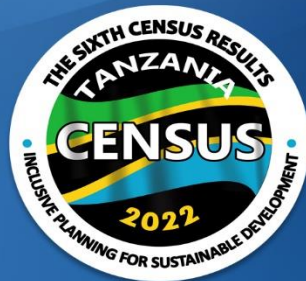




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Morogoro Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile



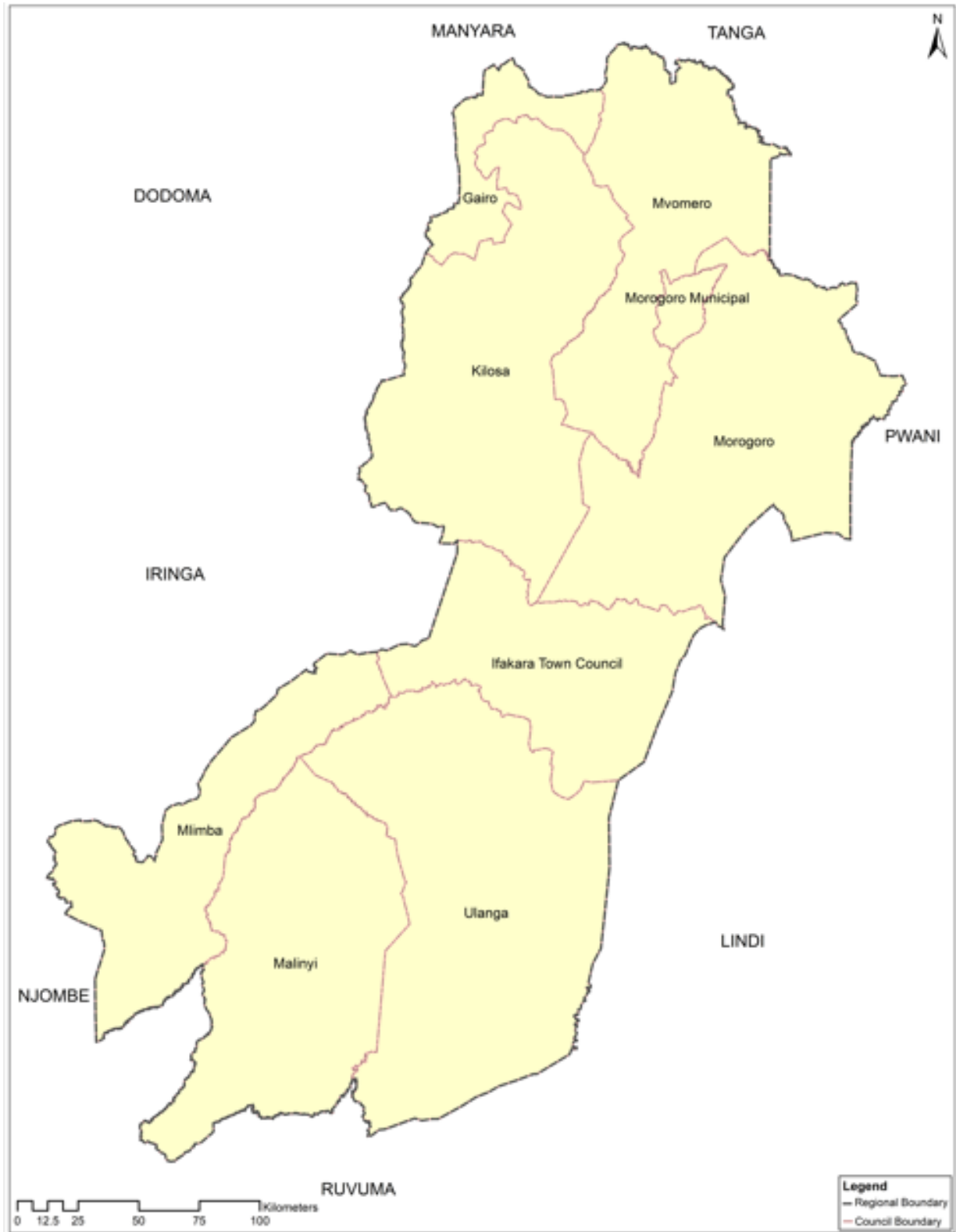
Citation:

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Morogoro Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, July 2024.

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.

MROGORO REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania had its



reference as the midnight of the 22nd/23rd August 2022. This was the Sixth and the first digital Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other post union censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania



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

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

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

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

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile Reports are the sixth in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The main purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and

Housing Census. Areas covered include population and household characteristics, social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

The success of both 2022 PHC and TBC depended on the 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 for Non-State Actors, including the Collaborators Forum, the Private Sector, various institutions, and the general public.

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.



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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

Executive Summary

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Morogoro Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Morogoro Region has a population of 3.2 million persons, out of those, 1,617,235 are females and 1,579,869 are males. Population of Morogoro Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 44.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Morogoro Region is expected to double in the next 19

years. The Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 60.9 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 39.1 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Morogoro Regional population. The Chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 20.2 years. About forty percent (39.9%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 50.8 percent in 1988 Census to 55.9 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (60.5%) compared with rural areas (53.0%), and the age dependency ratio for the Region is 78.8. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Morogoro Region has increased slightly from 4.1 percent in 2002 to 4.3 percent in 2012 and then decreased to 4.2 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Morogoro Region has 822,467 private households, out of which 346,119 (42.1%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 30.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in Morogoro Region increased from 30.5 percent in 2012 to 32.6 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (35.4%) than in rural areas (30.6%). The average household size decreased from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 3.8 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About five out of ten persons (46.8%) aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region are married, where females are more likely (47.5%) to be married than males (46.0%). Nearly five percent (4.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (7.9%) than that of males (1.5%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Morogoro Region is 24.1 years (26.5 years for males and 22.0 years for females). The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 25.2 to 26.5 while that of females remained almost the same (21.8 and 22.0 in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively).

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (71.5%) in Morogoro Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 25.6 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.0 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (53.9%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 43.3 percent for the age group 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 462,868 persons (27.4%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 191,150 persons (11.3%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 226,016 persons (7.2%) out of 3,147,161 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 3,191,209 persons (99.9%) out of 3,197,104 persons enumerated in Morogoro Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from neighbouring East African countries (1,854), Other African countries (1,992) and Countries outside Africa (2,041).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.0%) children under 18 years in Morogoro Region have both parents alive. About ten percent of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.1%) than urban areas (9.9%). About six percent (6.7%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while three percent (3.4%) are orphan with both parent dead. Malinyi District Council has the highest percentage (13.7%) of orphans compared with other councils in Morogoro Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region is 82.1 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (85.6 %) than females (78.8 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.5 percent and it is higher among males (79.5%) than females (77.5%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 81.9 percent. It is higher among females (83.9%) than males (79.9%). Majority (75.2%) of the population aged four years and above attained primary education, 18.2 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 4.5 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,457,771 (77.6%) persons are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Morogoro Region using International relaxed definition is 5.9 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (6.9%) than males (4.8%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Morogoro Region is 88.7 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Morogoro 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 twelve percent (12.1%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.3%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common type of disabilities in Morogoro Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. About thirty four percent (33.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (30.9%) than that of males (36.8%). Thirty five percent (35.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Morogoro Region, majority of them own land jointly (34.9%) followed by those owning land Alone (27.9%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Morogoro region. Six in ten (62.9%) households in Morogoro Region live in their own houses. Nearly one-third (30.5%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than fifty percent (52.2%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than ninety percent (92.8%) of households in Morogoro Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than sixty percent (61.9%) of households in Morogoro Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Morogoro Region use firewood (52.8%) and charcoal (34.8%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 33.4 percent of households. The percentage of

households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 15.9 percent in 2012 to 33.4 percent in 2022. Four in ten (44.1%) households in Morogoro Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 64.3 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 Tanzania. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in Morogoro Region, with 84.4 percent of households having at least one member owning a mobile phone. This high ownership extends across the region, where 82.5 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above own a non-smartphone. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 86.6 percent of individuals 15 years and above using non-smartphones, regardless of ownership. The non-smartphone is the most utilised ICT equipment both in urban (90.2%) and rural areas (84.1%) among those aged 15 years and above. The predominant use of ICT equipment is for communication purposes, accounting for 52.9 percent of usage.

