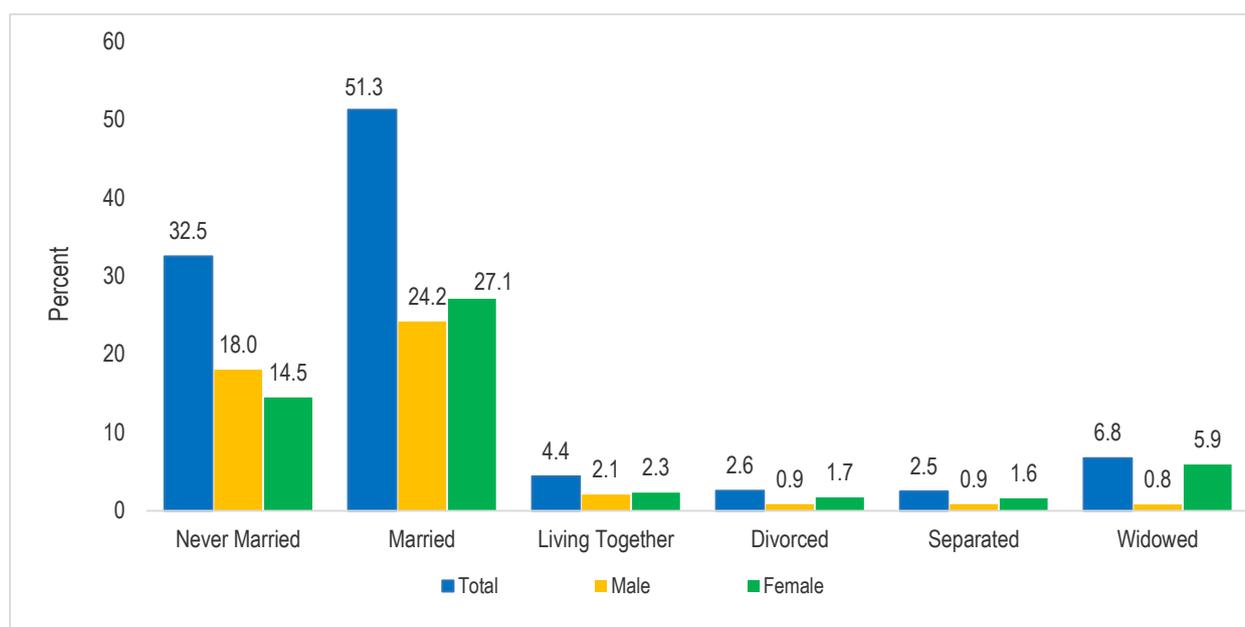
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 59.2 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 72.8 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.2 for those aged 15–19 years to 4.1 for those aged 55-59 years and started to decline gradually up to 1.6 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 62.9 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,521,158**	**32.5**	**51.3**	**4.4**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**6.8**
15 - 19	255,284	89.2	9.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
20 - 24	205,349	55.2	38.0	4.4	1.2	1.1	0.1
25 - 29	176,362	29.6	59.2	6.4	2.3	2.1	0.4
30 - 34	154,916	15.9	69.9	6.5	3.4	3.1	1.1
35 - 39	135,047	10.1	73.2	6.1	4.2	3.9	2.6
40 - 44	122,682	7.1	72.8	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.5
45 - 49	110,059	5.5	71.8	4.9	4.5	4.5	8.8
50 - 54	96,401	4.3	68.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	14.4
55 - 59	67,501	3.5	65.8	3.7	4.1	3.9	19.0
60 - 64	63,018	2.9	59.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	27.1

65 - 69	39,886	2.4	54.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	34.2
70 - 74	36,625	2.0	47.0	2.4	2.6	3.0	43.1
75 - 79	20,934	2.1	42.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	49.3
80+	37,094	1.7	30.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	62.9

Results show that 49.3 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 42.5 percent are married and 3.6 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Mbeya Region (99.9 %) aged 10 - 14 years and (97.8 %) 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status Male					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	795,450	49.3	42.5	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
10 – 14	140,311	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	113,474	97.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	102,623	72.7	23.5	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
25 – 29	92,785	37.2	54.0	6.2	1.3	1.3	0.1
30 – 34	76,763	18.1	70.3	7.0	2.2	2.1	0.2
35 – 39	61,251	11.4	75.8	6.6	2.9	2.8	0.6
40 – 44	51,571	7.8	78.0	6.0	3.5	3.5	1.2
45 – 49	43,488	6.2	79.0	5.7	3.5	3.6	2.1
50 – 54	32,205	4.9	79.1	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
55 – 59	22,058	4.0	79.5	4.5	3.4	3.5	5.0
60 – 64	20,422	3.7	78.3	4.6	3.2	3.4	6.8
65 – 69	12,440	3.2	77.5	4.0	3.1	3.2	9.0
70 – 74	10,413	2.7	73.6	3.9	3.2	3.7	12.8
75 – 79	6,418	3.2	71.7	3.6	2.4	2.8	16.3
80+	9,228	2.3	64.9	3.4	2.4	2.4	24.6

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 42.9 percent are married, 38.8 percent are never married and 3.7 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.6%) aged 10 - 14 years and 81.3 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status Female					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	884,882	38.8	42.9	3.7	2.7	2.5	9.4
10 – 14	141,407	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	124,915	81.3	16.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	124,337	40.7	50.0	5.7	1.8	1.6	0.2
25 – 29	104,416	22.8	63.9	6.6	3.2	2.9	0.7
30 – 34	83,193	13.9	69.6	6.0	4.5	4.0	1.9
35 – 39	67,589	8.9	70.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5
40 – 44	55,933	6.5	68.1	4.8	5.7	5.4	9.5
45 – 49	45,264	4.8	64.9	4.2	5.4	5.3	15.3
50 – 54	35,145	3.7	58.5	3.6	5.2	4.7	24.3
55 – 59	24,057	3.1	53.1	3.0	4.6	4.3	31.9
60 – 64	23,356	2.3	42.8	2.4	3.8	4.0	44.8
65 – 69	15,434	1.8	35.5	1.9	3.0	3.2	54.5
70 – 74	13,863	1.4	26.9	1.2	2.1	2.4	65.8
75 – 79	9,172	1.4	21.5	1.0	1.8	1.9	72.4
80+	16,801	1.3	11.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	84.0

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 Mbeya Region is 51.8 while for age group 65 years and above is 43.7 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 47.0 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are never married implying that marriage in Mbeya Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (4.4 and 4.6 %) 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,680,332	43.8	42.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	5.6
10-14	281,718	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	425,744	98.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	465,349	72.6	23.4	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.1
15 - 35	853,518	49.8	42.2	4.4	1.7	1.5	0.4
15 - 64	1,304,845	34.7	51.8	4.6	2.6	2.5	3.9
65+	93,769	2.1	43.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	47.0
70+	65,895	1.9	39.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	52.4

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 97.8 percent of male and 81.3 percent of female population aged 15 to 19 years are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (3.2 %) than males (1.9 %). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (11.1%) than males (1.8 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status Male					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	655,139	38.5	51.6	4.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
15 – 19	113,474	97.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	102,623	72.7	23.5	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
25 – 29	92,785	37.2	54.0	6.2	1.3	1.3	0.1
30 – 34	76,763	18.1	70.3	7.0	2.2	2.1	0.2
35 – 39	61,251	11.4	75.8	6.6	2.9	2.8	0.6
40 – 44	51,571	7.8	78.0	6.0	3.5	3.5	1.2
45 – 49	43,488	6.2	79.0	5.7	3.5	3.6	2.1
50 – 54	32,205	4.9	79.1	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
55 – 59	22,058	4.0	79.5	4.5	3.4	3.5	5.0
60 – 64	20,422	3.7	78.3	4.6	3.2	3.4	6.8
65 – 69	12,440	3.2	77.5	4.0	3.1	3.2	9.0
70 – 74	10,413	2.7	73.6	3.9	3.2	3.7	12.8
75 – 79	6,418	3.2	71.7	3.6	2.4	2.8	16.3
80+	9,228	2.3	64.9	3.4	2.4	2.4	24.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status Female					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**743,475**	**27.3**	**51.0**	**4.4**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**11.1**
15 – 19	124,915	81.3	16.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0
20 – 24	124,337	40.7	50.0	5.7	1.8	1.6	0.2
25 – 29	104,416	22.8	63.9	6.6	3.2	2.9	0.7
30 – 34	83,193	13.9	69.6	6.0	4.5	4.0	1.9
35 – 39	67,589	8.9	70.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5
40 – 44	55,933	6.5	68.1	4.8	5.7	5.4	9.5
45 – 49	45,264	4.8	64.9	4.2	5.4	5.3	15.3
50 – 54	35,145	3.7	58.5	3.6	5.2	4.7	24.3
55 – 59	24,057	3.1	53.1	3.0	4.6	4.3	31.9
60 – 64	23,356	2.3	42.8	2.4	3.8	4.0	44.8
65 – 69	15,434	1.8	35.5	1.9	3.0	3.2	54.5
70 – 74	13,863	1.4	26.9	1.2	2.1	2.4	65.8
75 – 79	9,172	1.4	21.5	1.0	1.8	1.9	72.4
80+	16,801	1.3	11.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	84.0

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that never married category ranges from 27.5 percent in Chunya District Council to 41.3 percent in Mbeya City Council. For the married category the range is from 46.1 percent in Kyela District Council to 55.9 percent in Mbarali District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.9 percent in Chunya District Council to 11.7 percent in Busokelo District.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,398,614**	**32.5**	**51.3**	**4.4**	**2.6**	**2.5**	**6.8**
Rural	815,467	28.1	54.4	4.3	2.8	2.7	7.7
Urban	583,147	38.7	47.0	4.5	2.3	2.2	5.4
Council	-						
Chunya District	194,282	27.5	56.6	7.4	2.5	2.1	3.9
Mbeya District	216,631	27.8	54.6	5.7	2.5	2.2	7.3
Mbeya **City**	345,117	41.3	46.4	3.1	1.9	2.0	5.3
Kyela District	162,575	33.4	46.1	4.9	3.6	3.2	8.8
Rungwe District	167,411	31.5	49.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.6
Busokelo District	62,004	31.6	50.0	1.1	2.7	2.9	11.7
Mbarali District	250,594	28.7	55.9	4.1	2.6	2.6	6.1

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, divorced and separated. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the married and living together categories.

Figure 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.
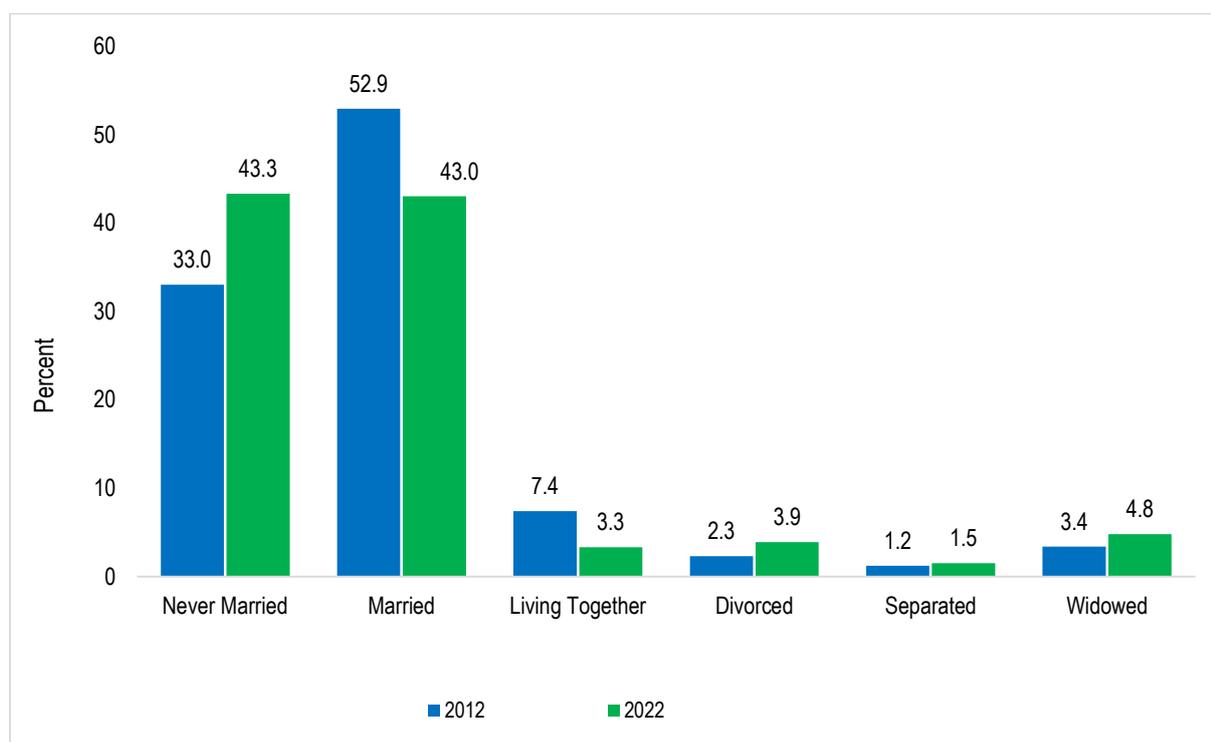
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 24.3 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.0 years) than males (27.1 years). Results further show that there is insignificant increase in the MAFM for females from 21.1 years in 2012 to 22.0 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 24.6 years in 2012 to 27.1 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5. 3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
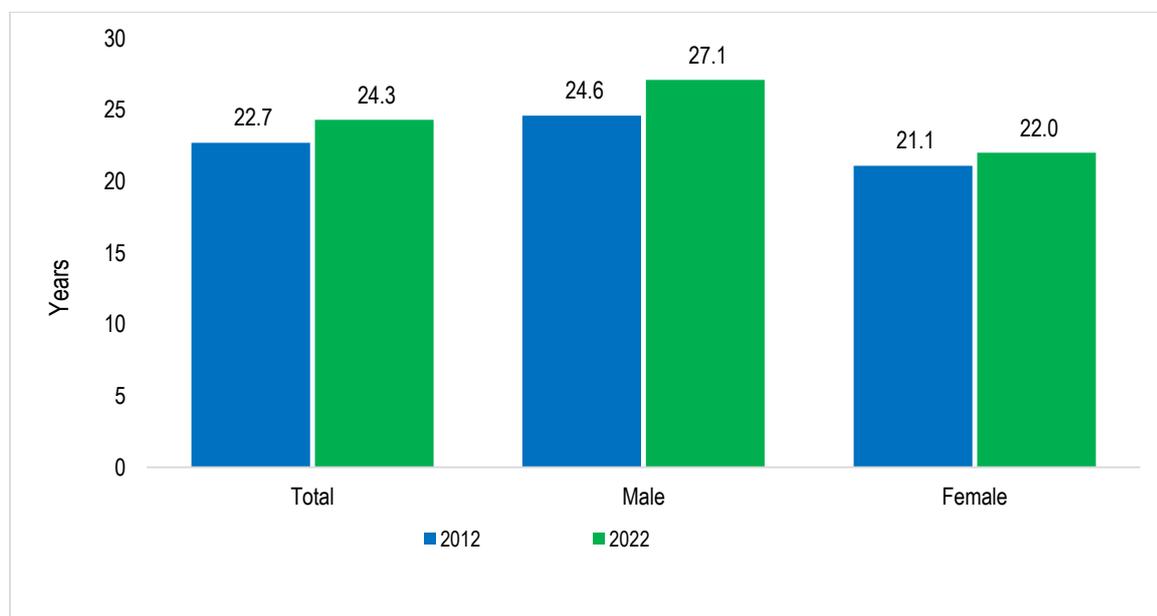
The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
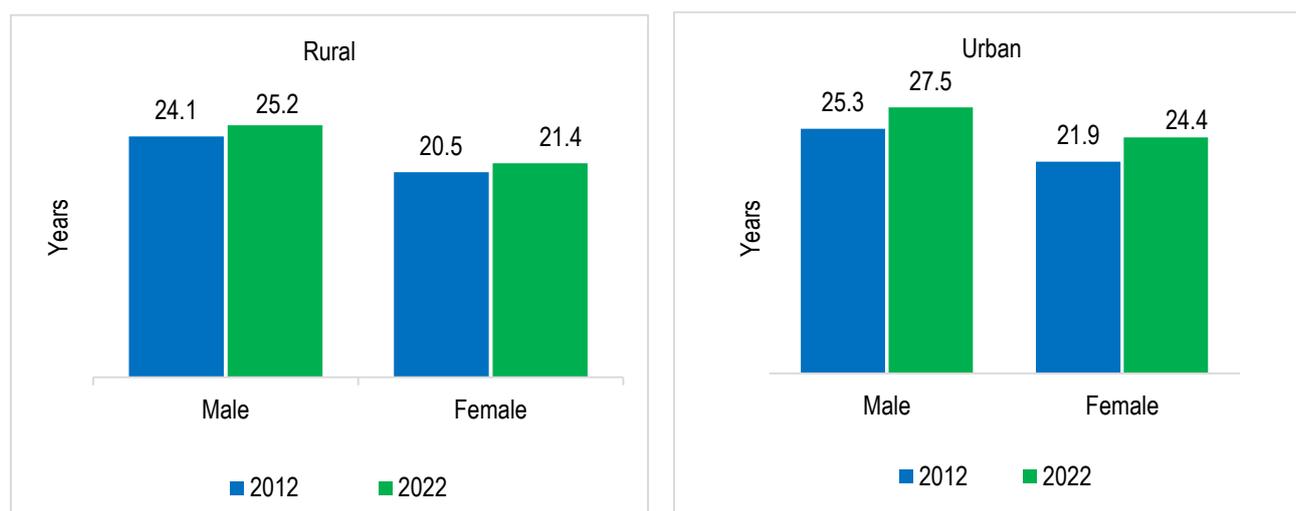
Table 5.9 shows that in Mbeya Region, the MAFM for females slightly increased from 21.1 years in 2012 to 22.8 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 24.8 years in 2012 to 26.2 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

Table 5. 9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**22.7**	**24.8**	**21.1**	**24.4**	**26.2**	**22.8**
Rural	22.2	24.1	20.5	23.2	25.2	21.4
Urban	23.5	25.3	21.9	25.8	27.5	24.4
Council						
Chunya District	22.8	24.9	20.8	27.1	29.4	25.0
Mbeya District	22.2	24.0	20.7	28.1	29.8	26.7
Mbeya City	24.4	26.1	22.9	31.0	32.7	29.6
Kyela District	23.1	25.1	21.3	29.5	31.5	27.8
Rungwe District	23.5	25.2	21.9	29.3	31.0	27.9
Busokelo District	23.9	25.6	22.4	29.9	31.8	28.3
Mbarali District	23.0	25.0	21.1	27.8	30.1	25.9

Figure 5.5 shows council variations, with Mbeya City having the highest MAFM for both males (32.7 years) and females (29.6 years), followed by Busokelo (31.8 years) for males and 28.3 years for females. The council with the lowest MAFM is Chunya District (29.4 years) for females and 25.0 years for males.

Figure 5. 5: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
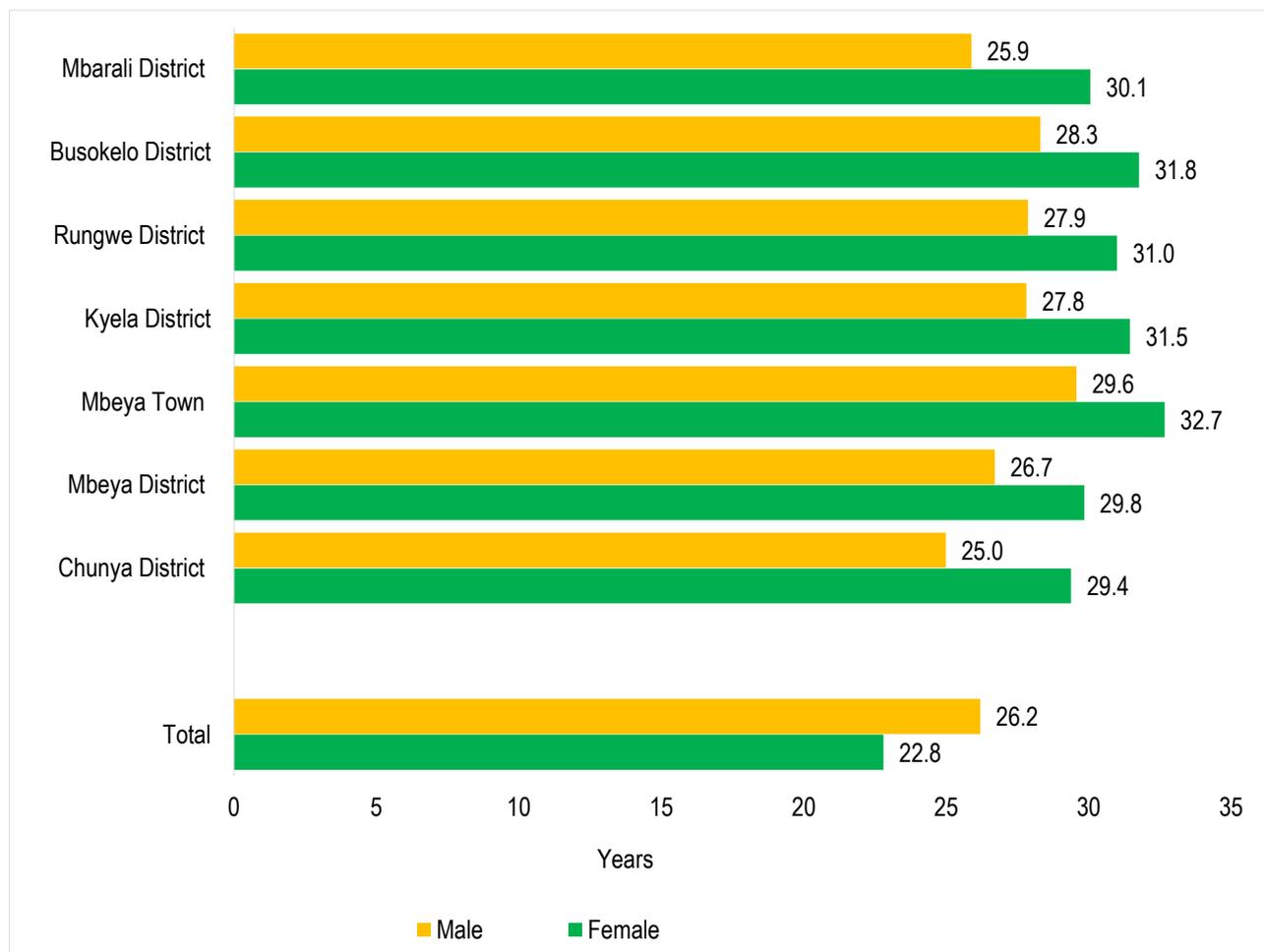
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

> **Key Points**
> - About 63 percent of the population in Mbeya Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
> - Fifty-one percent of children (50.55%) aged 5-9 years have birth certificate
> - About 16 percent of persons (15.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 20.6 percent have national identification cards.
> - Only 192,336 persons out of 2,307,818 persons in Mbeya Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on possession of national identification documents, which 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 citizen 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 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 Mbeya Region 32.5 percent of the persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (62.8%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 5-9 years (50.6 %) followed by age group 0-4 years (49.3%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (43.3%) than in rural areas (25.7%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (33.9%) than females (31.3%). Further results show, 45.3 percent of males and 41.4 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (26.8% and 24.6% respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

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 Mbeya Region 3.5 percent of the population have birth notifications, with the 3.3 and 3.8 percents observed in both rural and urban areas respectively (Tables 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
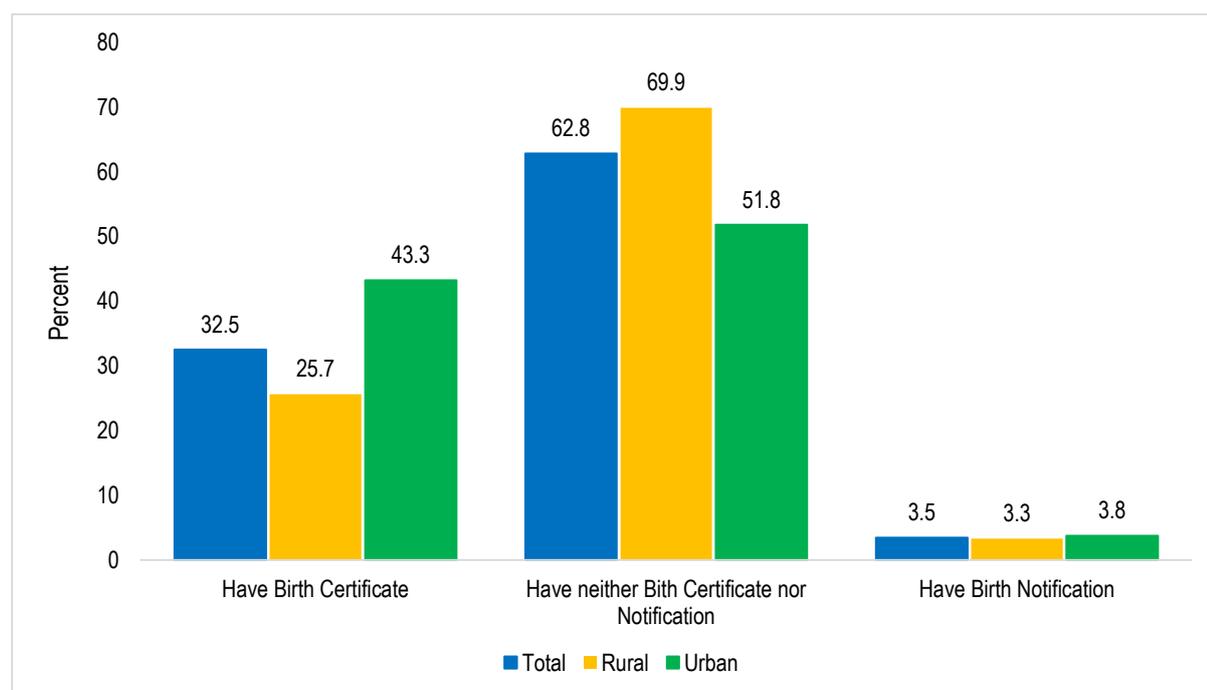
Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

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	**32.5**	**33.9**	**31.3**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**62.8**	**61.3**	**64.2**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**
0 – 4	49.3	49.3	49.2	9.1	9.1	9.2	40.6	40.6	40.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
5 – 9	50.6	50.4	50.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	42.7	42.8	42.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
10 – 14	39.4	38.8	39.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	55.2	55.7	54.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
15 – 19	32.9	32.1	33.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	63.2	64.0	62.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
20 – 24	31.9	33.8	30.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	65.2	63.2	66.7	1.2	1.4	1.0
25 – 29	27.7	30.4	25.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	69.7	66.9	72.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
30 – 34	24.5	27.9	21.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	73.1	69.6	76.2	1.0	1.2	0.9
35 – 39	18.7	21.7	16.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	79.0	75.9	81.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
40 – 44	14.9	16.9	13.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	82.9	80.9	84.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
45 – 49	13.1	14.8	11.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	84.9	83.1	86.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
50 – 54	11.8	13.6	10.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	86.5	84.6	88.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
55 – 59	11.9	13.7	10.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	86.5	84.7	88.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
60 – 64	10.5	12.2	9.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	88.0	86.3	89.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
65 – 69	8.2	10.9	6.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	90.4	87.7	92.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
70 – 74	5.1	7.0	3.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	93.5	91.5	94.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
75 – 79	3.6	5.2	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	95.1	93.5	96.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
80+	2.4	3.3	2.0	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**96.4**	**95.7**	**96.8**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.6**

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Mbeya Rural, 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	**25.7**	**26.8**	**24.6**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.2**	**69.9**	**68.7**	**71.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**25.7**
0 – 4	47.3	47.4	47.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	43.7	43.6	43.8	1.0	1.0	47.3
5 – 9	45.2	45.1	45.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	48.2	48.4	48.1	1.4	1.4	45.2
10 – 14	31.4	30.8	32.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	63.1	63.7	62.4	1.5	1.5	31.4
15 – 19	21.5	20.7	22.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	74.5	75.3	73.8	1.4	1.5	21.5
20 – 24	19.7	20.7	18.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	77.4	76.2	78.4	1.2	1.4	19.7
25 – 29	17.1	19.1	15.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	80.4	78.3	82.3	1.1	1.2	17.1
30 – 34	15.4	18.1	13.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	82.2	79.5	84.7	1.0	1.1	15.4
35 – 39	11.2	14.0	8.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	86.7	84.0	89.1	0.9	0.9	11.2
40 – 44	8.3	10.0	6.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	89.8	88.2	91.3	0.8	0.8	8.3
45 – 49	6.9	8.2	5.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	91.3	89.9	92.6	0.8	0.8	6.9
50 – 54	6.1	7.4	4.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	92.4	91.1	93.6	0.6	0.6	6.1
55 – 59	5.9	7.4	4.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	92.7	91.3	93.9	0.6	0.4	5.9
60 – 64	5.4	6.7	4.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	93.4	92.1	94.5	0.5	0.4	5.4
65 – 69	4.3	6.0	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	94.6	92.9	95.9	0.5	0.4	4.3
70 – 74	2.6	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	96.2	95.1	97.0	0.5	0.5	2.6
75 – 79	1.9	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	97.1	96.2	97.7	0.4	0.3	1.9
80+	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	97.5	97.0	97.8	0.4	0.3	1.6

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Mbeya Urban, 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	43.3	45.3	41.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	51.8	49.6	53.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
0 – 4	52.7	52.7	52.7	11.1	11.1	11.2	35.3	35.4	35.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	60.3	60.3	60.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	32.6	32.6	32.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	53.6	54.2	53.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	40.9	40.2	41.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
15 – 19	49.2	50.1	48.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	47.1	46.1	47.8	1.4	1.5	1.4
20 – 24	46.9	50.1	44.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	50.2	46.8	52.9	1.2	1.4	1.0
25 – 29	40.1	43.7	37.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	57.2	53.5	60.3	1.1	1.4	0.9
30 – 34	35.5	39.9	31.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	61.9	57.4	65.9	1.1	1.3	0.8
35 – 39	28.6	32.3	25.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	68.7	64.9	72.0	1.2	1.5	1.0
40 – 44	24.6	26.9	22.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	72.9	70.4	75.2	1.1	1.2	0.9
45 – 49	23.1	25.5	20.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	74.5	72.1	76.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
50 – 54	22.0	24.5	19.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	75.8	73.2	78.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
55 – 59	22.7	25.5	20.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	75.3	72.3	77.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
60 – 64	20.8	23.4	18.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	77.2	74.5	79.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
65 – 69	16.6	21.0	12.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	81.5	77.2	85.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
70 – 74	11.3	15.2	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	86.7	82.9	89.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
75 – 79	8.3	11.6	5.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	89.6	86.5	91.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
80+	5.2	7.0	4.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	**92.8**	**91.2**	**93.7**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Mbeya City (48.3%) and the lowest percentage is in Chunya District (22.0%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (32.5%) are Mbeya City (48.3%), Rungwe District (34.3%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Council; Mbeya 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	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	32.5	33.9	31.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	62.8	61.3	64.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
Councils												
Chunya District	22.0	22.3	21.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	74.2	74.0	74.4	1.4	0.0	1.4
Mbeya District	29.1	30.7	27.7	4.1	4.3	4.0	65.7	63.9	67.2	1.1	0.1	1.1
Mbeya City	48.3	50.8	46.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	46.3	43.6	48.7	1.2	0.1	1.1
Kyela District	28.1	30.3	26.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	67.3	65.0	69.4	0.9	0.2	0.8
Rungwe District	34.3	36.0	32.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	62.2	60.4	63.9	0.9	0.2	0.9
Busokelo District	29.7	31.6	28.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	67.3	65.3	69.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Mbarali District	26.5	27.2	25.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	68.6	67.7	69.4	1.2	0.2	1.1

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2022 collected 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, 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 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 20.6 percent of persons aged 18 years and above in Mbeya Region have national identification cards while 15.5 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (30.28%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (13.78%). Additionally, results reveal that, 783,888 persons (64.02%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that six percent (6.37%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
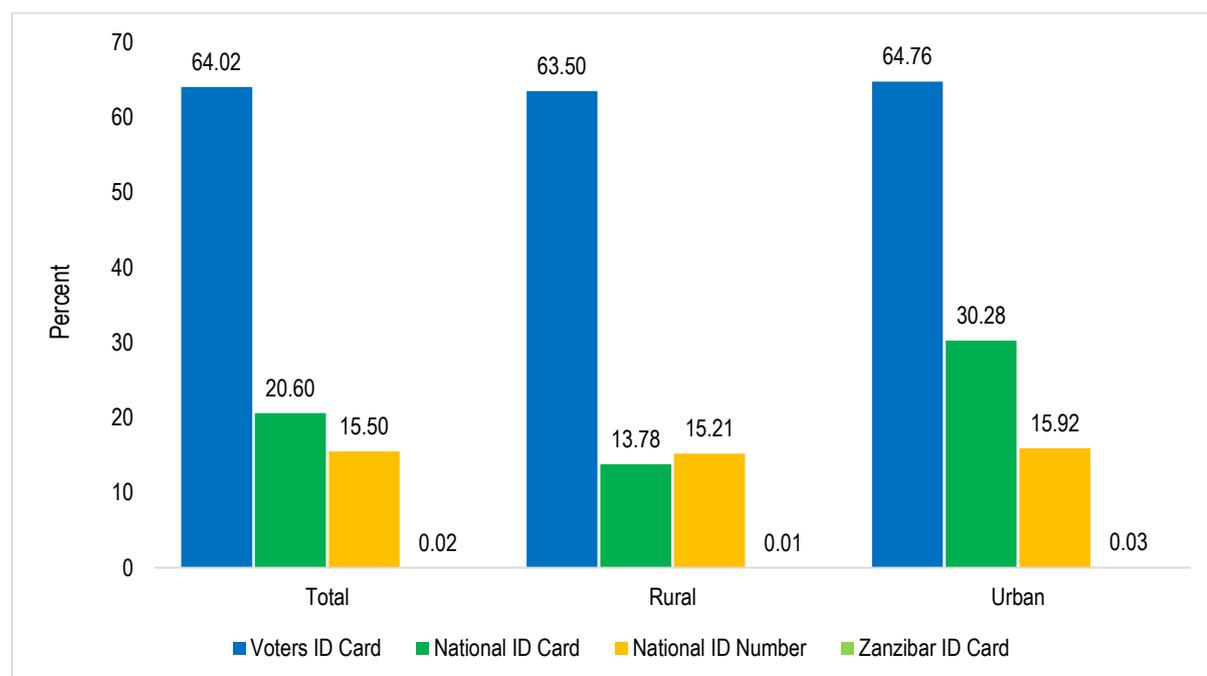
Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents					Person of All Ages	Person Aged 15 and Above
	Percentage of Person aged 18 and above						
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	**20.6**	**15.5**	**0.02**	**4.07**	**64.02**	**0.8**	**6.37**
Rural	13.78	15.21	0.01	1.87	63.5	0.48	5.43
Urban	30.28	15.92	0.03	7.18	64.76	1.3	7.17
Council							
Chunya District	9.67	12.74	0.02	2.19	51.7	0.59	7.08
Mbeya District	14.18	15.6	0.01	2.43	66.98	0.53	4.72
Mbeya City	33.58	16.22	0.03	8.92	65.99	1.65	7.58
Kyela District	17.2	15.27	0.01	2.3	69	0.69	5.14
Rungwe District	22.25	15.42	0.01	2.89	68.93	0.58	3.99
Busokelo District	19.58	13.85	0	1.58	68.47	0.46	5.72

Mbarali District	17.79	17.05	0.02	2.79	60.12	0.45	8.12

6.2.3.2   Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 8.3 percent (192,336, persons) out of 2,307,818 persons in private households in Mbeya Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Mbeya city council has the largest percentage (14.9%, 79,150 persons) who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by Busokelo District Council (9.1%, 9,113 persons); and lastly Chunya District with (4.9%, 15,925 persons). In addition, there are 1.3 percent, (29,061 persons) has health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people (12.5%, 113,031 persons) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (5.6%, 79,305 persons). On the other hand, 1.1 percent (16,072 persons) in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.4 percent (12,989 persons).

Table 6. 6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Type of Health Insurance Card Identifications, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,307,818**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.2**	**19.7**	**19.3**	**20.0**
Rural	1,404,635	5.6	5.6	5.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	20.8	20.5	21.0
Urban	903,183	12.5	12.7	12.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	17.2	16.6	17.7
Council										
Chunya District	326,309	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	12.3	12.0	12.5
Mbeya District	369,512	5.6	5.6	5.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	18.4	19.4	17.7
Mbeya City	532,604	14.9	15.2	14.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	14.9	14.3	15.3
Kyela District	264,452	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	22.5	22.5	22.5
Rungwe District	271,602	8.6	8.5	8.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	29.3	29.4	29.2
Busokelo District	99,914	9.1	9.0	9.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	20.8	21.0	20.6
Mbarali District	443,425	5.3	5.2	5.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	17.9	16.6	19.0

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 2,338,221 persons (99.8%) out of 2,343,754 persons enumerated in Mbeya Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (3,019 persons) followed by Countries Outside Africa (1,257 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,343,754**	**1,123,828**	**1,219,926**	**1,419,206**	**686,146**	**733,060**	**924,548**	**437,682**	**486,866**
Tanzania	2,338,221	1,120,967	1,217,254	1,415,667	684,384	731,283	922,554	436,583	485,971
Other East African Countries	1,241	613	628	810	392	418	431	221	210
Other African Countries	3,019	1,559	1,460	2,104	1,030	1,074	915	529	386
Countries Outside Africa	1,257	673	584	624	339	285	633	334	299
Dual Citizenship	15	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0
No Citizenship	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (88.7%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About one out of ten (11.3%) children under 18 years is orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas 11.5%) than urban area (10.8%).
- About eight percent (8.1%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Three percent (3.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Chunya District Council has the highest proportion (13.4%) of orphans

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents[3]. This definition is consistent with the United Nations 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 significant greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind[4]. 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.

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 88.7 percent of all children under 18 years in Mbeya Region has both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 95.0 percent for children under one year to 77.9 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children who their father dead and mother alive is higher (6.1%) than their father alive and mother dead (2.1%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for 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; Mbeya 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	1,089,166	966,415	88.7	22,354	2.1	66,082	6.1	34,315	3.2
0	71,255	67,682	95.0	492.0	0.7	1,432	2.0	1,649.0	2.3
1	65,626	62,128	94.7	526.0	0.8	1,563	2.4	1,409.0	2.1
2	68,294	64,106	93.9	696.0	1.0	1,913	2.8	1,579.0	2.3
3	70,100	65,296	93.1	803.0	1.1	2,252	3.2	1,749.0	2.5
4	70,897	65,545	92.5	847.0	1.2	2,701	3.8	1,804.0	2.5
5	67,484	61,943	91.8	938.0	1.4	2,799	4.1	1,804.0	2.7
6	64,084	58,295	91.0	989.0	1.5	2,991	4.7	1,809.0	2.8
7	64,353	58,221	90.5	1,091.0	1.7	3,211	5.0	1,830.0	2.8
8	61,059	54,806	89.8	1,118.0	1.8	3,430	5.6	1,705.0	2.8
9	60,270	53,591	88.9	1,271.0	2.1	3,678	6.1	1,730.0	2.9
10	57,606	50,420	87.5	1,356.0	2.4	4,019	7.0	1,811.0	3.1
11	51,188	44,557	87.0	1,277.0	2.5	3,775	7.4	1,579.0	3.1
12	63,439	54,199	85.4	1,841.0	2.9	5,284	8.3	2,115.0	3.3
13	52,821	44,334	83.9	1,623.0	3.1	4,925	9.3	1,939.0	3.7
14	56,664	46,744	82.5	1,857.0	3.3	5,758	10.2	2,305.0	4.1
15	46,489	37,634	81.0	1,680.0	3.6	5,047	10.9	2,128.0	4.6
16	47,958	38,299	79.9	1,955.0	4.1	5,333	11.1	2,371.0	4.9
17	49,579	38,615	77.9	1,994.0	4.0	5,971	12.0	2,999.0	6.0

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

Age	Male Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	538,451	477,638	88.7	10,938	2.0	32,556	6.0	17,319	3.2
0	35,193	33,448	95.0	246	0.7	687	2.0	812	2.3
1	32,661	30,949	94.8	260	0.8	752	2.3	700	2.1
2	33,726	31,673	93.9	317	0.9	946	2.8	790	2.3
3	34,609	32,231	93.1	386	1.1	1,099	3.2	893	2.6
4	35,029	32,441	92.6	406	1.2	1,302	3.7	880	2.5
5	33,865	31,097	91.8	451	1.3	1,415	4.2	902	2.7
6	31,691	28,846	91.0	513	1.6	1,444	4.6	888	2.8
7	32,282	29,123	90.2	575	1.8	1,631	5.1	953	3.0
8	30,195	27,095	89.7	547	1.8	1,672	5.5	881	2.9
9	29,127	25,934	89.0	619	2.1	1,720	5.9	854	2.9
10	29,177	25,512	87.4	711	2.4	2,030	7.0	924	3.2
11	25,465	22,125	86.9	612	2.4	1,915	7.5	813	3.2
12	31,717	27,131	85.5	900	2.8	2,625	8.3	1,061	3.3
13	26,184	21,857	83.5	823	3.1	2,483	9.5	1,021	3.9
14	27,768	22,804	82.1	912	3.3	2,866	10.3	1,186	4.3
15	22,575	18,208	80.7	781	3.5	2,507	11.1	1,079	4.8
16	23,100	18,448	79.9	940	4.1	2,577	11.2	1,135	4.9
17	24,087	18,716	77.7	939	3.9	2,885	12.0	1,547	6.4

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

Age	Female Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	550,715	488,777	88.8	11,416	2.1	33,526	6.1	16,996	3.1
0	36,062	34,234	94.9	246	0.7	745.0	2.1	837.0	2.3
1	32,965	31,179	94.6	266	0.8	811.0	2.5	709.0	2.2
2	34,568	32,433	93.8	379	1.1	967.0	2.8	789.0	2.3
3	35,491	33,065	93.2	417	1.2	1,153.0	3.2	856.0	2.4
4	35,868	33,104	92.3	441	1.2	1,399.0	3.9	924.0	2.6
5	33,619	30,846	91.8	487	1.4	1,384.0	4.1	902.0	2.7
6	32,393	29,449	90.9	476	1.5	1,547.0	4.8	921.0	2.8
7	32,071	29,098	90.7	516	1.6	1,580.0	4.9	877.0	2.7
8	30,864	27,711	89.8	571	1.9	1,758.0	5.7	824.0	2.7
9	31,143	27,657	88.8	652	2.1	1,958.0	6.3	876.0	2.8
10	28,429	24,908	87.6	645	2.3	1,989.0	7.0	887.0	3.1
11	25,723	22,432	87.2	665	2.6	1,860.0	7.2	766.0	3.0
12	31,722	27,068	85.3	941	3.0	2,659.0	8.4	1,054.0	3.3
13	26,637	22,477	84.4	800	3.0	2,442.0	9.2	918.0	3.4
14	28,896	23,940	82.8	945	3.3	2,892.0	10.0	1,119.0	3.9
15	23,914	19,426	81.2	899	3.8	2,540.0	10.6	1,049.0	4.4
16	24,858	19,851	79.9	1,015	4.1	2,756.0	11.1	1,236.0	5.0
17	25,492	19,899	78.1	1,055	4.1	3,086.0	12.1	1,452.0	5.7

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Mbeya Region ranges from 86.6 percent to 89.6 percent. Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents Alive (89.6%) while Chunya District Council has the least (86.6%).

The results further show that Kyela District Council has the highest percentage (6.6%) of children with Father Dead Mother Alive compared with other Councils while Busokelo District Council has the highest percentage of children with Father Alive Mother Dead (2.3%) while Chunya District Council has the highest percentage of both parents Dead (5.2%).

Table 7. 4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya 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	**1,089,166**	**966,415**	**88.7**	**22,354**	**2.1**	**66,082**	**6.1**	**34,315**	**3.2**
Rural	689,253	609,774	88.5	14,413	2.1	42,034	6.1	23,032	3.3
Urban	399,913	356,641	89.2	7,941	2.0	24,048	6.0	11,283	2.8
Council									
Chunya District	168,123	145,530	86.6	3,694	2.2	10,113	6.0	8,786	5.2
Mbeya District	177,015	158,073	89.3	3,548	2.0	11,036	6.2	4,358	2.5
Mbeya City	231,575	207,489	89.6	4,548	2.0	13,833	6.0	5,705	2.5
Kyela District	121,979	108,007	88.5	2,376	1.9	8,050	6.6	3,546	2.9
Rungwe District	123,937	110,358	89.0	2,652	2.1	7,505	6.1	3,422	2.8
Busokelo District	44,416	39,407	88.7	1,005	2.3	2,638	5.9	1,366	3.1
Mbarali District	222,121	197,551	88.9	4,531	2.0	12,907	5.8	7,132	3.2

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Mbeya Region, 11.3 percent of children are orphans. The results further show that eight percent (8.1%) of the children lost either father or mother and (3.2%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (11.5%) than urban areas (10.8%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranges from 10.4 percent in Mbeya City to 13.4 percent in Chunya District.