Chapter Fourteen 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 Morogoro Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 74.0 percent of all buildings/units in the Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 11.6 percent are occupied by tenants. Sixty six percent (66.0%) of all individually owned buildings in Morogoro Region are owned by males, 25.4 percent by females, and 5.6 percent are jointly owned. About forty percent (39.5%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) and terrazzo). About sixty two percent (61.8%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region are built on un-surveyed land. Thirty one percent (31.7%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. Twenty percent (20.4%) of all buildings/units in the Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 25.6 percent are powered by other sources. More than forty percent (43.3%) of all buildings/units have water services. About two percent (2.3%) of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	3,197,104	100.0	1,947,832	100.0	1,249,272	100.0
Male	1,579,869	49.4	974,839	50.0	605,030	48.4
Female	1,617,235	50.6	972,993	50.0	644,242	51.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.7	-	2.1	-	6.8
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	455,715	14.3	294,290	15.1	161,425	12.9
Male	227,256	14.4	146,490	15.0	80,766	13.3
Female	228,459	14.1	147,800	15.2	80,659	12.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,275,751	39.9	827,679	42.5	448,072	35.9
Male	639,237	40.5	417,224	42.8	222,013	36.7
Female	636,514	39.4	410,455	42.2	226,059	35.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,468,099	45.9	943,334	48.4	524,765	42.0
Male	737,732	46.7	479,159	49.2	258,573	42.7
Female	730,367	45.2	464,175	47.7	266,192	41.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	597,785	18.7	346,026	17.8	251,759	20.2
Male	290,454	18.4	172,910	17.7	117,544	19.4
Female	307,331	19.0	173,116	17.8	134,215	20.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,115,438	34.9	632,374	32.5	483,064	38.7
Male	540,410	34.2	313,590	32.2	226,820	37.5
Female	575,028	35.6	318,784	32.8	256,244	39.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	787,835	48.7	440,808	45.3	347,027	53.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)						
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,788,345	55.9	1,032,435	53.0	755,910	60.5
Male	879,229	55.7	516,855	53.0	362,374	59.9
Female	909,116	56.2	515,580	53.0	393,536	61.1
Elderly Population (60+ years)	200,590	6.3	130,431	6.7	70,159	5.6
Male	95,405	6.0	62,513	6.4	32,892	5.4
Female	105,185	6.5	67,918	7.0	37,267	5.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	133,008	4.2	87,718	4.5	45,290	3.6
Male	61,403	3.9	40,760	4.2	20,643	3.4
Female	71,605	4.4	46,958	4.8	24,647	3.8
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	822,467	100	476,348	57.9	346,119	42.1
Male Headed Households	554,464	67.4	330,795	69.4	223,669	64.6
Female Headed Households	268,003	32.6	145,553	30.6	122,450	35.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size¹	-	3.8	-	4.0	-	3.5
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	3.9	-	4.1	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.7	-	3.9	-	3.4
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	632,277	32.9	325,910	29.1	306,367	38.2
Married	898,800	46.8	555,798	49.6	343,002	42.8
Living Together	178,065	9.3	106,180	9.5	71,885	9.0
Divorced	84,839	4.4	55,069	4.9	29,770	3.7
Separated	35,376	1.8	21,230	1.9	14,146	1.8
Widowed	91,996	4.8	55,966	5.0	36,030	4.5
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	805,260	25.59	76,858	19.13	436,898	35.75
Population with Birth Notification	61,485	1.95	10,981	1.93	24,338	1.99
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	3,142,392	99.85	1,922,267	99.85	1,220,125	99.84
Non-Tanzanians	4,769	0.15	2,830	0.15	1,939	0.16
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	226,016	7.18	88,182	4.58	137,834	11.28
Other Health Insurance	28,927	0.92	13,315	0.69	15,612	1.28
National Identification Card	462,868	27.42	258,376	26.17	204,492	29.18
National Identification Number	191,150	11.32	70,541	7.14	120,609	17.21
Zanzibar Identification Card	710	0.04	219	0.02	491	0.07
Driving License	57,523	3.41	13,575	1.37	43,948	6.27
Voter's Identification Card	1,041,756	61.70	582,449	58.99	459,307	65.53
Travel Passport	17,332	0.55	4,254	0.22	13,078	1.07
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	147,171	10.0	94,997	10.1	52,174	9.9
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,577,147	82.1	839,093	74.9	738,054	92.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	956,575	85.8	497,579	78.7	458,996	95.0
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,574,473	83.8	873,787	79.3	700,686	90.2
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	465,911	81.9	279,890	75.7	186,021	93.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	694,198	122.0	405,506	119.0	288,692	155.0
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,411,622	100.0	771,313	100.0	640,309	100.0
Pre-Primary	3,974	0.3	2,782	0.4	1,192	0.2

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,062,065	75.2	651,365	84.4	410,700	64.1
Training After Primary	2,553	0.2	945	0.1	1,608	0.3
Pre-Form One	226	0.0	92	0.0	134	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	257,207	18.2	95,350	12.4	161,857	25.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,700	0.8	3,347	0.4	8,353	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	10,889	0.8	3,344	0.4	7,545	1.2
University and Other Related	62,967	4.5	14,077	1.8	48,890	7.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	41	0.0	11	0.0	30	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	6,140	0.4	1,826	0.2	4,314	0.7
Professionals	20,540	1.4	4,481	0.5	16,059	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	47,023	3.2	12,479	1.4	34,544	5.8
Clerks	5,727	0.4	1,324	0.2	4,403	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	71,621	4.9	20,297	2.3	51,324	8.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	827,771	56.8	601,020	69.3	226,751	38.4
Craft and related workers	204,314	14.0	104,937	12.1	99,377	16.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	17,325	1.2	4,665	0.5	12,660	2.1
Elementary occupations	257,310	17.7	116,228	13.4	141,082	23.9
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	306,237	12.1	194,670	12.8	111,567	11.1
Type of Disability						
Albinism	5,278	0.2	2,974	0.2	2304	0.2
Seeing	83,679	3.3	50,129	3.3	33,550	3.3
Hearing	31,843	1.3	19,935	1.3	11,908	1.2
Walking	48,994	1.9	31,319	2.1	17,675	1.8
Remembering	16,794	0.7	10,468	0.7	6,326	0.6
Self-Care	7,650	0.3	4,668	0.3	2,982	0.3
Communication	18,876	0.7	11,713	0.8	7,163	0.7
Other Disability	98,401	3.9	66,438	4.4	31,963	3.2
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	634,227	33.8	439,117	39.8	195,110	25.1
Male	335,422	36.8	232,672	42.7	102,750	28.0
Female	298,805	30.9	206,445	37.0	92,360	22.5
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	517,384	62.9	346,918	72.8	170,466	49.3
Living without Paying any Rent	56,291	6.8	33,075	6.9	23,216	6.7
Rented Privately	167,105	20.3	54,324	11.4	112,781	32.6
Rented by Employer	25,176	3.1	13,084	2.7	12,092	3.5
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	26,778	3.3	12,305	2.6	14,473	4.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	16,920	2.1	9,869	2.1	7,051	2.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	12,813	1.6	6,773	1.4	6,040	1.7

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	666,997	81.1	340,999	71.6	325,998	94.2
Grass/Leaves	134,288	16.3	120,451	25.3	13,837	4.0
Mud and Leaves	13,121	1.6	11,35	2.4	1,816	0.5
Others	8,061	1.0	3,593	0.8	4,468	1.3
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	380,282	46.2	149,383	31.4	230,899	66.7
Earth/Sand	380,477	46.3	308,733	64.8	71,744	20.7
Ceramic tiles	45,440	5.5	6,072	1.3	39,368	11.4
Other	16,268	2.0	12,160	2.6	4,108	1.2
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	102,873	12.5	12,485	2.6	90,388	26.1
Baked Bricks	473,860	57.6	256,133	53.8	217,727	62.9
Sundried Bricks	61,752	7.5	48,616	10.2	13,136	3.8
Poles and Mud	161,966	19.7	142,879	30.0	19,087	5.5
Stones	4,400	0.5	1,663	0.3	2,737	0.8
Others	17,616	2.1	14,572	3.1	3,044	0.9
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	275,076	33.4	65,579	13.8	209,497	60.5
Solar	251,353	30.6	186,913	39.2	64,440	18.6
Kerosene	34,640	4.2	23,280	4.9	11,360	3.3
Others	261,398	31.8	200,576	42.1	60,822	17.6
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	434,589	52.8	350,623	73.6	83,966	24.3
Charcoal	286,395	34.8	93,526	19.6	192,869	55.7
Kerosene	3,411	0.4	1,930	0.4	1,481	0.4
Electricity	24,098	2.9	5,128	1.1	18,970	5.5
Gas	40,620	4.9	5,857	1.2	34,763	10.0
Others	33,354	4.1	19,284	4.0	14,070	4.1
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	444,968	54.1	188,261	39.5	256,707	74.2
Other Protected Sources	147,326	17.9	82,904	17.4	64,422	18.6
Unprotected Sources	230,173	28.0	205,183	43.1	24,990	7.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	319,809	38.9	99,835	21.0	219,974	63.6
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	47,995	5.8	22,476	4.7	25,519	7.4
Pit Latrine	418,815	50.9	322,807	67.8	96,008	27.7
Others	1,047	0.1	813	0.2	234	0.1
No Facility	34,801	4.2	30,417	6.4	4,384	1.3
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	150,772	18.3	30,954	6.5	119,818	34.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Burnt	362,454	44.1	225,734	47.4	136,720	39.5
Roadside Dumping	3,766	0.5	2,627	0.6	1,139	0.3
Burying/Pit	206,651	25.1	131,959	27.7	74,692	21.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	98,824	12.0	85,074	17.9	13,750	4.0
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	466,645	56.7	305,827	64.2	160,818	46.5
Farm Land	486,257	59.1	327,098	68.7	159,159	46.0
House	495,744	69.1	330,417	77.2	165,327	45.2
Bicycle	199,118	24.2	116,580	10.9	82,538	10.3
Motorcycle or Vespa	64,347	7.8	32,976	10.7	31,371	9.3
Power Tiller	2,726	0.3	1,489	0.3	1,237	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	271,611	33.0	133,611	28.0	138,000	39.9
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,549,953	82.5	863,373	78.3	686,580	88.4
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	694,279	84.4	376,899	79.1	317,380	91.7
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	840,780	54.4	497,085	51.8	343,695	58.5
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	18,185	1.0	6,894	0.6	11,291	1.5
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	41,017	2.2	11,790	1.1	29,227	3.8
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	536,095	70.3	353,616	71.2	266,053	68.6
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	159,670	20.4	44,342	8.8	115,426	41.4
Water	338,908	43.3	146,632	29.1	191,820	68.8
Toilet	619,897	79.2	394,042	78.2	225,834	81.0
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	18,002	2.93	11,086	2.2	10,874	3.9
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	212,723	27.9	105,733	21.3	106,952	40.2
Not Surveyed	471,193	61.8	347,975	70.1	122,915	46.2
Regularised	51,084	6.7	29,288	5.9	21,816	8.2

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NA	Not Applicable
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Authority
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage

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

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 age 0 to 14 years.

Youth Population comprise 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 years and above.

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

Improved sanitation facilities are the facilities that ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. They include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with washable slab and pit latrine without slab. Unimproved facilities include pit latrine without slab (open pit) and bucket.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A mobile (cellular) telephone also known as a cell phone, is a portable device that allows for voice and data communication over a wireless cellular network. Mobile phones have become essential devices in daily life, profoundly impacting 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.

Buildings Census is the act of collecting, analysing and disseminating of buildings data for a specified 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 total number of buildings in a particular area.

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

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

Detached house is a building that stand 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 is 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 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 adopted to be used primarily for human habitation; such buildings may be available as apartments, quarters and similar facilities or accommodation.

Residential License is that which 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 is a building consisting of ground floor only.

Stand Alone is 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 is a row of more than two houses similar houses under one roof joined together by their side walls. The house could be single or multi-storey

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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 evidence based 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, 5,238 EAs were delineated in Morogoro Region (2,323 EAs in urban areas and 2,915 hamlets in rural areas).

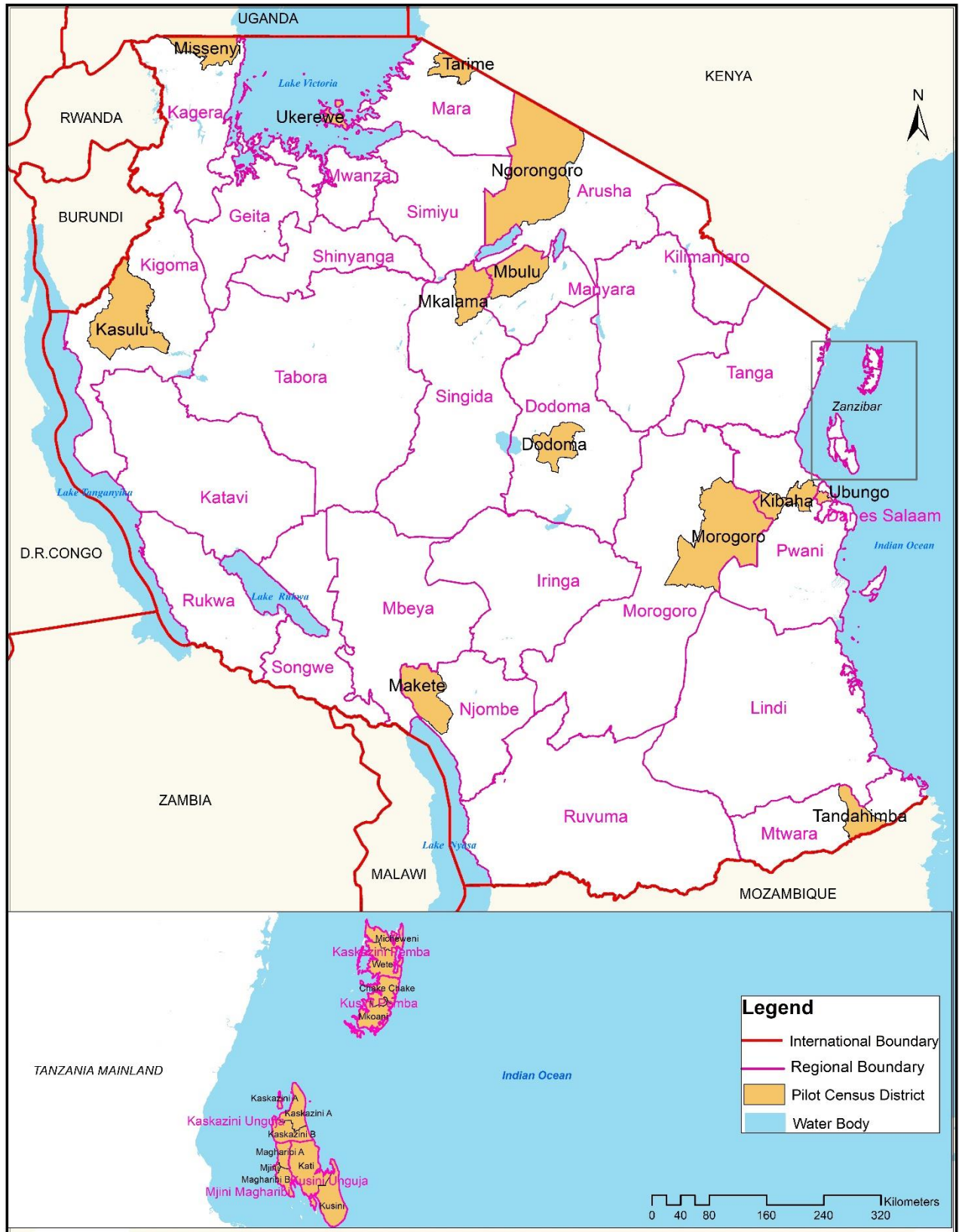
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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