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
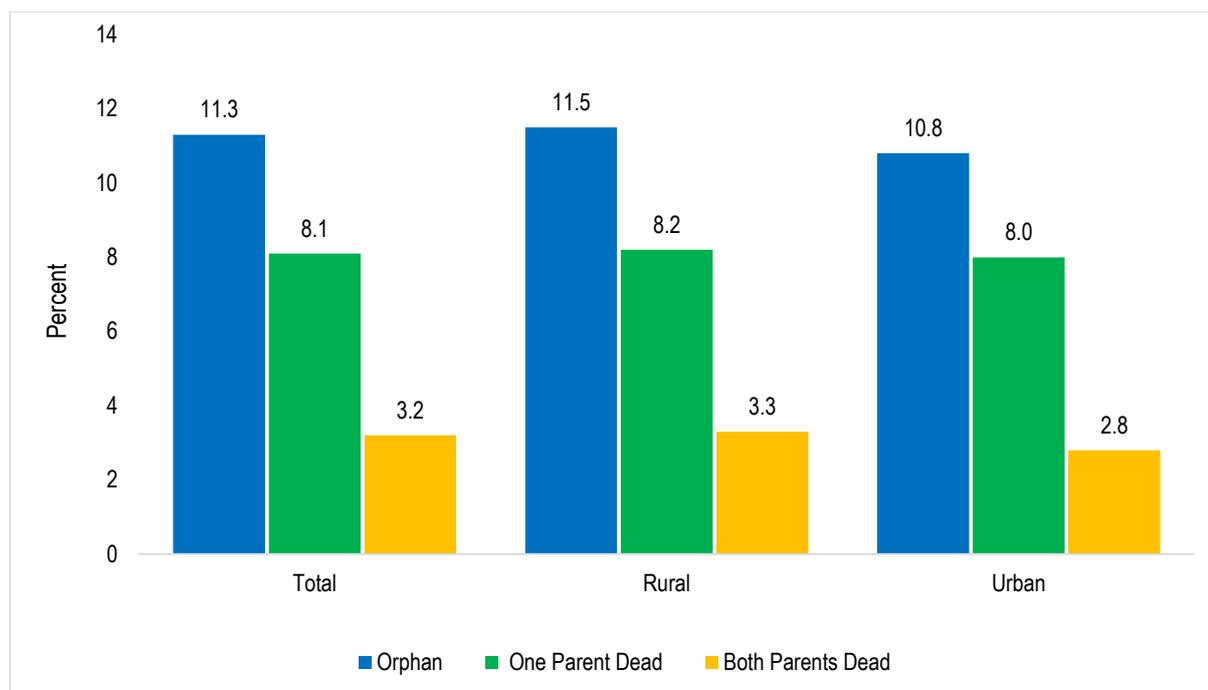
Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

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	**1,089,166**	**966,415**	**88.7**	**88,436**	**8.1**	**34,315**	**3.2**	**122,751**	**11.3**
Rural	689,253	609,774	88.5	56,447	8.2	23,032	3.3	79,479	11.5
Urban	399,913	356,641	89.2	31,989	8.0	11,283	2.8	43,272	10.8
Council									
Chunya District	168,123	145,530	86.6	13,807	8.2	8,786	5.2	22,593	13.4
Mbeya District	177,015	158,073	89.3	14,584	8.2	4,358	2.5	18,942	10.7
Mbeya City	231,575	207,489	89.6	18,381	7.9	5,705	2.5	24,086	10.4
Kyela District	121,979	108,007	88.5	10,426	8.5	3,546	2.9	13,972	11.5
Rungwe District	123,937	110,358	89.0	10,157	8.2	3,422	2.8	13,579	11.0
Busokelo District	44,416	39,407	88.7	3,643	8.2	1,366	3.1	5,009	11.3
Mbarali District	222,121	197,551	88.9	17,438	7.9	7,132	3.2	24,570	11.1

Map 7. 1: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
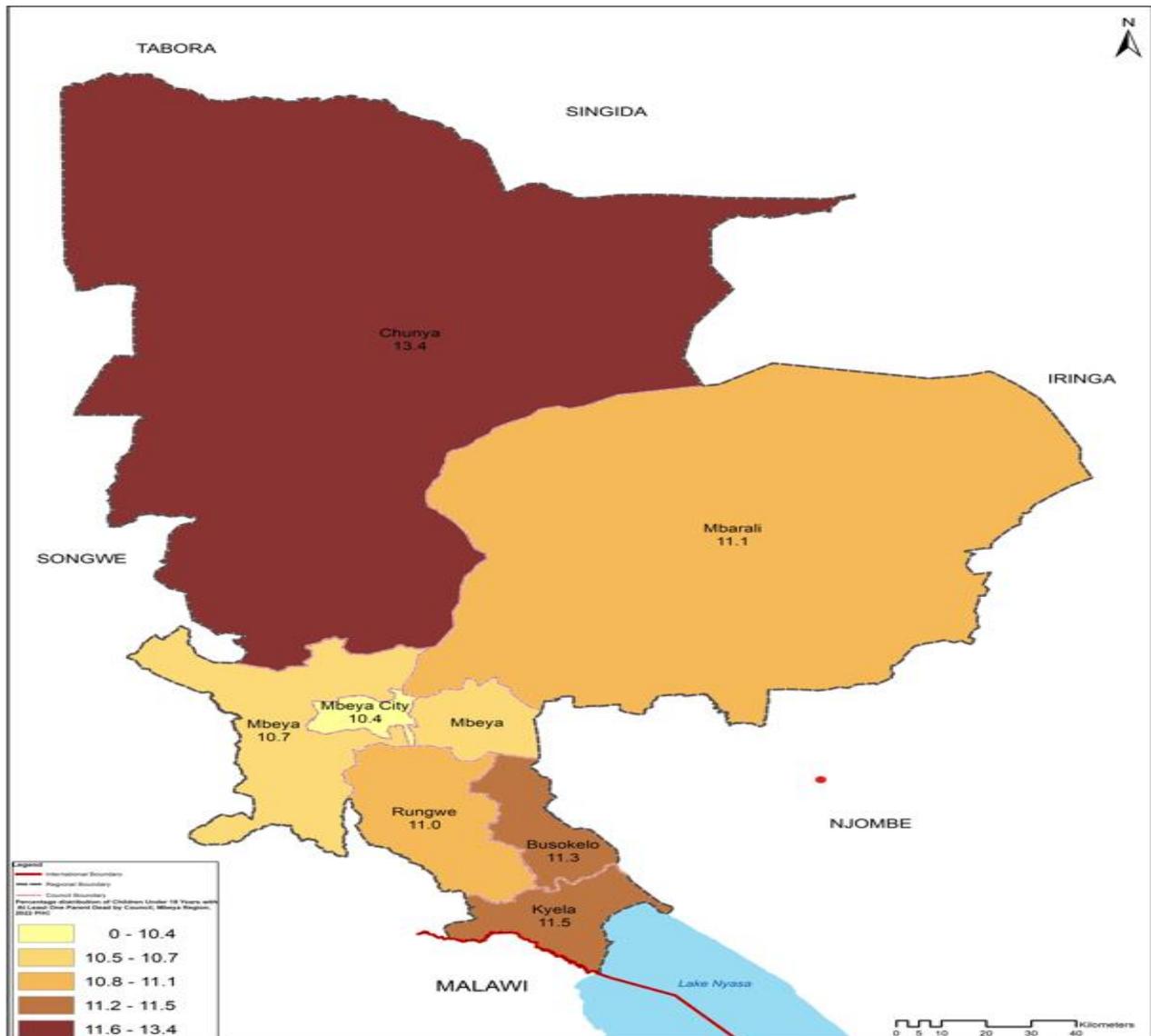
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than four-fifth (87.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region are literate; 82.5 percent in rural and 95.5 percent in urban areas.

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 82.7 percent. It is higher among males (83.4%) than females (82.1%)

- About eight six percent (85.8%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 11.4 percent had never been to school.

- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 85.8 percent. It is higher (94.6%) in urban than in rural areas (80.8%).

- Majority (67.3%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 24.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.

- Six percent of the population aged four years and above attained university education.

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 in Mbeya Region. It provides information on school attendance, enrolment, school dropout and education attainment.

8.2 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding 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.

Results show that out of 1,997,582 persons aged five years and above 1,696,596 persons (84.9 %) in Mbeya Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (86.2%) than females (83.8%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared

with older population. The highest literacy rate of 92.9 percent is observed for age group 25-29 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed for persons aged 75 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).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (93.9%) than in rural areas (79.0%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,997,582	952,610	1,044,972	1,696,596	821,362	875,234	84.9	86.2	83.8
5 - 9	317,250	157,160	160,090	214,512	102,911	111,601	67.6	65.5	69.7
10-14	281,718	140,311	141,407	252,258	123,719	128,539	89.5	88.2	90.9
15 - 19	238,389	113,474	124,915	218,898	103,688	115,210	91.8	91.4	92.2
20 - 24	226,960	102,623	124,337	209,038	94,310	114,728	92.1	91.9	92.3
25 - 29	197,201	92,785	104,416	183,248	86,646	96,602	92.9	93.4	92.5
30 - 34	159,956	76,763	83,193	146,795	71,541	75,254	91.8	93.2	90.5
35 - 39	128,840	61,251	67,589	115,389	55,864	59,525	89.6	91.2	88.1
40 - 44	107,504	51,571	55,933	96,160	47,172	48,988	89.4	91.5	87.6
45 - 49	88,752	43,488	45,264	78,155	39,435	38,720	88.1	90.7	85.5
50 - 54	67,350	32,205	35,145	57,779	29,026	28,753	85.8	90.1	81.8
55 - 59	46,115	22,058	24,057	38,640	19,951	18,689	83.8	90.4	77.7
60 - 64	43,778	20,422	23,356	32,719	17,881	14,838	74.7	87.6	63.5
65 - 69	27,874	12,440	15,434	18,972	10,457	8,515	68.1	84.1	55.2
70 - 74	24,276	10,413	13,863	14,557	8,162	6,395	60.0	78.4	46.1
75 - 79	15,590	6,418	9,172	8,411	4,766	3,645	54.0	74.3	39.7
80+	26,029	9,228	16,801	11,065	5,833	5,232	42.5	63.2	31.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,200,814	578,466	622,348	948,758	467,777	480,981	79.0	80.9	77.3
5 – 9	204,247	101,675	102,572	121,461	58,069	63,392	59.5	57.1	61.8
10-14	181,100	92,545	88,555	154,535	77,379	77,156	85.3	83.6	87.1
15 – 19	139,607	69,182	70,425	122,511	60,492	62,019	87.8	87.4	88.1
20 – 24	123,396	56,240	67,156	107,916	49,081	58,835	87.5	87.3	87.6
25 – 29	105,124	49,555	55,569	93,190	44,348	48,842	88.6	89.5	87.9
30 – 34	87,183	41,830	45,353	76,153	37,451	38,702	87.3	89.5	85.3
35 – 39	73,175	34,786	38,389	61,966	30,277	31,689	84.7	87.0	82.5
40 – 44	63,262	30,175	33,087	53,721	26,464	27,257	84.9	87.7	82.4
45 – 49	54,470	26,688	27,782	45,540	23,258	22,282	83.6	87.1	80.2
50 – 54	43,061	20,432	22,629	34,934	17,691	17,243	81.1	86.6	76.2
55 – 59	29,553	14,288	15,265	23,241	12,450	10,791	78.6	87.1	70.7
60 – 64	29,164	13,655	15,509	19,940	11,434	8,506	68.4	83.7	54.8
65 – 69	18,853	8,305	10,548	11,445	6,604	4,841	60.7	79.5	45.9
70 – 74	17,241	7,308	9,933	9,149	5,348	3,801	53.1	73.2	38.3
75 – 79	11,434	4,663	6,771	5,482	3,230	2,252	47.9	69.3	33.3
80+	19,944	7,139	12,805	7,574	4,201	3,373	38.0	58.8	26.3

Table 8. 3: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Mbeya Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	796,768	374,144	422,624	747,838	353,585	394,253	93.9	94.5	93.3
5 – 9	113,003	55,485	57,518	93,051	44,842	48,209	82.3	80.8	83.8
10-14	100,618	47,766	52,852	97,723	46,340	51,383	97.1	97.0	97.2
15 – 19	98,782	44,292	54,490	96,387	43,196	53,191	97.6	97.5	97.6
20 – 24	103,564	46,383	57,181	101,122	45,229	55,893	97.6	97.5	97.7
25 – 29	92,077	43,230	48,847	90,058	42,298	47,760	97.8	97.8	97.8
30 – 34	72,773	34,933	37,840	70,642	34,090	36,552	97.1	97.6	96.6
35 – 39	55,665	26,465	29,200	53,423	25,587	27,836	96.0	96.7	95.3
40 – 44	44,242	21,396	22,846	42,439	20,708	21,731	95.9	96.8	95.1
45 – 49	34,282	16,800	17,482	32,615	16,177	16,438	95.1	96.3	94.0
50 – 54	24,289	11,773	12,516	22,845	11,335	11,510	94.1	96.3	92.0
55 – 59	16,562	7,770	8,792	15,399	7,501	7,898	93.0	96.5	89.8
60 – 64	14,614	6,767	7,847	12,779	6,447	6,332	87.4	95.3	80.7
65 – 69	9,021	4,135	4,886	7,527	3,853	3,674	83.4	93.2	75.2
70 – 74	7,035	3,105	3,930	5,408	2,814	2,594	76.9	90.6	66.0
75 – 79	4,156	1,755	2,401	2,929	1,536	1,393	70.5	87.5	58.0

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
80+	6,085	2,089	3,996	3,491	1,632	1,859	57.4	78.1	46.5

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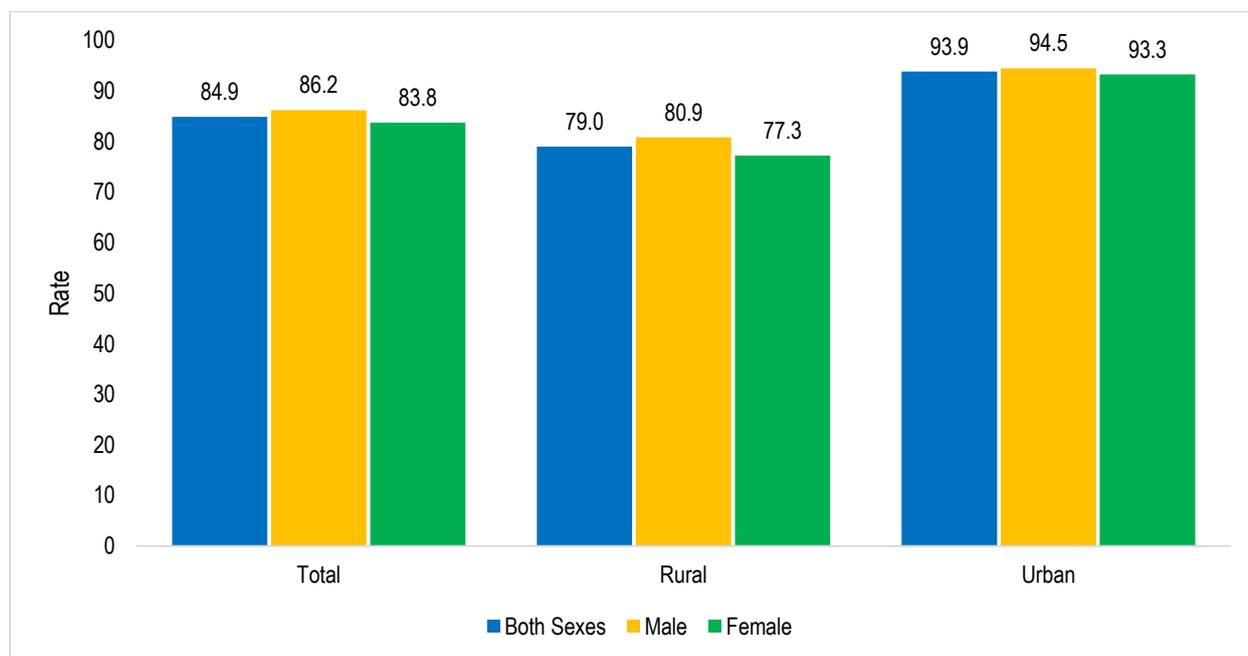
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have higher literacy rates of 92.0 percent each). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Mbeya Region is 84.6 percent and among secondary school age population is 91.7 percent. The literacy rate among primary schools population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	91.4	90.7	92.1	87.4	86.7	88.2	97.5	97.5	97.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	92.0	91.6	92.3	87.6	87.4	87.8	97.6	97.5	97.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	92.0	92.3	91.8	87.6	88.2	87.1	97.5	97.6	97.4
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	90.2	91.7	88.8	85.4	87.7	83.4	96.6	97.2	96.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	62.3	79.9	49.1	55.5	75.0	41.0	78.5	91.2	68.7
Population Aged 4 years and above	83.1	84.3	82.1	77.1	78.8	75.5	92.3	92.8	91.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	88.0	90.7	85.7	82.7	86.4	79.3	95.6	96.9	94.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	87.4	90.7	84.6	81.8	86.4	77.8	95.3	96.8	94.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	84.6	83.1	86.2	79.0	77.1	81.0	94.8	94.2	95.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	91.7	90.8	92.7	87.9	86.9	89.0	97.6	97.6	97.6

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region is 87.9 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (90.8%) than females (85.4%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (95.5%) than in rural areas (82.5%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
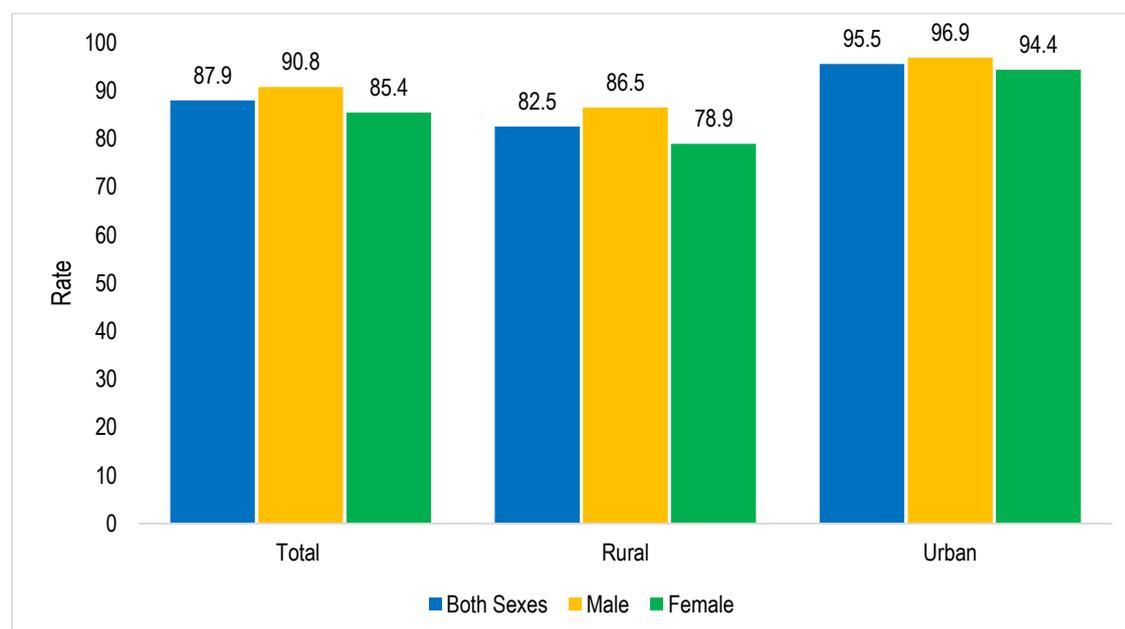
Literacy rates among adults increased from 80.8 percent in 2012 to 87.9 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 75.7% to 85.4%) than males (from 86.6% to 90.8%) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
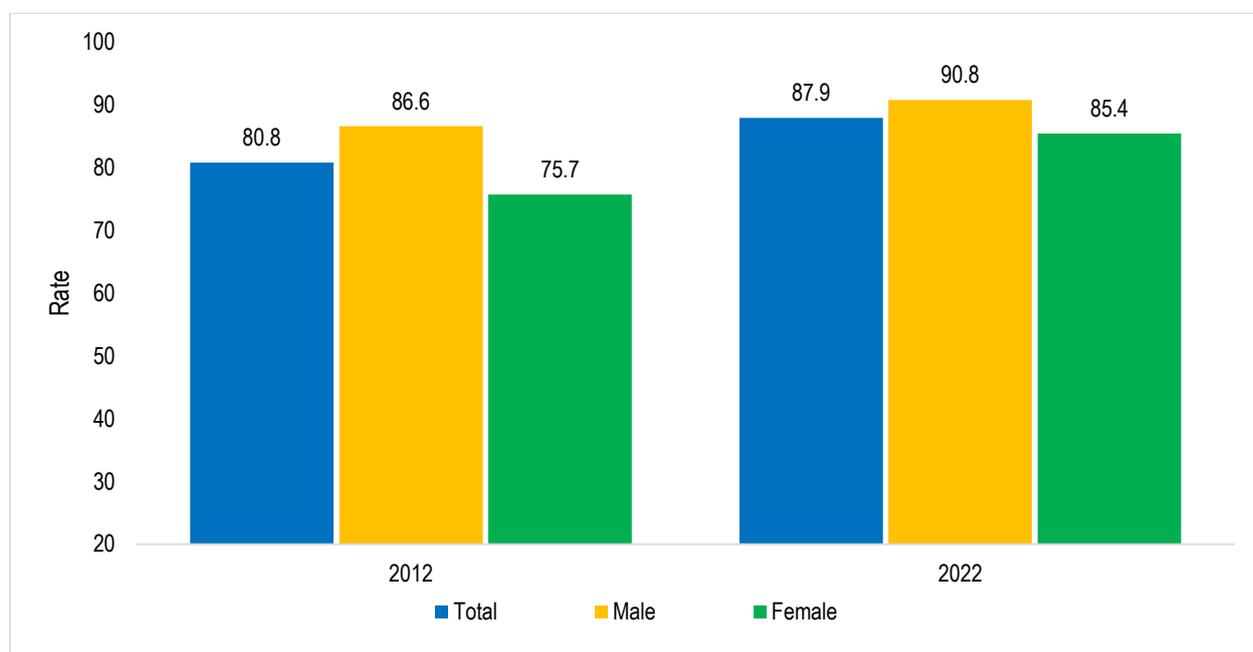
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 78.9 percent in Chunya District to 96.7 percent in Mbeya City. Other councils with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Rungwe District (90.8%) and Kyela District (91.9%). Other councils besides Chunya District with relatively low adult literacy rates is Mbarali District (79.8%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and   Above by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
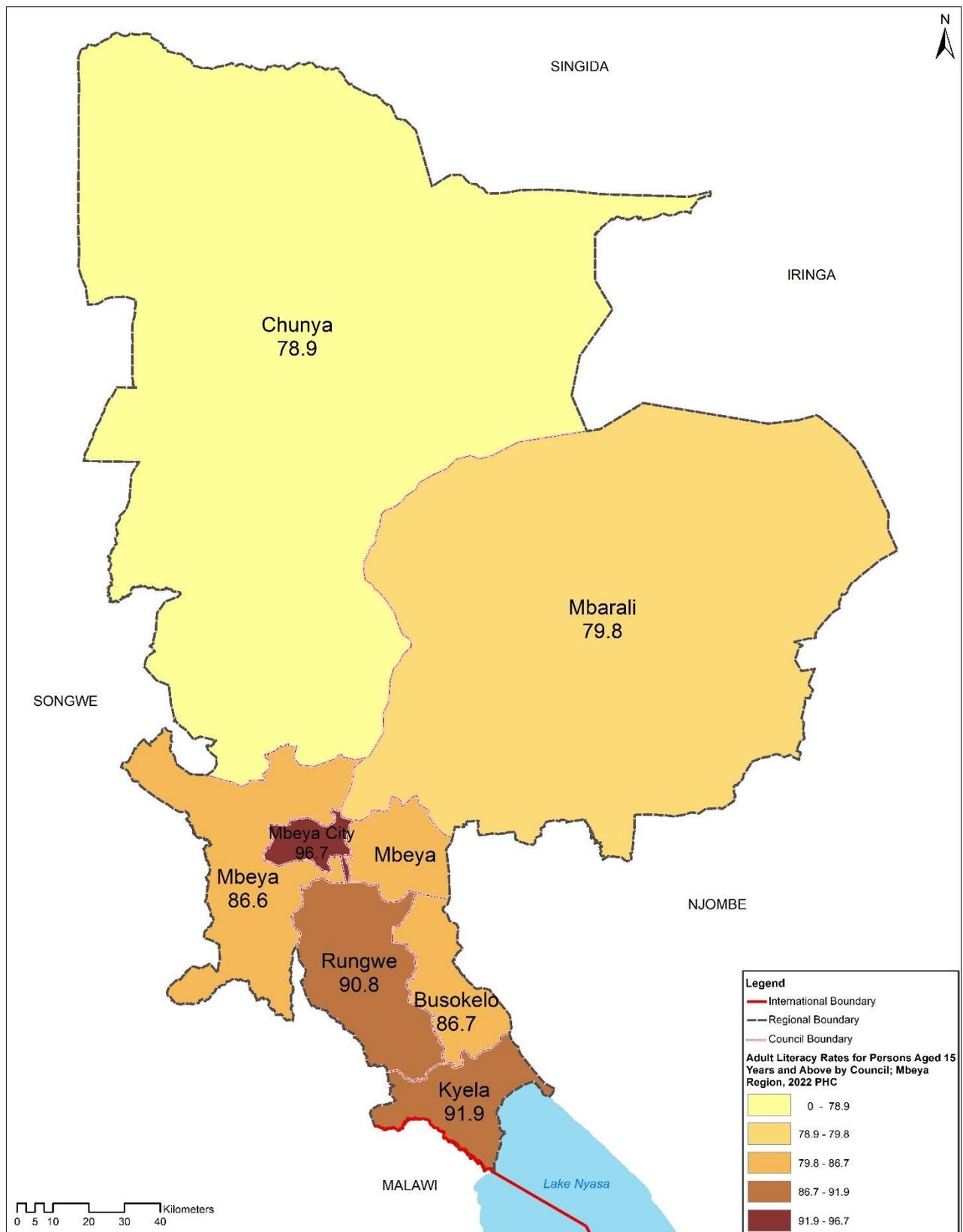
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 80.8 percent in 2012 to 87.9 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 7.1 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 10.4 percent observed in Busokelo District (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	**80.8**	**86.6**	**75.7**	**87.9**	**90.8**	**85.4**	**7.1**	**4.2**	**9.7**
Rural	75.0	82.3	68.6	82.5	86.5	78.9	12.9	8.5	16.8
Urban	91.5	94.6	88.8	95.5	96.9	94.4	4.0	2.3	5.6
Council									
Chunya District	74.4	79.0	69.5	78.9	82.0	75.4	4.5	3.0	5.9
Mbeya District	79.9	86.9	74.1	86.6	91.1	83.0	6.7	4.2	8.9
Mbeya City	94.5	96.8	92.5	96.7	97.9	95.7	2.2	1.1	3.1
Kyela District	85.4	91.7	80.0	91.9	95.5	88.8	6.4	3.7	8.8
Rungwe District	84.1	89.8	79.4	90.8	94.0	88.1	6.4	4.0	8.5
Busokelo District	76.3	83.4	70.4	86.7	90.8	83.2	10.4	7.4	12.8
Mbarali District	73.4	79.1	68.2	79.8	83.5	76.5	6.4	4.4	8.2

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Mbeya Region, literacy rate is 87.9. It is highest in Kiswahili only (60.7%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (26.1%) and is lower for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that from age 30 years and above, illiteracy rates increase with age.

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Mbeya 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	60.7	0.8	26.1	0.3	87.9	12.1	1,398,614
15 – 19	48.4	0.8	42.4	0.2	91.8	8.2	238,389
20 – 24	55.4	1.0	35.4	0.3	92.1	7.9	226,960
25 – 29	59.4	0.9	32.4	0.2	92.9	7.1	197,201
30 – 34	62.4	0.8	28.4	0.2	91.8	8.2	159,956
35 – 39	70.6	0.8	18.0	0.2	89.6	10.4	128,840
40 – 44	74.8	0.7	13.8	0.2	89.4	10.6	107,504
45 – 49	74.6	0.7	12.6	0.2	88.1	11.9	88,752
50 – 54	73.6	0.7	11.2	0.3	85.8	14.2	67,350
55 – 59	70.8	0.7	12.0	0.3	83.8	16.2	46,115
60 – 64	62.0	0.6	11.6	0.5	74.7	25.3	43,778
65 – 69	55.0	0.5	11.7	0.8	68.1	31.9	27,874
70 – 74	49.4	0.5	8.9	1.1	60.0	40.0	24,276
75 – 79	45.0	0.5	6.9	1.5	54.0	46.0	15,590
80+	36.1	0.6	3.4	2.4	42.5	57.5	26,029

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
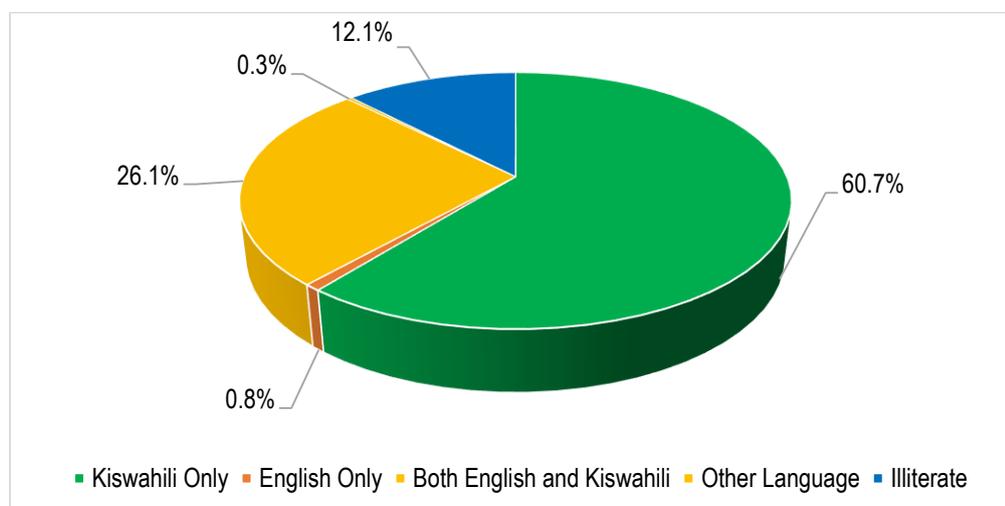
Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (64.0%) than in urban areas (56.0%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (38.6%)

than in rural areas (17.2%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (58.5%) than males (53.1%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**60.7**	**0.8**	**26.1**	**0.3**	**87.9**	**12.1**	**1,398,614**
Male	60.6	0.8	29.1	0.3	90.8	9.2	655,139
Female	60.7	0.8	23.5	0.4	85.4	14.6	743,475
Rural	**64.0**	**0.9**	**17.2**	**0.4**	**82.5**	**17.5**	**815,467**
Male	65.9	0.9	19.4	0.3	86.5	13.5	384,246
Female	62.4	0.9	15.2	0.5	78.9	21.1	431,221
Urban	**56.0**	**0.7**	**38.6**	**0.2**	**95.5**	**4.5**	**583,147**
Male	53.1	0.7	42.8	0.2	96.9	3.1	270,893
Female	58.5	0.7	35.0	0.2	94.4	5.6	312,254

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mbeya Rural, 2022 PHC
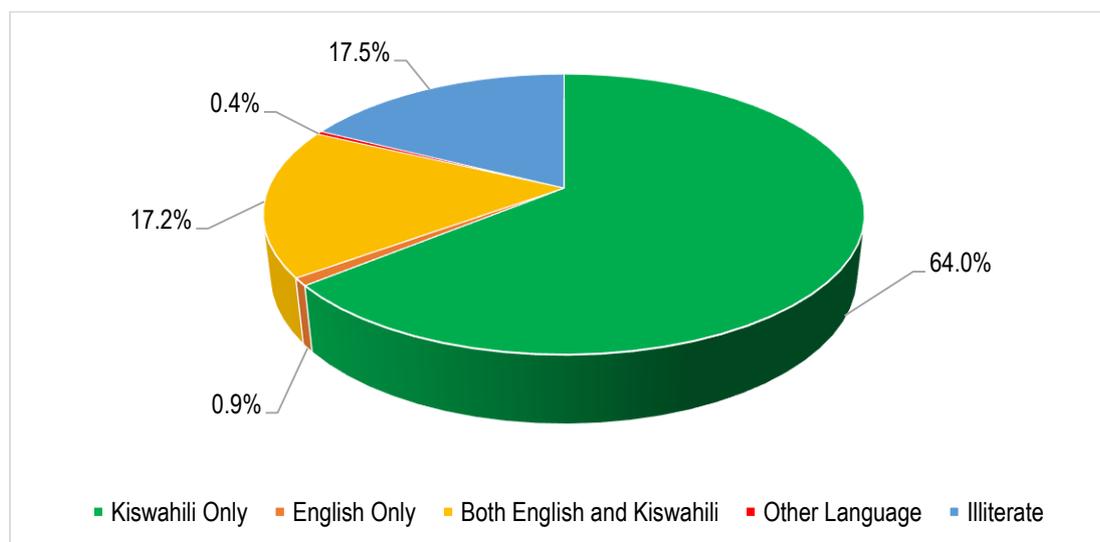
Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mbeya Urban, 2022 PHC
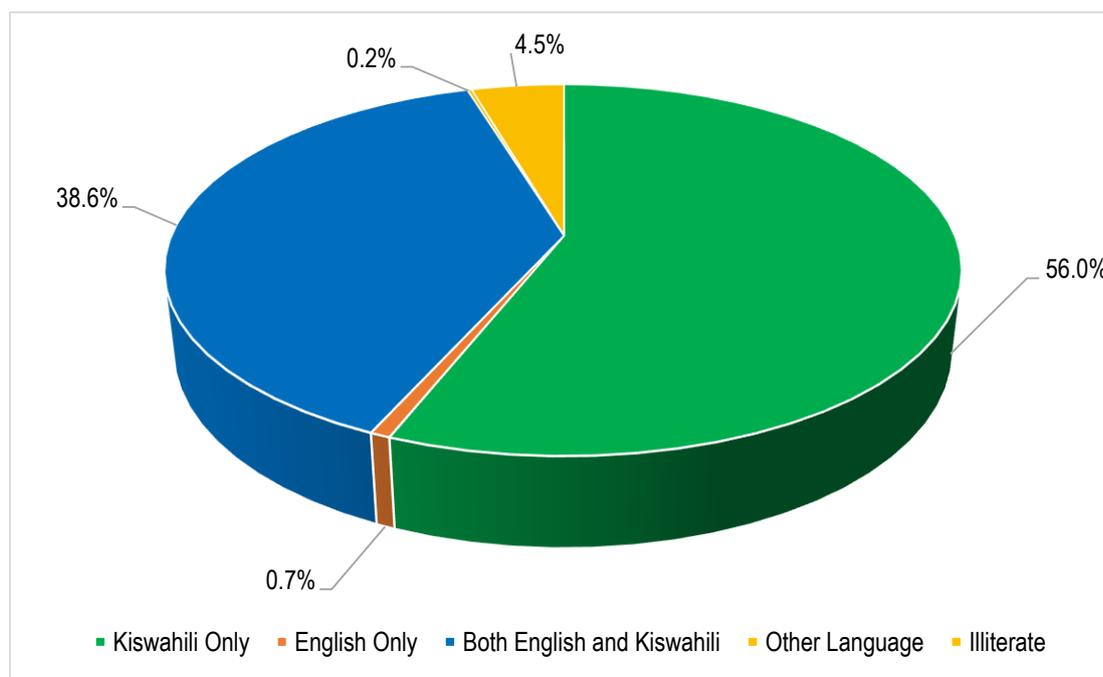
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Chunya District having the highest illiteracy rate (21.1%), followed by Mbarali District (20.2%). The Council with lowest illiteracy rate is Mbeya City (3.3%), followed by Kyela District (8.1%).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**60.7**	**0.8**	**26.1**	**0.3**	**87.9**	**12.1**	**1,398,614**
Rural	60.6	0.8	29.1	0.3	90.8	9.2	655,139
Urban	60.7	0.8	23.5	0.4	85.4	14.6	743,475
Chunya District	65.5	1.5	11.6	0.4	78.9	21.1	194,282
Mbeya District	66.5	0.9	18.8	0.4	86.6	13.4	216,631
Mbeya City	50.7	0.7	45.1	0.2	96.7	3.3	345,117
Kyela District	62.1	0.8	28.5	0.5	91.9	8.1	162,575
Rungwe District	63.7	0.5	26.3	0.3	90.8	9.2	167,411
Busokelo District	62.5	0.6	22.9	0.7	86.7	13.3	62,004
Mbarali District	62.2	0.7	16.8	0.1	79.8	20.2	250,594

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 1,963,716 persons aged 5 years and above in Mbeya Region, 1,624,115 persons (82.7%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (83.4%) than females (82.1%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 90%) for youth aged 25 to 34 years and is relatively low for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (60 years and above) (48.0% percent and 79.7% respectively). Numeracy rate is higher (89.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (78.2%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8. 9: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residency, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	82.7	83.4	82.1	78.2	79.1	77.3	89.6	90.0	89.2
5-9	59.6	57.6	61.5	53.0	50.9	55.1	71.5	69.9	73.0
10-14	86.0	84.8	87.3	82.4	80.8	83.9	92.7	92.5	92.8
15 – 19	89.4	88.9	89.8	86.2	85.7	86.6	93.9	93.8	93.9
20 – 24	89.7	89.5	89.8	86.1	85.9	86.3	94.0	94.1	94.0
25 – 29	90.7	91.0	90.3	87.4	88.1	86.8	94.5	94.5	94.4
30 – 34	90.6	91.5	89.7	87.4	88.7	86.2	94.5	95.0	94.0
35 – 39	89.3	90.5	88.3	86.1	87.6	84.8	93.6	94.4	92.9
40 – 44	89.4	90.6	88.3	86.6	88.2	85.3	93.4	94.1	92.7
45 – 49	88.7	90.1	87.3	86.0	87.9	84.2	93.0	93.8	92.2
50 – 54	87.2	90.1	84.6	84.4	88.0	81.2	92.2	93.7	90.8
55 – 59	85.9	90.3	81.9	82.8	88.3	77.7	91.5	94.1	89.3
60 – 64	79.7	88.4	72.3	76.0	85.9	67.2	87.3	93.3	82.2
65 – 69	74.8	85.8	65.9	70.9	83.0	61.3	83.0	91.5	75.9
70 – 74	67.4	80.7	57.4	63.6	77.4	53.5	76.6	88.5	67.3
75–79	60.8	77.0	49.6	57.5	73.9	46.2	70.0	85.2	59.0
80+	48.0	66.0	38.3	45.7	63.2	36.0	55.7	75.5	45.6

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
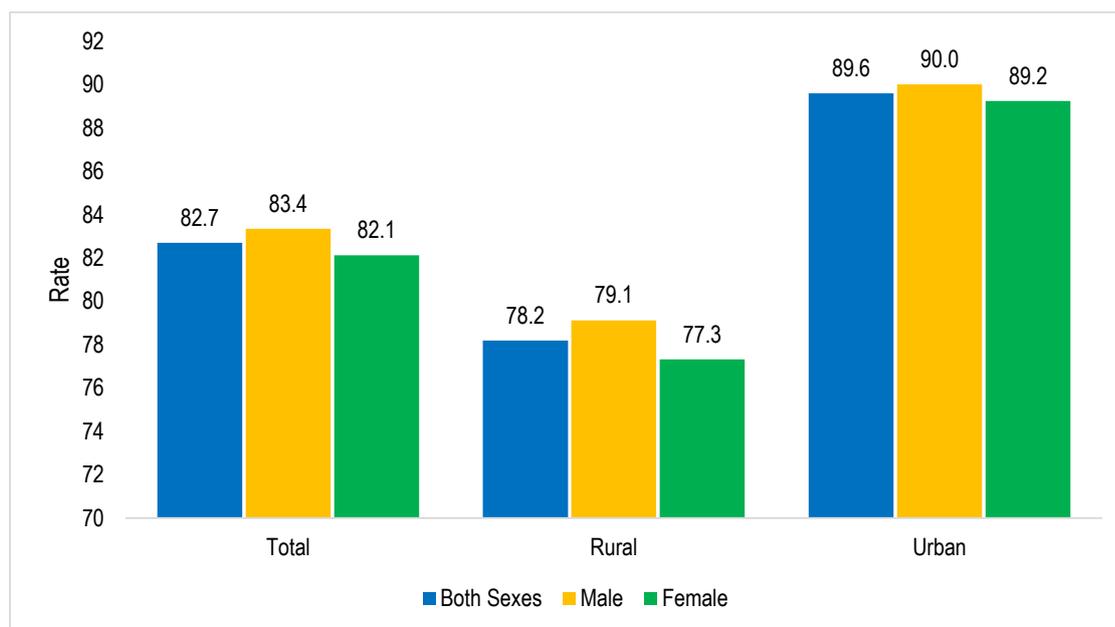
The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 89.9 percent. The rate is slightly higher (90.1%) for males than females (89.8%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (89.4%) for females than males (88.1%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (93.6%) in urban than in rural areas (85.9%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Mbeya Region is 89.2 percent and 79.5 percent for the persons in primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (90.0%) for females than for males (88.3%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	88.8	88.1	89.4	85.5	84.8	86.2	93.7	93.7	93.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.5	89.2	89.8	86.1	85.8	86.5	93.9	93.9	93.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	89.9	90.1	89.8	86.6	86.9	86.4	94.2	94.3	94.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	79.5	78.0	81.0	74.7	73.0	76.5	88.3	87.5	89.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	89.2	88.3	90.0	86.1	85.1	87.0	93.9	93.8	94.0
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	89.1	90.1	88.3	85.9	87.2	84.6	93.6	94.2	93.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	68.4	81.7	58.5	64.3	78.5	53.9	78.1	89.2	69.6
Population Aged 14+ years and above	80.6	81.1	80.1	75.9	76.7	75.2	87.7	87.9	87.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	87.4	89.3	85.7	83.7	86.2	81.4	92.7	93.9	91.7

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region is 87.4 percent and is higher (92.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.6%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 77.2 percent in Chunya District to 93.9 percent in Mbeya City (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,367,262**	**632,740**	**734,522**	**1,194,526**	**565,670**	**628,856**	**87.4**	**89.4**	**85.6**
Rural	803,186	375,307	427,879	671,765	323,989	347,776	83.6	86.3	81.3
Urban	564,076	257,433	306,643	522,761	241,681	281,080	92.7	93.9	91.7
Council									
Chunya District	178,622	88,824	89,798	137,869	70,363	67,506	77.2	79.2	75.2
Mbeya District	215,103	95,794	119,309	186,165	86,062	100,103	86.5	89.8	83.9
Mbeya City	337,240	152,904	184,336	316,529	145,274	171,255	93.9	95.0	92.9
Kyela District	160,776	73,442	87,334	147,092	68,769	78,323	91.5	93.6	89.7
Rungwe District	165,822	75,528	90,294	149,438	69,835	79,603	90.1	92.5	88.2
Busokelo District	61,806	28,239	33,567	54,817	25,790	29,027	88.7	91.3	86.5
Mbarali District	247,893	118,009	129,884	202,616	99,577	103,039	81.7	84.4	79.3

Map 8. 2: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
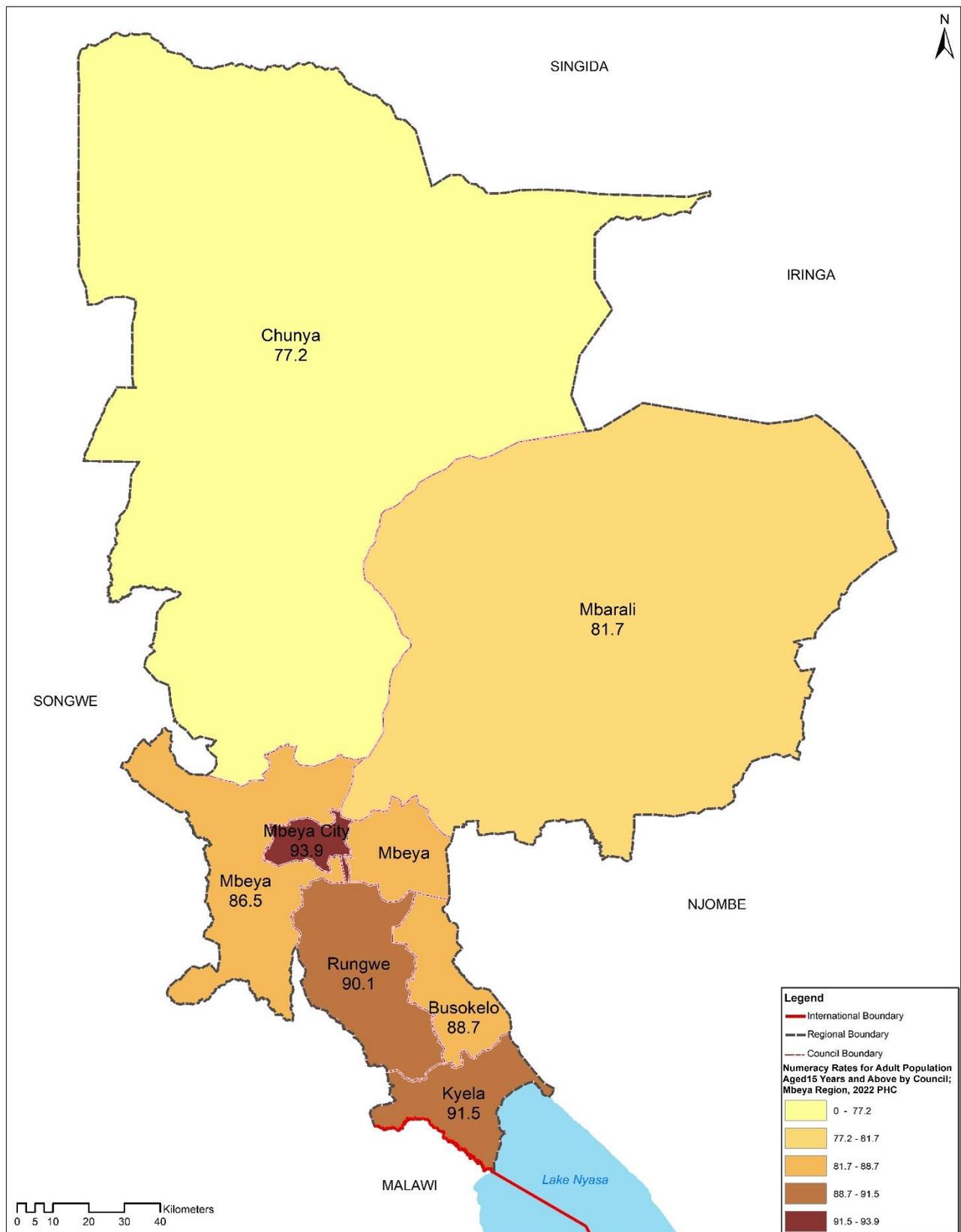
8.4 Education