- Morogoro Region has a population of 3,197,104 persons; (1,579,869 males and 1,617,235 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.7 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Morogoro Regional population is expected to double in the next 19 years; that is in year 2041.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 60.9 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 39.1 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 Morogoro 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

Morogoro Region has a population of 3,197,104 persons and is the fourth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.6%) of this population are females (1,617,235 persons) and 49.4 percent (1,579,869 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Morogoro Region has 9 Councils, out of those, seven (7) are District Councils, one (1) is Town Council and one (1) is Municipal Council. Kilosa District Council

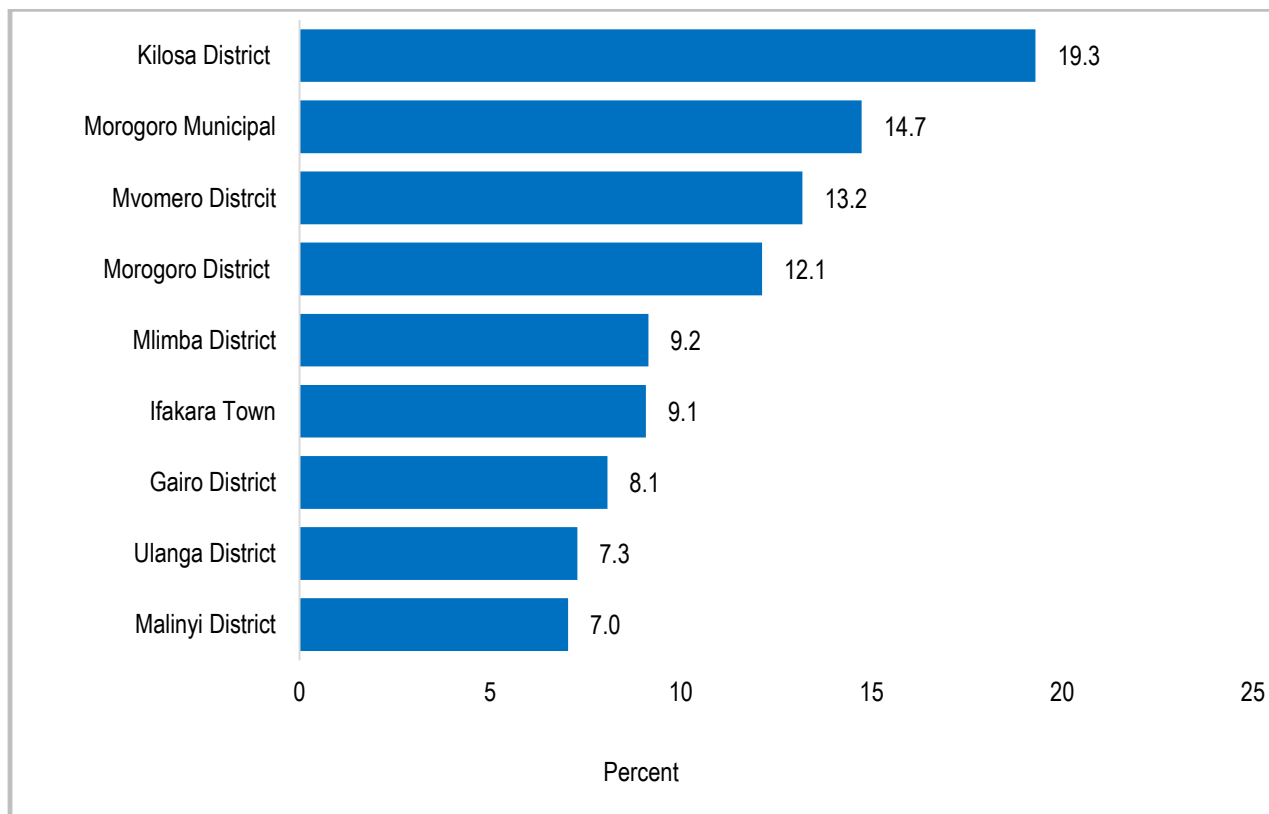
in Morogoro Region has the largest population (617,032 persons) compared with other Councils. Kilosa District Council is followed by Morogoro Municipality (471,409 persons), Mvomero District (421,741 persons), Morogoro District (387,736 persons) and Mlimba District (292,536 persons). Thus, over 60 percent (68.5%) of the total population in Morogoro Region live in the mentioned five councils. The last two Councils with small population in Morogoro Region are Malinyi District (225,126 persons) and Ulanga District (232, 895 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further, results show that the proportion of females is high compared with males in most councils, except in Mlimba District where the male population is higher (50.2%) than the female population (49.8%). In Ulanga and Mvomero Districts, the male population is equal to the female population (50.0% each) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,197,104	1,579,869	49.4	1,617,235	50.6
Kilosa District	617,032	308,204	49.9	308,828	50.1
Morogoro District	387,736	192,252	49.6	195,484	50.4
Morogoro Municipal	471,409	226,817	48.1	244,592	51.9
Mlimba District	292,536	146,947	50.2	145,589	49.8
Ifakara Town	290,424	141,023	48.6	149,401	51.4
Ulanga District	232,895	116,441	50.0	116,454	50.0
Malinyi District	225,126	111,842	49.7	113,284	50.3
Mvomero District	421,741	210,834	50.0	210,907	50.0
Gairo District	258,205	125,509	48.6	132,696	51.4

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Morogoro Region population is predominantly rural, with 60.9 percent of its population living in rural areas and 39.1 percent living in urban areas. The councils with more than 80 percent of their population living in rural areas are Morogoro (86.1%), Malinyi (83.1%), Mvomero (81.2%), and Ulanga (80.8%) districts. Further, results show that Morogoro Municipal Council is the most urbanized council, with all of its population residing in urban areas. The other urbanized council is Ifakara Town, with 70.9 percent of its population living in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

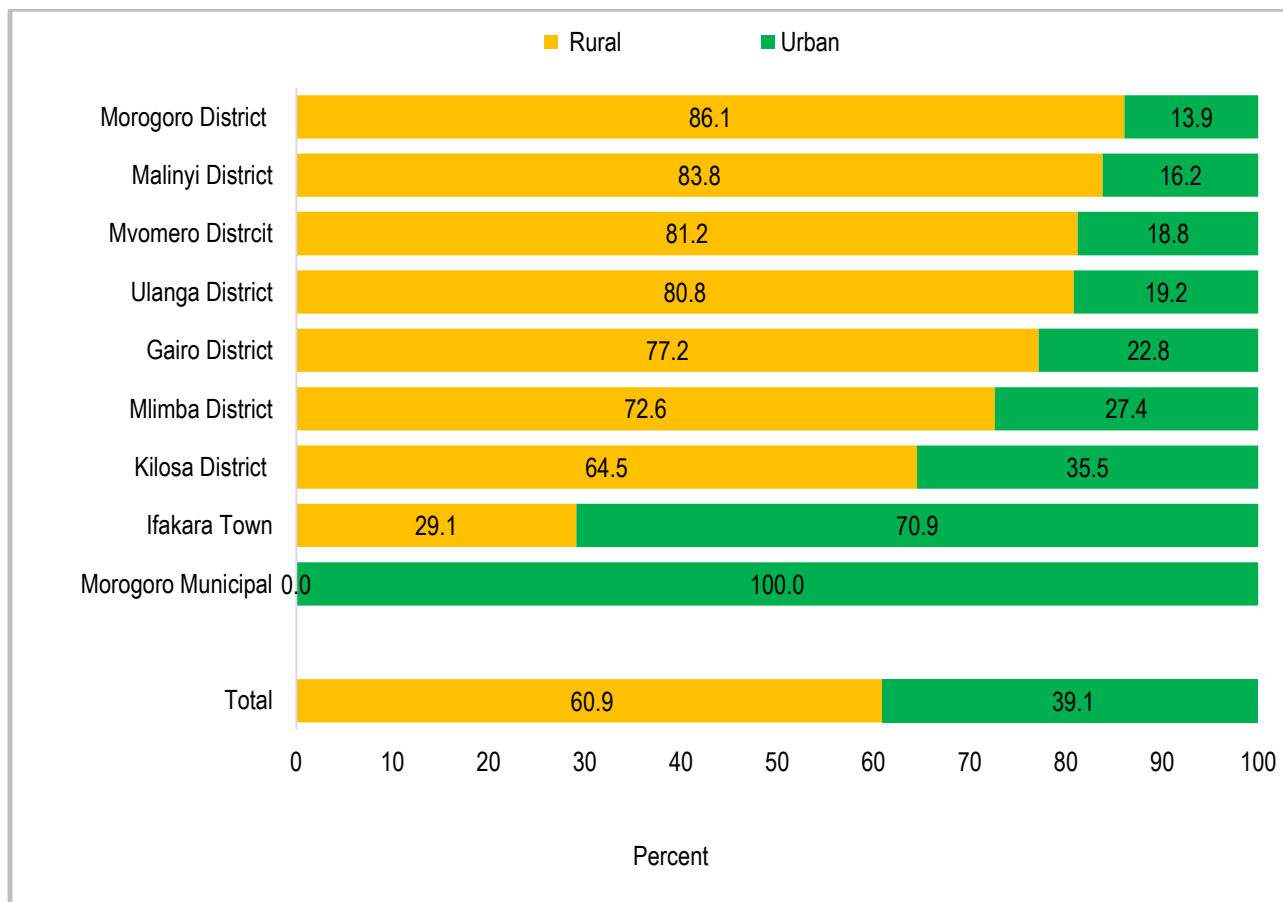


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	3,197,104	1,579,869	1,617,235	1,947,832	60.9	974,839	972,993	1,249,272	39.1	605,030	644,242
Kilosa District	617,032	308,204	308,828	398,193	64.5	201,515	196,678	218,839	35.5	106,689	112,150
Morogoro District	387,736	192,252	195,484	333,825	86.1	166,014	167,811	53,911	13.9	26238	27673
Morogoro Municipal	471,409	226,817	244,592	NA	NA	NA	NA	471,409	100.0	226,817	244,592
Mlimba District	292,536	146,947	145,589	212,463	72.6	107,660	104,803	80,073	27.4	39,287	40,786
Ifakara TC	290,424	141,023	149,401	84,581	29.1	41,492	43,089	205,843	70.9	99,531	106,312
Ulanga District	232,895	116,441	116,454	188250	80.8	94470	93780	44,645	19.2	21,971	22,674
Malinyi District	225,126	111,842	113,284	188,728	83.8	93,885	94,843	36,398	16.2	17,957	18,441
Mvomero Distrcit	421,741	210,834	210,907	342,518	81.2	172,071	170,447	79223	18.8	38763	40460
Gairo District	258,205	125,509	132,696	199274	77.2	97732	101542	58,931	22.8	27,777	31,154

Note:

NA=Not Applicable

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Morogoro Region has increased by 44.1 percent from 2,218,492 persons in 2012 to 3,197,104 persons in 2022. This indicates an increasing population growth rate over the two decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

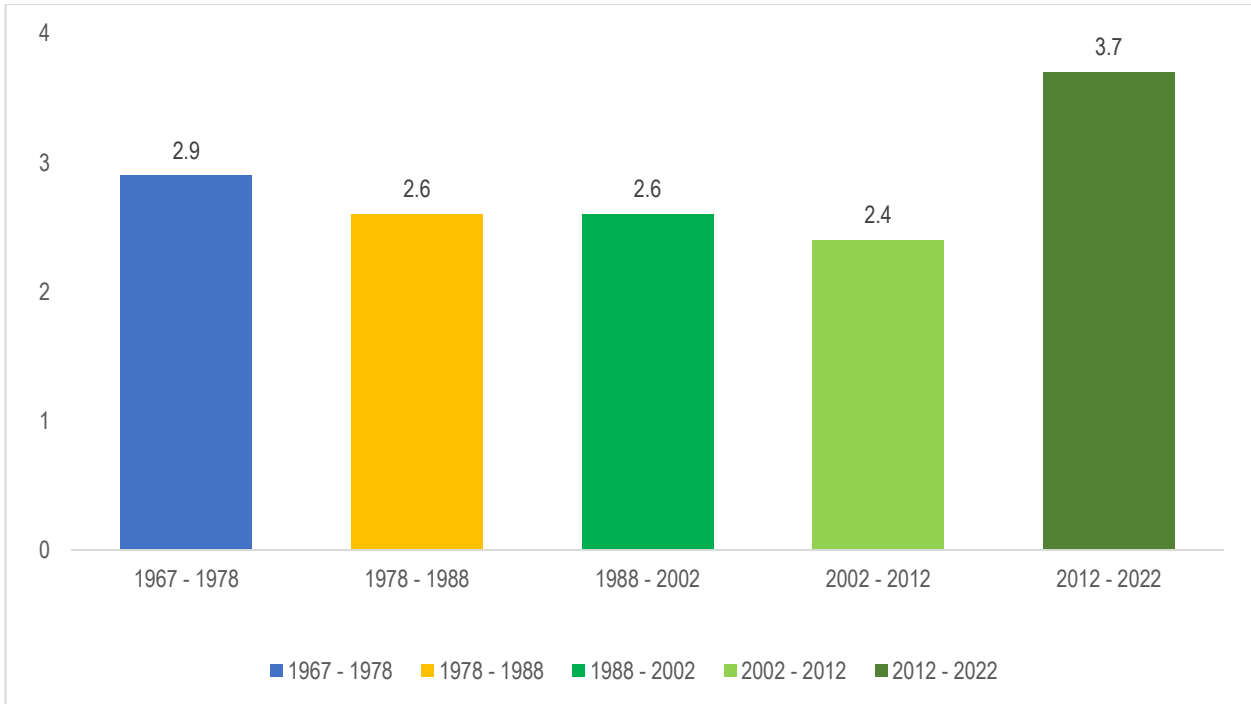
Morogoro Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 3.7 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 19 years, that is in year 2041. The growth rate for male population is the same as that of the total population (3.7%) while for female population is 3.6 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Morogoro 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	2,218,492	3,197,104	44.1	3.7	19
Male	1,093,302	1,579,869	44.5	3.7	19
Female	1,125,190	1,617,235	43.7	3.6	19

Figure 2.3 shows the trend of Morogoro Region population average annual intercensal growth rate since 1967 to 2022 censuses. The rate decreased from 2.9 percent in 1967-1978 to 2.4 percent in 2002 - 2012, then increased to 3.7 percent in 2012 – 2022.