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 2,068,479 persons aged four years and above, 43.2 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 31.8 percent are attending school, 9.5 percent have dropped out and 15.6 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (17.1%) compared with males (13.9%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (10.2%) among males than females (8.8%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
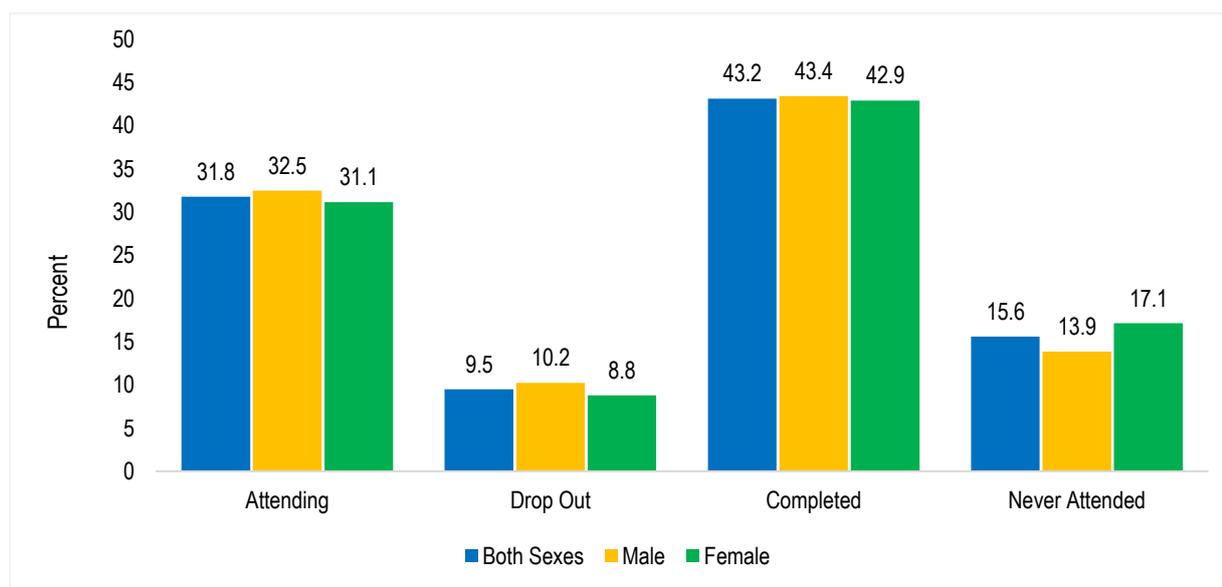
More than four-fifth (85.8%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 11.4 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 64.4 percent are attending, 8.2 percent had never been to school, while 18.0 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (9.4%) than primary school age population (2.0%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mbeya 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	2,068,479	31.8	9.5	43.2	15.6	987,639	32.5	10.2	43.4	13.9	1,080,840	31.1	8.8	42.9	17.1
4	70,897	33.8	0.1	0.1	66.1	35,029	31.8	0.1	0.1	68.1	35,868	35.7	0.1	0.1	64.2
5	67,484	62.2	0.1	0.1	37.5	33,865	60.0	0.2	0.1	39.7	33,619	64.4	0.1	0.1	35.3
6	64,084	77.4	0.2	0.2	22.2	31,691	76.1	0.3	0.2	23.5	32,393	78.7	0.2	0.2	21.0
4-6	202,465	57.0	0.1	0.1	42.7	100,585	55.2	0.2	0.1	44.5	101,880	58.8	0.1	0.1	40.9
7	64,353	83.6	0.3	0.2	15.8	32,282	82.6	0.4	0.3	16.6	32,071	84.5	0.2	0.2	15.1
8	61,059	85.7	0.6	0.2	13.4	30,195	84.8	0.8	0.2	14.2	30,864	86.6	0.4	0.2	12.7
9	60,270	87.2	1.0	0.4	11.5	29,127	86.8	1.2	0.4	11.6	31,143	87.5	0.7	0.3	11.4
10	57,606	86.7	1.7	0.4	11.2	29,177	85.2	2.1	0.4	12.2	28,429	88.2	1.2	0.4	10.2
11	51,188	88.7	2.3	0.5	8.4	25,465	87.3	3.1	0.6	9.1	25,723	90.2	1.6	0.5	7.8
12	63,439	85.6	3.7	1.4	9.3	31,717	83.7	4.8	1.5	10.0	31,722	87.4	2.6	1.3	8.6
13	52,821	83.1	4.6	3.4	8.9	26,184	80.8	6.2	3.5	9.6	26,637	85.4	3.0	3.2	8.3
7-13	410,736	85.8	2.0	0.9	11.4	204,147	84.4	2.6	1.0	12.0	206,589	87.1	1.4	0.8	10.7
14	56,664	75.9	6.1	8.7	9.3	27,768	73.2	7.8	8.8	10.1	28,896	78.4	4.5	8.6	8.5
15	46,489	69.4	8.0	14.6	7.9	22,575	66.3	10.1	15.0	8.5	23,914	72.4	6.1	14.2	7.3
16	47,958	61.6	10.6	20.2	7.6	23,100	58.2	13.2	20.6	8.0	24,858	64.7	8.3	19.8	7.2
17	49,579	49.2	13.4	29.7	7.7	24,087	47.8	15.7	28.7	7.8	25,492	50.5	11.3	30.6	7.6
14 - 17	200,690	64.4	9.4	18.0	8.2	97,530	61.8	11.6	18.0	8.7	103,160	66.8	7.4	18.1	7.7
18	50,816	30.9	15.3	44.2	9.6	23,765	33.0	17.2	41.1	8.8	27,051	29.0	13.7	46.9	10.3
19	43,547	22.9	15.9	52.7	8.4	19,947	26.1	17.7	47.9	8.3	23,600	20.3	14.3	56.9	8.5
18 - 19	94,363	27.2	15.6	48.1	9.1	43,712	29.8	17.4	44.2	8.6	50,651	25.0	14.0	51.5	9.5
20	50,347	15.3	15.6	58.2	10.9	22,098	18.1	17.4	53.9	10.6	28,249	13.2	14.2	61.5	11.1
21	36,024	16.0	15.0	62.0	7.1	16,401	18.8	16.9	57.0	7.4	19,623	13.7	13.4	66.1	6.8
22	57,254	10.7	15.9	65.5	7.9	25,738	13.6	17.5	60.8	8.0	31,516	8.3	14.6	69.4	7.7
23	42,237	8.4	15.9	68.5	7.3	19,347	10.8	17.4	64.3	7.4	22,890	6.3	14.5	72.1	7.1
24	41,098	5.7	15.9	70.9	7.5	19,039	7.6	17.4	67.5	7.5	22,059	4.1	14.5	73.8	7.6
20 - 24	226,960	11.2	15.7	64.9	8.2	102,623	13.8	17.4	60.6	8.3	124,337	9.1	14.3	68.4	8.2
25+	933,265	1.0	12.7	70.7	15.6	439,042	1.3	13.4	74.6	10.7	494,223	0.8	12.1	67.2	19.9

In Mbeya Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is about thrice (21.2%) that of urban (7.1%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (10.2%) than in urban areas (8.4%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (50.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (38.6%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

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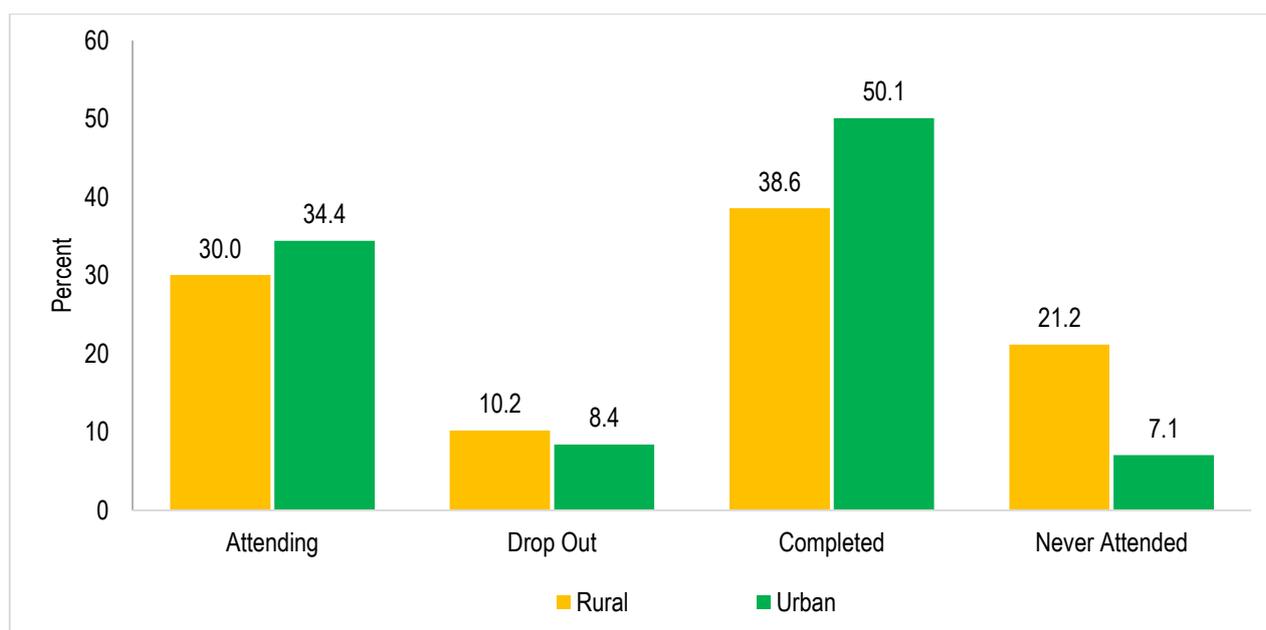
Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mbeya Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,245,767	30.0	10.2	38.6	21.2	600,647	30.6	11.4	39.2	18.9	645,120	29.6	9.1	38.0	23.3
4	44,953	25.0	0.1	0.1	74.8	22,181	23.5	0.1	0.1	76.3	22,772	26.5	0.1	0.1	73.3
5	43,410	53.6	0.2	0.1	46.1	21,905	51.2	0.2	0.1	48.5	21,505	56.1	0.1	0.1	43.7
6	41,399	70.3	0.3	0.2	29.3	20,467	68.7	0.3	0.2	30.8	20,932	71.9	0.2	0.1	27.8
5-6	129,762	49.0	0.2	0.1	50.7	64,553	47.3	0.2	0.1	52.4	65,209	50.8	0.1	0.1	48.9
7	41,370	77.6	0.4	0.2	21.8	20,916	76.4	0.6	0.2	22.8	20,454	78.8	0.3	0.2	20.7
8	39,308	80.2	0.8	0.2	18.8	19,592	79.2	1.0	0.2	19.6	19,716	81.2	0.6	0.2	18.0
9	38,760	82.4	1.2	0.3	16.1	18,795	82.1	1.5	0.3	16.1	19,965	82.8	0.9	0.3	16.1
10	37,497	81.5	2.1	0.4	16.0	19,422	79.6	2.8	0.4	17.2	18,075	83.6	1.4	0.4	14.7
11	32,532	84.7	2.8	0.5	12.0	16,486	82.7	3.8	0.5	12.9	16,046	86.7	1.8	0.4	11.1
12	40,949	81.1	4.4	1.4	13.1	20,960	78.3	6.0	1.7	14.0	19,989	84.2	2.6	1.1	12.1
13	33,959	79.0	5.2	3.4	12.5	17,274	75.6	7.3	3.8	13.2	16,685	82.5	2.9	2.8	11.7
7-13	264,375	80.8	2.3	0.9	15.9	133,445	79.0	3.2	1.0	16.7	130,930	82.7	1.5	0.7	15.1
14	36,163	71.1	7.0	8.8	13.0	18,403	67.0	9.4	9.6	14.0	17,760	75.5	4.5	8.0	12.0
15	28,414	64.3	9.2	15.2	11.3	14,609	59.5	11.8	16.6	12.1	13,805	69.3	6.3	13.8	10.6
16	28,494	55.6	12.1	21.1	11.1	14,509	50.4	15.2	23.0	11.4	13,985	61.0	8.9	19.2	10.9
17	28,606	43.6	15.1	29.7	11.6	14,525	40.3	18.0	30.1	11.5	14,081	46.9	12.1	29.3	11.7
14 - 17	121,677	59.4	10.6	18.1	11.9	62,046	55.1	13.3	19.2	12.4	59,631	63.9	7.7	17.0	11.3
18	29,780	25.6	16.7	43.4	14.3	14,255	27.3	19.1	41.0	12.6	15,525	24.1	14.5	45.6	15.7
19	24,313	17.1	17.8	52.0	13.1	11,284	19.9	20.2	47.1	12.7	13,029	14.7	15.8	56.2	13.3
18 - 19	54,093	21.8	17.2	47.3	13.7	25,539	24.1	19.6	43.7	12.7	28,554	19.8	15.1	50.5	14.6
20	28,855	10.4	17.1	55.9	16.6	12,735	12.8	19.3	51.7	16.1	16,120	8.6	15.2	59.2	17.0
21	19,138	9.7	17.3	61.7	11.3	8,883	11.8	20.3	56.5	11.4	10,255	7.9	14.8	66.1	11.2
22	31,298	6.4	17.2	64.4	12.0	14,142	8.5	19.7	59.6	12.3	17,156	4.7	15.1	68.4	11.8
23	22,221	4.7	17.4	66.3	11.6	10,227	5.9	19.8	62.6	11.7	11,994	3.7	15.3	69.4	11.6
24	21,884	3.1	17.5	67.2	12.1	10,253	4.1	20.2	63.9	11.8	11,631	2.2	15.2	70.2	12.4
20 - 24	123,396	7.0	17.3	62.8	12.9	56,240	8.7	19.8	58.7	12.8	67,156	5.5	15.1	66.3	13.0
25+	552,464	0.8	14.0	63.9	21.4	258,824	0.9	15.3	68.7	15.1	293,640	0.6	12.8	59.6	27.0

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mbeya Urban, 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	822,712	34.4	8.4	50.1	7.1	386,992	35.5	8.5	50.0	6.1	435,720	33.5	8.4	50.2	7.9
4	25,944	48.9	0.1	0.1	51.0	12,848	46.0	0.1	0.1	53.8	13,096	51.6	0.1	0.1	48.2
5	24,074	77.7	0.1	0.2	22.0	11,960	76.1	0.1	0.2	23.6	12,114	79.3	0.1	0.1	20.4
6	22,685	90.3	0.1	0.2	9.4	11,224	89.4	0.2	0.2	10.2	11,461	91.1	0.1	0.2	8.6
5-6	72,703	71.3	0.1	0.2	28.4	36,032	69.5	0.1	0.2	30.2	36,671	73.1	0.1	0.1	26.7
7	22,983	94.4	0.2	0.3	5.2	11,366	94.1	0.2	0.4	5.2	11,617	94.7	0.1	0.2	5.1
8	21,751	95.8	0.3	0.3	3.7	10,603	95.2	0.3	0.2	4.2	11,148	96.3	0.2	0.3	3.2
9	21,510	95.8	0.6	0.5	3.2	10,332	95.5	0.7	0.5	3.4	11,178	96.1	0.5	0.5	3.0
10	20,109	96.3	0.9	0.5	2.4	9,755	96.2	0.9	0.4	2.4	10,354	96.3	0.8	0.5	2.4
11	18,656	95.8	1.4	0.6	2.1	8,979	95.7	1.6	0.6	2.0	9,677	95.9	1.2	0.6	2.2
12	22,490	93.6	2.5	1.5	2.5	10,757	94.2	2.4	1.2	2.2	11,733	93.0	2.5	1.8	2.7
13	18,862	90.5	3.5	3.4	2.6	8,910	90.8	3.9	2.9	2.4	9,952	90.3	3.2	3.8	2.7
7-13	146,361	94.6	1.3	1.0	3.1	70,702	94.6	1.4	0.9	3.2	75,659	94.7	1.2	1.1	3.1
14	20,501	84.2	4.6	8.5	2.8	9,365	85.6	4.7	7.2	2.6	11,136	83.0	4.4	9.6	3.0
15	18,075	77.5	6.3	13.6	2.6	7,966	78.7	7.0	12.2	2.1	10,109	76.6	5.7	14.8	2.9
16	19,464	70.3	8.5	18.7	2.5	8,591	71.3	9.8	16.5	2.4	10,873	69.5	7.5	20.5	2.5
17	20,973	56.9	11.1	29.7	2.4	9,562	59.2	12.1	26.6	2.2	11,411	55.0	10.2	32.3	2.5
14 - 17	79,013	72.0	7.7	17.8	2.6	35,484	73.5	8.4	15.8	2.3	43,529	70.8	7.0	19.5	2.7
18	21,036	38.3	13.4	45.3	3.0	9,510	41.5	14.3	41.3	2.9	11,526	35.7	12.7	48.6	3.0
19	19,234	30.3	13.4	53.7	2.6	8,663	34.0	14.5	48.9	2.6	10,571	27.2	12.6	57.7	2.6
18 - 19	40,270	34.5	13.4	49.3	2.8	18,173	37.9	14.4	44.9	2.8	22,097	31.6	12.6	52.9	2.8
20	21,492	21.9	13.7	61.3	3.2	9,363	25.2	14.7	57.0	3.1	12,129	19.4	12.9	64.5	3.2
21	16,886	23.1	12.3	62.3	2.3	7,518	27.1	12.8	57.5	2.6	9,368	20.0	11.9	66.1	2.0
22	25,956	15.9	14.4	66.9	2.8	11,596	19.9	15.0	62.3	2.8	14,360	12.6	14.0	70.6	2.8
23	20,016	12.4	14.2	71.0	2.4	9,120	16.4	14.7	66.3	2.7	10,896	9.1	13.7	74.9	2.2
24	19,214	8.7	14.0	75.0	2.3	8,786	11.7	14.3	71.6	2.4	10,428	6.1	13.8	77.8	2.3
20 - 24	103,564	16.3	13.8	67.3	2.6	46,383	19.9	14.4	63.0	2.7	57,181	13.4	13.3	70.7	2.6
25+	380,801	1.4	10.9	80.6	7.1	180,218	1.7	10.8	83.1	4.4	200,583	1.0	11.0	78.4	9.6

Among all councils, Mbarali District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (35.5%) and the lowest is Chunya District with 11.7 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Busokelo District is the council with the highest (11.7%) dropout rate while Mbeya City has the lowest rate (7.7.%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

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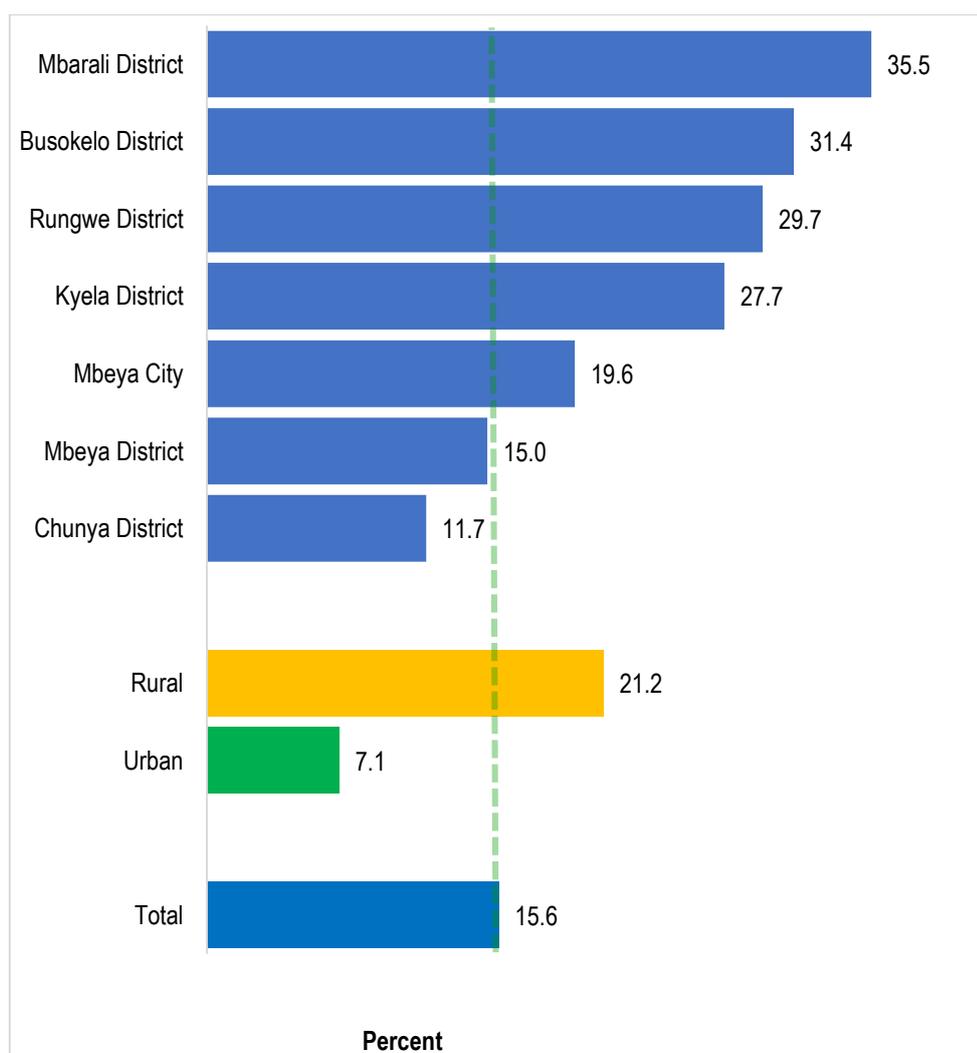
Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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
Mbeya Region	**2,068,479**	**31.8**	**9.5**	**43.2**	**15.6**	**987,639**	**32.5**	**10.2**	**43.4**	**13.9**	**1,080,840**	**31.1**	**8.8**	**42.9**	**17.1**
Rural	1,245,767	30.0	10.2	38.6	21.2	600,647	30.6	11.4	39.2	18.9	645,120	29.6	9.1	38.0	23.3
Urban	822,712	34.4	8.4	50.1	7.1	386,992	35.5	8.5	50.0	6.1	435,720	33.5	8.4	50.2	7.9
Council															
Chunya District	297,620	20.7	11.3	35.8	32.2	153,271	19.4	12.7	37.7	30.2	144,349	22.0	9.9	33.7	34.4
Mbeya District	328,823	34.7	9.0	42.5	13.8	152,266	36.1	10.2	42.7	11.0	176,557	33.5	8.0	42.3	16.3
Mbeya City	483,530	35.7	7.7	51.1	5.5	224,849	37.3	7.5	50.7	4.5	258,681	34.3	7.9	51.5	6.4
Kyela District	237,911	36.6	9.7	45.0	8.7	112,219	38.9	9.6	45.0	6.5	125,692	34.6	9.9	44.9	10.6
Rungwe District	244,024	35.1	9.5	45.7	9.7	114,681	36.6	10.5	45.6	7.3	129,343	33.7	8.6	45.9	11.8
Busokelo District	89,986	34.4	11.7	40.9	12.9	42,508	36.2	13.1	41.0	9.6	47,478	32.8	10.5	40.8	15.9
Mbarali District	386,585	27.4	10.0	37.2	25.4	187,845	27.3	11.2	38.2	23.3	198,740	27.5	8.9	36.3	27.3

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mbeya Rural, 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	1,245,767	30.0	10.2	38.6	21.2	600,647	30.6	11.4	39.2	18.9	645,120	29.6	9.1	38.0	23.3
Chunya District	207,493	19.1	10.8	31.3	38.8	106,598	18.1	12.2	33.0	36.6	100,895	20.2	9.2	29.5	41.0
Mbeya District	267,910	34.2	9.3	41.0	15.6	124,926	35.4	10.8	41.4	12.3	142,984	33.1	7.9	40.6	18.4
Mbeya City	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kyela District	188,998	36.2	10.6	43.5	9.7	89,492	38.6	10.4	43.8	7.2	99,506	34.0	10.7	43.3	12.0
Rungwe District	176,542	34.5	10.5	43.7	11.3	83,554	35.9	11.7	44.0	8.4	92,988	33.2	9.4	43.5	13.9
Busokelo District	89,986	34	12	41	13	42,508	36	13	41	10	47,478	32.8	10.5	40.8	15.9
Mbarali District	314,838	26.3	9.8	34.7	29.2	153,569	26.1	11.2	35.8	26.9	161,269	26.5	8.5	33.7	31.3

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

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	822,712	34.4	8.4	50.1	7.1	386,992	35.5	8.5	50.0	6.1	435,720	33.5	8.4	50.2	7.9

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Chunya District	90,127	24.2	12.6	46.0	17.1	46,673	22.3	13.6	48.5	15.5	43,454	26.2	11.6	43.3	18.9
Mbeya District	60,913	36.8	7.9	49.2	6.1	27,340	39.0	7.4	48.6	5.0	33,573	35.1	8.2	49.6	7.1
Mbeya City	483,530	35.7	7.7	51.1	5.5	224,849	37.3	7.5	50.7	4.5	258,681	34.3	7.9	51.5	6.4
Kyela District	48,913	38.2	6.5	50.5	4.8	22,727	40.0	6.2	49.9	3.9	26,186	36.6	6.8	51.0	5.6
Rungwe District	67,482	36.7	6.9	50.9	5.5	31,127	38.6	7.3	49.7	4.5	36,355	35.0	6.6	52.0	6.4
Busokelo District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	71,747	32.0	10.9	48.2	8.8	34,276	32.5	11.3	48.7	7.4	37,471	31.6	10.6	47.7	10.1

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 53.6 percent completed, 35.3 percent are still attending and 11.0 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 50.2 percent completed, 32.5 percent are still attending and 17.3 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 69.9 percent completed, 28.8 percent are still attending and 1.3 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mbeya 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	81,700	97.7	1.7	0.6	40,933	97.6	1.9	0.5	40,767	97.8	1.5	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,133,627	35.3	11.0	53.6	548,122	35.9	12.1	51.9	685,497	34.8	9.9	55.3
Training After Primary	1,815	0.0	2.9	97.1	1,198	0.0	2.8	97.2	2,616	0.0	3.1	96.9
Pre-Form One	185	0.0	33.0	67.0	111	0.0	26.1	73.9	82	0.0	43.2	56.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	389,361	32.5	17.3	50.2	181,459	31.3	17.7	51.0	174,123	33.5	16.9	49.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	32,357	54.4	4.0	41.6	18,612	49.3	4.5	46.2	7,441	61.4	3.3	35.2
Training After Secondary Education	8,909	0.0	2.3	97.7	4,456	0.0	2.3	97.7	9,395	0.0	2.3	97.7

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
University and Other Related	92,183	28.8	1.3	69.9	52,288	27.4	1.3	71.3	24,920	30.7	1.3	68.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	0.0	44.4	55.6	14	0.0	42.9	57.1	18	0.0	46.2	53.8

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	46,207	97.2	2.2	0.5	23,142	97.0	2.5	0.4	23,065	97.5	1.9	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	709,704	34.5	12.6	52.9	352,091	34.5	14.0	51.5	357,613	34.6	11.1	54.3
Training After Primary	823	0.0	2.6	97.4	582	0.0	2.1	97.9	241	0.0	3.7	96.3
Pre-Form One	69	0.0	33.3	66.7	38	0.0	26.3	73.7	31	0.0	41.9	58.1
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	181,260	36.5	19.9	43.6	85,525	34.7	21.0	44.2	95,735	38.0	18.9	43.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,638	58.9	3.7	37.4	7,018	54.0	4.1	42.0	4,620	66.5	3.1	30.4
Training After Secondary Education	3,581	0.0	2.2	97.8	1,925	0.0	2.1	97.9	1,656	0.0	2.2	97.8
University and Other Related	26,500	35.2	1.2	63.7	15,792	31.5	1.2	67.2	10,708	40.5	1.1	58.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	66.7	33.3	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre Primary	35,493	98.3	1.0	0.7	17,791	98.3	1.0	0.7	17,702	98.3	1.1	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	423,923	36.7	8.4	54.9	196,031	38.5	8.8	52.7	227,892	35.1	8.1	56.8
Training After Primary	992	0.0	3.1	96.9	616	0.0	3.4	96.6	376	0.0	2.7	97.3
Pre-Form One	116	0.0	32.8	67.2	73	0.0	26.0	74.0	43	0.0	44.2	55.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	208,101	29.1	15.0	55.9	95,934	28.3	14.7	57.0	112,167	29.7	15.2	55.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	20,719	51.9	4.2	43.9	11,594	46.4	4.8	48.8	9,125	58.9	3.4	37.7
Training After Secondary Education	5,328	0.0	2.4	97.6	2,531	0.0	2.5	97.5	2,797	0.0	2.3	97.7

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Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
University and Other Related	65,683	26.3	1.4	72.4	36,496	25.7	1.3	73.0	29,187	27.1	1.4	71.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	0.0	38.1	61.9	9	0.0	33.3	66.7	12	0.0	41.7	58.3

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 85.8 percent; it is higher (94.6%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (80.8%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (87.1%) for females than for males (84.4%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	85.8	84.4	87.1	80.8	79.0	82.7	94.6	94.6	94.7
Chunya District	60.7	58.5	63.0	53.6	51.4	55.8	81.8	80.4	83.2
Mbeya District	93.4	92.0	94.7	92.8	91.2	94.4	96.2	96.2	96.2
Mbeya City	96.3	96.7	95.9	NA	NA	NA	96.3	96.7	95.9
Kyela District	96.5	95.8	97.1	96.2	95.4	97.0	97.6	97.6	97.6
Rungwe District	95.3	94.0	96.6	94.7	93.1	96.4	96.9	96.6	97.3
Busokelo District	95.4	94.1	96.6	95.4	94.1	96.6	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	73.7	71.7	75.8	70.1	67.9	72.3	93.3	92.5	94.0

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 60.7 percent in Chunya District to 96.5. percent in Kyela District. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 85.8 percent (Figure 8.11i).

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
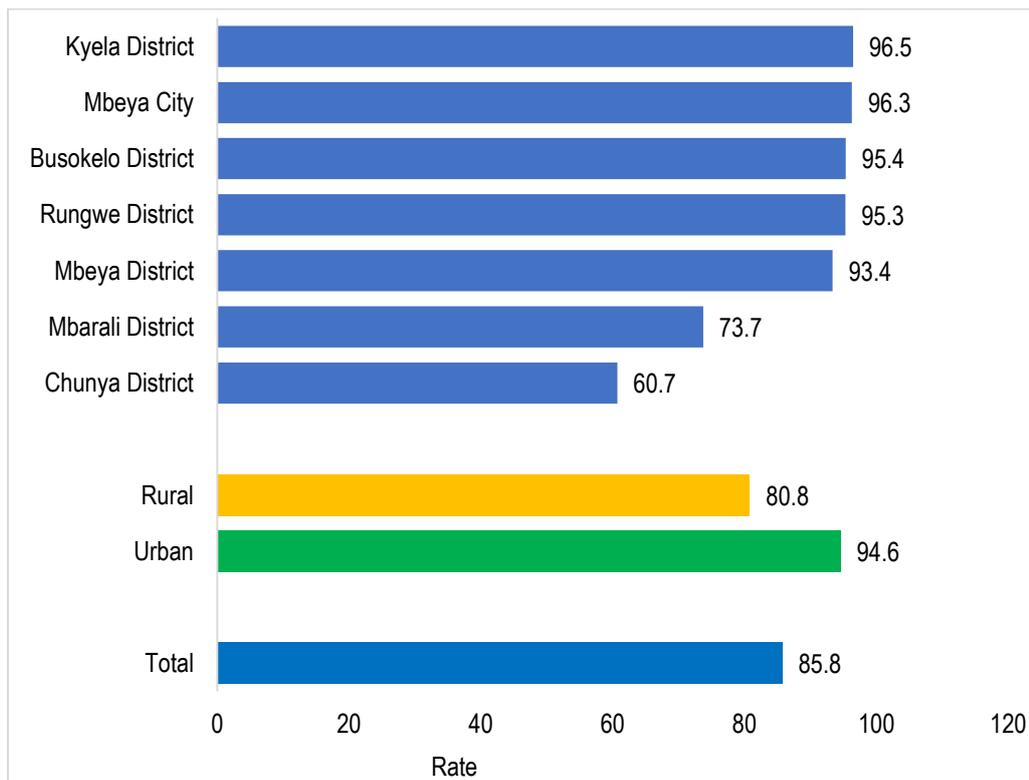
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 77.0 percent in 2002 to 85.8 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among males (from 75.6% to 84.4%) compared with females (from 78.4 % to 87.1%) (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
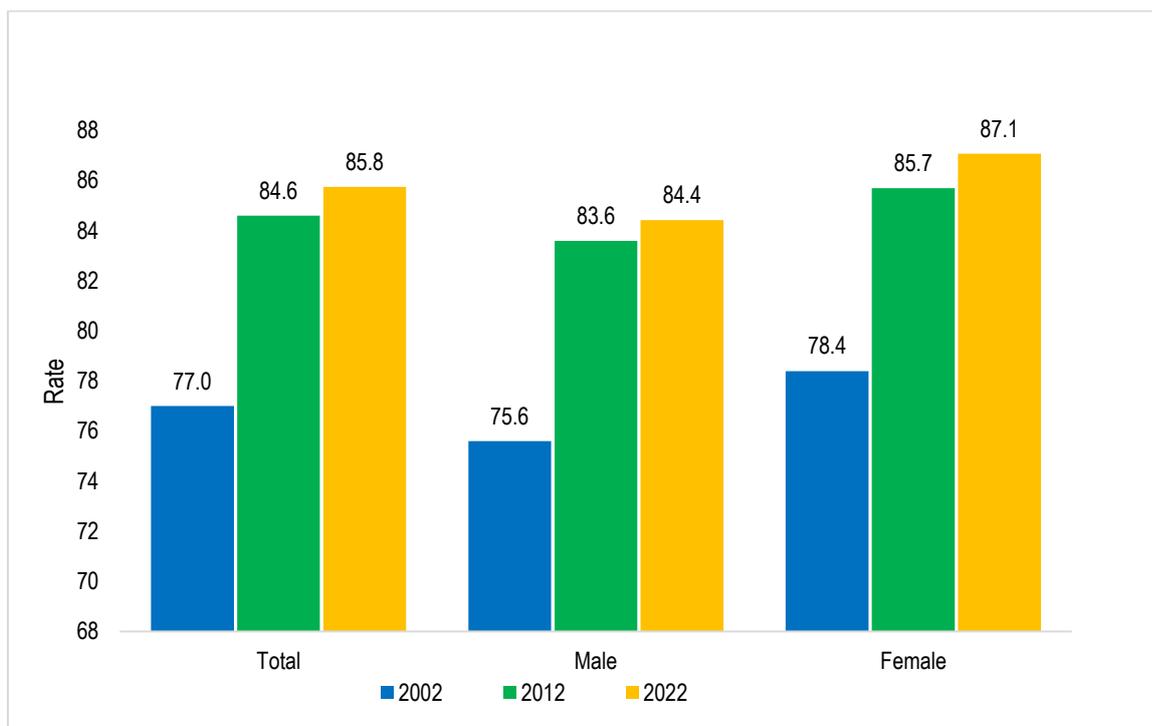
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 73.6 percent in 2002 to 80.8 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 91.0 percent in 2002 to 94.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
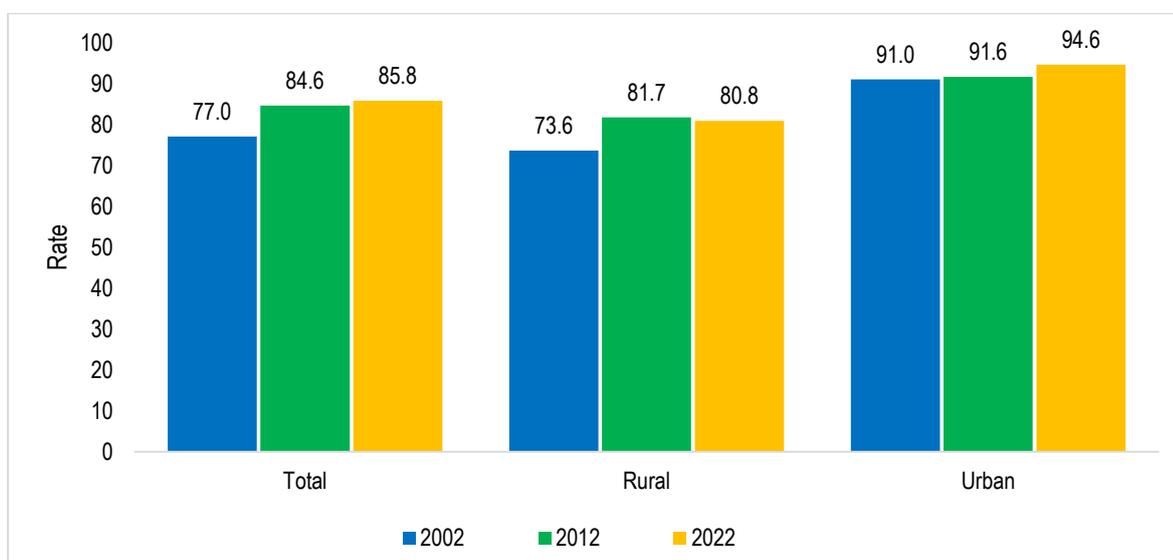
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Mbeya Region is 129.3 percent. GER is higher (147.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (119.2%) and is higher (132.8%) for females than males (125.7%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
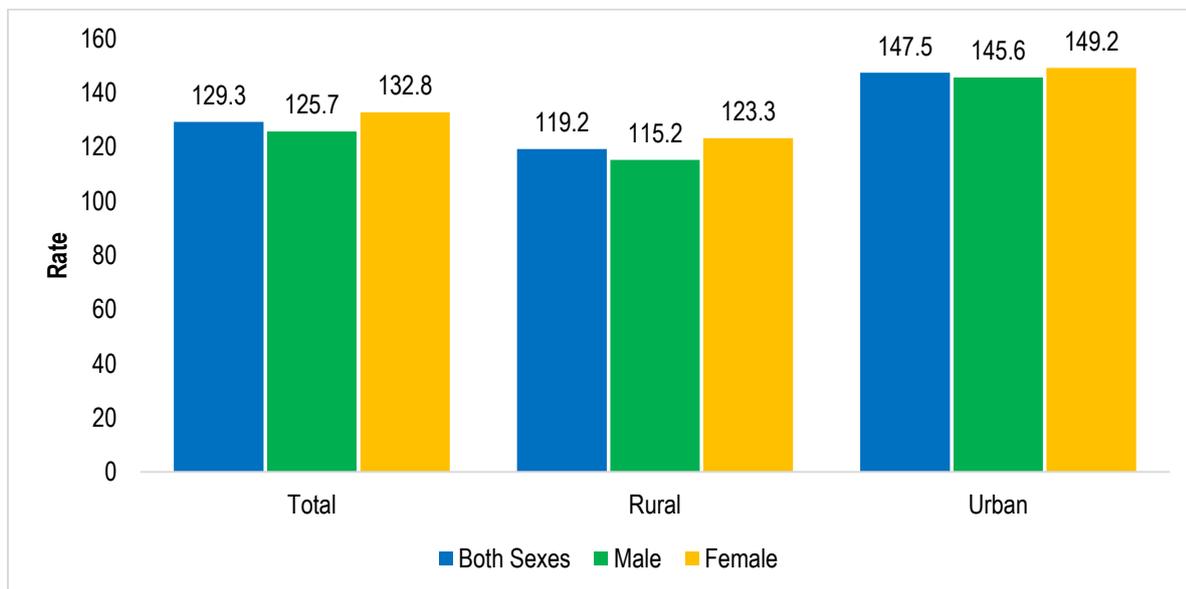
Results show GER increased from 104.2 percent in the 2012 to 129.3 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 105.1 % to 132.8%) compared with males (from 103.2% to 125.7%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
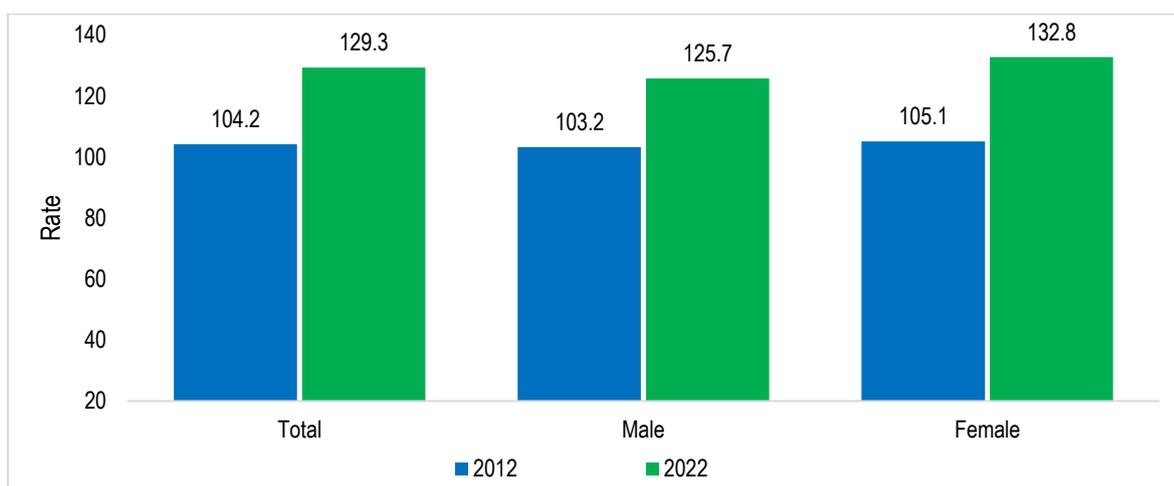
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (67.3%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 24.1 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (68.3%) compared with males (66.3%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 6.0 percent attained university education.

Table 8. 22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,088,883**	**529,907**	**558,976**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,872	982	890	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	732,977	351,183	381,794	67.3	66.3	68.3
Training After Primary	1,815	1,198	617	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	185	111	74	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	262,765	124,586	138,179	24.1	23.5	24.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	14,741	9,440	5,301	1.4	1.8	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	8,909	4,456	4,453	0.8	0.8	0.8
University and Other Related	65,592	37,937	27,655	6.0	7.2	4.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	14	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	**607,526**	**303,782**	**303,744**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,271	688	583	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	464,650	230,683	233,967	76.5	75.9	77.0
Training After Primary	823	582	241	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	69	38	31	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	115,168	55,818	59,350	19.0	18.4	19.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,778	3,231	1,547	0.8	1.1	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	3,581	1,925	1,656	0.6	0.6	0.5
University and Other Related	17,180	10,812	6,368	2.8	3.6	2.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	6	5	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	**481,357**	**226,125**	**255,232**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	601	294	307	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	268,327	120,500	147,827	55.7	53.3	57.9
Training After Primary	992	616	376	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pre-Form One	116	73	43	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	147,597	68,768	78,829	30.7	30.4	30.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,963	6,209	3,754	2.1	2.7	1.5
Training After Secondary Education	5,328	2,531	2,797	1.1	1.1	1.1
University and Other Related	48,412	27,125	21,287	10.1	12.0	8.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	9	12	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

> **Key Points**
>
> - The overall unemployment rate in Mbeya Region is 4.6 percent; the rate is higher for females (5.3 %) than for males (3.7%).
>
> - The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mbeya Region is 84.8 percent; it is a little higher in rural than in urban areas.
> - Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (60.5%) of the total employment.
>
> - Majority of employed persons (46.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
>
> - Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (62.9%).
>
> - There are 343,190 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (193,766 persons) than males (149,424 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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 population. 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 1,367,262 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,106,062 persons are in employment, 53,146 are unemployed and 208,054 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there 653,539 persons employed in rural areas and 452,523 persons in urban areas. Further, results show that there 132,462 inactive persons in rural areas and 75,592 inactive persons in urban areas.