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



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About forty percent (39.9%) of the Morogoro Regional population is aged below 15 years and 4.2 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Morogoro Regional population is 19.7 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Morogoro Region has increased from 50.8 percent in 1988 Census to 55.9 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Morogoro Region is 6.3.
- The age dependency ratio for Morogoro Region is 78.8.

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 Morogoro Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human population. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities in socio-economic development processes.

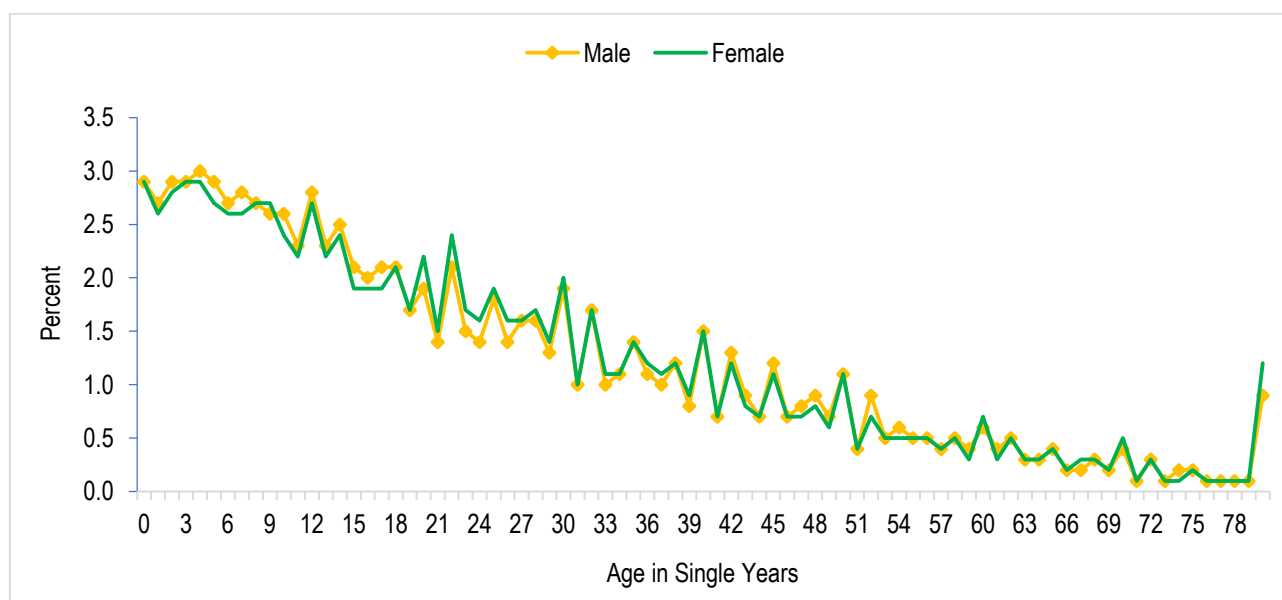
Age, in particular, is a critical variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including 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 is 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 Morogoro 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 the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex; Morogoro 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 Morogoro Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 39.9 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.2 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Morogoro Region population is 19.7 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 Morogoro Region is about 98 males for every 100 females (100 for rural areas and 94 for urban) indicating more females than males.

In rural areas the sex ratio is relatively high for the population aged 10 - 19 years (107 to 109 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (91 to 96 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas. Furthermore, the relatively high sex ratios for those aged 40 - 64 years (102 to 109 males per 100 females) in rural areas compared with the sex ratios of the population of the same age group in urban areas (99 to 103 males per 100 females) may also reflect possible out migration of females from rural to urban areas in the Region (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	3,197,104	100.0	1,579,869	100.0	1,617,235	100.0	98
0-4	455,715	14.3	227,256	14.4	228,459	14.1	99
5-9	430,346	13.5	214,045	13.5	216,301	13.4	99
10-14	389,690	12.2	197,936	12.5	191,754	11.9	103
15-19	312,899	9.8	157,590	10.0	155,309	9.6	101
20-24	284,886	8.9	132,864	8.4	152,022	9.4	87
25-29	252,751	7.9	120,530	7.6	132,221	8.2	91
30-34	219,409	6.9	106,873	6.8	112,536	7.0	95
35-39	181,902	5.7	88,654	5.6	93,248	5.8	95
40-44	158,104	4.9	79,409	5.0	78,695	4.9	101
45-49	131,740	4.1	67,936	4.3	63,804	3.9	106
50-54	105,934	3.3	54,068	3.4	51,866	3.2	104

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
55-59	73,138	2.3	37,303	2.4	35,835	2.2	104
60-64	67,582	2.1	34,002	2.2	33,580	2.1	101
65-69	42,142	1.3	20,631	1.3	21,511	1.3	96
70-74	36,619	1.1	17,619	1.1	19,000	1.2	93
75-79	21,169	0.7	9,692	0.6	11,477	0.7	84
80-84	16,225	0.5	6,930	0.4	9,295	0.6	75
85+	16,853	0.5	6,531	0.4	10,322	0.6	63
Median Age	19.7		19.3		20.1		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,947,832	100.0	974,839	100.0	972,993	100.0	100
0 – 4	294,290	15.1	146,490	15.0	147,800	15.2	99
5 – 9	281,448	14.4	140,358	14.4	141,090	14.5	99
10 – 14	251,941	12.9	130,376	13.4	121,565	12.5	107
15 – 19	186,044	9.6	97,217	10.0	88,827	9.1	109
20 – 24	159,982	8.2	75,693	7.8	84,289	8.7	90
25 – 29	138,683	7.1	67,208	6.9	71,475	7.3	94
30 – 34	121,220	6.2	60,172	6.2	61,048	6.3	99
35 – 39	102,890	5.3	50,571	5.2	52,319	5.4	97
40 – 44	91,248	4.7	46,161	4.7	45,087	4.6	102
45 – 49	78,759	4.0	40,996	4.2	37,763	3.9	109
50 – 54	65,371	3.4	33,649	3.5	31,722	3.3	106
55 – 59	45,525	2.3	23,435	2.4	22,090	2.3	106
60 – 64	42,713	2.2	21,753	2.2	20,960	2.2	104
65 – 69	26,738	1.4	13,059	1.3	13,679	1.4	95
70 – 74	24,102	1.2	11,649	1.2	12,453	1.3	94
75 – 79	14,111	0.7	6,537	0.7	7,574	0.8	86
80-84	11,051	0.6	4,798	0.5	6,253	0.6	77
85+	11,716	0.6	4,717	0.5	6,999	0.7	67
Median Age	18.4		18.1		18.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
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Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