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

Sex/Place of Residemnce	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	**1,106,062**	**53,146**	**208,054**	**1,367,262**
Male	527,568	20,474	84,698	632,740
Female	578,494	32,672	123,356	734,522
Place of Residence				
Rural	653,539	17,185	132,462	803,186
Urban	452,523	35,961	75,592	564,076

The result further shows that in Mbeya Region 80.9 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with the highest percentage of employed persons is Rungwe (85.7%) while the council with the lowest is Mbarali (76.3%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9. 1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
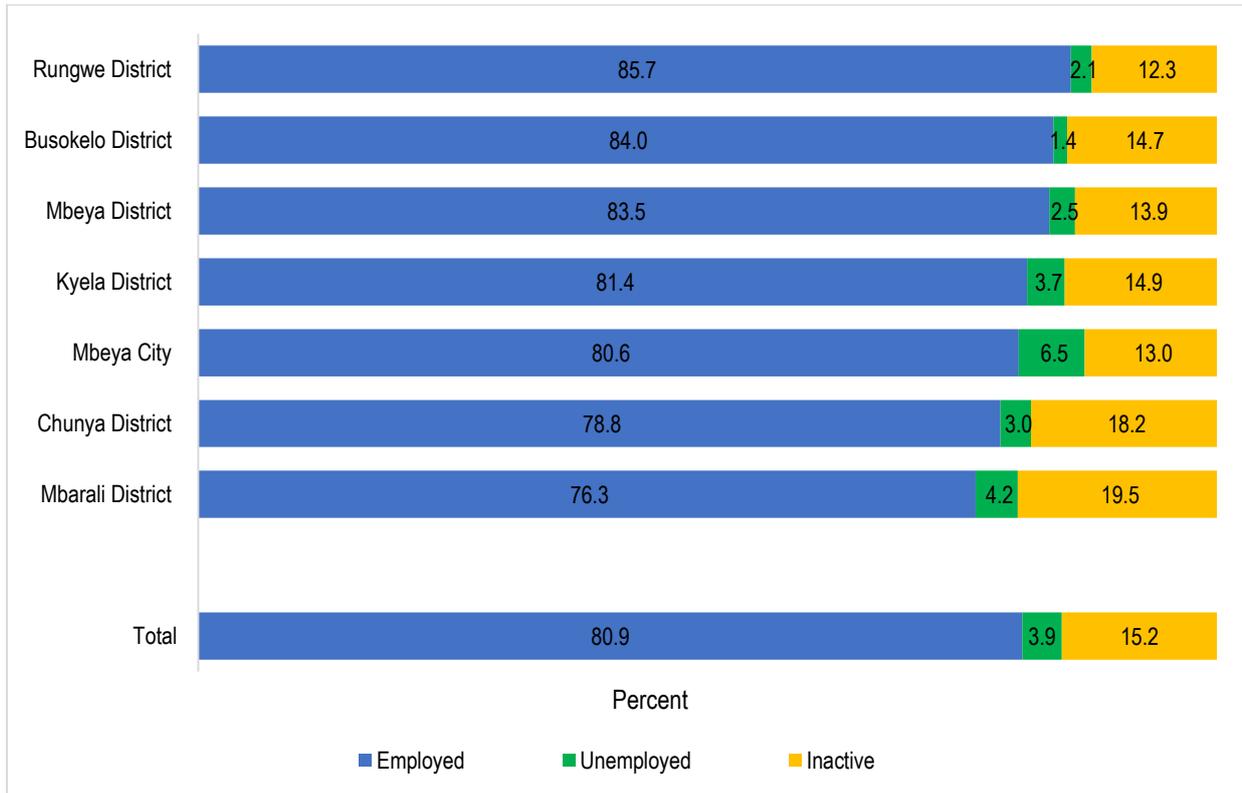
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 51,901 in Busekelo District Council to 151,783 in Mbarali District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 26,216 in Kyela District Council to 271,662 in Mbeya City Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Mbeya Region	Total	**1,106,062**	**53,146**	**208,054**	**1,367,262**
	Rural	653,539	17,185	132,462	803,186
	Urban	452,523	35,961	75,592	564,076
Councils					
Chunya District	Total	**140,702**	**5,366**	**32,554**	**178,622**
	Rural	94,983	2,363	25,489	122,835
	Urban	45,719	3,003	7,065	55,787
Mbeya District	Total	**179,709**	**5,464**	**29,930**	**215,103**
	Rural	146,950	2,771	23,789	173,510
	Urban	32,759	2,693	6,141	41,593
Mbeya City	Total	**271,662**	**21,824**	**43,754**	**337,240**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	271,662	21,824	43,754	337,240
Kyela District	Total	**130,859**	**5,921**	**23,996**	**160,776**
	Rural	104,643	3,223	19,478	127,344
	Urban	26,216	2,698	4,518	33,432
Rungwe District	Total	**142,054**	**3,411**	**20,357**	**165,822**
	Rural	103,279	1,526	14,384	119,189
	Urban	38,775	1,885	5,973	46,633
Busokelo District	Total	**51,901**	**839**	**9,066**	**61,806**
	Rural	51,901	839	9,066	61,806
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	Total	**189,175**	**10,321**	**48,397**	**247,893**
	Rural	151,783	6,463	40,256	198,502
	Urban	37,392	3,858	8,141	49,391

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed person is largest (652,181) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (383,739).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,106,062	53,146	208,054	1,367,262
15-35	652,181	39,262	138,855	830,298
36-64	383,739	13,184	46,712	443,635
65 years and above	70,142	700	22,487	93,329

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 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 or not.

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Mbeya Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the unemployment in Mbeya Region is 4.6 percent. The rate is higher (7.4%) in urban than in rural areas (2.6%). Unemployment rate is higher (5.3%) among females than males (3.7%).

Figure 9. 2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
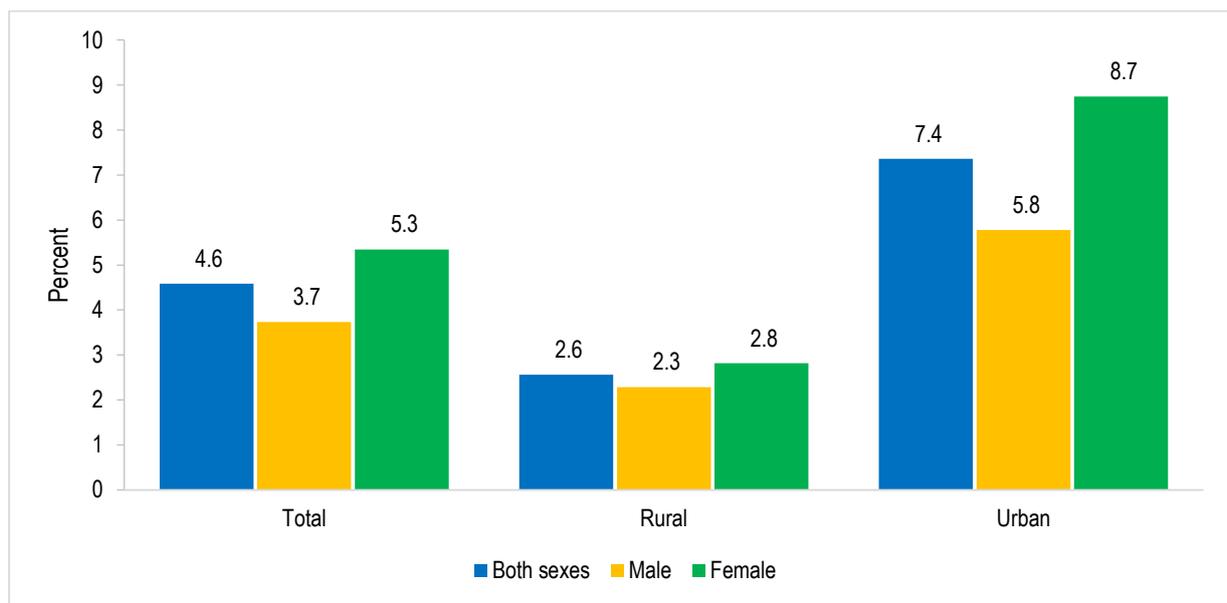
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mbeya Region is 84.8 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (86.6%) than for females (83.2%).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
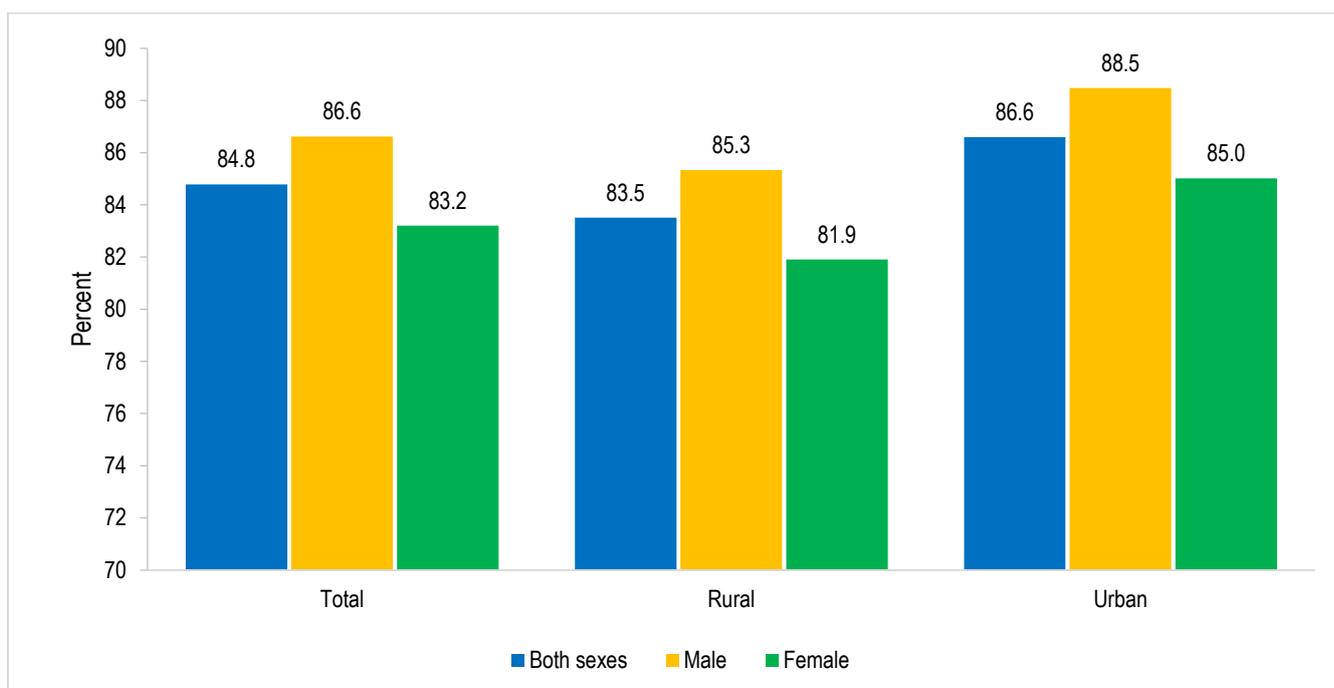
9.5 Employment by Industry

Employment by industry provides 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.

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (60.5%) of the total employment. The industry of 'Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked second with 9.5 percent, followed by 'Other services activities' industry with 4.3 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; Mbeya Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,106,062	527,568	578,494	653,539	312,945	340,594	452,523	214,623	237,900
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60.5	59.7	61.3	77.4	76.3	78.4	36.2	35.5	36.8
Mining and quarrying	3.0	4.2	1.9	2.3	3.2	1.5	4.0	5.6	2.6
Manufacturing	2.6	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.0	4.3	6.3	2.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.9	3.7	0.2	1.2	2.3	0.1	2.8	5.7	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.5	7.6	11.1	4.9	3.8	6.0	16.0	13.2	18.5
Transportation and storage	1.7	3.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.1	3.1	5.9	0.6
Accommodation and food services activities	4.1	1.8	6.2	2.5	1.2	3.7	6.5	2.8	9.8
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.2	2.6	1.9
Administrative and support services activities	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	6.3	6.2	6.5
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.6
Education	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.7	2.0
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9
Other services activities	7.3	6.1	8.5	4.3	4.0	4.5	11.7	9.1	14.1

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The 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). Results reveal that 46.2 percent of employed persons in Mbeya Region are agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those employed in elementary occupation (26.8%) and craft and related workers (15.2%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	**1,106,062**	**527,568**	**578,494**	**653,539**	**312,945**	**340,594**	**452,523**	**214,623**	**237,900**
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
Professionals	1.7	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.1	3.5	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	5.1	1.7	1.8	2.7	0.9	5.5	8.5	2.9
Clerks	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	5.2	3.9	6.4	2.9	2.1	3.6	8.6	6.4	10.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	46.2	44.6	47.6	59.0	57.5	60.3	27.7	25.8	29.4
Craft and related workers	15.2	17.0	13.5	13.4	14.9	12.0	17.7	20.0	15.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.5	0.3
Elementary occupations	26.8	25.0	28.4	21.4	20.4	22.3	34.6	31.7	37.2

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents 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 agricultural sector accounts for the highest (62.9%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (23.9%) and household activities (10.1%).

Table 9. 6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,106,062	527,568	578,494	653,539	312,945	340,594	452,523	214,623	237,900
Public	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.7	4.6	5.6	3.7
Private	23.9	26.2	21.8	12.5	14.1	11.0	40.3	43.7	37.2
Agriculture	62.9	60.6	64.9	76.0	74.0	77.8	43.9	41.1	46.5
Household activities	10.1	9.3	10.8	9.4	9.1	9.6	11.2	9.6	12.7

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. These 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 343,190 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (193,766 persons) than males (149,424 persons). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 61.8 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 32.3 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 6.0 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**61.8**	**32.3**	**6.0**	**343,190**
	Male	62.5	32.1	5.4	149,424
	Female	61.2	32.4	6.4	193,766
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**57.8**	**34.0**	**8.2**	**163,226**
	Male	58.7	34.0	7.2	72,635
	Female	57.0	33.9	9.1	90,591
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**65.4**	**30.7**	**3.9**	**179,964**
	Male	66.1	30.3	3.6	76,789
	Female	64.9	31.0	4.1	103,175

Chapter 10

Disability

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Key Points

- There are 204,994 persons in Mbeya 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 (2.9%) followed by walking (1.9%).

- Most Persons with Disabilities (57.5%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

- Over six percent (6.4%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.

- The use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low except for the persons with Albinism.

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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 authority[5]

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[5] Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)

| Albinism | Cleft Palate | Hydrocephalus | Spinal bifida |

| Spinal cord injuries | psoriasis | Storiasis | Autism |

| Mental health | Persons with short stature | Leprosy | Persons with Hunchback |
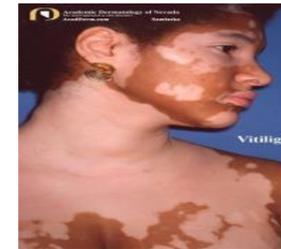
Disability statistics are important for promotion of evidence-based policy and programming decisions and effective monitoring. Moreover, disability statistics are essential for governments and stakeholders for enhancement of inclusiveness of PWDs in all aspects of life by removing the barriers faced 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, the number 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 204,994 persons in Mbeya Region (93,170 males and 111,824 female), which is equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (11.8%) than in urban areas (10.2%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.9%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of remembering, communication, hearing and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, walking, and other types of disability) 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 9.0 percent in Chunya District Council to 13.8 percent in Kyela District. Four 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, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	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**	**204,994**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.9**
Rural	11.8	130,371	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	4.2	3.8	4.5
Urban	10.2	74,623	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.9	2.7	3.1
Council																							
Chunya District	9.0	22,390	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Mbeya District	11.1	32,774	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	4.0	3.8	4.2
Mbeya City	10.4	44,935	3.1	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.9	2.6	3.2
Kyela District	13.8	29,483	3.8	3.6	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.8	4.2	5.3
Rungwe District	11.3	24,826	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.3	4.0	4.6
Busokelo District	12.7	10,413	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.0	4.4	5.5
Mbarali District	11.8	40,173	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.7	3.4	4.0

Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
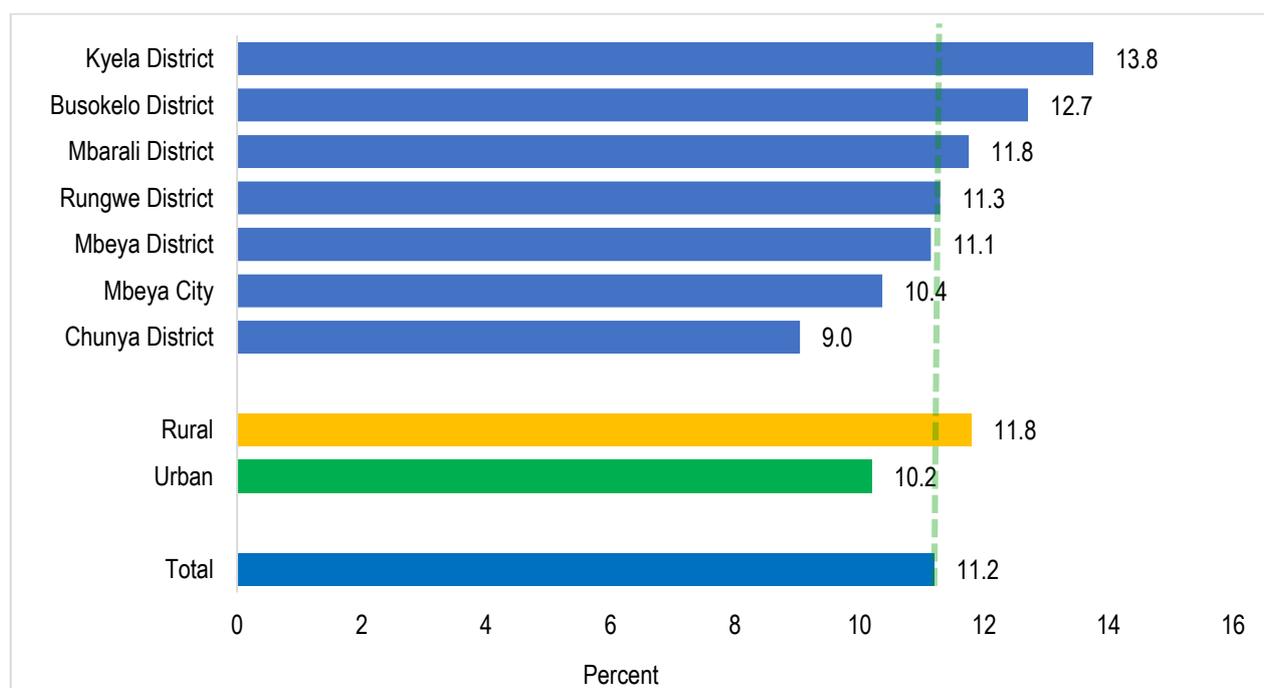
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in all councils except Chunya District. Kyela District Council has higher prevalence of Disability for both Males (12.9%) and Females (14.5%) whereas the City Council of Chunya has smallest prevalence; for both males (9.2%) and Females (8.9%) (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**204,994**	**93,170**	**111,824**	**11.2**	**10.8**	**11.5**
Rural	130,371	59,770	70,601	11.8	11.4	12.3
Urban	74,623	33,400	41,223	10.2	9.9	10.5
Council						
Chunya District	22,390	11,360	11,030	9.0	9.2	8.9
Mbeya District	32,774	14,626	18,148	11.1	10.8	11.4
Mbeya City	44,935	19,696	25,239	10.4	9.9	10.8
Kyela District	29,483	12,933	16,550	13.8	12.9	14.5
Rungwe District	24,826	11,312	13,514	11.3	11.0	11.5
Busokelo District	10,413	4,609	5,804	12.7	12.0	13.3
Mbarali District	40,173	18,634	21,539	11.8	11.3	12.2

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 Mbeya Region is about the same for females and males below 50 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 52.4 percent for females and 48.7 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
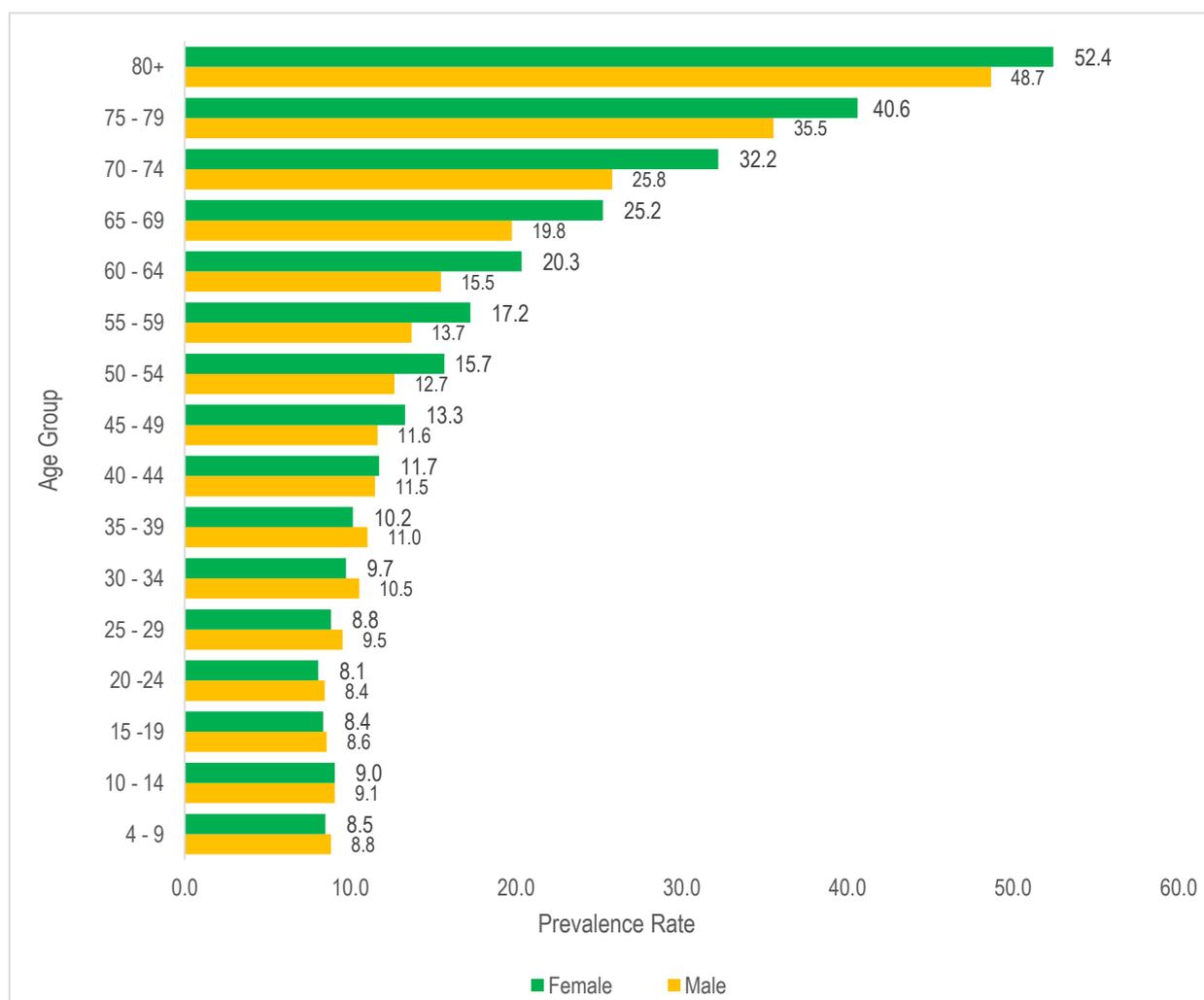
10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Mbeya Region has a total of 3,098 persons with albinism which is less than 1 percent (0.13%) of the total population in the region. Out of that, 1,778 persons (0.16%) are males and 1,320 (0.11%) are females. Almost sixty percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (58.9%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Mbeya City (721 persons), Mbeya District (607 persons) and Mbarali District (532 persons) (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population			Person with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,343,754	1,123,828	1,219,926	3,098	0.13	1,778	0.16	1,320	0.11
Rural	1,419,206	686,146	733,060	1825	0.13	1083	0.16	742	0.10
Urban	924,548	437,682	486,866	1273	0.14	695	0.16	578	0.12
Council									
Chunya District	344,471	176,457	168,014	474	0.14	302	0.17	172	0.10
Mbeya District	371,259	173,158	198,101	607	0.16	326	0.19	281	0.14
Mbeya City	541,603	253,813	287,790	721	0.13	407	0.16	314	0.11
Kyela District	266,426	126,235	140,191	297	0.11	173	0.14	124	0.09
Rungwe District	273,536	129,417	144,119	373	0.14	220	0.17	153	0.11
Busekelo District	100,123	47,468	52,655	94	0.09	56	0.12	38	0.07
Mbarali District	446,336	217,280	229,056	532	0.12	294	0.14	238	0.10

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,098	0.13	1,778	0.16	1,320	0.11	2,307,818	1,099,018	1,208,800
0 – 4	193	0.06	95	0.06	98	0.06	344,102	170,168	173,934
5 – 9	175	0.06	89	0.06	86	0.05	315,940	156,455	159,485
10 – 14	188	0.07	83	0.06	105	0.07	280,514	139,655	140,859
15 – 19	201	0.09	102	0.09	99	0.08	235,002	111,286	123,716
20 – 24	337	0.15	197	0.20	140	0.12	218,807	97,196	121,611
25 – 29	386	0.20	223	0.25	163	0.16	190,872	88,357	102,515
30 – 34	302	0.19	184	0.25	118	0.14	155,359	73,312	82,047
35 – 39	270	0.21	183	0.31	87	0.13	125,782	58,846	66,936
40 – 44	242	0.23	152	0.31	90	0.16	105,284	49,810	55,474
45 – 49	203	0.23	125	0.30	78	0.17	87,295	42,338	44,957
50 – 54	162	0.24	96	0.31	66	0.19	66,414	31,473	34,941
55 – 59	124	0.27	78	0.36	46	0.19	45,653	21,713	23,940
60 – 64	104	0.24	61	0.30	43	0.18	43,465	20,197	23,268
65 – 69	63	0.23	30	0.24	33	0.21	27,714	12,323	15,391
70 – 74	47	0.19	30	0.29	17	0.12	24,161	10,343	13,818
75 – 79	43	0.28	21	0.33	22	0.24	15,527	6,383	9,144
80+	58	0.22	29	0.32	29	0.17	25,927	9,163	16,764

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 64,089 persons in Mbeya Region which is equivalent to 3.5 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.51%) is the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males when compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 7 Years and Above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Total			Percentage Distribution			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**64,089**	**31,680**	**32,409**	**3.50**	**3.67**	**3.34**	**3.81**	**4.02**	**3.62**	**3.02**	**3.12**	**2.94**
Cleft Palate	6,992	3,280	3,712	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.43	0.41	0.44
Hydrocephalus	7,689	3,600	4,089	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.42
Spinal bifida	7,627	3,531	4,096	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.42
Spinal cord injuries	9,281	4,215	5,066	0.51	0.49	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.46	0.51
Epilepsy or seizures	5,777	3,013	2,764	0.32	0.35	0.29	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.19	0.21	0.17
Psoriasis	2,331	969	1,362	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.11
Storiasis	767	304	463	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
Autism	984	562	422	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03
Mental health	7,528	4,203	3,325	0.41	0.49	0.34	0.48	0.56	0.41	0.30	0.37	0.25
Mental disorder	6,145	3,526	2,619	0.34	0.41	0.27	0.39	0.47	0.32	0.25	0.31	0.20
Dwarfism	1,398	672	726	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
Leprosy	351	183	168	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	525	268	257	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	6,694	3,354	3,340	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.27	0.30	0.25

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 Mbeya Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (57.5%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 17.6 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (60.5%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.1 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.4%).

Reported causes of disabilities are not the same among males and females. Large variations are observed among inborn, accidents and "other causes"; for instance, 21.0 percent of males with disabilities reported inborn as a major cause compared with 15.1 percent for females (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total	Percentage	Cause of Disability						
			Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**42,553**	**100.0**	**17.6**	**57.5**	**6.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**17.2**
Rural	28,449	66.9	18.1	56.1	5.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	18.7
Urban	14,104	33.1	16.6	60.5	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	14.0
Sex									
Male	18,408	43.3	21.0	57.8	8.5	0.7	0.3	NA	11.7
Female	24,145	56.7	15.1	57.3	4.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	21.3

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

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																								
	Both Sexes								Male								Female								
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	11,030	11.8	51.3	5.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	30.1	4,489	13.3	51.7	7.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	25.9	6,541	10.8	51.0	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	33.1
Hearing	5,712	35.0	38.9	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.5	22.0	2,418	41.2	40.2	3.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	14.3	3,294	30.5	38.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.8	27.7
Walking	14,912	14.7	42.7	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	28.2	5,627	20.0	41.6	19.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	18.3	9,285	11.5	43.4	9.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	34.2
Remembering	5,427	29.8	38.3	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	27.7	2,381	36.4	42.3	3.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	16.1	3,046	24.6	35.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	36.8
Self-care	4,827	31.5	43.4	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	19.2	2,180	38.8	45.0	6.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	9.0	2,647	25.5	42.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	27.6
Communication	13,705	18.2	77.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.9	6,670	21.0	76.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	7,035	15.6	78.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.3

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for the persons with Albinism, of whom 17.9 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than two percent each of persons with hearing disabilities (0.6%) and communication (1.8%) disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

Table 10. 8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	17.9	19.5	15.7	16.8	18.5	14.4	19.3	21.0	17.3
Seeing	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.7
Hearing	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Walking	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.0	7.5	7.7	7.3
Self-care	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.2	5.9
Communication	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.9	3.8	2.1

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

> ### Key Points
>
> - Thirty-two percent (32.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own land.
> - About eighteen percent (18.3%) of males in Mbeya Region own land alone compared with 12.2 percent of females.
> - Forty -three percent (43.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Mbeya Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
> - Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Mbeya Region, 24.7 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 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

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.

Results reveal that 32.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (39.1%) among rural population compared with the urban population (23.0%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than that of males (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**1,367,262**	**443,621**	**32.4**
	Male	632,740	226,182	35.7
	Female	734,522	217,439	29.6
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**803,186**	**313,686**	**39.1**
	Male	375,307	159,271	42.4
	Female	427,879	154,415	36.1
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**564,076**	**129,935**	**23.0**
	Male	257,433	66,911	26.0
	Female	306,643	63,024	20.6

More than sixty-six percent (66.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 15.1 percent own land alone and 16.4 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Mbeya Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (12.2%) is significantly below that of males (18.3%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (16.5%) than that of males (16.2%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (20.3% and 11.1% respectively) compared with that of males (19.7% and 11.2% respectively) (Table 11.2).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	**Both Sexes**	1,367,262	15.1	16.4	1.0	66.1	1.5
	Male	632,740	18.3	16.2	1.2	62.8	1.4
	Female	734,522	12.2	16.5	0.9	68.8	1.5
Rural	**Both Sexes**	803,186	17.8	20.0	1.2	59.4	1.5
	Male	375,307	21.3	19.7	1.4	56.1	1.4
	Female	427,879	14.7	20.3	1.1	62.3	1.6
Urban	**Both Sexes**	564,076	11.2	11.1	0.7	75.5	1.4
	Male	257,433	14.0	11.2	0.8	72.6	1.4
	Female	306,643	8.8	11.1	0.6	78.0	1.5

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Mbeya Region is 66.1 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 32.5 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (35.7%) for males than for females (29.6%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.
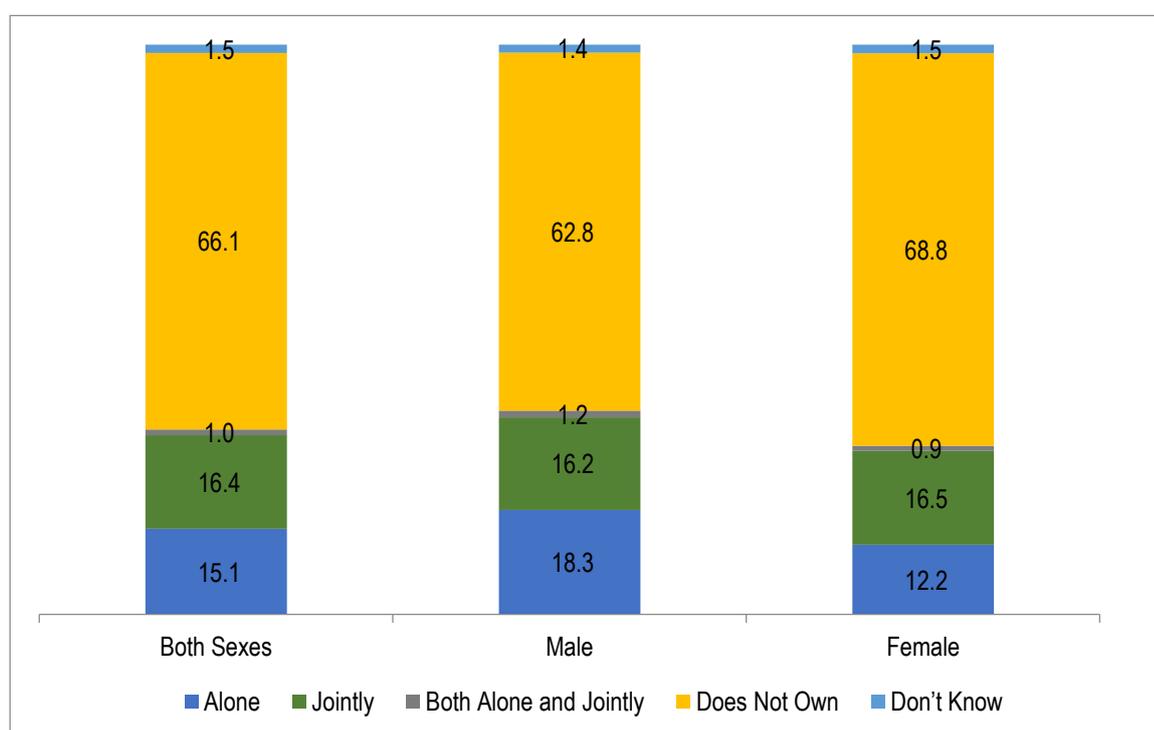
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.6%) followed by those aged 65 and above years (12.3%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (82.1% and 87.2% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas (4.6%) higher than urban areas (2.8%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group. (Table 11.3).

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

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	1,367,262	17.2	76.0	6.8	803,186	17.2	74.4	8.4	564,076	17.2	78.2	4.6
Male	632,740	17.6	76.4	6.0	375,307	18.1	74.6	7.3	257,433	16.8	79.0	4.2
Female	734,522	16.8	75.7	7.5	427,879	16.3	74.3	9.3	306,643	17.5	77.5	4.9
Owning land												
Total	443,621	4.1	83.6	12.3	313,686	4.6	82.1	13.3	129,935	2.8	87.2	10.0
Male	226,182	3.9	84.7	11.4	159,271	4.4	83.5	12.1	66,911	2.6	87.8	9.6
Female	217,439	4.3	82.3	13.3	154,415	4.9	80.6	14.5	63,024	3.0	86.5	10.5
Does not own												
Total	903,351	23.1	72.8	4.2	477,246	24.8	70.0	5.2	426,105	21.2	75.9	3.0
Male	397,647	24.8	72.2	3.1	210,670	27.7	68.5	3.7	186,977	21.4	76.2	2.3
Female	505,704	21.7	73.3	5.0	266,576	22.4	71.2	6.4	239,128	21.0	75.6	3.5
Don't Know												
Total	20,290	41.5	53.0	5.4	12,254	43.2	50.6	6.2	8,036	39.0	56.7	4.3
Male	8,911	44.9	52.4	2.7	5,366	48.7	48.3	3.0	3,545	39.1	58.7	2.3
Female	11,379	38.9	53.5	7.6	6,888	39.0	52.3	8.7	4,491	38.9	55.2	5.8

Findings reveals that Busokelo district council has a relatively higher proportion (45.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with small proportions of persons owning land is Mbeya City (22.1%) (Figure 11.2).

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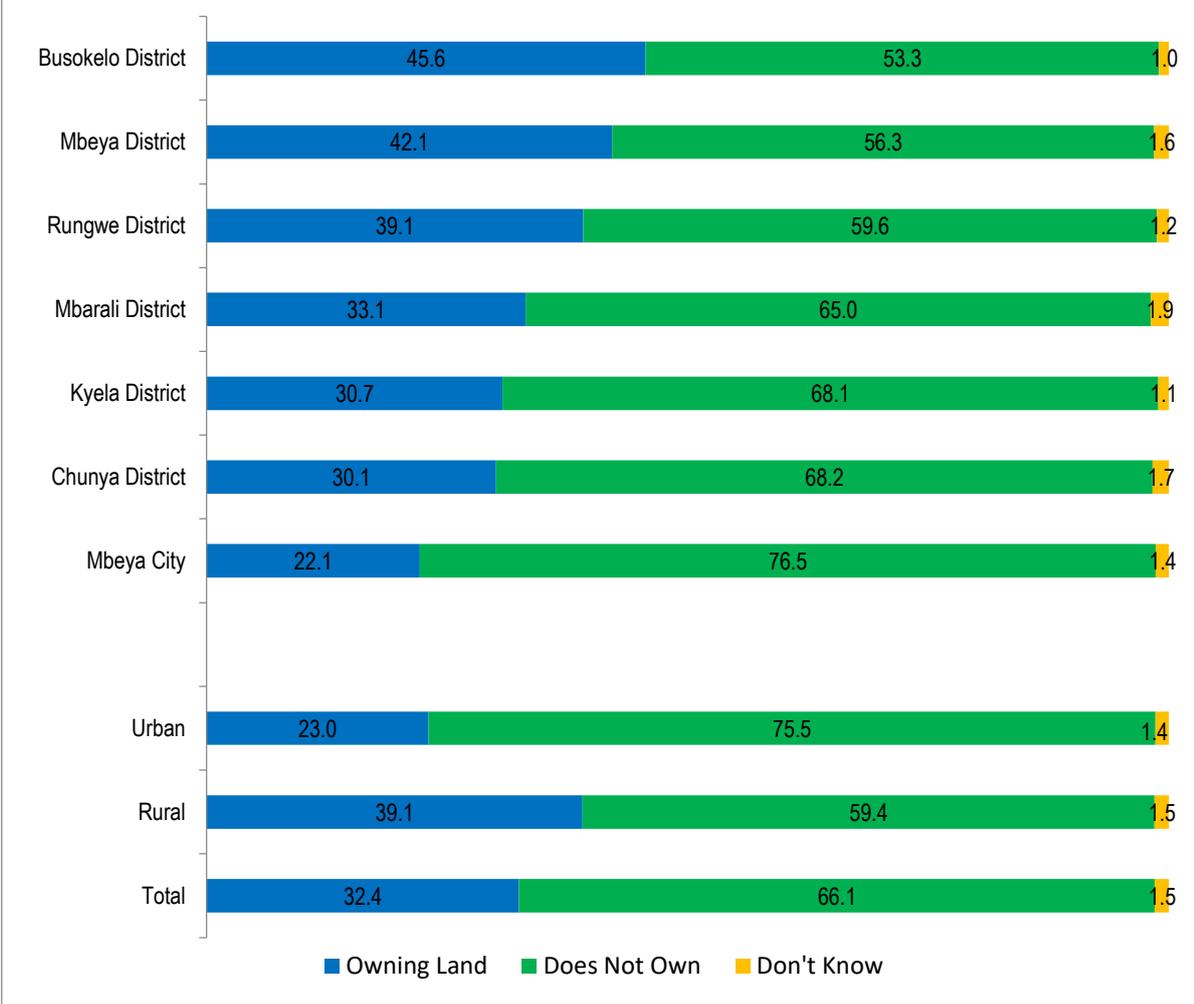
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 43.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 24.7 percent own land alone, 29.9 percent own land jointly and 1.7 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (33.5%) compared with males (26.5%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about 49.2 percent of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 29.7 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possesing

legal documents in rural areas, 27.7 percent and 21.3 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 32.8 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 35.3 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (30.9%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (37.0%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

Table 11. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Legal Documents Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	443,621	226,182	217,439	313,686	159,271	154,415	129,935	66,911	63,024
Alone	24.7	28.0	21.3	21.3	24.2	18.4	32.8	37.0	28.3
Jointly	29.9	26.5	33.5	27.7	24.7	30.9	35.3	30.8	40.0
Both alone and jointly	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
No legal document	43.5	43.6	43.4	49.2	49.3	49.1	29.7	30.0	29.5
Don't Know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mbeya city (74.8%) followed by Kyela district (58.5%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mbeya district (47.2%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
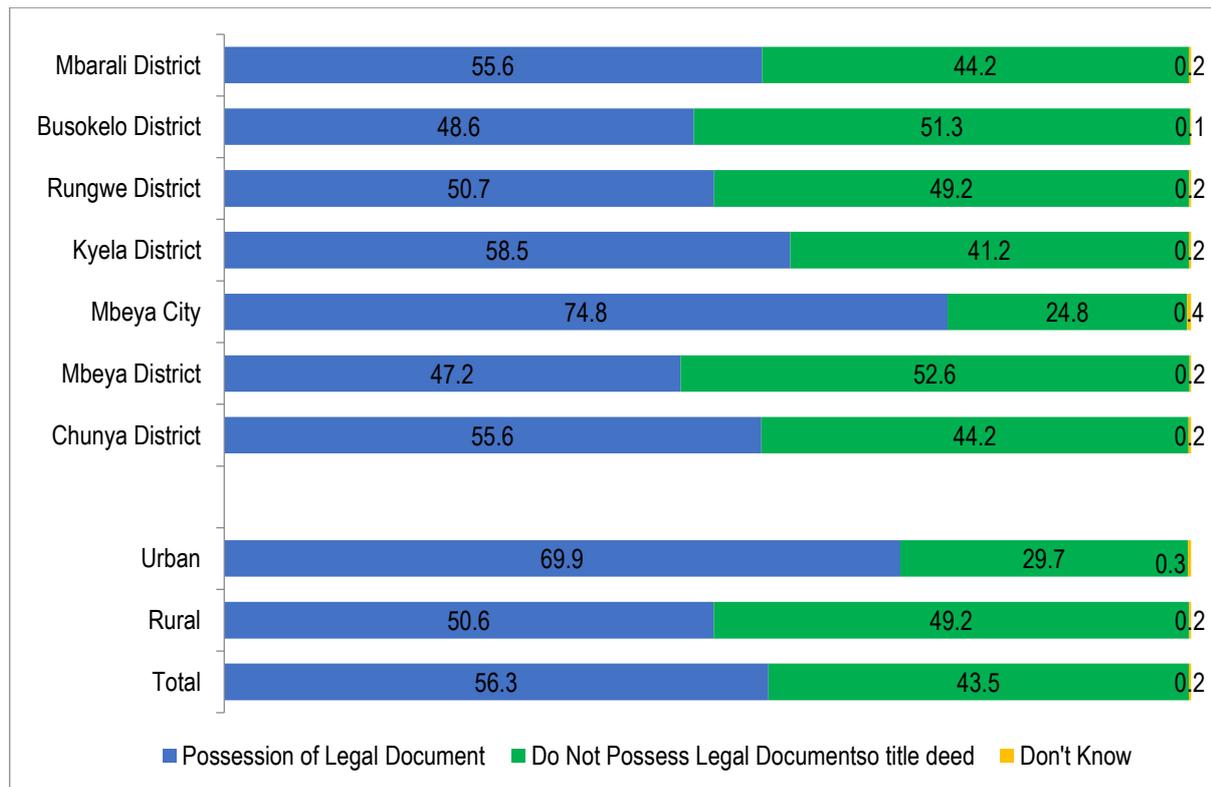
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

> **Key Points**
> - Six in ten (65.5%) households in Mbeya Region own houses they live in.
> - More than seventy percent (76.9%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
> - More than seventy percent (70.4%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
> - More than seventy percent (72.1%) of households in rural areas and 22.6 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
> - Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 13.3 percent in 2012 to 44.7 percent in 2022.
> - Three in ten (37.3%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household's wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water; sanitation; main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control 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 Mbeya Region, 65.5 percent

of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (75.0%) in rural areas than in urban (52.0%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (65.2% and 66.1% respectively). Across councils, Busekelo District has the largest percentage (83.1 %) of households living in their own houses while Mbeya City has the smallest percentage (50.5%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

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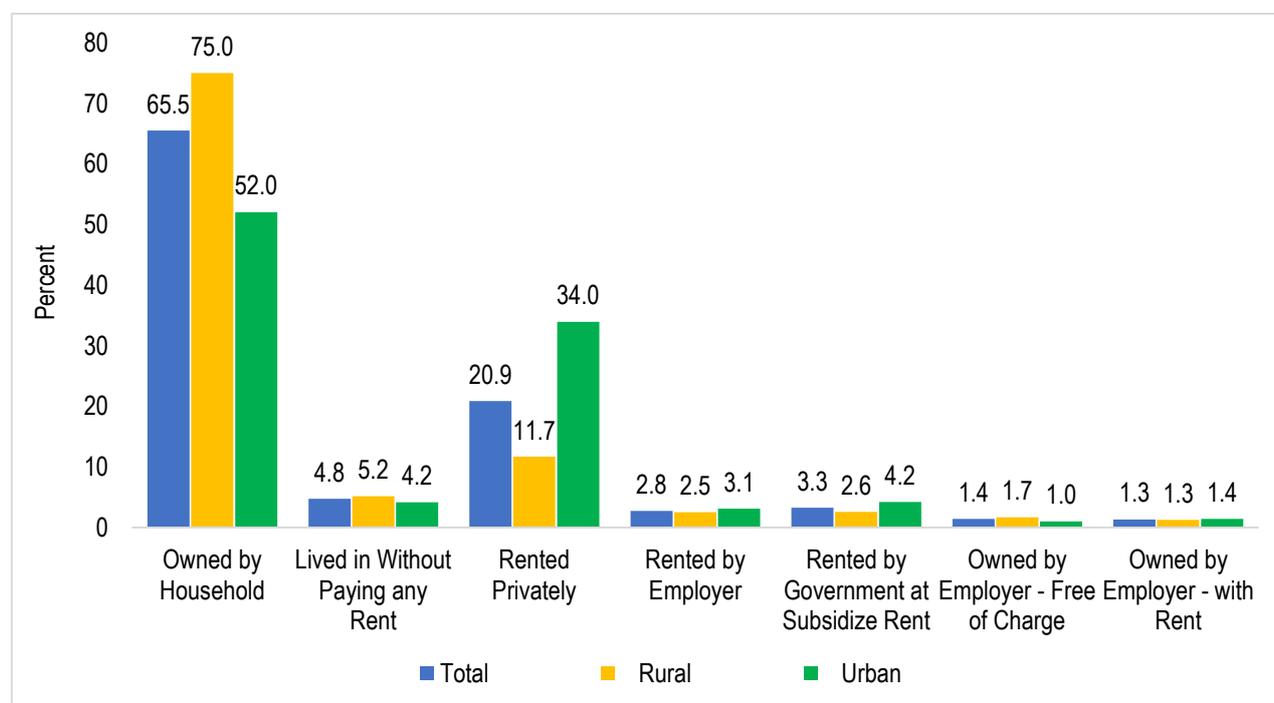
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize	Owned by Employer - Free of	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**624,320**	**65.5**	**4.8**	**20.9**	**2.8**	**3.3**	**1.4**	**1.3**
Rural	366,020	75.0	5.2	11.7	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.3
Urban	258,300	52.0	4.2	34.0	3.1	4.2	1.0	1.4
Male Headed Households	391,943	65.2	4.8	20.9	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.4
Female Headed Households	232,377	66.1	4.7	20.8	2.7	3.2	1.1	1.3
Council								
Chunya District	82,954	69.8	4.9	16.9	2.5	3.1	1.3	1.6
Mbeya District	100,578	74.1	4.3	13.2	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.4

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize	Owned by Employer - Free of	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Mbeya City	153,100	50.5	4.1	36.0	3.0	3.9	1.0	1.4
Kyela District	71,619	62.8	6.6	20.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	1.3
Rungwe District	75,952	74.8	4.3	13.3	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.1
Busekelo District	28,398	83.1	4.1	7.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.7
Mbarali District	111,719	66.2	5.2	18.7	3.1	3.7	1.8	1.3

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Mbeya Region, 32.6 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 13.1 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 29.9 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (26.9%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (6.4%). On the other hand rural household living in their own houses are more likely (38.1%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (13.1%). Female-headed households are more likely (14.2%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (12.5%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 3.9 percent in Busekelo District to 33.2 percent in Mbeya City (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights Document Possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							No 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	
Total	409,113	**13.1**	**4.0**	**3.3**	**29.9**	**4.0**	**NA**	**13.0**	**32.7**
Rural	274,674	6.4	1.2	2.4	38.1	3.5	NA	12.1	36.4
Urban	134,439	26.9	9.6	5.3	13.1	5.2	NA	15.0	24.9
Male Headed	255,510	12.5	3.9	3.4	29.7	4.2	NA	13.5	32.7
Female Headed	153,603	14.2	4.1	3.2	30.1	3.7	NA	12.2	32.4
Council									
Chunya District	57,876	9.6	0.8	2.4	28.4	3.8	NA	13.0	42.0
Mbeya District	74,504	7.9	0.9	2.1	39.9	3.0	NA	9.8	36.5
Mbeya City	77,345	33.2	15.0	5.4	9.0	4.5	NA	11.2	21.6
Kyela District	44,981	10.6	0.9	3.3	33.6	5.6	NA	17.4	28.5
Rungwe District	56,795	6.6	0.8	3.5	39.2	4.1	NA	12.1	33.7
Busekelo District	23,611	3.9	0.6	1.2	53.2	2.0	NA	11.4	27.7
Mbarali District	74,001	9.6	3.5	3.7	25.9	4.4	NA	16.8	36.2

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Mbeya Region, 91.0 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 70 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Table 12.3 shows that, the majority of households in urban areas (98.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 85.2 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 76.3 percent in Chunya District Council to 98.9 percent in Mbeya City Council. The Council with the highest percentage (19.3%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Chunya District.

Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	**624,320**	**90.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**7.8**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**
Rural	366,020	85.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	12.7	1.4	0.1	0.3
Urban	258,300	98.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Council									
Chunya District	82,954	76.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.3	2.8	0.1	1.1
Mbeya District	100,578	96.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Mbeya City	153,100	98.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyela District	71,619	94.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Rungwe District	75,952	94.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Busekelo District	28,398	85.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
Mbarali District	111,719	80.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	17.1	1.6	0.1	0.4

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Mbeya Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 66.3 while 33.7 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 range from 36.5 percent in Busekelo District to 90.7 percent in Mbeya City (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
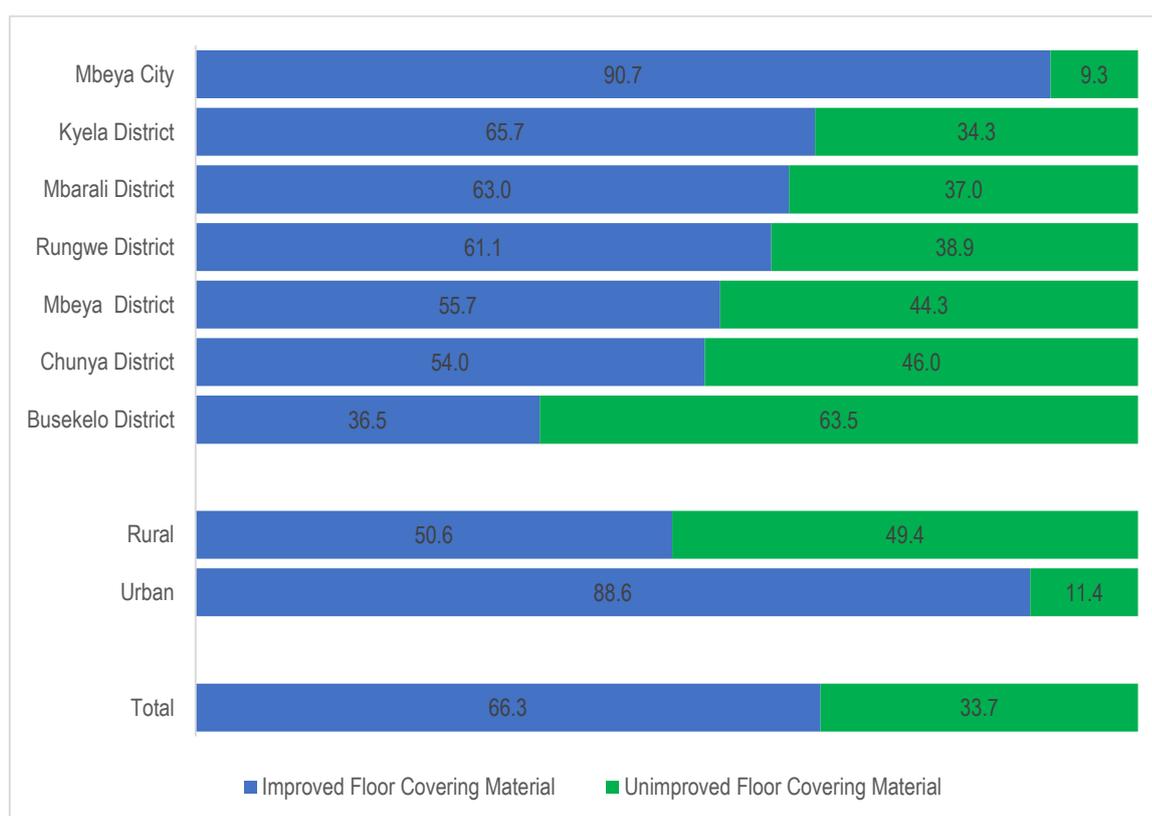
The results further show that, 60.6 percent of households in Mbeya Region are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by earth or sand (31.9%). In urban areas, eight out of ten households (78.1%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwellings with earth or sand (11.0%). In rural areas, most households (48.2%) are living in houses that have cement as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with earth or sand floors (46.7%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (77.7%) in Mbeya City Council followed by Kyela District Council

(62.6%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Busekelo District (34.2 percent) and Chunya District (50.9%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	624,320	**60.6**	**5.0**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**31.9**	**1.0**	**0.3**
Rural	366,020	48.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	46.7	1.6	0.4
Urban	258,300	78.1	9.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	11.0	0.1	0.2
Council											
Chunya District	82,954	50.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	43.9	0.3	0.7
Mbeya District	100,578	52.5	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	41.0	2.8	0.2
Mbeya City	153,100	77.7	12.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.1	0.2
Kyela District	71,619	62.6	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	33.0	0.2	0.2
Rungwe District	75,952	57.6	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	37.1	1.2	0.2
Busekelo District	28,398	34.2	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	59.5	1.4	0.4
Mbarali District	111,719	59.1	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	34.9	1.3	0.5

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Mbeya Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (49.4%), followed by sundried bricks (35.9%) and cement/rock bricks (7.8%). In urban areas, more than 40 percent of households (45.0%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (39.1%). In rural areas, 52.5 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (33.7%).

Mbeya City Council has the highest (15.0%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Mbarali and Kyela District Councils have less than 4 percent (2.8%, and 3.5% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

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

Place of Residence	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
Total	624,320	**1.2**	**7.8**	**35.9**	**49.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Rural	366,020	1.2	3.8	33.7	52.5	0.3	0.3	7.2	0.9	0.0	0.2
Urban	258,300	1.2	13.4	39.1	45.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council											
Chunya District	82,954	0.6	6.4	39.3	38.1	0.1	0.4	12.7	1.7	0.0	0.8
Mbeya District	100,578	0.8	5.8	48.9	42.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mbeya City	153,100	0.8	15.0	45.5	38.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyela District	71,619	0.4	3.5	2.0	85.2	0.1	0.1	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Rungwe District	75,952	1.2	9.2	47.9	38.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Busekelo District	28,398	0.3	7.0	48.4	31.0	1.2	0.8	10.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Mbarali District	111,719	3.4	2.8	19.0	68.1	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.3

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

About four in ten (37.6%) households in Mbeya Region have one room for sleeping, 28.6 percent have two rooms and 21.3 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 12.5 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (38.9%) in urban than in rural areas (36.7%). Mbarali District Council has the highest (42.6%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Rungwe District (32,6%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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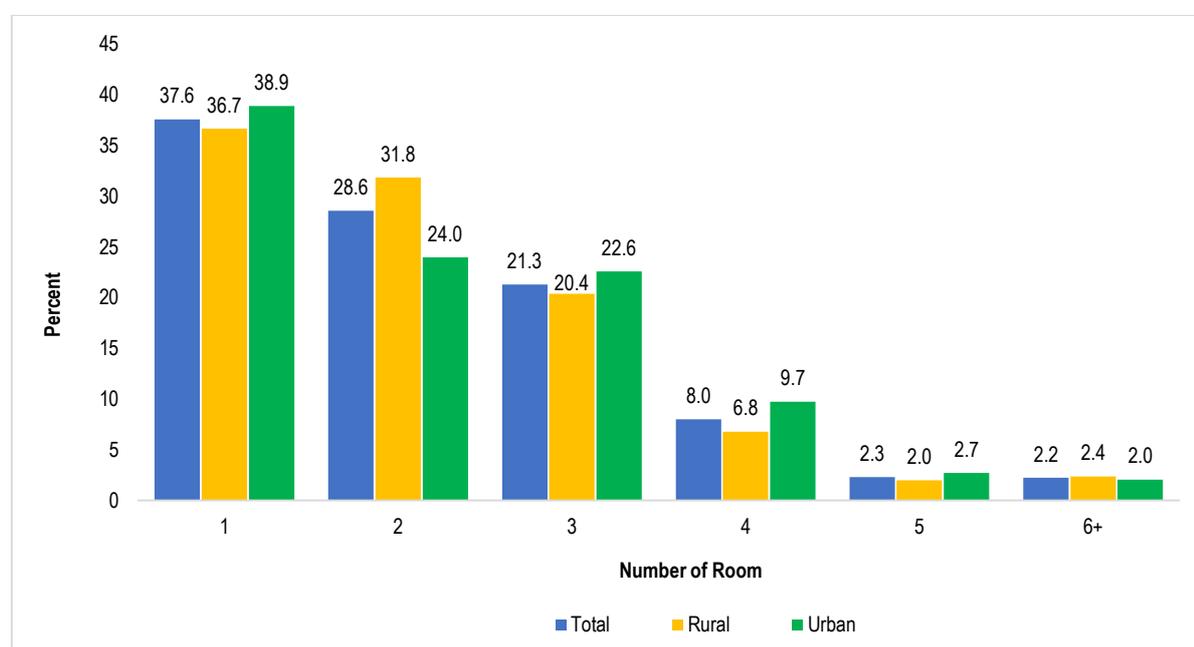
Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	**624,320**	**3.7**	**37.6**	**28.6**	**21.3**	**8.0**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.2**
Rural	366,020	3.9	36.7	31.8	20.4	6.8	2.0	2.4	2.2
Urban	258,300	3.6	38.9	24.0	22.6	9.7	2.7	2.0	2.2
Male Headed Households	391,943	3.8	37.9	27.4	21.5	8.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Female Headed Households	232,377	3.5	37.0	30.6	20.9	7.4	2.0	2.0	2.2
Council									
Chunya District	82,954	3.9	42.0	32.9	16.5	5.0	1.7	1.9	2.0
Mbeya District	100,578	3.7	36.0	29.9	21.5	7.7	2.4	2.4	2.2
Mbeya City	153,100	3.5	37.9	22.3	24.1	10.8	2.9	2.0	2.3
Kyela District	71,619	3.7	33.2	30.5	24.6	8.3	1.9	1.5	2.2
Rungwe District	75,952	3.6	32.6	30.6	23.6	8.8	2.3	2.1	2.3
Busekelo District	28,398	3.5	33.5	33.0	22.0	7.8	2.0	1.7	2.2
Mbarali District	111,719	4.0	42.6	29.1	17.0	5.9	2.1	3.4	2.1

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 in Mbeya Region 76.9 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, four councils namely Mbeya City (96.8%), Busekelo District (80.7%), Kyela District (76.7%) and Rungwe District (75.3%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, all councils have more than 50 percent of their 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
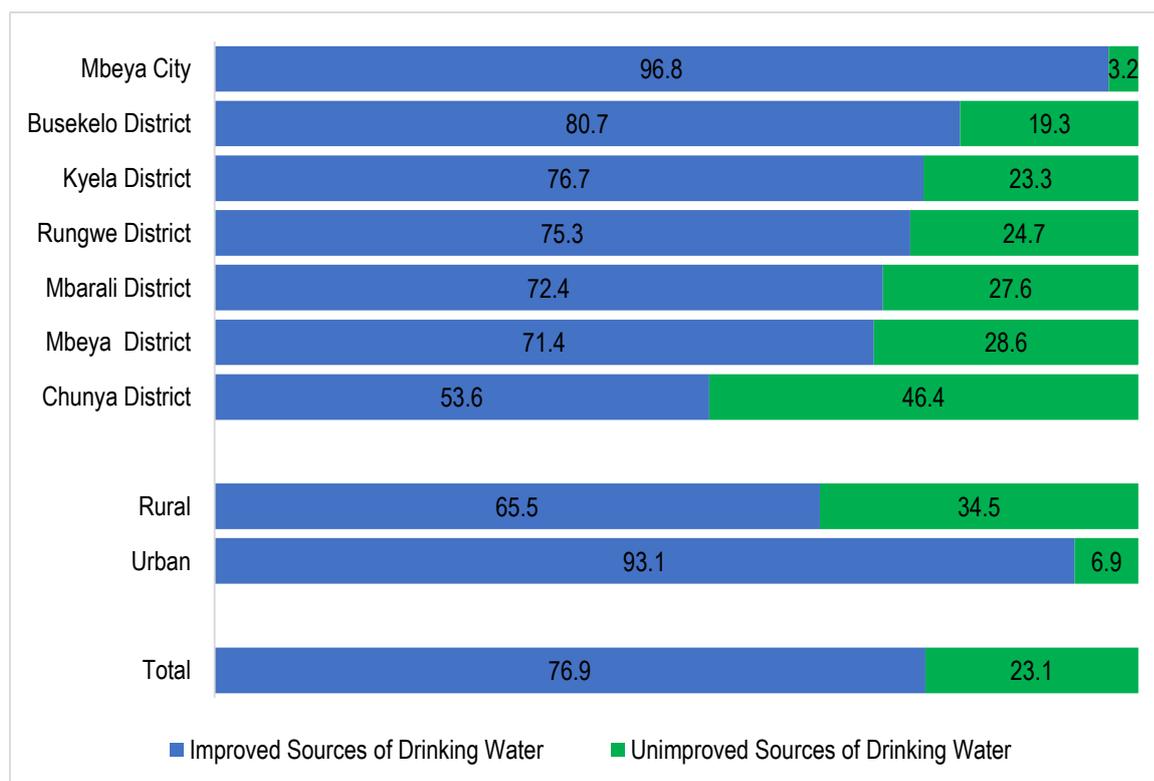
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, more than half of households (62.0%) in Mbeya Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
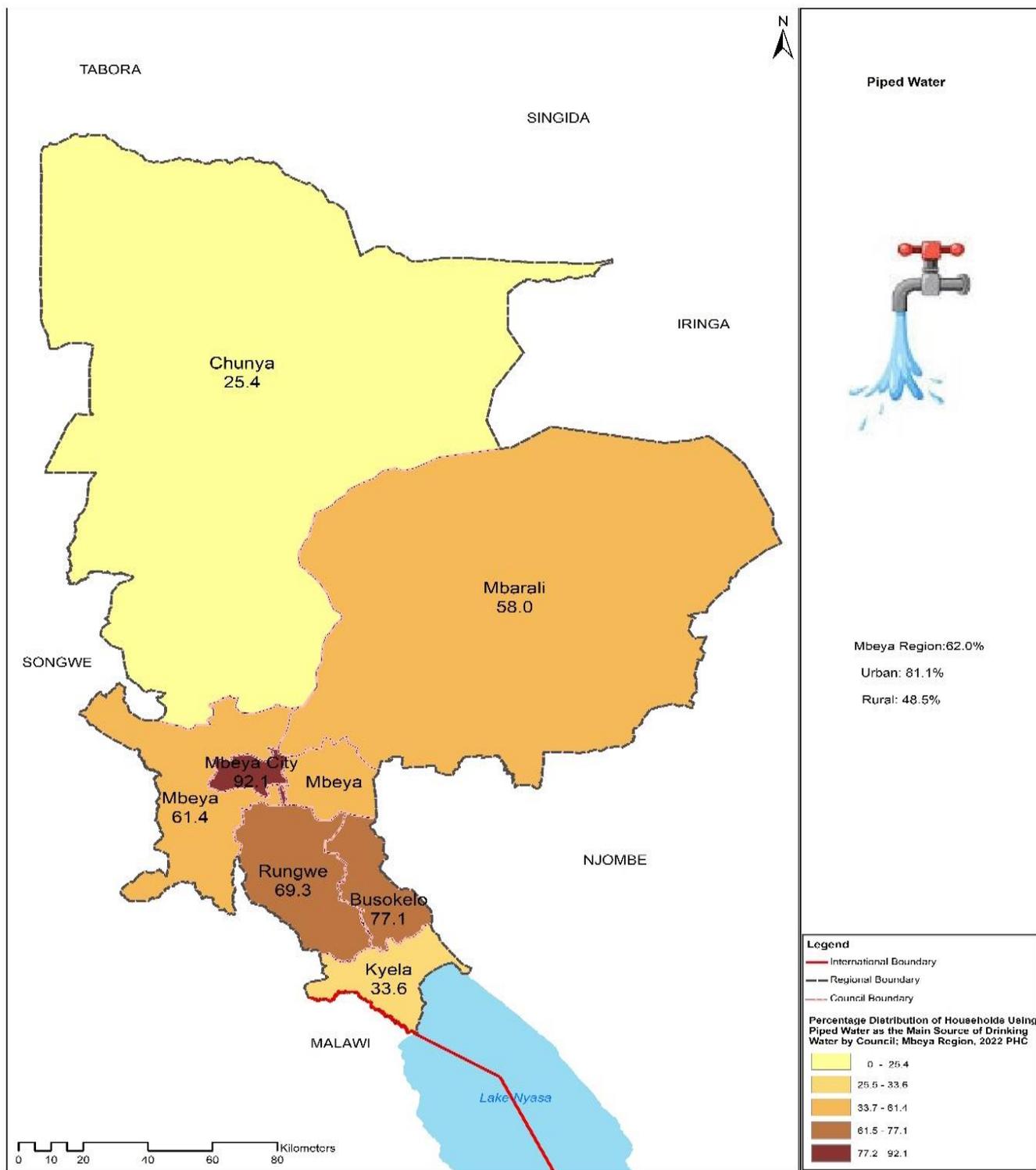
Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (81.1% urban and 48.5% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling is 37.9 percent, yard is 21.5 percent while 12.6 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 9.1 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 11.9 percent

of households have piped water into their dwelling, yard is 5.3 percent while 10.9 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 20.4 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 25.4 percent in Chunya District Council to 92.1 percent in Mbeya City Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main source													
		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/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	624,320	**22.7**	**12.0**	**15.7**	**11.6**	**2.6**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**0.9**	**5.9**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**7.8**
Rural	366,020	11.9	5.3	20.4	10.9	3.4	10.8	13.3	1.2	9.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	11.9
Urban	258,300	37.9	21.5	9.1	12.6	1.4	7.7	3.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.1	2.0
Male Headed Households	391,943	22.2	11.8	15.7	11.3	2.6	9.6	9.8	0.9	6.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	8.0
Female Headed Household	232,377	23.5	12.3	15.8	12.0	2.6	9.4	8.6	0.8	5.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	7.6
Council															
Chunya District	82,954	4.6	2.2	14.2	4.4	3.7	17.4	28.7	0.8	8.4	2.4	0.8	2.9	0.2	9.3
Mbeya District	100,578	18.5	8.5	22.7	11.6	4.9	3.2	3.7	1.2	13.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	11.6
Mbeya City	153,100	48.5	28.4	4.5	10.7	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4
Kyela District	71,619	8.5	5.2	9.8	10.1	1.9	39.2	17.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	4.3
Rungwe District	75,952	23.5	10.9	22.1	12.8	0.6	2.5	6.3	2.8	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.5
Busekelo District	28,398	14.2	10.7	29.6	22.5	0.2	1.6	3.1	1.4	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.6
Mbarali District	111,719	15.2	5.5	22.0	15.4	4.7	6.9	9.7	0.3	3.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.1	14.3

Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco dam, 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 seventy percent (70.4%) of households in Mbeya Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 54.9 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage (95.2%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Busekelo District Council has the lowest (41.1%). The most commonly (26.1%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (39.8% in rural and 6.8% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.2 percent in Mbeya City Council to 7.7 percent in Chunya District Council (Figure 12.7 and Table 12.8)

Figure 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
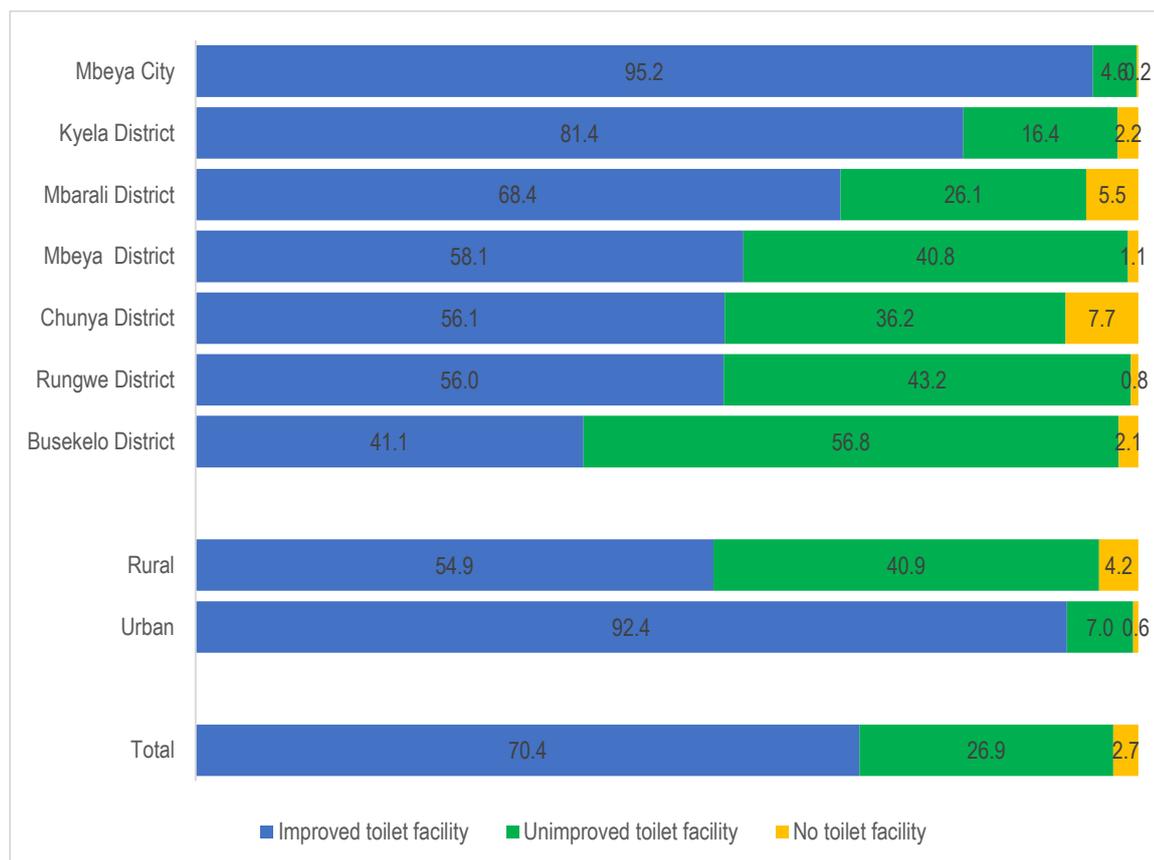
Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	**624,320**	**5.8**	**7.7**	**28.4**	**2.6**	**8.1**	**4.5**	**7.4**	**5.9**	**26.1**	**0.8**	**2.7**
Rural	366,020	3.1	3.6	19.9	2.2	7.3	3.8	7.0	8.1	39.8	1.1	4.2
Urban	258,300	9.7	13.4	40.5	3.1	9.2	5.6	8.0	2.9	6.8	0.3	0.6
Male Headed Households	391,943	5.6	7.5	28.5	2.6	8.0	4.4	7.3	6.1	26.5	0.8	2.8
Female Headed Households	232,377	6.2	8.0	28.4	2.6	8.1	4.7	7.6	5.7	25.5	0.8	2.5
Council												
Chunya District	82,954	2.4	2.0	19.9	2.4	9.8	4.2	7.8	7.5	35.9	0.3	7.7
Mbeya District	100,578	3.2	4.5	18.7	1.9	6.8	5.0	8.5	9.4	39.9	0.9	1.1
Mbeya City	153,100	11.7	17.4	42.2	2.6	7.3	4.9	7.1	2.0	4.6	0.0	0.2
Kyela District	71,619	4.1	7.2	39.6	4.3	8.3	5.4	7.3	5.3	16.3	0.1	2.2
Rungwe District	75,952	3.6	6.1	17.1	2.2	8.0	3.6	8.2	7.3	42.3	0.8	0.8
Busekelo District	28,398	1.4	4.5	10.8	1.1	6.2	3.1	4.9	9.1	56.7	0.1	2.1
Mbarali District	111,719	6.5	3.5	29.7	2.8	9.3	4.2	6.7	5.6	23.5	2.6	5.5

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 in Mbeya Region use firewood (51.6%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (31.4%). In rural areas 72.1 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 22.6 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 17.3 percent and in urban areas it is 51.2 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 21.0 percent in Mbeya City Council to 82.8 percent in Busekelo District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 47.4 percent in Mbeya City Council to 8.0 percent in Busekelo District Council (Table 12.9).

Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	**624,320**	**3.8**	**2.3**	**0.3**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**31.4**	**51.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.3**
Rural	366,020	2.6	3.2	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	17.3	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Urban	258,300	5.5	1.1	0.2	17.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	51.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Male Headed Households	391,943	3.7	2.4	0.3	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	30.8	51.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Female Headed Households	232,377	3.9	2.2	0.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	32.4	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Council															
Chunya District	82,954	1.3	3.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	34.9	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Mbeya District	100,578	3.6	3.2	0.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	18.9	68.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Mbeya City	153,100	5.3	0.8	0.0	23.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	47.7	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Kyela District	71,619	3.7	2.2	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	36.1	51.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Rungwe District	75,952	4.6	2.3	0.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	18.6	68.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Busekelo District	28,398	2.7	1.8	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	8.0	82.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Mbarali District	111,719	3.5	3.4	1.0	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	29.1	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5

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 2.1 percent in 2012 to 15.1 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of percentage of households using clean energy in Mbeya City Council from 5.8 percent in 2012 to 29.4 percent in 2022 and Mbeya District Council from 1.1 percent in 2012 to 10.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
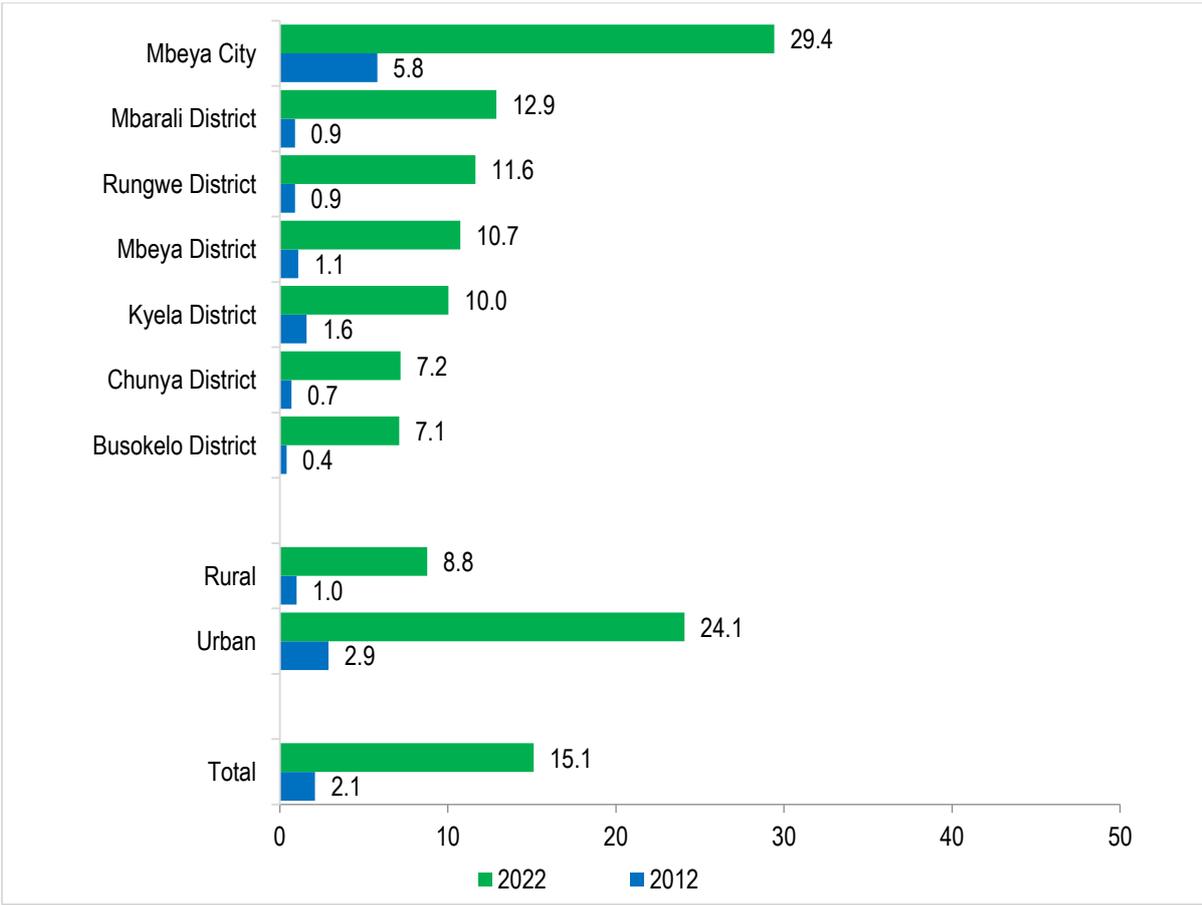
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 44.7 percent of households in Mbeya Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 25.3 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (71.0%) compared with the rural households (26.1%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 23.8 percent in Chunya District Council to 76.6 percent in Mbeya City Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy 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 is Chunya District (39.5%) followed by Mbarali District (34.5%) (Figure 12.11 and Table 12.9).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
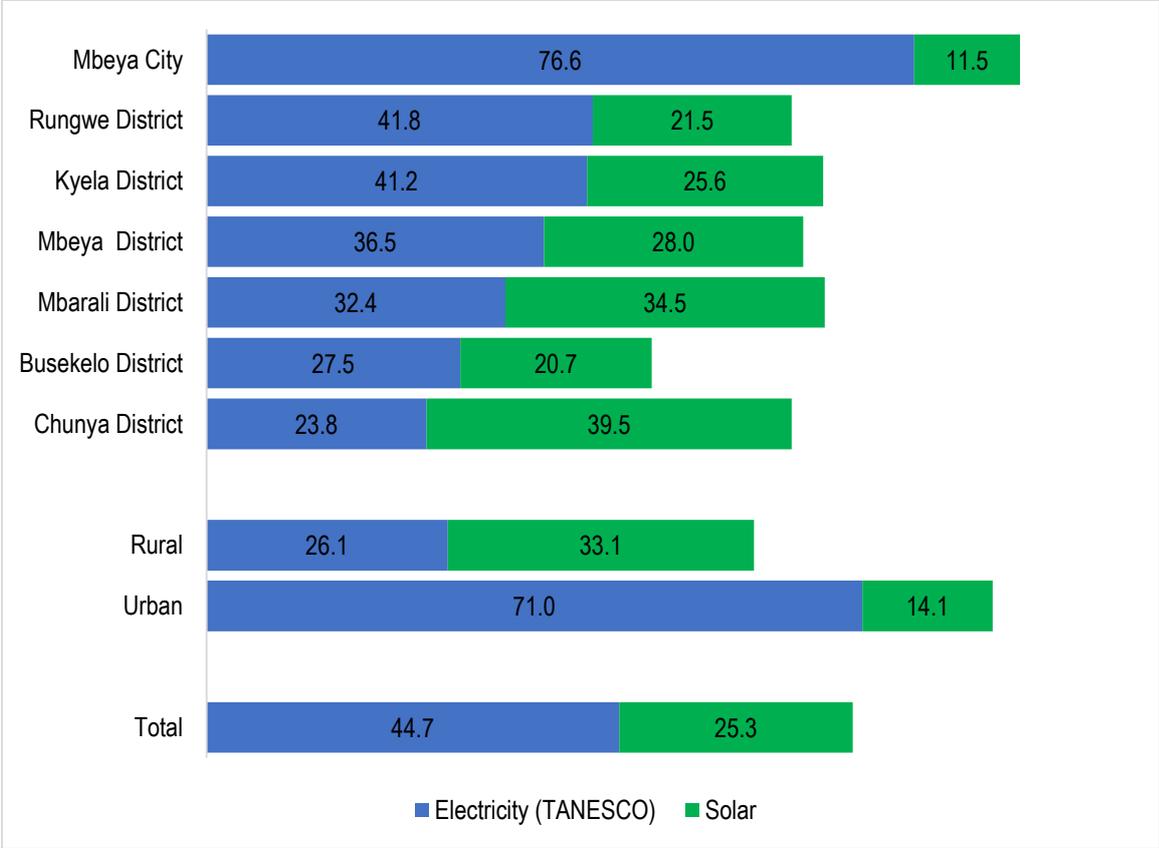
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Mbeya Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 17.9 percent in 2012 to 44.7 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
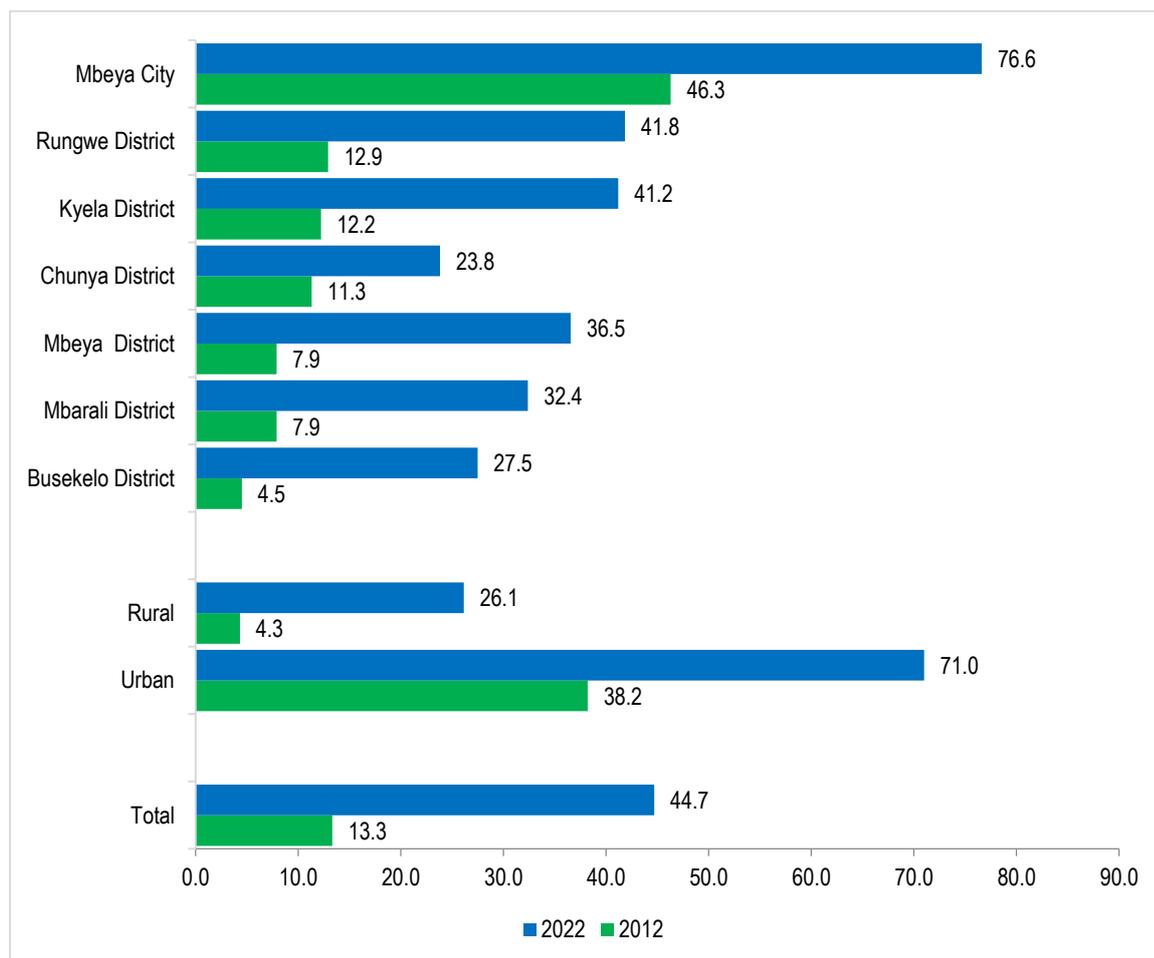
Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/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	624,320	44.7	25.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	22.0	0.0
Rural	366,020	26.1	33.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	3.3	1.1	2.9	30.9	0.0
Urban	258,300	71.0	14.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.7	9.4	0.0
Male Headed Households	391,943	44.5	26.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.4	1.9	21.4	0.0
Female Headed Households	232,377	45.0	22.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	3.2	1.6	2.2	23.1	0.0
Council														
Chunya District	82,954	23.8	39.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	3.1	30.9	0.0
Mbeya District	100,578	36.5	28.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	5.0	1.9	2.8	22.9	0.0
Mbeya City	153,100	76.6	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.3	0.6	6.5	0.0
Kyela District	71,619	41.2	25.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	28.3	0.0
Rungwe District	75,952	41.8	21.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	6.4	1.1	2.5	23.9	0.0
Busekelo District	28,398	27.5	20.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	4.1	1.1	4.0	40.9	0.0
Mbarali District	111,719	32.4	34.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	2.0	25.8	0.0

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.

Three in ten (37.3%) of households in Mbeya Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (26.0%). In urban areas, 44.4 percent of private households' use regular collection methods as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burning methods (26.6%) and burying or pit (16.9%). In rural areas 44.9 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (32.5%) and regularly collection (8.8%). Mbeya City Council has a higher percentage (60.5%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Mbeya District Council (16.6%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	624,320	23.6	4.0	37.3	0.3	26.0	3.1	0.1	3.6	1.8
Rural	366,020	8.8	1.0	44.9	0.3	32.5	4.4	0.1	5.4	2.7
Urban	258,300	44.4	8.3	26.6	0.4	16.9	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.6
Male Headed Households	391,943	22.6	3.9	37.7	0.3	26.6	3.2	0.1	3.7	1.9
Female Headed Households	232,377	25.2	4.3	36.8	0.3	25.1	3.1	0.1	3.5	1.6
Council										
Chunya District	82,954	10.4	1.2	48.0	0.4	26.7	4.9	0.1	2.5	5.9
Mbeya District	100,578	16.6	2.8	40.9	0.3	30.3	2.7	0.1	5.4	1.0
Mbeya City	153,100	60.5	12.0	16.9	0.3	8.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
Kyela District	71,619	11.4	1.3	51.1	0.5	28.4	3.9	0.2	2.2	1.0
Rungwe District	75,952	7.5	0.9	33.0	0.2	42.2	3.8	0.1	11.7	0.5
Busekelo District	28,398	4.4	0.5	42.8	0.2	36.5	5.6	0.0	8.8	1.2
Mbarali District	111,719	12.5	1.1	47.0	0.3	31.4	3.6	0.0	1.2	2.9

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (41.0% and private 48.1% individuals) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (77.2%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (49.8%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.13).

Figure 12. 10: **Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC**
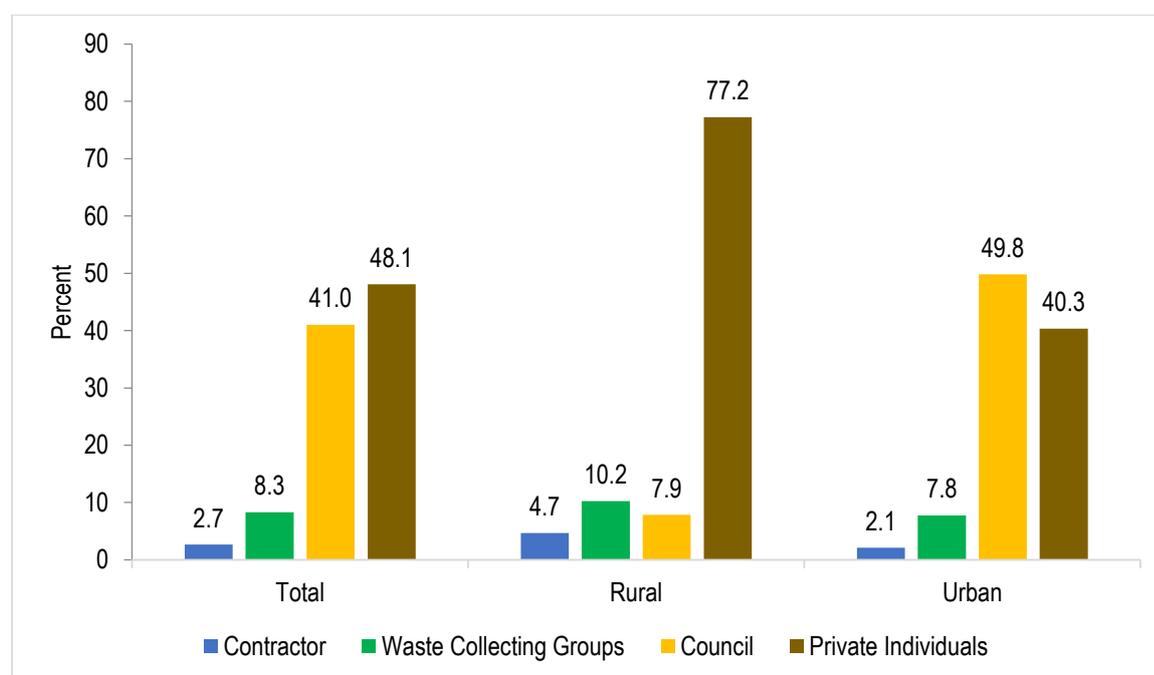
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**172,353**	**2.7**	**8.3**	**41.0**	**48.1**
Rural	36,132	4.7	10.2	7.9	77.2
Urban	136,221	2.1	7.8	49.8	40.3
Male Headed Households	103,851	2.7	8.0	40.3	49.0
Female Headed Households	68,496	2.6	8.7	42.1	46.6
Council					
Chunya District	9,638	1.4	7.7	2.3	88.6
Mbeya District	19,542	3.7	9.6	41.2	45.4
Mbeya City	111,051	1.6	6.9	52.9	38.6
Kyela District	9,117	1.2	4.3	20.3	74.1

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Rungwe District	6,423	4.1	6.6	7.1	82.1
Busekelo District	1,377	1.9	2.2	7.6	88.4
Mbarali District	15,199	9.9	20.4	8.3	61.4

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.

Results show that 61.7 percent of households in Mbeya Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (73.2%) and 53.6 percent of those in rural areas mix electronic waste with other refuse. The percentage of households mixing electronic waste with other refuse as main method of disposal is highest (81.9%) in Mbeya City Council followed by Chunya District Council (65.5%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Busekelo District Council (44.1%) and Rungwe District Council (34.3) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	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	624,320	61.7	1.3	0.2	3.5	0.4	12.8	15.2	3.1	1.8
Rural	366,020	53.6	0.3	0.1	4.8	0.4	16.3	19.9	3.0	1.6
Urban	258,300	73.2	2.6	0.4	1.8	0.4	7.8	8.6	3.1	2.1
Male Headed Households	391,943	61.2	1.2	0.2	3.6	0.4	12.9	15.5	3.1	1.8
Female Headed Households	232,377	62.6	1.4	0.2	3.3	0.4	12.5	14.7	3.0	1.9
Council										
Chunya District	82,954	65.5	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.6	11.4	15.2	1.6	2.1
Mbeya District	100,578	58.5	1.3	0.2	3.2	0.2	16.4	15.8	2.5	1.8
Mbeya City	153,100	81.9	3.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.1
Kyela District	71,619	52.9	0.8	0.1	6.9	0.5	16.2	15.1	5.3	2.3
Rungwe District	75,952	34.3	0.2	0.1	6.8	0.4	18.0	35.0	3.5	1.7
Busekelo District	28,398	44.1	0.4	0.1	6.3	0.2	13.1	24.8	9.5	1.7
Mbarali District	111,719	63.1	0.5	0.2	2.7	0.3	15.9	14.8	1.4	1.0

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 Mbeya Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (18.8%) followed by motorcycle or Vespa (8.7%) and motor vehicles (2.7%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (22.5%) compared with female-headed households (12.5%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is higher (21.0%) rural areas than in urban areas (15.7%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 7.6 percent in Rungwe District to 35.4 percent in Kyela District (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	**624,320**	**18.8**	**2.7**	**8.7**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**1.0**
Rural	366,020	21.0	1.2	9.5	0.2	0.2	1.5
Urban	258,300	15.7	4.9	7.6	0.3	0.8	0.3
Male Headed Households	391,943	22.5	3.2	11.3	0.3	0.6	1.1
Female Headed Households	232,377	12.5	1.9	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.9
Council							
Chunya District	82,954	18.4	1.7	10.3	0.7	0.3	1.4
Mbeya District	100,578	13.1	1.6	9.3	0.1	0.4	1.2
Mbeya City	153,100	11.9	6.0	4.6	0.2	1.1	0.3
Kyela District	71,619	35.4	1.7	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Rungwe District	75,952	7.6	2.1	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Busekelo District	28,398	10.5	1.0	6.7	0.1	0.1	0.4
Mbarali District	111,719	32.7	1.6	13.4	0.3	0.3	2.6

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, 64.7 percent of households

own houses. The percentage of households in Mbeya Region owning houses is higher (75.2%) in rural than in urban areas (49.9%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (65.3%) than for female headed households (63.8%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric or gas cooker (13.5%), electric iron (13.3%), charcoal iron (12.9%), and refrigerator or freezer (5.0%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	**624,320**	**64.7**	**13.3**	**12.9**	**13.5**	**5.0**
Rural	366,020	75.2	5.5	11.5	4.8	2.0
Urban	258,300	49.9	24.5	15.0	25.8	9.3
Male Headed Households	391,943	65.3	13.7	14.0	13.9	5.1
Female Headed Households	232,377	63.8	12.7	11.1	12.7	4.8
Council						
Chunya District	82,954	67.5	5.1	7.4	5.0	2.4
Mbeya District	100,578	74.1	7.3	12.7	6.1	2.3
Mbeya City	153,100	47.2	29.2	15.6	33.1	11.1
Kyela District	71,619	62.6	10.9	15.6	8.8	5.5
Rungwe District	75,952	74.7	12.0	13.7	8.4	2.8
Busekelo District	28,398	79.0	7.1	13.3	4.5	1.2
Mbarali District	111,719	69.3	7.3	11.2	8.0	3.2

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Mbeya Region, 59.8 percent of households own land or farm and 58.5 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (71.8%) among households living in rural areas than in urban areas (42.7%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (69.8%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (42.6%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 39.5 percent of households in Mbeya City to 81.5 percent of households in Busekelo District On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 37.8 percent in Mbeya City Council to 72.6 percent in Rungwe District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Agricultural Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	**624,320**	**4.2**	**1.0**	**58.5**	**1.9**	**4.4**	**59.8**	**0.2**
Rural	366,020	6.6	1.3	69.8	1.6	7.0	71.8	0.2
Urban	258,300	0.7	0.6	42.6	2.3	0.7	42.7	0.2
Male Headed Households	391,943	5.0	1.2	60.6	2.2	5.3	61.6	0.2
Female Headed Households	232,377	2.8	0.7	55.0	1.4	2.9	56.6	0.1
Council								
Chunya District	82,954	5.5	0.2	54.2	1.3	6.7	64.9	0.2
Mbeya District	100,578	1.7	0.2	67.2	1.2	2.0	71.2	0.2
Mbeya City	153,100	0.3	0.3	37.8	2.4	0.3	39.7	0.1
Kyela District	71,619	10.3	0.4	56.2	0.9	10.4	58.1	0.1
Rungwe District	75,952	0.4	0.2	72.6	1.6	0.7	72.8	0.1
Busekelo District	28,398	3.3	0.2	71.9	1.4	3.0	81.5	0.1
Mbarali District	111,719	9.5	4.5	70.7	3.1	9.4	59.7	0.3

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- Almost nine out of ten (86.4%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- About twenty percent (20.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About two thirds (65.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone
- Almost nine out of ten households (86.0%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Mbeya Region.
- About one percent (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost three percent (2.7%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (86.0%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.5%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals who attained university and other related education level (77.6%).

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 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 household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Mbeya Region, which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Mbeya 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.

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 41.8 percent of households in Mbeya Region have a radio[7]. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (49.0%) compared with rural areas (36.8%). The Council with the largest percentage of households with radio is Chunya (61.2%), followed by Mbeya City (47.1%) and Rungwe District (41.6%). Kyela District Council has the smallest percentage of households with radio (24.5%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 29.5 percent of the households in Mbeya Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (43.5%) of households with television sets than rural areas (20.3%). Across councils, Mbeya City has the highest proportion of households owning television (43.7%),

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

followed by Chunya District (43.5%) and Rungwe District (24.3%). On the other hand, Busekelo District Council have the smallest proportion (11.8%) of the household own television (Table 13.1).

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 about one percent (1.2%) of households in Mbeya Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas (1.3%) is proportionately higher than that of rural areas (0.9%). Chunya District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (4.3%), followed by Mbeya City Council (1.0%). Kyela District Council has the smallest percentage (0.4%) of households with landline telephones in Mbeya Region (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.5 percent of households in Mbeya Region have Internet[8] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.9%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (1.2%), followed by Mbeya District and Kyela District (0.3% each). Chunya District has the smallest percentage (0.1%) of households with internet facilities in Mbeya Region (Table 13.1).

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

Table 13. 1 Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	**624,320**	**41.8**	**27.1**	**14.7**	**29.9**	**20.9**	**9.0**	**1.2**	**0.5**
Rural	366,020	36.8	25.1	11.7	20.3	14.8	5.4	1.3	0.2
Urban	258,300	49.0	29.9	19.1	43.5	29.5	14.0	0.9	0.9
Council									
Chunya District	82,954	61.2	27.1	21.8	43.5	28.4	15.1	4.3	0.1
Mbeya District	100,578	36.0	25.1	10.9	19.8	15.2	4.6	0.7	0.3
Mbeya City	153,100	47.1	29.9	19.0	43.7	29.3	14.5	1.0	1.2
Kyela District	71,619	24.5	16.3	8.2	21.5	16.0	5.6	0.4	0.3
Rungwe District	75,952	41.6	27.2	14.4	24.5	17.7	6.9	0.5	0.2
Busokelo District	28,398	29.1	19.1	10.0	11.8	8.6	3.2	0.5	0.2
Mbarali District	111,719	40.1	27.3	12.8	23.5	17.5	6.0	0.5	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 86.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported the higher proportion of households owning mobile phone (90.9%) compared with rural areas (83.3%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (90.1%) than females (83.2%) (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Councils and Sex; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC
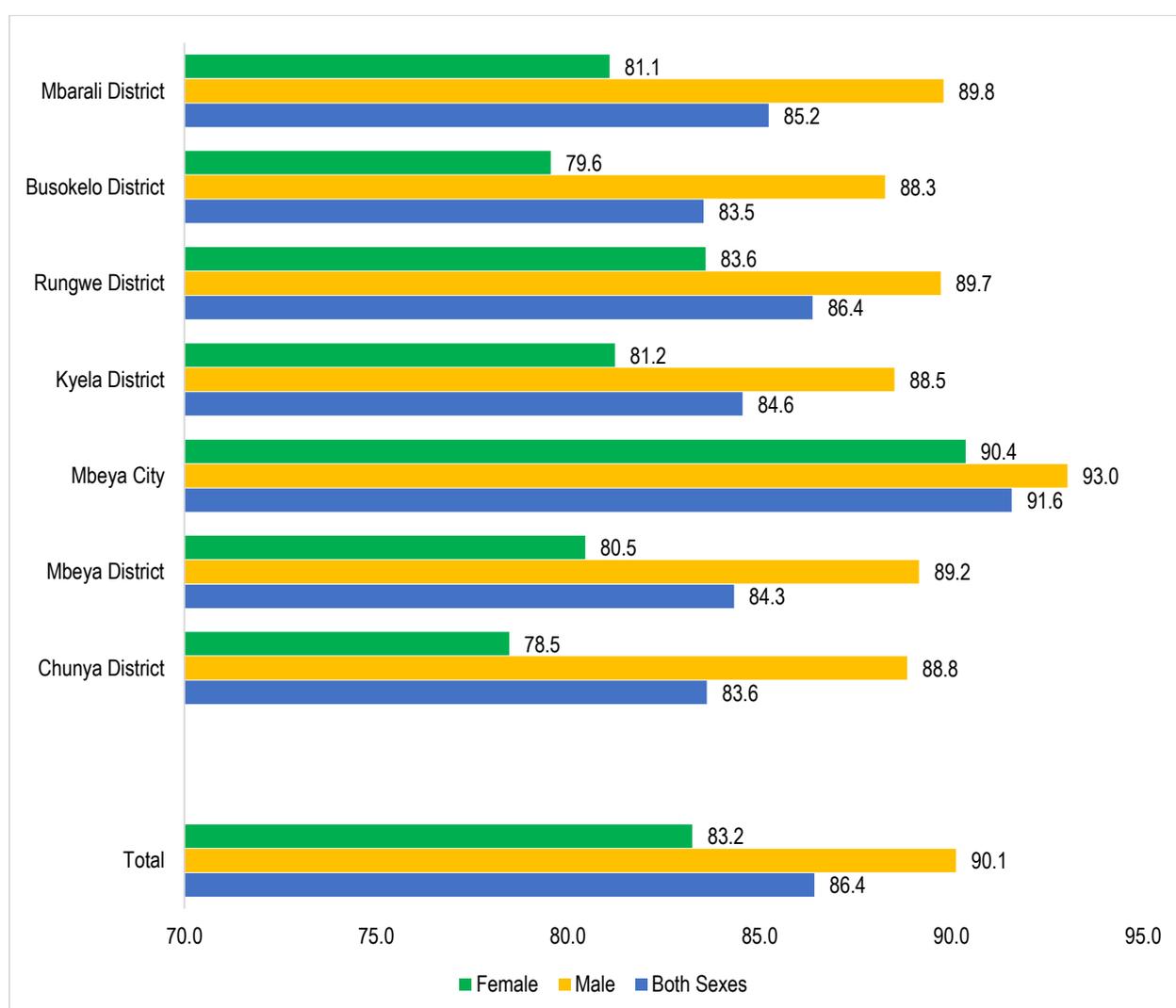
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			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	**1,367,262**	**632,740**	**734,522**	**86.4**	**90.1**	**83.2**	**20.2**	**23.2**	**17.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**65.6**	**66.3**	**65.0**
Rural	803,186	375,307	427,879	83.3	88.4	78.7	11.3	14.0	9.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	71.5	74.1	69.2
Urban	564,076	257,433	306,643	90.9	92.6	89.5	32.8	36.8	29.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	57.2	55.0	59.1
Council															
Chunya District	178,622	88,824	89,798	83.6	88.8	78.5	13.9	15.8	12.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	69.2	72.6	65.8
Mbeya District	215,103	95,794	119,309	84.3	89.2	80.5	12.8	16.0	10.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	71.0	72.7	69.6
Mbeya City	337,240	152,904	184,336	91.6	93.0	90.4	38.1	42.6	34.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	52.5	49.5	55.0
Kyela District	160,776	73,442	87,334	84.6	88.5	81.2	16.9	20.4	13.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	67.0	67.4	66.6
Rungwe District	165,822	75,528	90,294	86.4	89.7	83.6	16.6	19.3	14.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	69.2	70.0	68.6
Busokelo District	61,806	28,239	33,567	83.5	88.3	79.6	11.7	14.1	9.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	71.4	73.8	69.4
Mbarali District	247,893	118,009	129,884	85.2	89.8	81.1	13.4	16.0	11.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	71.4	73.3	69.6

Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.

TABORA

SINGIDA

Any Mobile Phones

Mbeya Region: 86.4 %

IRINGA

Chunya
83.6

Mbarali
85.2

SONGWE

NJOMBE

Mbeya City
91.6

Mbeya
84.3

Mbeya

Rungwe
86.4

Busokelo
83.5

Kyela
84.6

MALAWI

Lake Nyasa

Legend

International Boundary

Regional Boundary

Council Boundary

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

83.5

83.6

83.7 - 85.2

85.3 - 86.4

86.5 - 91.6

0 5 10   20   30   40 Kilometers

Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Mbeya Region 2022 PHC.

TABORA

SINGIDA

Both Smartphone and Non Smartphone

Mbeya Region: 20.2 %

IRINGA

Chunya
13.9

SONGWE

Mbarali
13.4

Mbeya
12.8

Mbeya City
38.1

Mbeya

NJOMBE

Rungwe
16.6

Busokelo
11.7

Kyela
16.9

MALAWI

Lake Nyasa

Legend

— International Boundary

--- Regional Boundary

— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non Smartphone by Council, Mbeya Region 2022 PHC

	0 - 11.7
	11.8 - 12.8
	12.9 - 13.9
	14.0 - 16.9
	17.0 - 38.1

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

Map 13. 3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.

TABORA

SINGIDA

N

Only Smartphones or Tablet

Mbeya Region: 0.7 %

Chunya
0.6

IRINGA

Mbarali
0.5

SONGWE

Mbeya City
1.0

Mbeya
0.5

Mbeya

Rungwe
0.5

NJOMBE

Busokelo
0.5

Kyela
0.7

MALAWI

Lake Nyasa

Legend
— International Boundary
- - - Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

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

0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8 - 1.0

0 5 10   20   30   40   Kilometers

Map 13. 4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.

TABORA

SINGIDA

Non Smartphones Only

Mbeya Region: 65.6 %

IRINGA

Chunya
69.2

SONGWE

Mbarali
71.4

Mbeya City
52.5

Mbeya

Mbeya
71.0

NJOMBE

Rungwe
69.2

Busokelo
71.4

Kyela
67.0

MALAWI

Lake Nyasa

Legend

— International Boundary

--- Regional Boundary

---- Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning Only Non Smartphones by Council, Mbeya Region 2022 PHC

	0 - 52.5
	52.6 - 67.0
	67.1 - 69.2
	69.3 - 71.4

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Mbeya Region 86.0 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobiles phone is higher (93.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.7%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 44.5 percent and 82.6 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (16.6% and 78.0%, respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households in Mbeya Region except for Mbeya City Council which have 50.8 percent. Results also indicate that, in Mbeya Region Busekelo District Council has the smallest percentage of households that own smart mobile phones (16.2%) (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, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	**624,320**	**86.0**	**28.2**	**79.9**
Rural	366,020	80.7	16.6	78.0
Urban	258,300	93.6	44.5	82.6
Council				
Chunya District	82, 954	78.3	19.5	74.1
Mbeya District	100,578	82.3	18.9	78.7
Mbeya City	153,100	94.7	50.8	81.8
Kyela District	71,619	85.0	24.8	80.1
Rungwe District	75,952	86.2	23.6	81.8
Busokelo District	28,398	79.8	16.2	77.9
Mbarari District	111,719	85.3	20.2	81.8

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 Mbeya Region; it is owned by 58.2 percent of all individuals (59.4% of males and 57.1% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 54.6 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 63.7 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (31.9%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone is in the age group 55-59 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point at age group 55-59, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum position in the age group 25-29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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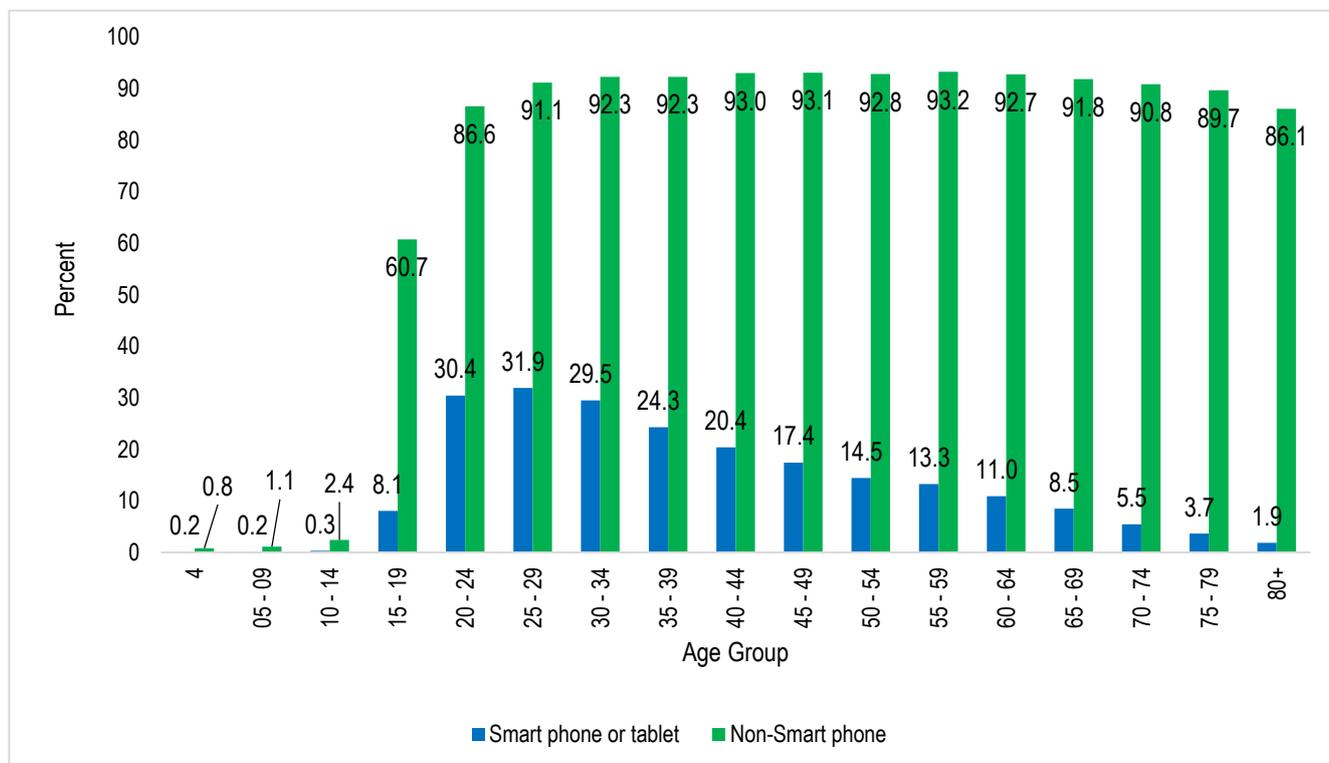
Table 13. 4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Age Group; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	58.2	59.4	57.1	54.6	56.6	52.8	63.7	63.8	63.6	14.1	15.7	12.6	7.7	9.2	6.4	23.8	26.1	21.9
4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 – 9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
10- 14	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
15 - 19	60.7	62.1	59.5	56.8	59.1	54.7	66.3	66.9	65.8	8.1	9.3	7.0	4.7	5.6	3.9	12.9	15.1	11.1
20 - 24	86.6	90.9	83.1	82.1	88.7	76.8	92.0	93.8	90.6	30.4	34.1	27.5	18.4	21.8	15.7	45.1	49.5	41.7
25 - 29	91.1	95.5	87.4	87.5	94.1	81.7	95.4	97.1	93.9	31.9	35.5	28.8	19.4	22.8	16.4	46.5	50.5	43.2
30 - 34	92.3	96.2	88.8	89.2	95.2	83.7	96.1	97.4	94.9	29.5	33.1	26.3	18.1	21.6	15.0	43.4	47.2	40.0
35 - 39	92.3	96.4	88.7	89.5	95.6	84.1	96.0	97.4	94.7	24.3	27.9	21.2	14.3	17.9	11.1	37.7	41.5	34.5
40 - 44	93.0	96.8	89.6	90.6	96.1	85.7	96.5	97.7	95.3	20.4	23.6	17.5	11.4	14.3	8.7	33.6	37.1	30.4
45 - 49	93.1	97.1	89.2	90.7	96.5	85.3	96.8	98.1	95.6	17.4	20.2	14.8	9.2	11.8	6.7	30.8	33.9	27.9
50 - 54	92.8	97.2	88.9	90.8	96.6	85.5	96.5	98.3	94.9	14.5	17.5	11.8	7.4	9.7	5.3	27.3	31.4	23.5
55 - 59	93.2	97.6	89.2	91.2	97.1	85.7	96.8	98.5	95.3	13.3	16.4	10.4	6.6	9.1	4.3	25.4	30.2	21.2
60 - 64	92.7	97.5	88.6	91.1	97.1	85.9	96.0	98.5	94.0	11.0	14.0	8.3	5.1	7.3	3.3	22.6	27.7	18.3
65 - 69	91.8	97.4	87.4	90.3	97.0	85.0	95.2	98.2	92.6	8.5	12.2	5.6	4.2	6.4	2.5	17.5	23.8	12.3
70 - 74	90.8	96.4	86.7	90.1	96.0	85.7	92.7	97.3	89.1	5.5	8.4	3.3	2.5	4.1	1.3	13.0	18.8	8.5
75 - 79	89.7	96.1	85.2	89.2	95.8	84.7	90.9	96.8	86.6	3.7	5.9	2.1	2.0	3.3	1.2	8.3	13.0	4.8
80 +	86.1	94.2	81.7	86.9	94.3	82.8	83.3	93.7	77.9	1.9	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	4.6	7.9	2.9

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.5%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained pre-primary education (81.1%). 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 of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphone by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level Attained, Mbeya Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	81.1	83.8	78.6	80.1	83.6	76.5	83.0	84.3	82.1	794	394	400	520	276	244	274	118	156
Primary School (1 - 8)	88.6	92.6	85.1	86.3	91.6	81.4	92.6	94.5	91.1	623,519	306,681	316,838	387,205	200,706	186,499	236,314	105,975	130,339
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	80.9	83.0	79.1	76.2	79.3	73.4	85.1	86.3	84.0	279,269	133,819	145,450	122,578	60,657	61,921	156,691	73,162	83,529
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.1	87.4	81.9	81.9	84.7	77.7	86.9	89.1	84.1	26,868	15,804	11,064	9,374	5,837	3,537	17,494	9,967	7,527
University and Other Related	96.9	97.5	96.2	95.0	96.2	93.3	97.7	98.0	97.3	86,319	48,943	37,376	24,473	14,719	9,754	61,846	34,224	27,622
Training After Primary	97.5	98.6	95.4	97.4	98.8	94.2	97.5	98.3	96.2	1,746	1,161	585	793	566	227	953	595	358
Training After Secondary education	98.5	98.7	98.3	98.1	98.4	97.9	98.7	99.0	98.5	8,626	4,305	4,321	3,470	1,866	1,604	5,156	2,439	2,717

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Mbeya Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (77.6%) and least owned by those who attained Pre-Primary education (8.7%). The percentage of ownership of Smartphone is higher for males in all education level except for those who attained Training after Primary School and University and Other Related which is (37.9% and 72.0% respectively) for males and (45.2% and 74.3% respectively) for females. Ownership of Smartphone in Mbeya Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13. 6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphone by Place of Residence,Sex and Education Level Attained, Mbeya Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	8.7	9.8	7.7	4.0	5.5	2.5	17.9	20.0	16.3	85	46	39	26	18	8	59	28	31
Primary School (1 - 8)	13.3	14.6	12.1	8.4	9.9	7.0	21.8	23.8	20.3	93,390	48,349	45,041	37,730	21,716	16,014	55,660	26,633	29,027
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27.1	29.2	25.2	18.1	20.5	16.0	34.9	37.0	33.1	93,458	47,092	46,366	29,159	15,678	13,481	64,299	31,414	32,885
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	41.6	45.2	36.8	33.5	37.0	28.2	46.2	50.2	41.2	13,132	8,162	4,970	3,829	2,548	1,281	9,303	5,614	3,689
University and Other Related	77.6	78.0	77.1	67.7	69.4	65.4	81.6	81.7	81.5	69,109	39,144	29,965	17,441	10,612	6,829	51,668	28,532	23,136
Training After Primary	40.4	37.9	45.2	31.0	29.7	34.0	48.2	45.6	52.4	723	446	277	252	170	82	471	276	195
Training After Secondary Education	73.1	72.0	74.3	71.0	69.5	72.7	74.5	73.8	75.2	6,404	3,138	3,266	2,511	1,319	1,192	3,893	1,819	2,074

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 88.9 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region are using non-smartphones and 21.5 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non smartphones is higher (92.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (86.7%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (34.7%) is higher than that of rural areas (12.2%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is the highest in Mbeya City (92.5% non-smartphone and 40.3% smartphone). On the other hand, Busekelo District Council has the smallest proportion of individuals using smartphones is (12.7%) and Chunya District Council has smallest proportion of individuals using non-smartphone (86.5%) (Table 13.7).

Table 13. 7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council, Mbeya Region; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,367,262	632,740	734,522	21.5	24.5	18.9	88.9	91.5	86.7
Rural	803,186	375,307	427,879	12.2	14.8	9.9	86.7	90.2	83.6
Urban	564,076	257,433	306,643	34.7	38.5	31.6	92.0	93.2	91.0
Council									
Chunya District	178,622	88,824	89,798	14.9	16.6	13.1	86.5	90.3	82.7
Mbeya District	215,103	95,794	119,309	13.7	16.8	11.1	86.9	90.4	84.1
Mbeya City	337,240	152,904	184,336	40.3	44.7	36.7	92.5	93.6	91.6
Kyela District	160,776	73,442	87,334	18.2	21.8	15.2	87.8	90.3	85.7
Rungwe District	165,822	75,528	90,294	17.8	20.4	15.6	89.6	91.6	88.0
Busekelo District	61,806	28,239	33,567	12.7	15.2	10.7	88.5	91.2	86.1
Mbarali District	247,893	118,009	129,884	14.2	16.8	11.9	87.6	91.0	84.6

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

Majority of persons (62.1%) aged four years and above in Mbeya Region used non-smartphone in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (62.5%)

using non smartphones is almost same as that of female (61.7%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 58.9 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (66.9%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (25.6%) than in rural areas (8.3%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals in aged 20 to 79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age groups 20-34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 up to age 20 – 24, then icreases at a slow pace up to 55 – 59, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3:   Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.
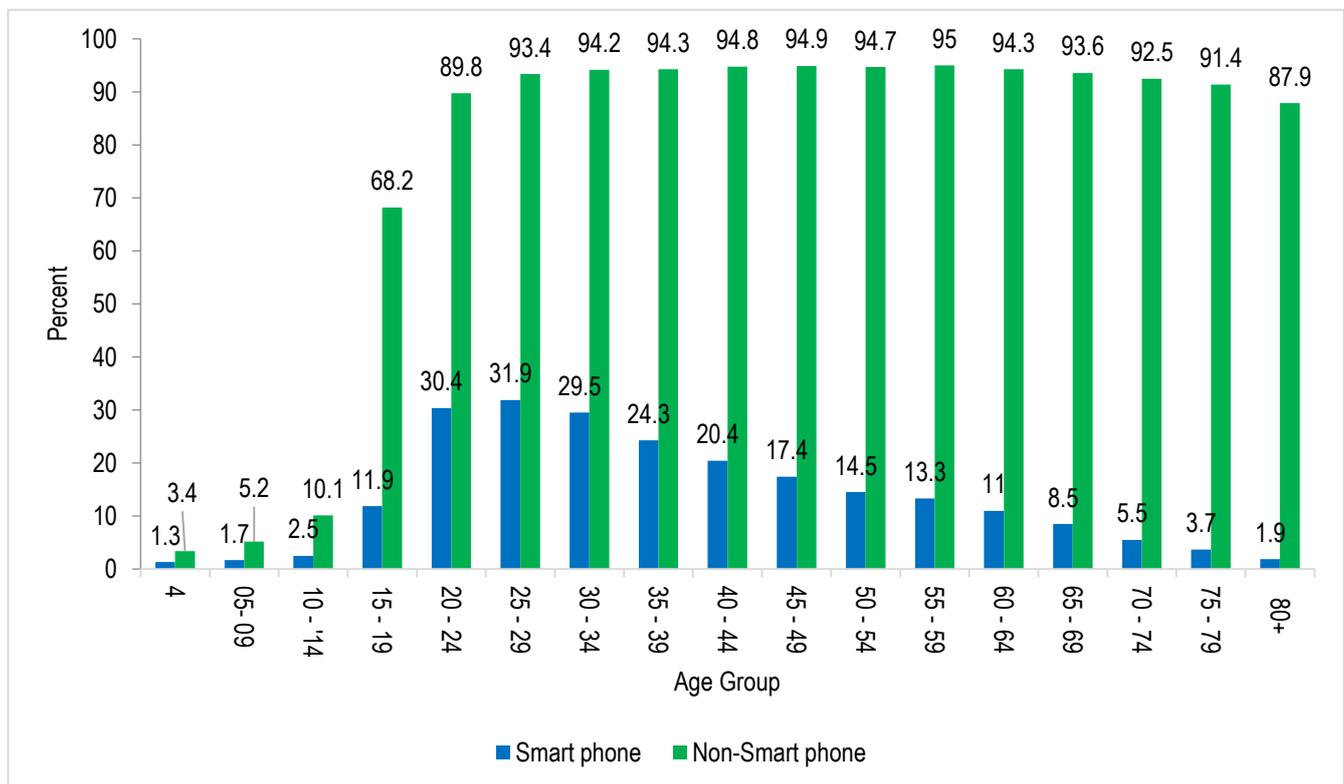
Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Group; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	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	62.1	62.5	61.7	58.9	59.8	58.0	66.9	66.7	67.1	15.1	16.7	13.6	8.3	9.7	6.9	25.6	27.8	23.6
4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
5-9	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.3	3.5	3.2
10-14	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.7	4.9	4.6
15 - 19	68.2	68.9	67.5	65.3	66.5	64.0	72.3	72.6	72.1	11.9	12.9	11.0	7.0	7.9	6.1	18.8	20.8	17.3
20 - 24	89.8	92.6	87.6	86.5	90.8	83.0	93.9	94.9	93.0	30.4	34.1	27.5	18.4	21.8	15.7	45.1	49.5	41.7
25 - 29	93.4	96.4	90.8	90.7	95.2	86.8	96.5	97.7	95.5	31.9	35.5	28.8	19.4	22.8	16.4	46.5	50.5	43.2
30 - 34	94.2	96.9	91.8	92.0	96.2	88.2	97.0	97.9	96.2	29.5	33.1	26.3	18.1	21.6	15.0	43.4	47.2	40.0
35 - 39	94.3	97.1	91.8	92.3	96.5	88.5	97.0	97.9	96.2	24.3	27.9	21.2	14.3	17.9	11.1	37.7	41.5	34.5
40 - 44	94.8	97.3	92.6	93.1	96.8	89.8	97.4	98.1	96.7	20.4	23.6	17.5	11.4	14.3	8.7	33.6	37.1	30.4
45 - 49	94.9	97.6	92.3	93.2	97.1	89.5	97.7	98.4	96.9	17.4	20.2	14.8	9.2	11.8	6.7	30.8	33.9	27.9
50 - 54	94.7	97.8	92.0	93.2	97.3	89.6	97.4	98.6	96.3	14.5	17.5	11.8	7.4	9.7	5.3	27.3	31.4	23.5
55 - 59	95.0	98.1	92.1	93.5	97.7	89.6	97.6	98.8	96.5	13.3	16.4	10.4	6.6	9.1	4.3	25.4	30.2	21.2
60 - 64	94.3	98.0	91.1	93.1	97.6	89.1	96.8	98.7	95.1	11.0	14.0	8.3	5.1	7.3	3.3	22.6	27.7	18.3
65 - 69	93.6	97.8	90.1	92.4	97.6	88.3	96.0	98.4	94.0	8.5	12.2	5.6	4.2	6.4	2.5	17.5	23.8	12.3
70 - 74	92.5	96.9	89.3	91.9	96.6	88.5	94.1	97.8	91.2	5.5	8.4	3.3	2.5	4.1	1.3	13.0	18.8	8.5
75 - 79	91.4	96.7	87.7	91.1	96.5	87.4	92.2	97.2	88.5	3.7	5.9	2.1	2.0	3.3	1.2	8.3	13.0	4.8
80 +	87.9	95.0	84.1	88.7	95.1	85.2	85.3	94.4	80.6	1.9	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	4.6	7.9	2.9

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 years and above in Mbeya Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (86.0%), followed 59.7 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 40.2 percent of person using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information. (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (83.2% for rural and 89.9% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (52.5% for rural and 69.8% for urban) and searching or receiving information (33.2% for rural and 50.2% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People 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	**86.0**	**88.5**	**83.8**	**40.2**	**43.1**	**37.7**	**4.9**	**5.7**	**4.2**	**11.6**	**13.4**	**10.0**	**13.3**	**15.8**	**11.2**	**59.7**	**62.7**	**57.1**	**1,367,262**	**632,740**	**734,522**
Rural	83.2	86.8	80.1	33.2	36.4	30.4	3.1	3.6	2.6	7.0	8.3	5.8	9.2	11.4	7.3	52.5	56.3	49.2	803,186	375,307	427,879
Urban	89.9	91.1	88.9	50.2	53.0	47.9	7.5	8.8	6.5	18.1	20.8	15.9	19.1	22.1	16.6	69.8	71.9	68.1	564,076	257,433	306,643
Council																					
Chunya District	82.1	85.8	78.5	26.2	28.3	24.1	3.5	3.8	3.2	6.2	6.8	5.5	11.4	13.0	9.9	47.7	50.8	44.6	178,622	88,824	89,798
Mbeya District	83.0	86.5	80.1	31.8	35.1	29.1	3.4	4.2	2.8	7.5	9.0	6.2	7.9	10.0	6.2	49.2	53.4	45.8	215,103	95,794	119,309
Mbeya City	90.8	91.9	89.9	56.6	59.8	54.0	9.0	10.5	7.6	22.4	25.9	19.6	23.2	26.9	20.2	73.9	76.0	72.1	337,240	152,904	184,336
Kyela District	85.3	87.9	83.2	33.6	37.1	30.7	3.7	4.5	3.1	8.9	11.0	7.2	9.7	12.0	7.7	61.4	64.8	58.5	160,776	73,442	87,334
Rungwe District	86.9	88.9	85.2	46.2	49.3	43.6	4.1	4.7	3.5	9.8	11.5	8.3	11.9	14.4	9.8	62.8	65.5	60.6	165,822	75,528	90,294
Busekelo District	86.0	88.8	83.7	27.4	31.0	24.4	2.7	3.4	2.2	7.9	9.7	6.4	10.1	12.6	7.9	60.5	63.6	57.9	61,806	28,239	33,567
Mbarali District	84.6	88.0	81.5	38.9	42.0	36.1	3.6	4.2	3.1	8.1	9.4	6.9	9.9	12.1	8.0	54.6	58.4	51.1	247,893	118,009	129,884

13.6.8 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Mbeya Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.5%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (81.1%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education.

The uses of non-smartphone in Mbeya Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education except for training after primary which is almost the same (Table 13.10).

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	81.1	83.8	78.6	80.1	83.6	76.5	83.0	84.3	82.1	794	394	400	520	276	244	274	118	156
Primary School (1 - 8)	88.6	92.6	85.1	86.3	91.6	81.4	92.6	94.5	91.1	623,519	306,681	316,838	387,205	200,706	186,499	236,314	105,975	130,339
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	80.9	83.0	79.1	76.2	79.3	73.4	85.1	86.3	84.0	279,269	133,819	145,450	122,578	60,657	61,921	156,691	73,162	83,529
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.1	87.4	81.9	81.9	84.7	77.7	86.9	89.1	84.1	26,868	15,804	11,064	9,374	5,837	3,537	17,494	9,967	7,527
University and Other Related	96.9	97.5	96.2	95.0	96.2	93.3	97.7	98.0	97.3	86,319	48,943	37,376	24,473	14,719	9,754	61,846	34,224	27,622
Training After Primary	97.5	98.6	95.4	97.4	98.8	94.2	97.5	98.3	96.2	1,746	1,161	585	793	566	227	953	595	358
Training After Secondary Education	98.5	98.7	98.3	98.1	98.4	97.9	98.7	99.0	98.5	8,626	4,305	4,321	3,470	1,866	1,604	5,156	2,439	2,717

In Mbeya Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (77.6%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (8.7%). The percentage of usage of smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. Usage of smartphone in Mbeya Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

| Education Level | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons Using Smartphone | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	8.7	9.8	7.7	4.0	5.5	2.5	17.9	20.0	16.3	85	46	39	26	18	8	59	28	31
Primary School (1 - 8)	13.3	14.6	12.1	8.4	9.9	7.0	21.8	23.8	20.3	93,390	48,349	45,041	37,730	21,716	16,014	55,660	26,633	29,027
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27.1	29.2	25.2	18.1	20.5	16.0	34.9	37.0	33.1	93,458	47,092	46,366	29,159	15,678	13,481	64,299	31,414	32,885
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	41.6	45.2	36.8	33.5	37.0	28.2	46.2	50.2	41.2	13,132	8,162	4,970	3,829	2,548	1281	9,303	5,614	3,689
University and Other Related	77.6	78.0	77.1	67.7	69.4	65.4	81.6	81.7	81.5	69,109	39,144	29,965	17,441	10,612	6,829	51,668	28,532	23,136
Training After Primary	40.4	37.9	45.2	31.0	29.7	34.0	48.2	45.6	52.4	723	446	277	252	170	82	471	276	195
Training After Secondary Education	73.1	72.0	74.3	71.0	69.5	72.7	74.5	73.8	75.2	6,404	3,138	3,266	2,511	1,319	1,192	3,893	1,819	2,074

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Mbeya Region, usage of non-smartphones phones ranges from 91.1 percent among unclassified workers category to 96.7 percent among the self-employed without employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across labour force categories by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that mobile phones usage is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status category (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	95.4	96.7	88.8	93.9	96.0	84.2	97.3	97.6	95.9	8,465	7,149	1,316	4,697	3,938	759	3,768	3,211	557
Self-employed without employees	93.9	96.6	90.1	92.5	96.1	88.3	96.5	97.5	94.7	29,479	17,705	11,774	18,840	10,648	8,192	10,639	7,057	3,582
Self-employed with employees	96.7	98.1	94.2	94.8	97.5	89.2	98.3	98.7	97.8	4,129	2,684	1,445	1,848	1,281	567	2,281	1,403	878
Casual labourers	95.3	96.5	91.6	93.7	95.6	87.8	97.8	97.8	98.1	6,693	5,136	1,557	4,063	3,128	935	2,630	2,008	622
Workers not classified by status	91.1	96.6	88.3	88.6	96.0	85.5	94.9	97.4	93.2	3,520	1,262	2,258	2,059	671	1,388	1,461	591	870

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Mbeya Region ranges from 29.0 percent among self-employed without employees to 80.4 percent among self employed with employees. In regard to use of smart phones among employed persons, the Census results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	51.3	30.0	23.3	18.4	19.4	14.1	42.5	43.3	37.7	2,565	2,219	346	921	794	127	1,644	1,425	219
Self-employed without employees	29.0	21.5	15.0	13.2	16.1	9.7	29.2	29.8	28.1	5,906	3,946	1,960	2,685	1,788	897	3,221	2,158	1,063
Self-employed with employees	80.4	40.1	30.8	22.4	26.8	13.4	48.8	52.3	43.1	1,568	1,096	472	437	352	85	1,131	744	387
Casual labourers	38.1	24.3	21.1	15.4	17.1	10.1	36.6	35.7	39.4	1,652	1,294	358	668	560	108	984	734	250
Workers not classified by status	36.8	29.1	18.5	11.7	19.2	8.5	37.8	40.5	36.0	854	380	474	272	134	138	582	246	336

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mbeya Region, non-smart phones are used by nearly 88 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phone among males is slightly higher than that of females across all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non Smart Phones by Place of   Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Ooccupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.7	99.2	97.9	98.6	99.4	96.7	98.8	99.1	98.2	4,213	2,615	1,598	970	680	290	3,243	1,935	1,308
Professionals.	98.4	99.0	97.6	98.4	99.2	97.3	98.4	99.0	97.7	18,857	10,565	8,292	4,961	3,042	1,919	13,896	7,523	6,373
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.6	97.2	95.1	96.9	97.6	94.9	96.5	97.0	95.3	35,352	25,998	9,354	11,124	8,302	2,822	24,228	17,696	6,532
Clerks	95.6	97.5	93.7	97.1	97.6	96.3	95.1	97.4	92.9	4,001	2,077	1,924	1,096	651	445	2,905	1,426	1,479
Service workers and shop sales workers	95.6	97.0	94.9	95.7	97.7	94.6	95.6	96.6	95.1	55,018	19,720	35,298	17,946	6,454	11,492	37,072	13,266	23,806
Agricultural and fishery workers	88.4	91.5	85.8	87.5	91.3	84.2	91.2	92.4	90.3	451,685	215,466	236,219	337,280	164,287	172,993	114,405	51,179	63,226
Craft and related workers	93.0	95.4	90.3	92.2	95.5	88.4	94.0	95.3	92.4	156,304	85,500	70,804	80,918	44,667	36,251	75,386	40,833	34,553
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.4	96.5	95.5	97.2	97.6	93.8	95.9	95.9	96.4	8,961	8,033	928	3,144	2,825	319	5,817	5,208	609
Elementary occupations	89.8	92.1	88.0	86.7	90.4	83.6	92.6	93.8	91.7	266,078	121,382	144,696	121,194	57,639	63,555	144,884	63,743	81,141

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mbeya Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (79.1%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (14.1%). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the clerk category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

Table 13. 15: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	75.3	75.7	74.8	66.8	64.6	71.7	77.9	79.6	75.5	3,215	1,995	1;220	657	442	215	2,558	1,553	1,005
Professionals.	79.1	81.2	76.4	78.2	79.8	75.8	79.4	81.8	76.6	15,160	8,665	6,495	3,944	2,448	1,496	11,216	6,217	4,999
Technicians and associate professionals.	49.3	47.9	53.2	41.2	39.4	46.4	53.0	51.9	56.1	18,037	12,811	5,226	4,727	3,346	1,381	13,310	9,465	3,845
Clerks	68.1	69.9	66.4	70.0	70.0	69.9	67.5	69.8	65.3	2,852	1,489	1,363	790	467	323	2,062	1,022	1,040
Service workers and shop sales workers	40.9	47.7	37.1	30.0	36.2	26.7	46.1	53.3	42.2	23,517	9,707	13,810	5,630	2,392	3,238	17,887	7,315	10,572
Agricultural and fishery workers	14.1	16.3	12.3	9.9	12.2	8.0	27.0	29.7	24.9	72,225	38,377	33,848	38,340	21,912	16,428	33,885	16,465	17,420
Craft and related workers	22.8	25.2	20.0	13.6	16.3	10.6	32.8	35.0	30.3	38,267	22,616	15,651	11,947	7,609	4,338	26,320	15,007	11,313
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	42.4	42.8	39.5	32.4	32.9	28.2	47.8	48.0	45.6	3,945	3,561	384	1,049	953	96	2,896	2,608	288
Elementary occupations	23.4	26.5	20.9	12.0	14.6	9.9	33.5	37.6	30.4	69,313	34,858	34,455	16,823	9,311	7,512	52,490	25,547	26,943

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council for Mbeya Region. Results show that almost three percent (2.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own laptops and about one percent (1.3%) own desktop computers. Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop and laptop computers (2.4% and 5.8% respectively), The Councils with the smallest percentage of persons owning desktop computers is Busekelo District (0.8%) and for those who owning laptops, is Mbarali District with 1.6 percent.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1.3**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**1.9**
Rural	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.2
Urban	2.0	2.7	1.3	4.5	6.3	3.0
Council						
Chunya District	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.4
Mbeya District	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.2
Mbeya City	2.4	3.4	1.6	5.8	8.1	3.8
Kyela District	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.2
Rungwe District	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.5
Busekelo District	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2
Mbarali District	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.3

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that approximately five percent (4.6%) of person aged 15 and above in Mbeya Region use laptops and almost three percent (2.7%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is higher than female.

Use of computers by individuals across councils shows that, Mbeya City Council having the largest percentage (5.4% uses desktop and 9.5% uses laptop) of individuals using computers, followed by Kyela and Rungwe District Council with (2.1% each uses desktop and 3.3% and 3.6% uses laptop respectively). Mbarali and Mbeya District Council has the smallest percentage (1.7% uses desktop and 2.8 uses laptop each) of individuals using computers in Mbeya Region (Table 13.17).

Table 13. 17: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Person Using ICT Equipment			Type of Computers					
				Desktop Computer			Laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,367,262	632,740	734,522	2.7	3.4	2.1	4.6	5.8	3.6
Rural	803,186	375,307	427,879	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.7	3.2	2.2
Urban	564,076	257,433	306,643	4.3	5.6	3.1	7.5	9.7	5.6
Council									
Chunya District	178,622	88,824	89,798	1.8	2.0	1.5	3.0	3.4	2.6
Mbeya District	215,103	95,794	119,309	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.8	3.5	2.3
Mbeya City	337,240	152,904	184,336	5.4	5.9	3.9	9.5	12.5	7.0
Kyela District	160,776	73,442	87,334	2.1	2.2	1.6	3.3	4.2	2.5
Rungwe District	165,822	75,528	90,294	2.1	2.2	1.6	3.6	4.5	2.9
Busokelo District	61,806	28,239	33,567	1.8	1.9	1.4	3.2	4.0	2.6
Mbarali District	247,893	118,009	129,884	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.8	3.4	2.3

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers 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 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Mbeya Region has two percent (2.0%) and approximately four percent (3.6%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop

computers in the reference period increases from age 5 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30-34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that reported to have used a laptop computer within 3 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+ but is almost the same for males and female in younger age groups (aged 4 years to age group 15-9 years). (Table 13.18).

Table 13. 18: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Group; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2.0	2.5	1.6	3.6	4.3	2.9	2,034,281	963,707	1,070,574
4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	70,565	34,857	35,708
5 - 9	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	315,940	156,455	159,485
10 -14	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	280,514	139,655	140,859
15 - 19	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.8	3.0	2.6	235,002	111,286	123,716
20 - 24	3.4	4.5	2.6	6.5	8.2	5.1	218,807	97,196	121,611
25 - 29	3.7	4.8	2.7	6.5	8.4	4.9	190,872	88,357	102,515
30 - 34	3.7	4.8	2.7	6.1	7.9	4.5	155,359	73,312	82,047
35 - 39	3.0	3.9	2.3	5.1	6.7	3.7	125,782	58,846	66,936
40 - 44	2.7	3.4	2.1	4.2	5.3	3.3	105,284	49,810	55,474
45 - 49	2.4	2.9	1.9	3.7	4.5	2.9	87,295	42,338	44,957
50 - 54	2.2	2.7	1.7	3.4	4.3	2.6	66,414	31,473	34,941
55 - 59	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	2.5	45,653	21,713	23,940
60 - 64	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.7	3.4	2.1	43,465	20,197	23,268
65 - 69	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.4	3.0	1.9	27,714	12,323	15,391
70 - 74	1.2	1.7	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	24,161	10,343	13,818
75 - 79	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	15,527	6,383	9,144
80 +	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	25,927	9,163	16,764

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 the census in Mbeya region had attained university and other related education levels (15.1%) with males having a higher proportion (17.3%) than females (12.3%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education except for those who attained pre-primary of which the percentage of females is higher than males.

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons live in urban areas than those living in rural areas across all level of education (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, by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.4	3.7	979	470	509	649	330	319	330	140	190
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	703,696	331,351	372,345	448,447	219,231	229,216	255,249	112,120	143,129
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.6	3.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.4	3.4	4.4	2.5	345,140	161,321	183,819	160,928	76,522	84,406	184,212	84,799	99,413
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.6	6.6	4.3	4.6	5.2	3.8	6.2	7.5	4.5	31,578	18,073	13,505	11,441	6,891	4,550	20,137	11,182	8,955
University and Other Related	15.1	17.3	12.3	11.7	13.2	9.6	16.4	19.0	13.3	89,053	50,211	38,842	25,749	15,300	10,449	63,304	34,911	28,393
Training After Primary	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	5.3	6.0	4.3	1,791	1,178	613	814	573	241	977	605	372
Training After Secondary Education	9.1	10.4	7.8	7.9	8.9	6.7	9.9	11.5	8.5	8,758	4,361	4,397	3,536	1,897	1,639	5,222	2,464	2,758

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who use Laptop computers in the three months prior the census in Mbeya Region had attained university and other related education levels (29.4%) with a higher proportion for males (34.0%) than females (23.5%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who use laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

The results further show that percentage of persons who use laptop computers is higher among persons live in urban areas than among those living in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.8	3.8	3.0	5.7	1.1	979	470	509	649	330	319	330	140	190
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.6	703,696	331,351	372,345	448,447	219,231	229,216	255,249	112,120	143,129
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.9	4.7	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.4	5.0	6.1	4.0	345,140	161,321	183,819	160,928	76,522	84,406	184,212	84,799	99,413
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9.3	10.7	7.4	6.7	7.6	5.3	10.8	12.7	8.5	31,578	18,073	13,505	11,441	6,891	4,550	20,137	11,182	8,955
University and Other Related	29.4	34.0	23.5	21.1	24.7	15.9	32.8	38.1	26.3	89,053	50,211	38,842	25,749	15,300	10,449	63,304	34,911	28,393
Training After Primary	5.4	5.6	5.1	3.6	3.8	2.9	7.0	7.3	6.5	1,791	1,178	613	814	573	241	977	605	372
Training After Secondary Education	15.9	18.9	12.9	14.3	16.9	11.2	17.0	20.4	13.9	8,758	4,361	4,397	3,536	1,897	1,639	5,222	2,464	2,758

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal in Mbeya Region, that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.1 percent for self-employed without employees to 4.9 percent for self-employed with employees category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher for males than females across all employments status categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons liviving in urban areas than for those living in rural areas for all types of employment categories (Table 13.21).

Table 13. 21: Percentage of Persons Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Labour Force Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.3	3.4	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.3	5.5	4.3	8,873	7,391	1,482	5,001	4,100	901	3,872	3,291	581
Self-employed without employees	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	31,383	18,320	13,063	20,363	11,082	9,281	11,020	7,238	3,782
Self-employed with employees	4.9	6.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	6.9	8.8	4.0	4,270	2,736	1,534	1,950	1,314	636	2,320	1,422	898
Casual labourers	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.2	4.9	5.2	3.8	7,024	5,325	1,699	4,336	3,271	1,065	2,688	2,054	634
Workers not classified by status	2.8	4.2	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	5.6	7.4	4.4	3,863	1,306	2,557	2,323	699	1,624	1,540	607	933

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 3.5 percent for self-employed withouth employees to 8.6 percent for self-employed with employees category. In regard to the use of laptop computers, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all labour force categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons live in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13. 22: Percentage of Persons Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Labour Force Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	5.7	5.9	4.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	8.8	8.9	7.7	8,873	7,391	1,482	5,001	4,100	901	3,872	3,291	581
Self-employed without employees	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	1.9	5.5	5.8	4.8	31,383	18,320	13,063	20,363	11,082	9,281	11,020	7,238	3,782
Self-employed with employees	8.6	9.3	7.2	3.7	4.3	2.5	12.7	14.0	10.6	4,270	2,736	1,534	1,950	1,314	636	2,320	1,422	898
Casual labourers	4.6	4.9	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.3	7.5	7.9	6.2	7,024	5,325	1,699	4,336	3,271	1,065	2,688	2,054	634
Workers not classified by status	4.8	7.2	3.6	2.6	5.0	1.6	8.2	9.7	7.2	3,863	1,306	2,557	2,323	699	1,624	1,540	607	933

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mbeya Region, Legislators' administrators and managers constitute the highest percentage (9.7 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Mbeya Region, while Agriculture and fishery category recorded the smallest percentage (0.9% each).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Percentage of Persons Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	9.7	10.5	8.6	6.6	7.5	4.7	10.7	11.5	9.5	4,268	2,636	1,632	984	684	300	3,284	1,952	1,332
Professionals.	8.4	10.5	5.8	7.6	9.1	5.2	8.8	11.1	6.0	19,166	10,669	8,497	5,041	3,068	1,973	14,125	7,601	6,524
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.9	4.2	3.2	36,581	26,749	9,832	11,478	8,503	2,975	25,103	18,246	6,857
Clerks.	5.8	6.5	5.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.4	6.4	4.5	4,185	2,131	2,054	1,129	667	462	3,056	1,464	1,592
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.2	3.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.4	4.0	1.5	57,533	20,340	37,193	18,752	6,603	12,149	38,781	13,737	25,044
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.1	510,788	235,354	275,434	385,409	179,995	205,414	125,379	55,359	70,020
Craft and related workers.	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	167,994	89,613	78,381	87,755	46,754	41,001	80,239	42,859	37,380
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9,296	8,324	972	3,233	2,893	340	6,063	5,431	632
Elementary occupations.	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.1	296,251	131,752	164,499	139,758	63,778	75,980	156,493	67,974	88,519

The 2022 PHC results reveal that Professionals have the highest percentage (33.7%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Mbeya Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (3.0 %).

The percentage of persons who used Laptop computer is higher among males than females across all occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13. 24: Percentage of Persons Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	32.8	35.9	27.9	23.8	25.4	20.0	35.5	39.5	29.7	4,268	2,636	1,632	984	684	300	3,284	1,952	1,332
Professionals.	33.7	40.1	25.6	27.0	32.2	19.1	36.0	43.4	27.5	19,166	10,669	8,497	5,041	3,068	1,973	14,125	7,601	6,524
Technicians and associate professionals.	12.0	12.3	11.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	13.5	13.9	12.4	36,581	26,749	9,832	11,478	8,503	2,975	25,103	18,246	6,857
Clerks.	21.6	25.1	17.9	18.7	20.7	15.8	22.6	27.1	18.5	4,185	2,131	2,054	1,129	667	462	3,056	1,464	1,592
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.6	9.9	4.8	4.0	6.3	2.7	7.9	11.7	5.8	57,533	20,340	37,193	18,752	6,603	12,149	38,781	13,737	25,044
Agricultural and fishery workers.	3.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	5.5	7.0	4.3	510,788	235,354	275,434	385,409	179,995	205,414	125,379	55,359	70,020
Craft and related workers.	3.7	4.4	3.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	5.2	6.1	4.2	167,994	89,613	78,381	87,755	46,754	41,001	80,239	42,859	37,380
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	7.6	7.7	6.1	4.6	4.8	3.5	9.1	9.3	7.4	9,296	8,324	972	3,233	2,893	340	6,063	5,431	632
Elementary occupations.	4.4	5.6	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.1	6.2	8.1	4.7	296,251	131,752	164,499	139,758	63,778	75,980	156,493	67,974	88,519

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

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Key Points

- About fifty-two percent (52.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (Sand-cement or tiles (ceramic/Marble/PVC) and terrazzo).

- About twenty-nine percent (27.8%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 22.8 percent are powered by other sources.

- Thirty-three percent (32.4%) of all buildings have water services.

- Five percent (5.1%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

- About seventy percent (66.3%), of all individually owned buildings in Mbeya Region are owned by men, 24.3 percent by women, and 6.4 percent are jointly owned.

- Seventy three percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region are used by the owners themselves, and 12.9 percent are used by tenants.

- Sixty percent (59.7%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are built on un-surveyed land.c

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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 Mbeya Region and Council 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 availability of infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). 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 Mbeya Region has a total of 623,054 buildings whereby 425,627 buildings are in rural and 197,427 are in urban areas. Mbarali District Council has the largest number of buildings (127,305 buildings) in the Region followed by Mbeya District Council (116,908 buildings) and Mbeya City Council (115,280 buildings). On the other hand, Busokelo District and Chunya District Councils have fewer number of buildings (35,716 and 68,487 respectively). Further results show that Mbeya City Council has the largest number (731) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Rungwe District Council (117) of multi-storey while Busokelo District Council (20) and Mbarali District Council (45) have relatively small numbers multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	**623,054**	**1,073**	**592,896**	**29,085**	**425,627**	**203**	**407,383**	**18,041**	**197,427**	**870**	**185,513**	**11,044**
Council												
Chunya District	68,487	51	64,834	3,602	49,671	26	47,250	2,395	18,816	25	17,584	1,207
Mbeya District	116,908	63	113,061	3,784	104,685	43	101,116	3,526	12,223	20	11,945	258
Mbeya City	115,280	731	107,807	6,742	0	0	0	0	115,280	731	107,807	6,742
Kyela District	72,149	46	68,824	3,279	59,933	32	57,375	2,526	12,216	14	11,449	753
Rungwe District	87,209	117	83,613	3,479	67,347	52	64,848	2,447	19,862	65	18,765	1,032
Busokelo District	35,716	20	34,621	1,075	35,716	20	34,621	1,075	0	0	0	0
Mbarali District	127,305	45	120,136	7,124	108,598	31	102,489	6,078	18,707	14	17,647	1,046

Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
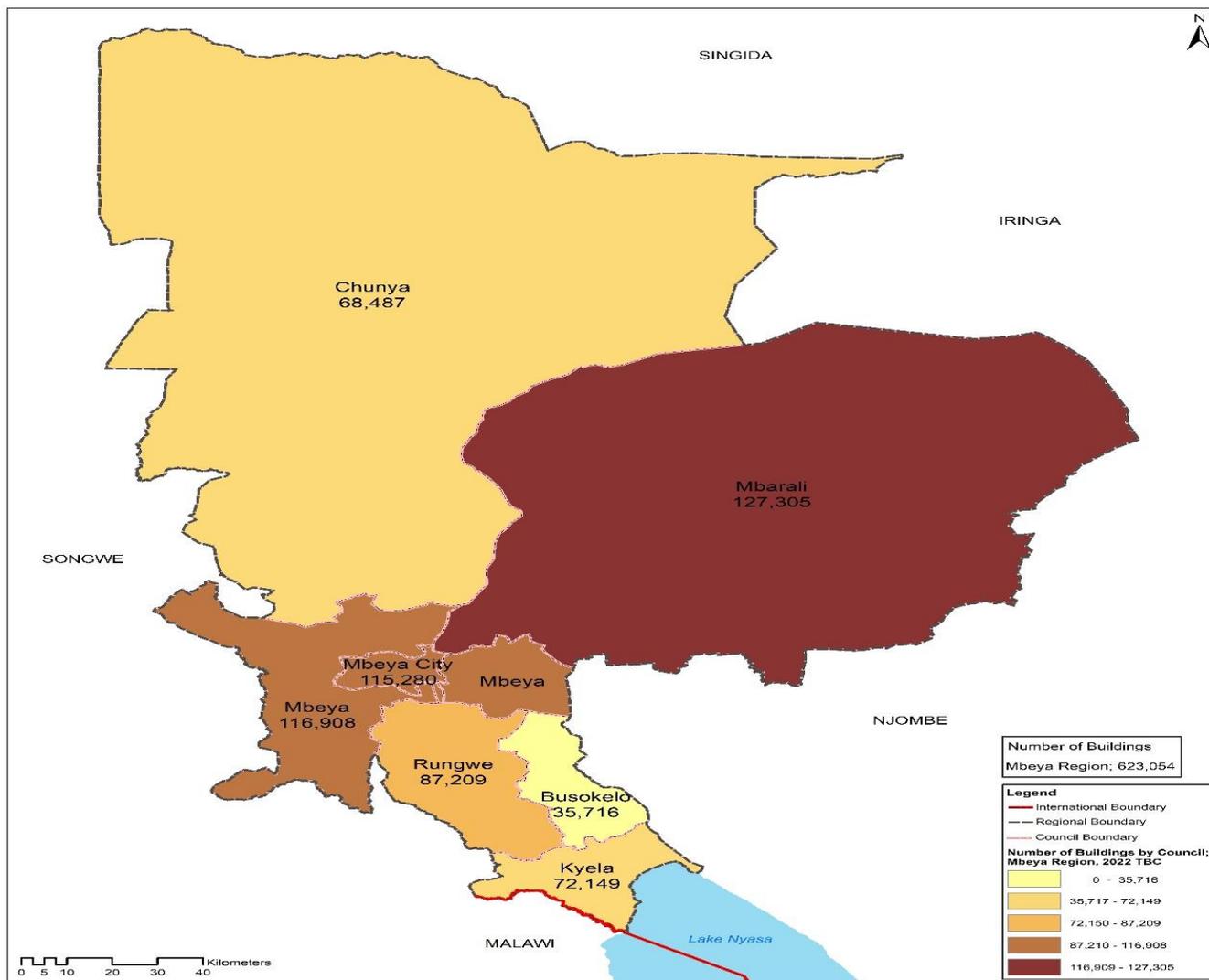
14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 74.8 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is relatively higher in urban (84.0%) than in rural areas (70.5%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
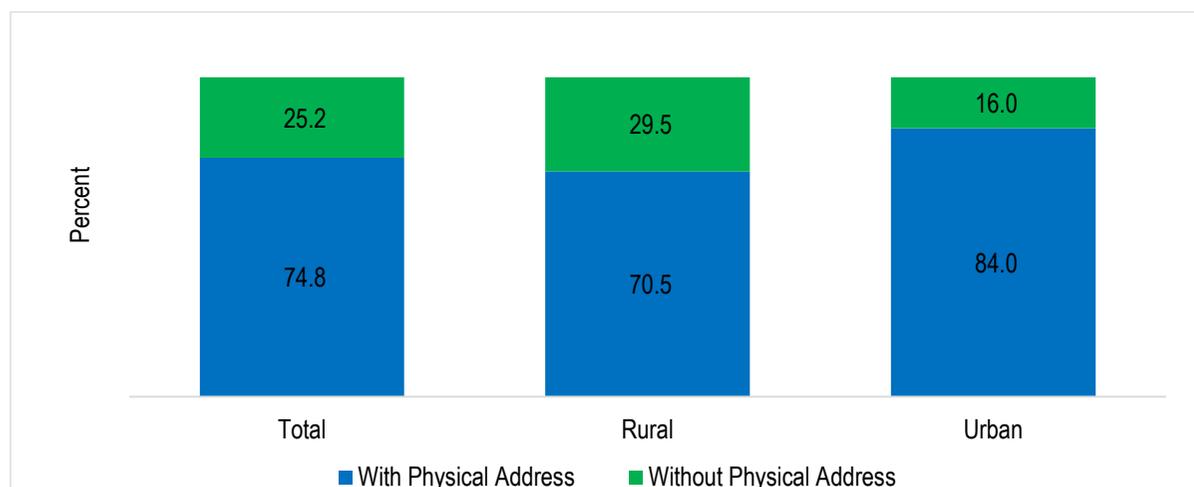
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 65.0 percent in Chunya District to 88.6 percent in Mbeya City to (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14. 2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total	Rural	Urban

	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	**623,054**	**466,058**	**156,996**	**488,962**	**351,061**	**137,901**	**134,092**	**114,997**	**19,095**
Council									
Chunya District	68,487	44,537	23,950	49,671	31,130	18,541	18,816	13,407	5,409
Mbeya District	116,908	85,748	31,160	104,685	75,461	29,224	12,223	10,287	1,936
Mbeya City	115,280	102,086	13,194	0	0	0	115,280	102,086	13,194
Kyela District	72,149	54,130	18,019	59,933	44,037	15,896	12,216	10,093	2,123
Rungwe District	87,209	64,013	23,196	67,347	50,042	17,305	19,862	13,971	5,891
Busokelo District	35,716	30,453	5,263	35,716	30,453	5,263	0	0	0
Mbarali District	127,305	85,091	42,214	108,598	69,284	39,314	18,707	15,807	2,900

Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Place of Residence and Council: Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Council / Residence	Percentage
Mbeya City	88.6
Busokelo District	85.3
Kyela District	75.0
Rungwe District	73.4
Mbeya District	73.3
Mbarali District	66.8
Chunya District	65.0
Rural	70.5
Urban	84.0
Total	74.8
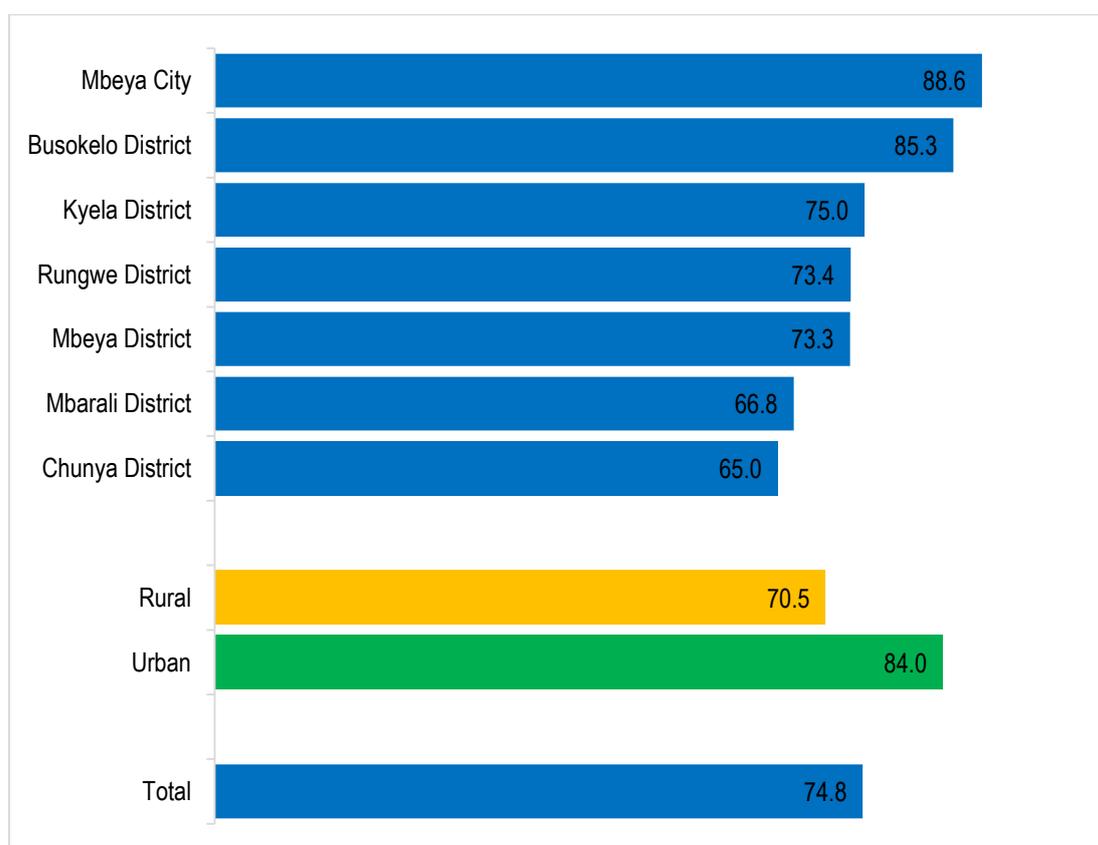
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 95.2 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.2%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.4%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that about five percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is slightly higher (5.6%) than in rural areas (4.2%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type andPlace of Residence, Mbeya region, 2022 TBC
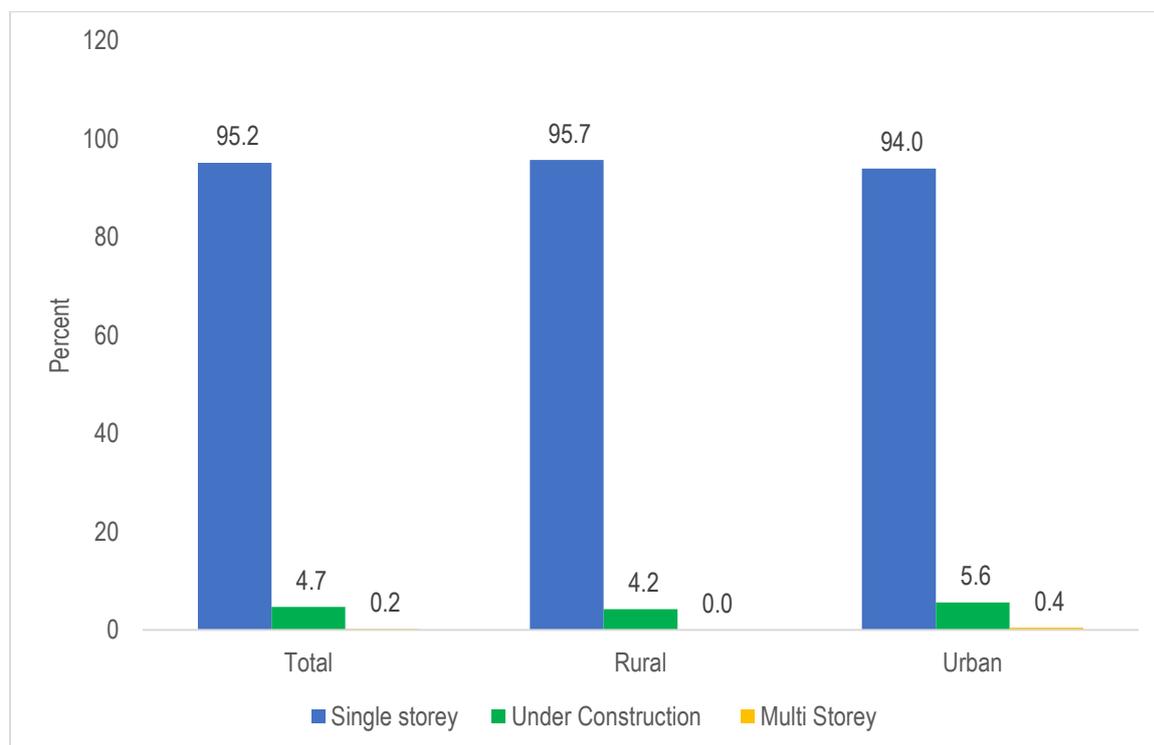
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 90.5 percent of buildings in Mbeya Region are used for residential purpose, 3.0 percent for commercial-residential and 6.5 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Rungwe District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (91.9%) compared with Mbeya City council which has the lowest (88.9%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Mbeya District Council has the highest proportion (7.6%) while Chunya District Council has lowest (5.5%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	623,054	90.5	3.0	6.5
	Rural	425,950	91.1	2.1	6.9
	Urban	197,104	89.1	5.1	5.8
Chunya District	Total	68,487	90.2	4.3	5.5
	Rural	49,671	91.1	3.6	5.3
	Urban	18,816	88.1	6.0	5.9
Mbeya District	Total	116,908	89.9	2.5	7.6
	Rural	104,685	90.1	2.0	7.9
	Urban	12,223	87.8	6.8	5.4
Mbeya City	Total	115,280	88.9	5.3	5.7
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	115,280	88.9	5.3	5.7
Kyela District	Total	72,149	91.5	2.4	6.2
	Rural	59,933	91.7	2.0	6.3
	Urban	12,216	90.4	4.1	5.5
Rungwe District	Total	87,209	91.9	1.5	6.6
	Rural	67,347	92.0	1.1	6.9
	Urban	19,862	91.4	3.0	5.7
Busokelo District	Total	35,716	91.8	1.2	7.0
	Rural	35,716	91.8	1.2	7.0
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	Total	127,305	90.5	2.7	6.8
	Rural	108,598	90.8	2.3	6.8
	Urban	18,707	88.8	4.6	6.6

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Mbeya Region is commercial purposes (48.0%), followed by places of worship (16.8%) and institutional services (13.4%) (Table 14.4). Mbarali District Council has the largest percentage of buildings (4,587 buildings; 53.1%) used for commercial purposes followed by Mbeya District Council (4533 buildings; 40.2%) while Busokelo District Council has the lowest (1,278 buildings; 51.3%). Mbarali District Council, has the highest percentage of buildings (149 buildings; 1.7%) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/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	**40,640**	**7.8**	**48.0**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**6.4**	**13.4**	**0.1**	**16.8**	**4.8**
Council												
Chunya District	3,774	6.2	49.8	3.3	-	4.8	1.6	10.6	8.9	0.1	11.1	5.2
Mbeya District	8,903	7.8	50.9	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	5.1	10.7	0.1	18.9	5.3
Mbeya City	6,614	13.2	40.2	1.8	0.0	5.3	2.6	5.4	17.1	0.1	16.5	4.5
Kyela District	4,438	7.6	45.7	1.2	0.8	4.3	1.6	3.6	15.8	0.0	20.1	3.8
Rungwe District	5,785	7.6	43.6	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.6	4.4	16.4	0.1	23.1	3.7
Busokelo District	2,492	5.6	51.3	1.1	-	1.0	0.5	3.1	16.9	0.1	15.7	5.9
Mbarali District	8,634	5.1	53.1	1.7	0.0	2.5	1.0	10.5	10.8	0.1	11.7	5.0

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Mbeya Region (93.9%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas (Table 14.5).

At the council level, Rungwe District has the highest (96.7%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Chunya District Council has lowest (91.4%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.2 percent in Busokelo Distict to about four percent (3.7%) in Mbeya City Council (Figure 14.4).

Table 14. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Total						Rural						Urban					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	582,414	93.9	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	396,740	94.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	185,674	92.9	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Chunya District	64,713	91.4	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	47,016	92.7	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	17,697	88.0	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
Mbeya District	108,005	94.2	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	96443	94.0	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	11,562	95.8	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mbeya City	108,666	93.3	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	108,666	93.3	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Kyela District	67,711	93.0	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	56,169	93.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	11,542	91.3	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
Rungwe District	81,424	96.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	62,685	97.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	18,739	95.6	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Busokelo District	33,224	96.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	33224	96.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	118,671	93.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	101,203	93.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	17,468	91.5	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3

Figure 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
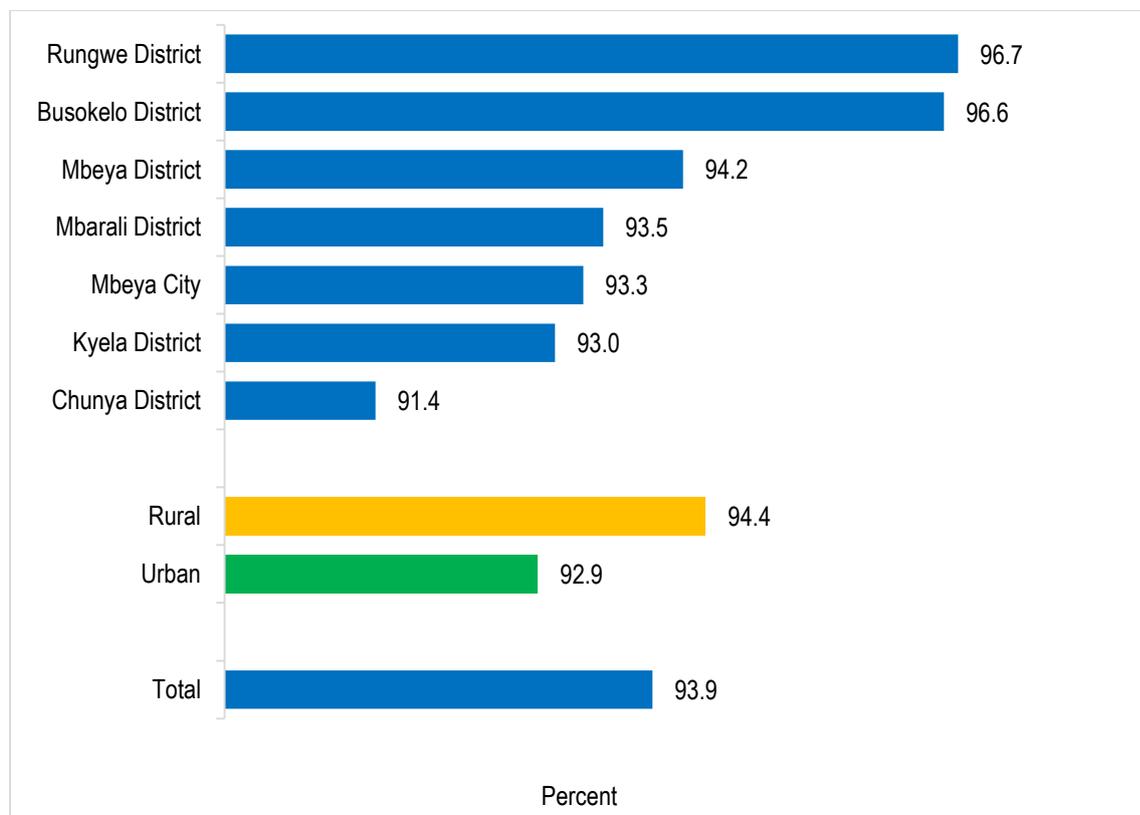
14.3 Buildings Attributes

This section presents findings on building attributes 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 refers to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (92.4%) of the buildings in Mbeya Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Mbeya Region (Table 14.6).

Table 14. 6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Building Category					
		Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	**623,054**	**17,556**	**2.8**	**29,687**	**4.8**	**575,811**	**92.4**
Rural	425,950	8,818	2.1	14,444	3.4	402,688	94.5
Urban	197,104	8,738	4.4	15,243	7.7	173,123	87.8
Council							
Chunya District	68,487	1,951	2.8	3,185	4.7	63,351	92.5
Mbeya District	116,908	3,302	2.8	5,110	4.4	108,496	92.8
Mbeya City	115,280	5,369	4.7	9,480	8.2	100,431	87.1
Kyela District	72,149	1,306	1.8	2,516	3.5	68,327	94.7
Rungwe District	87,209	1,092	1.3	2,078	2.4	84,039	96.4
Busokelo District	35,716	255	0.7	720	2.0	34,741	97.3
Mbarali District	127,305	4,281	3.4	6,598	5.2	116,426	91.5

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, 69.0 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region have been completed and 12.2 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 15.1 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 3.7 percent. The results also indicate that, 68.6 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 69.8 percent in urban areas.

Chunya District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (79.0%) while Kyela Council has the lowest (58.9%). Percentage of temporary buildings range from 1.8 percent in Mbeya City Council to 7.8 percent in Kyela District Council (Table 14.7).

Table 14. 7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	**623,054**	**69.0**	**12.2**	**15.1**	**3.7**
Rural	425,950	68.6	12.8	14.1	4.5
Urban	197,104	69.8	11.1	17.1	1.9
Council					
Chunya District	68,487	79.0	7.8	10.6	2.6
Mbeya District	116,908	73.4	13.1	11.3	2.2
Mbeya City	115,280	68.9	11.3	17.9	1.8
Kyela District	72,149	58.9	14.7	18.6	7.8
Rungwe District	87,209	67.4	13.0	15.7	3.9
Busokelo District	35,716	62.0	12.1	18.6	7.2
Mbarali District	127,305	68.6	12.7	14.8	3.9

Figure 14. 5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
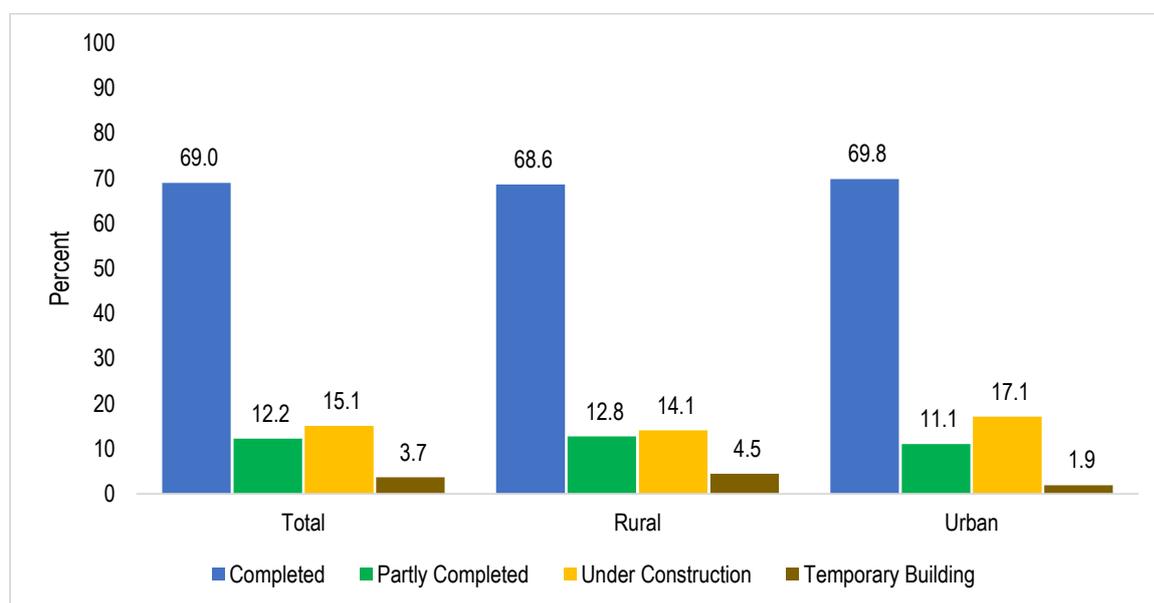
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings refer to determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 85.6 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region are in use, while 14.4 percent are vacant. This is similar to both urban and rural areas. Chunya District Council has the highest percentage (88.4%) of buildings

in use while Mbarali District Council and Mbeya City have the lowest (84.5%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14. 8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**623,054**	**85.6**	**14.4**
Rural	425,950	85.6	14.4
Urban	197,104	85.6	14.4
Council			
Chunya District	68,487	88.4	11.6
Mbeya District	116,908	85.3	14.7
Mbeya City	115,280	84.5	15.5
Kyela District	72,149	87.6	12.4
Rungwe District	87,209	84.6	15.4
Busokelo District	35,716	86.8	13.2
Mbarali District	127,305	84.5	15.5

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
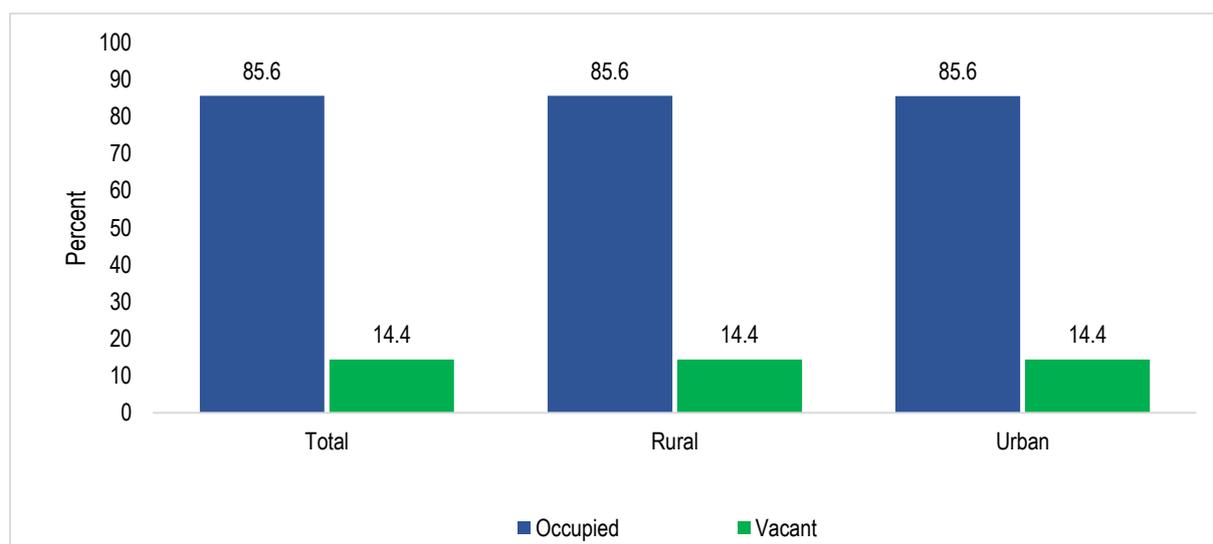
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, walling and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on 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. Forty-eight percent of buildings in Mbeya Region (48.5%), have sand-cement floors, followed by mud/soil or sand floors (35.1%), and tiles or marble floors (3.5%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 40.0 percent of all buildings in rural area while in urban areas it is 66.7 percent. Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage (64.6%) of buildings with cement floor while Busokelo District Councils have lower percentage (30.0%) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14. 9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/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	623,054	48.5	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	35.1	1.0	11.4
Rural	425,950	40.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	45.0	1.5	11.9
Urban	197,104	66.7	8.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	13.7	0.1	10.4
Council										
Chunya District	68,487	46.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	39.1	0.3	11.3
Mbeya District	116,908	40.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	46.0	2.7	8.9
Mbeya City	115,280	64.6	11.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.2	10.7
Kyela District	72,149	51.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	34.4	0.1	11.4
Rungwe District	87,209	47.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	37.0	1.1	11.8
Busokelo District	35,716	30.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	54.9	0.8	11.3
Mbarali District	127,305	46.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.6	1.2	14.2

Note: *Other flooring materials are PVC tiles, parquet or polished wood, wood planks, terrazzo or cow dung*

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sundried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Mbeya Region have walls built with burnt bricks (51.7%), followed by sundried bricks (35.8%). More than fifty percent of buildings in rural areas (54.0%) have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by Sundried bricks (35.0%). In urban areas, most of the buildings (46.5%) are constructed using burnt bricks bricks followed by sundried bricks (37.6%). Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage (15.1%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Mbarali District Council has the lowest percentage (1.2%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14. 10: Number and Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

| Region/Council | Total | Wall Materials | | | | | | | | | No Walls |
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total											
	623,054	**0.4**	**6.1**	**35.8**	**51.7**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**4.3**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**1.2**
Rural	488,962	0.3	2.9	35.0	54.0	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
Urban	134,092	0.7	12.8	37.6	46.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Council											
Chunya District	68,487	0.5	5.8	41.8	39.4	0.0	0.2	9.7	0.8	0.0	1.8
Mbeya District	116,908	0.5	3.7	46.6	47.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Mbeya City	115,280	0.6	15.1	44.2	38.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Kyela District	72,149	0.3	1.5	0.9	86.6	0.0	0.1	8.7	0.4	0.0	1.4
Rungwe District	87,209	0.3	7.7	48.8	39.4	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.6
Busokelo District	35,716	0.2	7.3	50.0	29.2	0.0	0.7	11.2	0.9	0.0	0.5
Mbarali District	127,305	0.3	1.2	22.3	69.5	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.6	0.0	1.3

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 (84.1 %) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (8.4%). In urban areas, 91.8 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 80.5 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 69.1 percent in Mbarali District Council to 92.5 percent in Mbeya District District Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14. 11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	623,054	84.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.4
Rural	488,962	80.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	6.2
Urban	134,092	91.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.9
Council										
Chunya District	68,487	74.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	16.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	6.5
Mbeya District	116,908	92.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.4
Mbeya City	115,280	92.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.0
Kyela District	72,149	87.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.5
Rungwe District	87,209	89.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.0
Busokelo District	35,716	82.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	3.7
Mbarali District	127,305	69.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3

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 29.1 percent of such buildings in Mbeya Region have one bedroom, 29.8 percent have two bedrooms, 26.1 percent have three bedrooms, and 15.0 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with one bedroom is slightly high (36.5%) compared with 32.3 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (34.9%) of buildings have three bedrooms followed by those with four or more bedrooms (26.9%) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14. 12: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Number of Buildings	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**638,132**	**29.1**	**29.8**	**26.1**	**8.7**	**3.1**	**1.5**	**1.7**
Rural	432,124	36.5	32.3	21.9	5.9	1.8	0.8	0.8
Urban	206,008	13.7	24.5	34.9	14.6	5.6	3.0	3.7
Council								
Chunya District	69,517	32.7	36.5	20.5	5.4	2.2	1.2	1.5
Mbeya District	118,910	35.1	30.6	23.3	6.6	2.4	1.1	1.0
Mbeya City	121,627	12.3	21.4	36.8	16.0	6.1	3.3	4.1
Kyela District	73,957	24.0	31.6	30.1	9.2	2.8	1.1	1.2
Rungwe District	88,588	28.9	31.8	26.7	8.7	2.3	0.9	0.7
Busokelo District	36,037	35.3	33.6	21.9	6.5	1.6	0.6	0.5
Mbarali District	129,496	38.8	30.0	20.1	5.9	2.3	1.2	1.6

Figure 14. 7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, TBC 2022
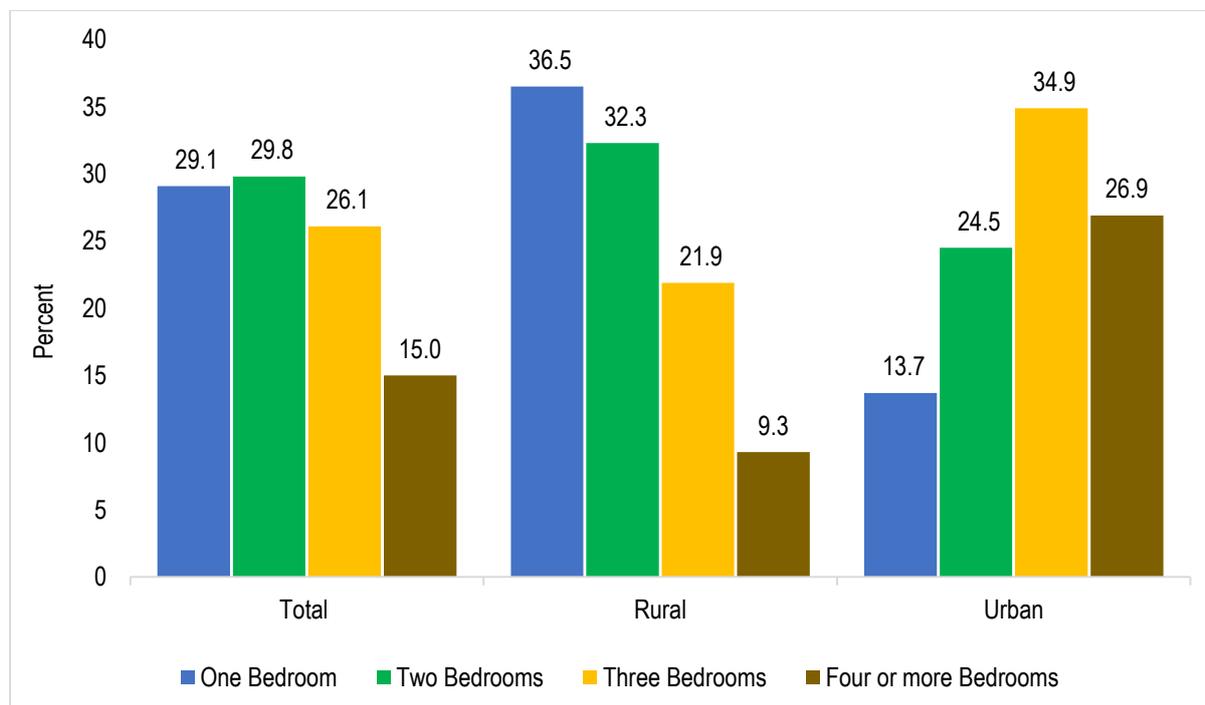
14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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 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 27.8 percent of all buildings/units in Mbeya Region are connected to the national grid. Almost half (51.3%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 16.6 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Mbeya Region, Mbeya City has the highest proportion (55.3%) of buildings connected to the national grid while Chunya District has the lowest percentage (14.8%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
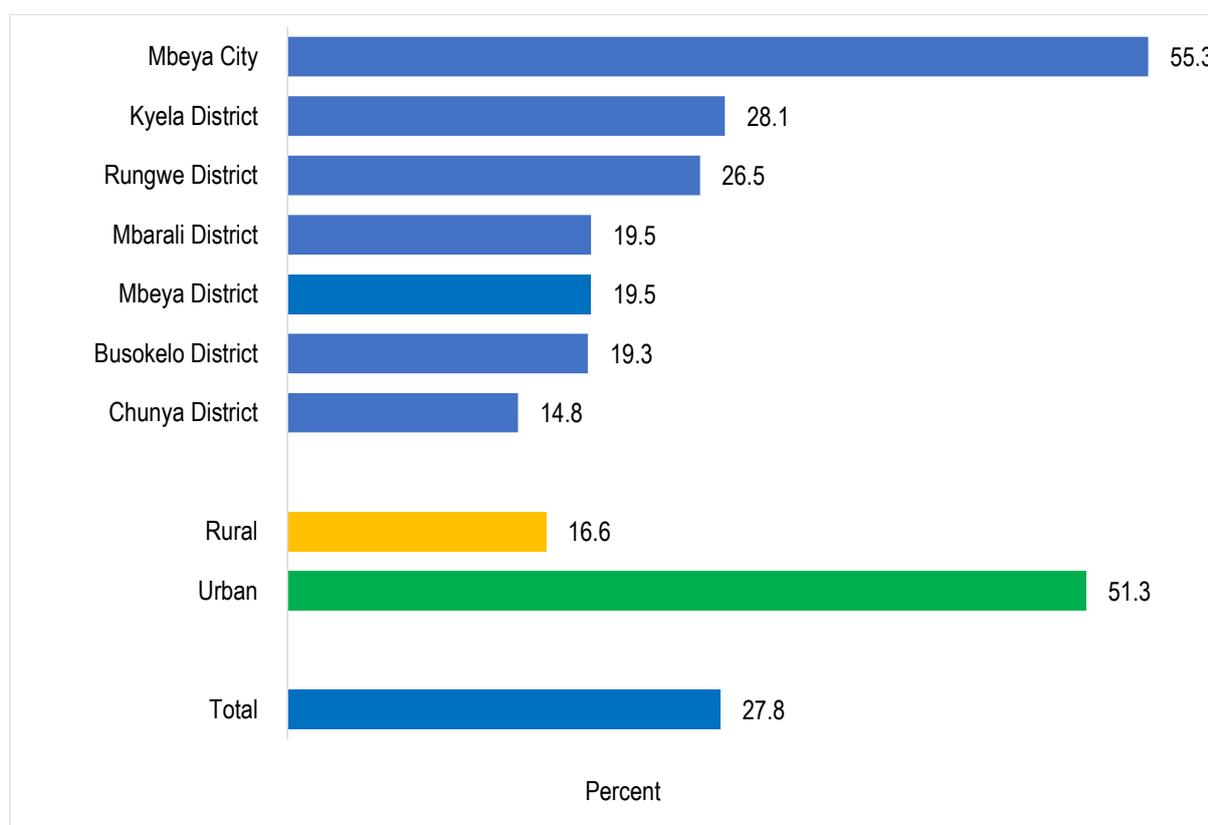
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 22.8 percent of all buildings/units in Mbeya Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (26.2%) than in urban area (15.8%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from 13.1 percent in Mbeya City Council to 35.4 percent in Chunya District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 32.4 percent of all buildings/units in Mbeya Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (53.1%) than in rural areas (22.5%). Across councils, Mbeya City has the highest percentage (62.8%) of buildings with

water service while, Mbarali District Council has the lowest percentage (18.7%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
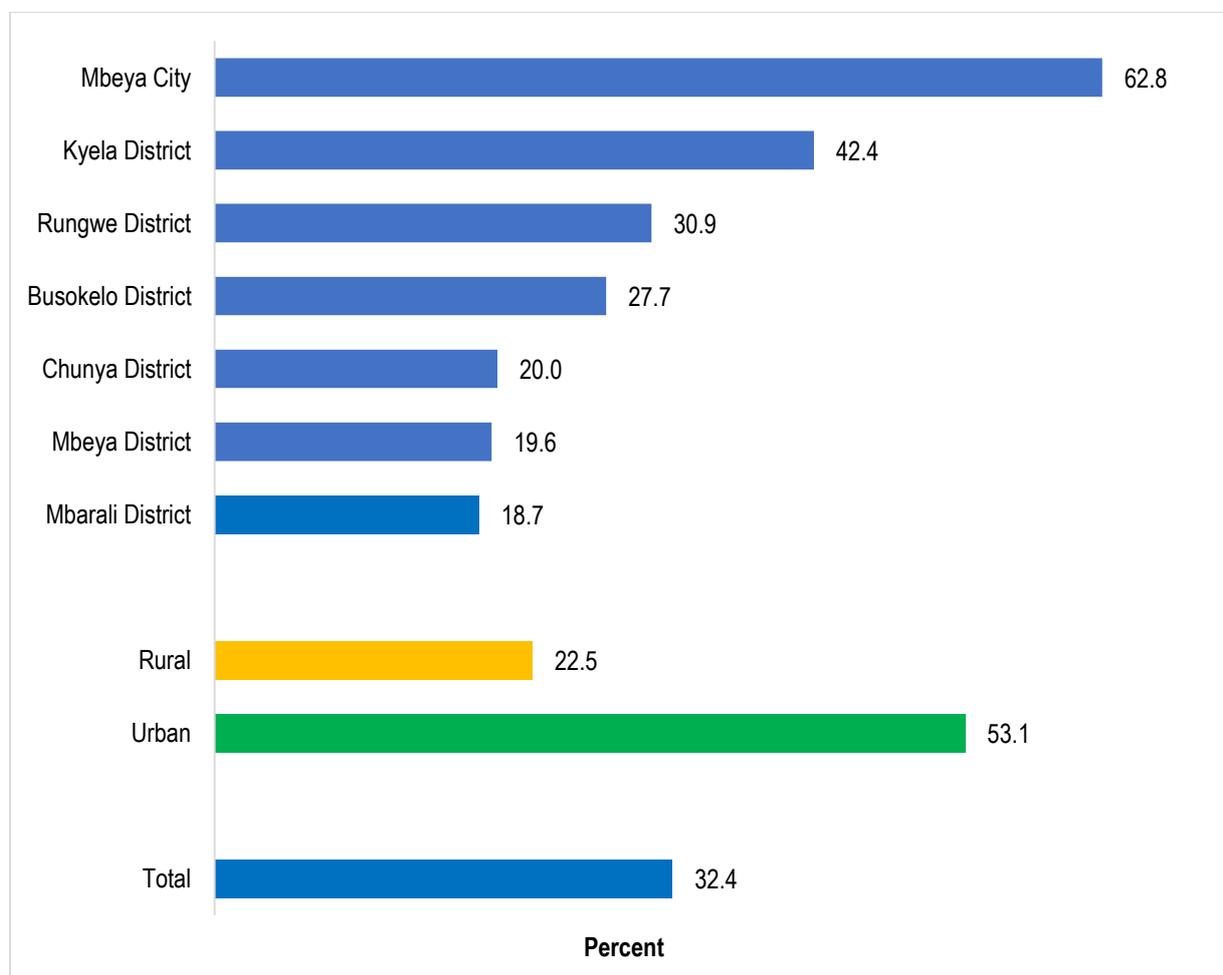
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 80.6 percent of all buildings/units in Mbeya Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (83.1%) than in rural areas (79.4%). There are marked disparities in percentage of buildings with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 76.0 percent in Mbarali District to 83.2 in Mbeya City (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
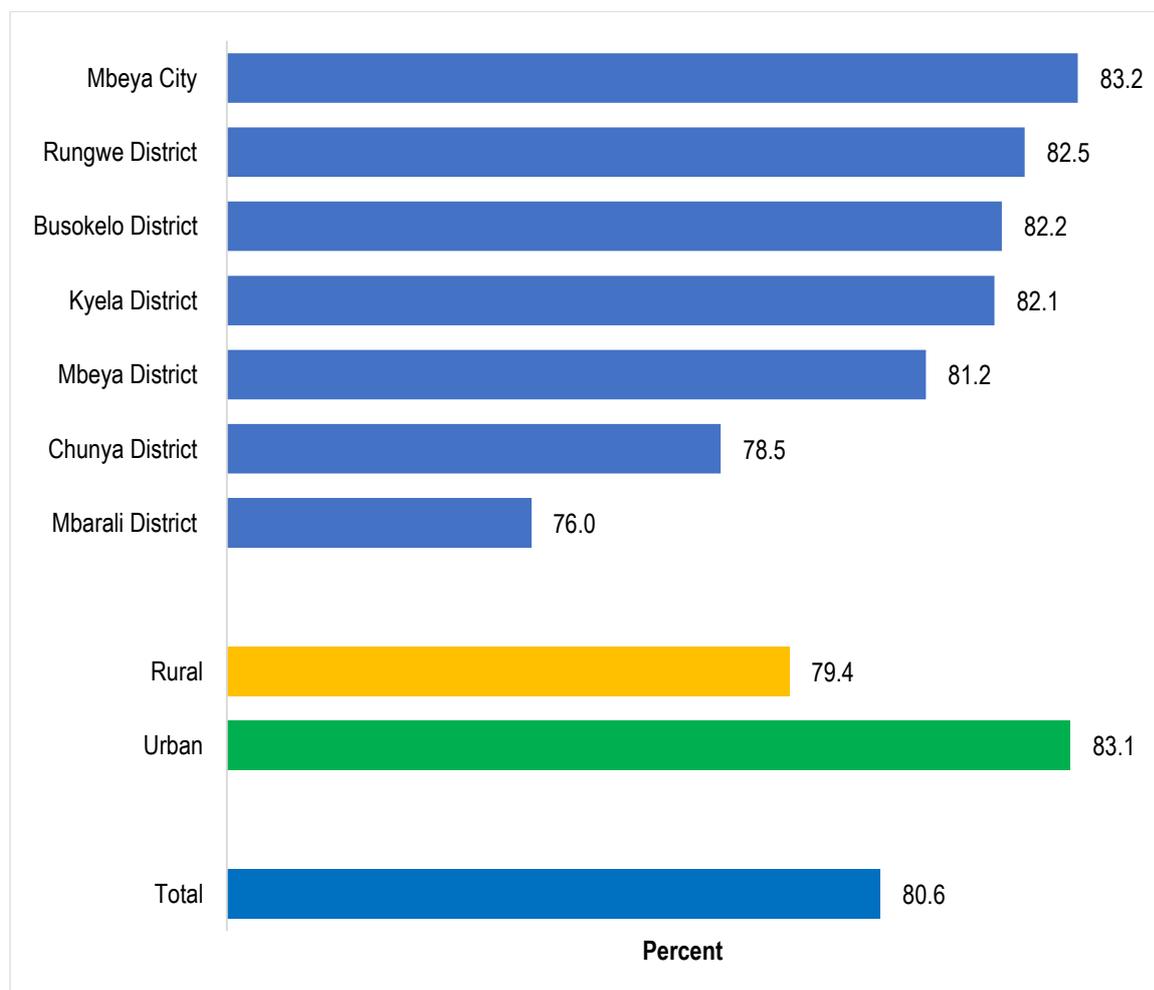
Table 14. 13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence | Number of Buildings/Units | Electricity | | Water | Toilet |
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**638,132**	**27.8**	**22.8**	**32.4**	**80.6**
Rural	432,124	16.6	26.2	22.5	79.4
Urban	206,008	51.3	15.8	53.1	83.1
Council					
Chunya District	69,517	14.8	35.4	20.0	78.5
Mbeya District	118,910	19.5	23.6	19.6	81.2
Mbeya City	121,627	55.3	13.1	62.8	83.2
Kyela District	73,957	28.1	22.3	42.4	82.1
Rungwe District	88,588	26.5	17.6	30.9	82.5
Busokelo District	36,037	19.3	15.0	27.7	82.2
Mbarali District	129,496	19.5	30.6	18.7	76.0

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 79.8 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (86.2%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 76.9 percent in rural areas. Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage (86.2%) of buildings accessible by road while Mbeya District Council has the lowest (73.0%) (Figure 14.11).

Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
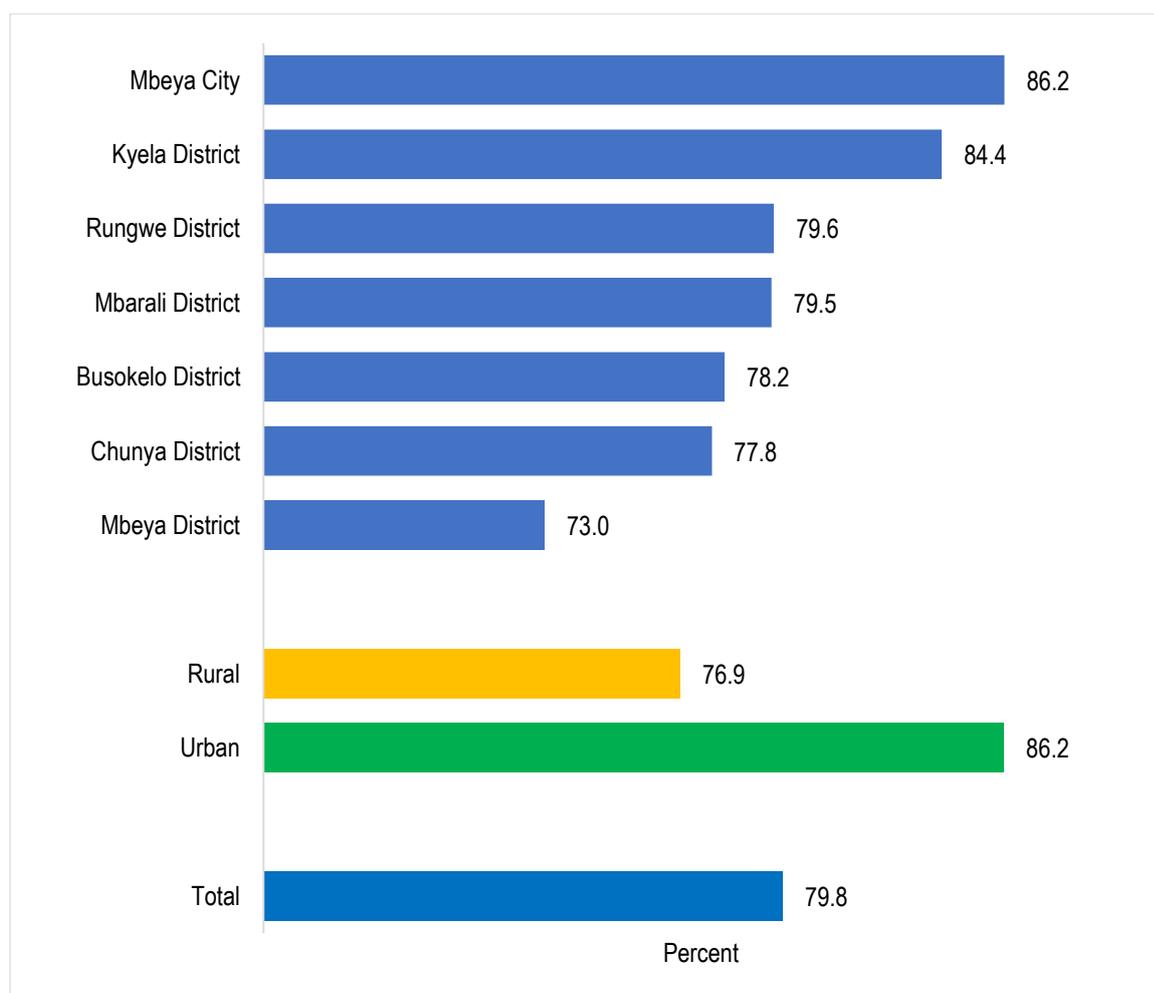
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 5.1 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 6.4 percent and 4.5 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage (6.4%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Busokelo District Council has the lowest percentage (3.0%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
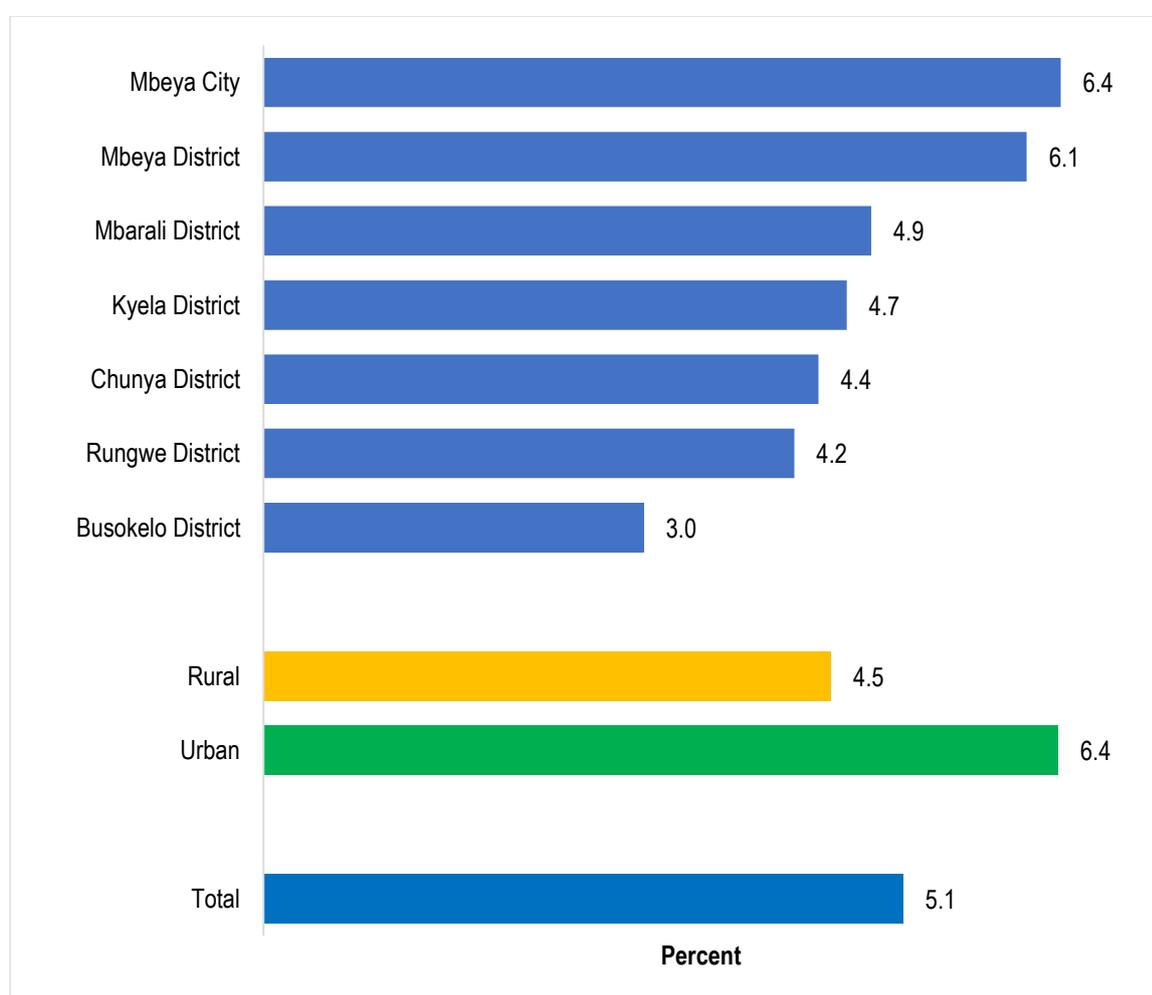
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (86.1%) of buildings in Mbeya Region are individually owned, followed by 10.2 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in the Region (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC
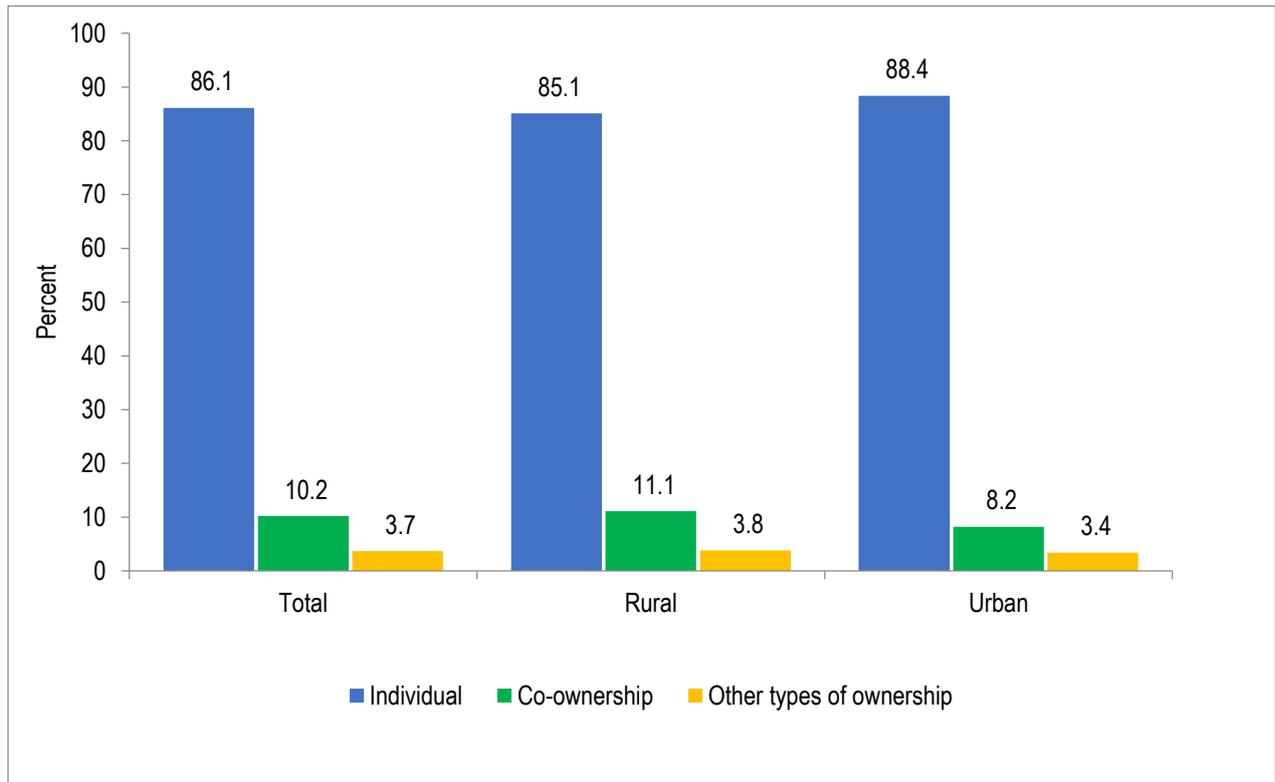
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Mbeya Region are owned by male only (66.3%), followed by female only (24.3%) and 6.4 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 14.14).

Busokelo District Council has the highest proportion (27.4%) of buildings owned by females alone while Chunya District Council has the lowest proportion (18.5%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14. 14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Building by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	**638,132**	**66.3**	**24.3**	**6.4**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**432,124**	**67.1**	**23.4**	**6.4**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**206,008**	**64.8**	**26.2**	**6.5**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Chunya District	69,517	75.0	18.5	4.0	1.3	1.2	50,292	75.9	17.7	3.8	1.3	1.2	19,225	72.5	20.6	4.4	1.2	1.2
Mbeya District	118,910	66.8	22.1	7.8	1.6	1.6	106314	67.1	21.5	7.9	1.7	1.7	12,596	64.3	27.3	6.8	0.9	0.8
Mbeya City	121,627	64.0	26.0	7.5	1.3	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121,627	64.0	26.0	7.5	1.3	1.2
Kyela District	73,957	64.3	27.2	5.1	1.7	1.7	61,157	63.9	27.2	5.1	1.9	1.9	12,800	65.9	27.2	4.7	1.1	1.2
Rungwe District	88,588	65.2	26.2	5.9	1.4	1.3	68,111	65.4	25.4	6.3	1.5	1.4	20,477	64.4	28.7	4.3	1.4	1.1
Busokelo District	36,037	64.1	27.4	5.7	1.4	1.5	36037	64.1	27.4	5.7	1.4	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	129,496	66.0	24.1	6.8	1.5	1.5	110,213	66.7	23.2	7.0	1.6	1.5	19,283	62.4	29.0	6.2	1.2	1.2

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 73.0 percent of all buildings in Mbeya Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (12.9%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 77.2 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (9.7%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings occupied by tenants (19.7%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Busokelo District Council has the highest percentage (81.0%) of buildings occupied by owners themselves, while Mbeya City Council has the lowest percentage (61.7%). In addition, Mbeya City Council has the highest percentage (21.2%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while the Busokelo District Council has the lowest (7.9%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14. 15: Number and Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	638,132	73.0	7.4	6.6	12.9	432,124	77.2	7.7	5.4	9.7	206,008	64.2	6.8	9.2	19.7
Chunya District	69,517	77.5	6.1	6.4	10.0	50,292	80.2	6.2	5.3	8.3	19,225	70.2	6.0	9.3	14.5
Mbeya District	118,910	78.1	7.4	5.5	9.0	106314	78.9	7.7	5.3	8.1	12,596	71.3	5.2	7.5	16.0
Mbeya City	121,627	61.7	7.0	10.1	21.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	121,627	61.7	7.0	10.1	21.2
Kyela District	73,957	71.4	9.0	5.5	14.1	61,157	72.9	9.2	5.2	12.7	12,800	64.3	7.8	6.9	21.1
Rungwe District	88,588	76.3	7.6	5.3	10.8	68,111	79.3	7.7	4.9	8.2	20,477	66.5	7.4	6.7	19.5

Busokelo District	36,037	81.0	6.8	4.3	7.9	36037	81.0	6.8	4.3	7.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	129,496	73.2	7.7	6.5	12.6	110,213	74.2	8.0	6.1	11.7	19,283	67.5	6.1	8.7	17.7

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Mbeya Region (59.7%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 27.6 percent are built on surveyed land and 8.6 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 47.0 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 18.7 percent of rural buildings. Rungwe Council has the highest percentage (77.9%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Mbeya City Council has the lowest (29.2%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 16: Number and Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	**623,054**	**27.6**	**59.7**	**8.6**	**4.0**	**425,950**	**18.7**	**71.3**	**6.9**	**3.1**	**197,104**	**47.0**	**34.5**	**12.4**	**6.1**
Council															
Chunya District	68,487	27.1	63.0	5.7	4.2	49,671	23.1	67.1	6.6	3.2	18,816	37.7	52.3	3.2	6.8
Mbeya District	116,908	19.1	74.3	4.6	2.0	104,685	14.1	80.4	3.4	2.0	12,223	61.6	21.5	14.4	2.5
Mbeya City	115,280	50.2	29.2	14.2	6.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115,280	50.2	29.2	14.2	6.3
Kyela District	72,149	20.6	68.3	4.3	6.8	59,933	18.4	71.6	4.0	6.0	12,216	31.4	52.2	5.3	11.1
Rungwe District	87,209	16.6	77.9	2.5	3.0	67,347	15.0	80.0	3.0	2.1	19,862	22.3	70.8	0.8	6.2
Busokelo District	35,716	7.0	74.8	15.7	2.5	35,716	7.0	74.8	15.7	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mbarali District	127,305	32.6	50.4	13.6	3.3	108,598	27.3	57.8	11.4	3.4	18,707	63.3	7.6	26.1	3.0

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 33.7 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 22.5 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 11.1 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14. 17: Number asnd Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Mbeya Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total 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 Document	Unknown
Total	**638,132**	**11.1**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**22.5**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**16.5**	**33.7**	**5.6**
Chunya District	69,517	9.0	0.6	2.0	21.3	3.1	0.0	18.4	40.2	5.3
Mbeya District	118,910	6.5	0.5	2.1	32.6	2.7	0.0	11.3	40.4	3.9
Mbeya City	121,627	28.4	15.0	5.8	5.2	4.7	0.0	12.1	20.5	8.3
Kyela District	73,957	9.1	0.7	2.8	23.5	5.3	0.0	22.5	28.4	7.7
Rungwe District	88,588	5.8	0.2	3.0	31.1	3.9	0.0	16.7	35.5	3.8
Busokelo District	36,037	3.9	0.4	0.9	42.7	1.6	0.0	13.3	33.7	3.4
Mbarali District	129,496	7.1	1.5	3.8	18.1	3.8	0.0	21.9	38.3	5.5

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 Mbeya Region.

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Mbeya 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.

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings
  i.   The population of Mbeya Region has increased from 1,708,548 persons in 2012 to 2,343,764 persons in 2022; and
  ii.   The population of Mbeya Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 3.2 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes
  i.   With the current annual growth rate of 3.2 percent (which is equal to the national average), the population of Mbeya Region is expected to double in the next 22 years;
  ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.2 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and
  iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 3.2 percent 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.

Recommendations

i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to effectively 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.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

i. About fifteen percent (14.8%) of Mbeya regional population is aged below five years;

ii. About forty seven percent (46.5%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;

iii. About thirty six percent (36.4%) of Mbeya regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and

iv. About six percent (5.9%) of Mbeya regional population is aged 60 years and above.

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;

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 education, health and skills development; and

iv. Elderly persons need 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 on the plight of older people in Mbeya Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

i. About sixteen (16.3%) percent of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Mbeya Region are married; and

ii. About eleven percent (11.1%) of females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education and economic opportunities and can experience psychological consequences;

ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

i. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should effectively supervise and implement national and sector policies 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. Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer, public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

i. About forty one percent (40.6%) of children under five years of age in Mbeya region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification

ii. About twenty one percent (20.6%) and 15.5 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

iii. About eight percent (8.3 %) of persons in Mbeya Region have health insurance from 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.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

i. About eleven percent (11.4%) of children under age 18 in Mbeya Region are orphans (8.2 % with one parent dead and 3.2% both parents' dead); and

ii. Proportion of orphaned children range from 10.4 percent in Mbeya City Council to 13.4 percent in Chunya District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. 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 burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

i. Regional, Local Authorities and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and 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 orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

i. Almost nine out of ten (87.9%) persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region are literate. Literacy rates range from 78.9 percent in Chunya District Council to 96.7 percent in Mbeya City Council;

ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Mbeya Region has almost remained the same in 2012 (84.6%) and 2022 (85.8%);

iii. About nine percent (9.4%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;

iv. About forty four percent (44.4%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and

v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio increased from 104.2 percent in 2012 to 129.3 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 economic growth and labour market participation;

ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Mbeya Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into positive education outcomes for region's children in general and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

iii. High 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. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;

v.   Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty; and

vi.   Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) implies that Mbeya Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III) still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes in order to achieve national targets on education and address 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 as well as stakeholders 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.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i. The overall unemployment rate in Mbeya Region is 4.6 percent; the rate is higher in urban (7.4%) than in rural (2.6%) areas;

ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (62.4%) of the total employment in Mbeya Region; and

iii. About sixty two percent (61.8%) youth population aged 15 - 35 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 4.6 percent unemployment for Mbeya Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered moderate, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate. However, unemployment is a potential source of social vices such as crime and social unrest;

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. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry become is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and

iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Mbeya Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also leads to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;

ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes and projects that that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and

iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment for private sector participation by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

i. More than eleven percent (11.2%) of the total Mbeya Region population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (57.5%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;

iii. About six percent (6.4%) of PWDs reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs 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. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcomes 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 effect of disability; and

iii. Poor Persons with Disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the 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 PWDs in the region;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programs on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About forty four percent (43.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mbeya Region own land without any legal documents; the percentage ranges from 52.6 percent in Mbeya District Council to 24.8 in Mbeya City Council; and

ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (18.3%) than than that of females (12.2%).

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. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Mbeya Region with significant implications;

iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;

iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and

v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by enhancing capacities of responsible institutions;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and

iii. 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.

15.2.10 Drinking water

Key Findings

i. About seventy seven percent (76.9%) of private households in Mbeya Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 53.6 percent in Chunya District to 96.8 percent in Mbeya City; and

ii. Proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is significantly higher in urban (93.1%) than in rural areas (65.5%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

Use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About twenty three percent of private households in Mbeya Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

i. Region and Local Government Authorities need to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and

ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

i. About seventy percent (70.4%) of households in Mbeya Region use improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 41.4 percent in Busokelo District to 95.2 percent in Mbeya City; and

ii. About three percent (2.7%) of households in Mbeya Region have no toilet facilities with notable disparity between councils ranging from less than one percent in Rungwe District to 7.7 percent in Chunya District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environmental natural resources.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need strengthen supervision and implementation of sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively enforce by-laws for better implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to effectively undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns.

15.2.12 Energy
Key Findings

i. About fifty two percent (51.6%) and 31.4 percent of private households in Mbeya Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

ii. About fourteen percent (14.2%) of households in Mbeya Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii. About forty five percent (44.7%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 23.8 percent in Chunya District to 76.6 percent in Mbeya City; and

iv. Almost one quarter (25.3%) of households in Mbeya 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;

iii. Access to national grid in Mbeya Region is generally low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and

iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

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;

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; and

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

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

Key Findings

    (a) Almost nine out of ten households (86.0%) in Mbeya Region have at least one member aged four years and above who owns a mobile phone;

    (b) Less than one percent of both males (0.6%) and females (0.7%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

    (c) About one (1.3%) and three percent (2.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and

    (d) About four out ten (41.8%) households in Mbeya Region own radio while 29.9 percent own a television set, with notable disparities between councils ranging from 24.5 percent in Kyela District to 61.2 percent in Chunya District (Radio) and from 11.8 percent in Busokelo District to 43.7 percent in Mbeya City (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;

    ii.   Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

    iii.   Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

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.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

i.   About three quarters (74.8%) of all building in Mbeya Region have physical addresses;

ii.   About fifty two percent (50.6%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region have electricity services, of which 27.8 percent are connected to the national grid and 22.8 percent are powered by other sources;

iii.   About one third (32.4%) of all buildings have water services;

iv.   About five percent (5.1%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;

v.   About sixty percent (59.7%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are built on un-surveyed land; with disparity between Councils ranging from 77.9 percent in Rungwe District to 29.2 percent in Mbeya City; and

vi.   About one third (33.7%) of all buildings in Mbeya Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii.   The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their developments;

iii.   Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities which 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 have 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 growing 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 enforcement of laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and 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; Mbeya Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,343,754	1,419,206	924,548	1,123,828	1,219,926
Chunya District	344,471	241,617	102,854	176,457	168,014
Mbeya District	371,259	302,406	68,853	173,158	198,101
Mbeya City	541,603	N.A	541,603	253,813	287,790
Kyela District	266,426	211,699	54,727	126,235	140,191
Rungwe District	273,536	197,968	75,568	129,417	144,119
Busokelo District	100,123	100123	N.A	47,468	52,655
Mbarali District	446,336	365,393	80,943	217,280	229,056

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	2,307,818	1,404,635	903,183	1,099,018	1,208,800
Chunya District	326,309	232,645	93,664	162,613	163,696
Mbeya District	369,512	301,098	68,414	172,030	197,482
Mbeya City	532,604	N.A	532,604	248,228	284,376
Kyela District	264,452	210,296	54,156	124,851	139,601
Rungwe District	271,602	197,061	74,541	128,434	143,168
Busokelo District	99,914	99,914	N.A	47,367	52,547
Mbarali District	443,425	363,621	79,804	215,495	227,930

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	35,936	14,571	21,365	24,810	11,126
Chunya District	18,162	8,972	9,190	13,844	4,318
Mbeya District	1,747	1,308	439	1,128	619
Mbeya City	8,999	N.A	8,999	5,585	3,414
Kyela District	1,974	1,403	571	1,384	590

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Rungwe District	1,934	907	1,027	983	951
Busokelo District	209	209	N.A	101	108
Mbarali District	2,911	1,772	1,139	1,785	1,126

N.A   Not Applicable

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mbeya 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)	318,045	151,859	166,186	183,356	90,885	92,471	134,689	60,974	73,715
Youth Population (15–24 years)	427,936	197,998	229,938	230,427	109,573	120,854	197,509	88,425	109,084
Youth Population (15–35 years)	785,375	369,591	415,784	414,679	198,709	215,970	370,696	170,882	199,814
Primary School (6–12 years)	337,840	164,250	173,590	199,897	97,826	102,071	137,943	66,424	71,519
Primary School (7–13 years)	347,685	169,545	178,140	208,945	102,942	106,003	138,740	66,603	72,137
Secondary School (13-16 years)	186,150	89,790	96,360	111,218	55,866	55,352	74,932	33,924	41,008
Secondary School (14-17 years)	184,113	88,513	95,600	106,999	53,898	53,101	77,114	34,615	42,499
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,176,821	565,514	611,307	639,112	312,946	326,166	537,709	252,568	285,141
Elderly population (60+ years)	85,724	47,099	38,625	53,590	30,817	22,773	32,134	16,282	15,852
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,719,216	832,225	886,991	959,978	473,211	486,767	759,238	359,014	400,224
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,281,186	619,548	661,638	704,165	348,028	356,137	577,021	271,520	305,501
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,097,073	531,035	566,038	597,166	294,130	303,036	499,907	236,905	263,002

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,398,614	655,139	743,475	1,229,826	594,732	635,094
Rural	815,467	384,246	431,221	672,762	332,329	340,433
Urban	583,147	270,893	312,254	557,064	262,403	294,661
Council						
Chunya District	194,282	101,321	92,961	153,221	83,082	70,139
Mbeya District	216,631	96,802	119,829	187,701	88,198	99,503
Mbeya City	345,117	157,907	187,210	333,726	154,630	179,096
Kyela District	162,575	74,741	87,834	149,360	71,342	78,018
Rungwe District	167,411	76,336	91,075	151,983	71,765	80,218
Busokelo District	62,004	28,338	33,666	53,750	25,731	28,019
Mbarali District	250,594	119,694	130,900	200,085	99,984	100,101

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,624,115	774,225	849,890	928,274	450,070	478,204	695,841	324,155	371,686
5-9	188,252	90,130	98,122	107,887	51,569	56,318	80,365	38,561	41,804
10-14	241,337	118,425	122,912	148,622	74,512	74,110	92,715	43,913	48,802
15 - 19	209,980	98,899	111,081	118,922	58,365	60,557	91,058	40,534	50,524
20 - 24	196,211	87,010	109,201	103,653	46,510	57,143	92,558	40,500	52,058
25 - 29	173,045	80,441	92,604	89,778	42,142	47,636	83,267	38,299	44,968
30 - 34	140,742	67,106	73,636	74,663	35,941	38,722	66,079	31,165	34,914
35 - 39	112,344	53,237	59,107	62,009	29,660	32,349	50,335	23,577	26,758
40 - 44	94,111	45,133	48,978	54,057	25,999	28,058	40,054	19,134	20,920
45 - 49	77,405	38,165	39,240	46,342	23,052	23,290	31,063	15,113	15,950
50 - 54	57,910	28,346	29,564	36,055	17,748	18,307	21,855	10,598	11,257
55 - 59	39,215	19,606	19,609	24,296	12,475	11,821	14,919	7,131	7,788
60 - 64	34,662	17,847	16,815	22,056	11,651	10,405	12,606	6,196	6,410
65 - 69	20,723	10,577	10,146	13,321	6,863	6,458	7,402	3,714	3,688
70 - 74	16,279	8,348	7,931	10,947	5,645	5,302	5,332	2,703	2,629
75 - 79	9,443	4,912	4,531	6,559	3,433	3,126	2,884	1,479	1,405
80+	12,456	6,043	6,413	9,107	4,505	4,602	3,349	1,538	1,811

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

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	344,012	164,983	179,029	207,886	103,624	104,262	136,126	61,359	74,767
Youth Population (15–24 years)	453,809	208,482	245,327	258,363	122,226	136,137	195,446	86,256	109,190
Youth Population (15–35 years)	830,298	384,443	445,855	464,162	218,895	245,267	366,136	165,548	200,588
Primary School (6–12 years)	420,256	208,707	211,549	270,878	136,114	134,764	149,378	72,593	76,785
Primary School (7–13 years)	409,052	203,217	205,835	263,460	132,919	130,541	145,592	70,298	75,294
Secondary School (14-17 years)	199,247	96,637	102,610	120,934	61,554	59,380	78,313	35,083	43,230
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,273,933	594,528	679,405	735,862	347,979	387,883	538,071	246,549	291,522
Elderly population (60+ years)	136,794	58,409	78,385	96,356	40,886	55,470	40,438	17,523	22,915
Population Aged 4 years and above	2,034,281	963,707	1,070,574	1,231,962	590,860	641,102	802,319	372,847	429,472
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,423,676	660,375	763,301	839,213	393,634	445,579	584,463	266,741	317,722
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,224,429	563,738	660,691	718,279	332,080	386,199	506,150	231,658	274,492

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mbeya 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	410,736	204,147	206,589	264,375	133,445	130,930	146,361	70,702	75,659	352,221	172,339	179,882	213,738	105,469	108,269	138,483	66,870	71,613
Chunya District	61,974	31,284	30,690	46,321	23,674	22,647	15,653	7,610	8,043	37,621	18,287	19,334	24,812	12,171	12,641	12,809	6,116	6,693
Mbeya District	69,705	34,488	35,217	58,084	28,997	29,087	11,621	5,491	6,130	65,084	31,719	33,365	53,907	26,438	27,469	11,177	5,281	5,896

| 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
Mbeya City	84,642	40,735	43,907	N.A	N.A	N.A	84,642	40,735	43,907	81,524	39,399	42,125	N.A	N.A	N.A	81,524	39,399	42,125
Kyela District	46,918	23,447	23,471	37,623	18,933	18,690	9,295	4,514	4,781	45,261	22,462	22,799	36,189	18,055	18,134	9,072	4,407	4,665
Rungwe District	47,261	23,766	23,495	35,131	17,861	17,270	12,130	5,905	6,225	45,042	22,339	22,703	33,283	16,634	16,649	11,759	5,705	6,054
Busokelo District	17,487	8,853	8,634	17,487	8,853	8,634	N.A	N.A	N.A	16,678	8,334	8,344	16,678	8,334	8,344	N.A	N.A	N.A
Mbarali District	82,749	41,574	41,175	69,729	35,127	34,602	13,020	6,447	6,573	61,011	29,799	31,212	48,869	23,837	25,032	12,142	5,962	6,180

N.A   Not Applicable

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mbeya 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	410,736	204,147	206,589	264,375	133,445	130,930	146,361	70,702	75,659	530,979	256,699	274,280	315,145	153,724	161,421	215,834	102,975	112,859
Chunya District	61,974	31,284	30,690	46,321	23,674	22,647	15,653	7,610	8,043	53,063	25,584	27,479	34,652	16,814	17,838	18,411	8,770	9,641
Mbeya District	69,705	34,488	35,217	58,084	28,997	29,087	11,621	5,491	6,130	95,212	45,749	49,463	77,677	37,514	40,163	17,535	8,235	9,300
Mbeya City	84,642	40,735	43,907	N.A	N.A	N.A	84,642	40,735	43,907	127,968	60,969	66,999	-	-	-	127,968	60,969	66,999
Kyela District	46,918	23,447	23,471	37,623	18,933	18,690	9,295	4,514	4,781	70,428	34,758	35,670	55,910	27,782	28,128	14,518	6,976	7,542
Rungwe District	47,261	23,766	23,495	35,131	17,861	17,270	12,130	5,905	6,225	69,447	33,894	35,553	50,546	24,810	25,736	18,901	9,084	9,817
Busokelo District	17,487	8,853	8,634	17,487	8,853	8,634	N.A	N.A	N.A	25,533	12,605	12,928	25,533	12,605	12,928	-	-	-
Mbarali District	82,749	41,574	41,175	69,729	35,127	34,602	13,020	6,447	6,573	89,328	43,140	46,188	70,827	34,199	36,628	18,501	8,941	9,560

N.A   Not Applicable

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mbeya 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, CBOs)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	**623,054**	**536,684**	**63,570**	**398**	**2,869**	**333**	**5,879**	**2,870**	**2,120**	**6,228**	**94**	**44**	**1,089**	**876**
Rural	425,950	362,538	47,398	298	1,714	241	4,663	1,817	1,448	4,423	52	28	699	631
Urban	197,104	174,146	16,172	100	1,155	92	1,216	1,053	672	1,805	42	16	390	245
Council														
Chunya District	68,487	63,065	3,865	40	175	30	505	182	149	375	9	6	56	30
Mbeya District	116,908	96,786	15,532	105	436	96	1,395	492	348	1,284	13	4	213	204
Mbeya City	115,280	100,885	10,344	68	699	54	585	720	399	1,108	32	10	220	156
Kyela District	72,149	62,693	6,447	28	490	30	755	424	260	777	16	5	118	106
Rungwe District	87,209	73,202	9,963	61	426	29	1,152	405	491	1,150	15	5	105	205
Busokelo District	35,716	31,075	3,131	22	126	19	586	130	86	434	3	0	69	35
Mbarali District	127,305	108,978	14,288	74	517	75	901	517	387	1,100	6	14	308	140

N.A   Not Applicable

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