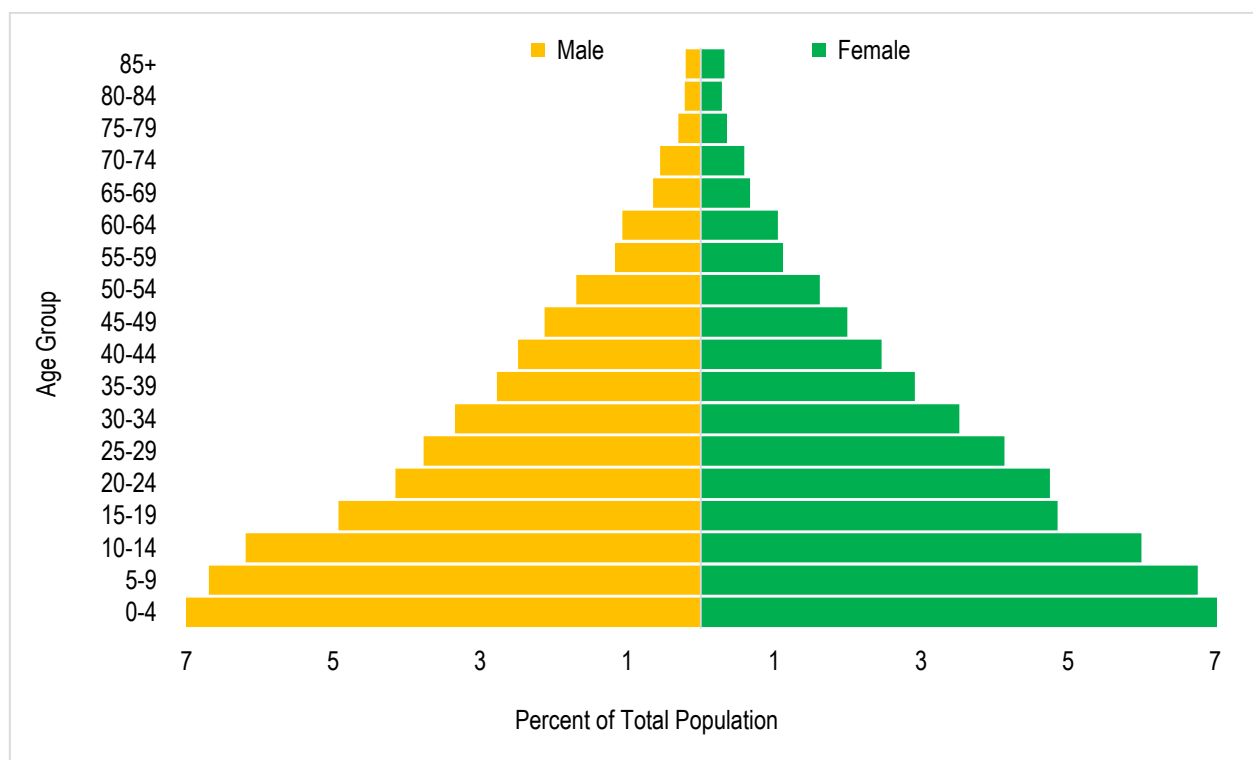
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,249,272	100.0	605,030	100.0	644,242	100.0	94
0 – 4	161,425	12.9	80,766	13.3	80,659	12.5	100
5 – 9	148,898	11.9	73,687	12.2	75,211	11.7	98
10 – 14	137,749	11.0	67,560	11.2	70,189	10.9	96
15 – 19	126,855	10.2	60,373	10.0	66,482	10.3	91
20 – 24	124,904	10.0	57,171	9.4	67,733	10.5	84
25 – 29	114,068	9.1	53,322	8.8	60,746	9.4	88
30 – 34	98,189	7.9	46,701	7.7	51,488	8.0	91
35 – 39	79,012	6.3	38,083	6.3	40,929	6.4	93
40 – 44	66,856	5.4	33,248	5.5	33,608	5.2	99
45 – 49	52,981	4.2	26,940	4.5	26,041	4.0	103
50 – 54	40,563	3.2	20,419	3.4	20,144	3.1	101
55 – 59	27,613	2.2	13,868	2.3	13,745	2.1	101
60 – 64	24,869	2.0	12,249	2.0	12,620	2.0	97
65 – 69	15,404	1.2	7,572	1.3	7,832	1.2	97
70 – 74	12,517	1.0	5,970	1.0	6,547	1.0	91
75 – 79	7,058	0.6	3,155	0.5	3,903	0.6	81
80-84	5,174	0.4	2,132	0.4	3,042	0.5	70
85+	5,137	0.4	1,814	0.3	3,323	0.5	55
Median Age		21.5		21.2		21.7	

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 Morogoro 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). Morogoro 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 Morogoro Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), which is the regional capital of Morogoro 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; Morogoro Region, 2022
PHC**



**Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Morogoro Rural, 2022
PHC**

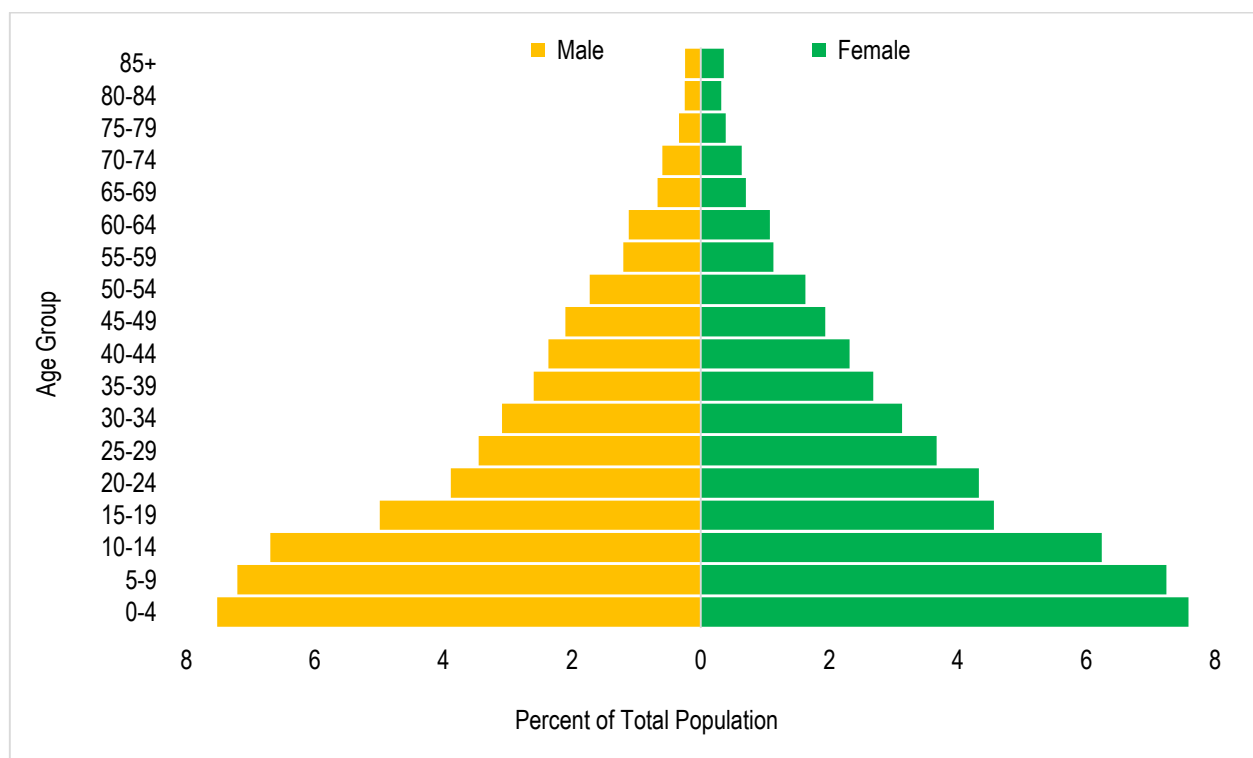


Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Morogoro Urban, 2022 PHC

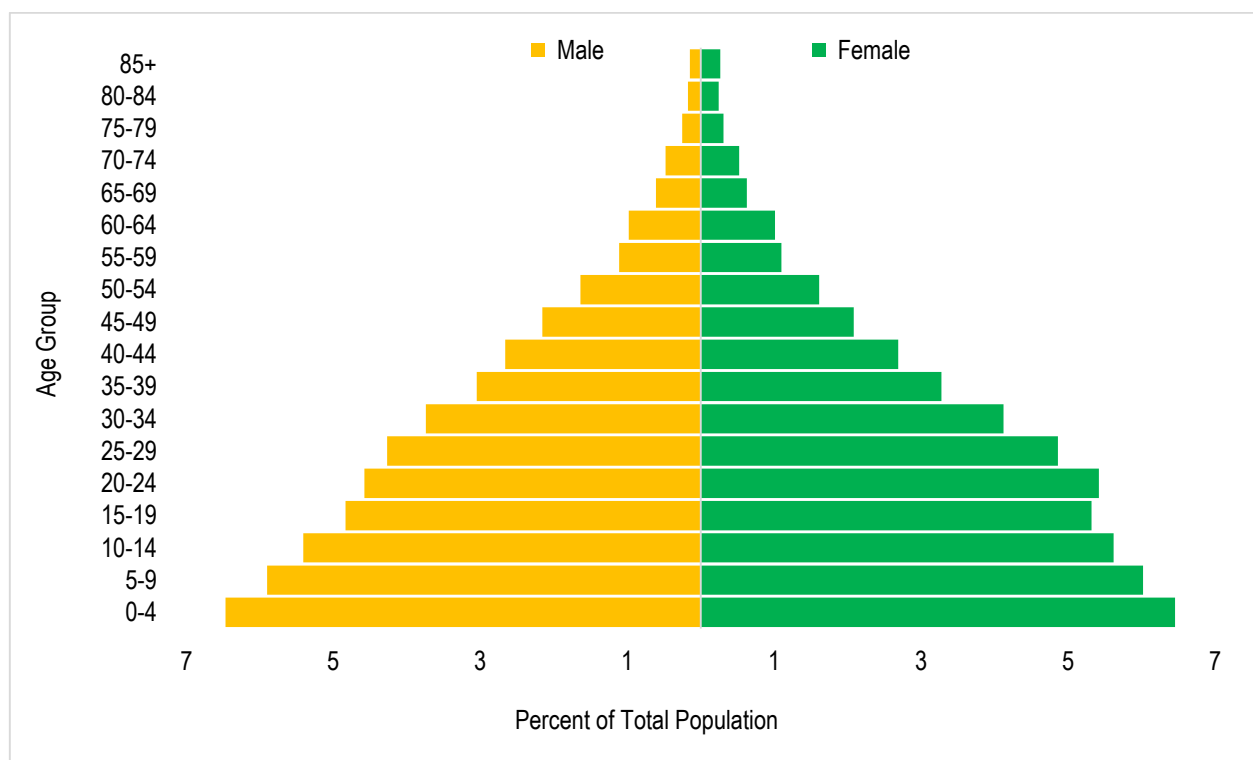
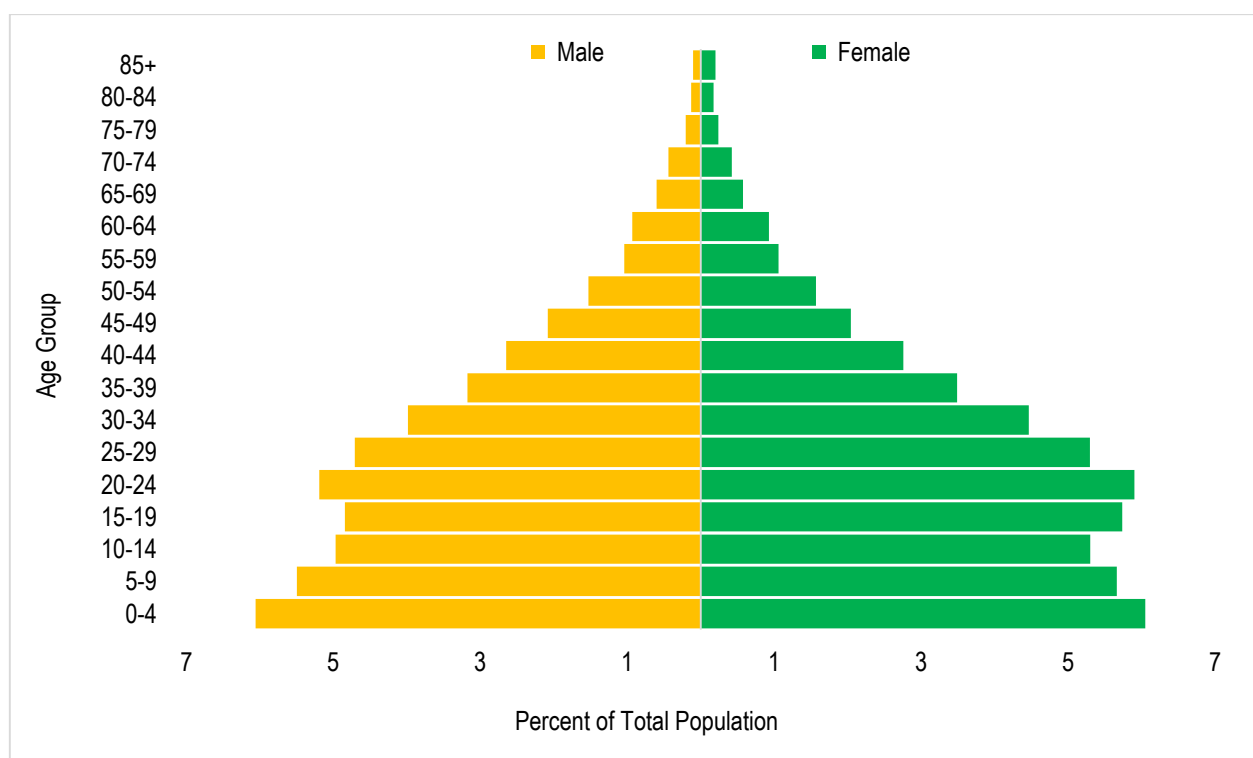


Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Morogoro Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Morogoro Region has a young population with 39.9 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 4.2 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 country 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	3,197,104	100.0	1,947,832	100.0	1,249,272	100.0
Male	1,579,869	49.4	974,839	50.0	605,030	48.4
Female	1,617,235	50.6	972,993	50.0	644,242	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	92,925	2.9	59,141	3.0	33,784	2.7
Male	45,956	2.9	29,084	3.0	16,872	2.8
Female	46,969	2.9	30,057	3.1	16,912	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	455,715	14.3	294,290	15.1	161,425	12.9
Male	227,256	14.4	146,490	15.0	80,766	13.3
Female	228,459	14.1	147,800	15.2	80,659	12.5
Children (0–8 years)	802,367	25.1	521,395	26.8	280,972	22.5
Male	400,816	25.4	260,408	26.7	140,408	23.2
Female	401,551	24.8	260,987	26.8	140,564	21.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	1,275,751	39.9	827,679	42.5	448,072	35.9
Male	639,237	40.5	417,224	42.8	222,013	36.7
Female	636,514	39.4	410,455	42.2	226,059	35.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	1,468,099	45.9	943,334	48.4	524,765	42.0
Male	737,732	46.7	479,159	49.2	258,573	42.7
Female	730,367	45.2	464,175	47.7	266,192	41.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	462,783	14.5	281,460	14.4	181,323	14.5
Male	233,242	14.8	146,755	15.1	86,487	14.3
Female	229,541	14.2	134,705	13.8	94,836	14.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	597,785	18.7	346,026	17.8	251,759	20.2
Male	290,454	18.4	172,910	17.7	117,544	19.4
Female	307,331	19.0	173,116	17.8	134,215	20.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	1,115,438	34.9	632,374	32.5	483,064	38.7
Male	540,410	34.2	313,590	32.2	226,820	37.5
Female	575,028	35.6	318,784	32.8	256,244	39.8
Primary School (6–12 years)	581,061	18.2	379,401	19.5	201,660	16.1
Male	291,255	18.4	191,490	19.6	99,765	16.5
Female	289,806	17.9	187,911	19.3	101,895	15.8

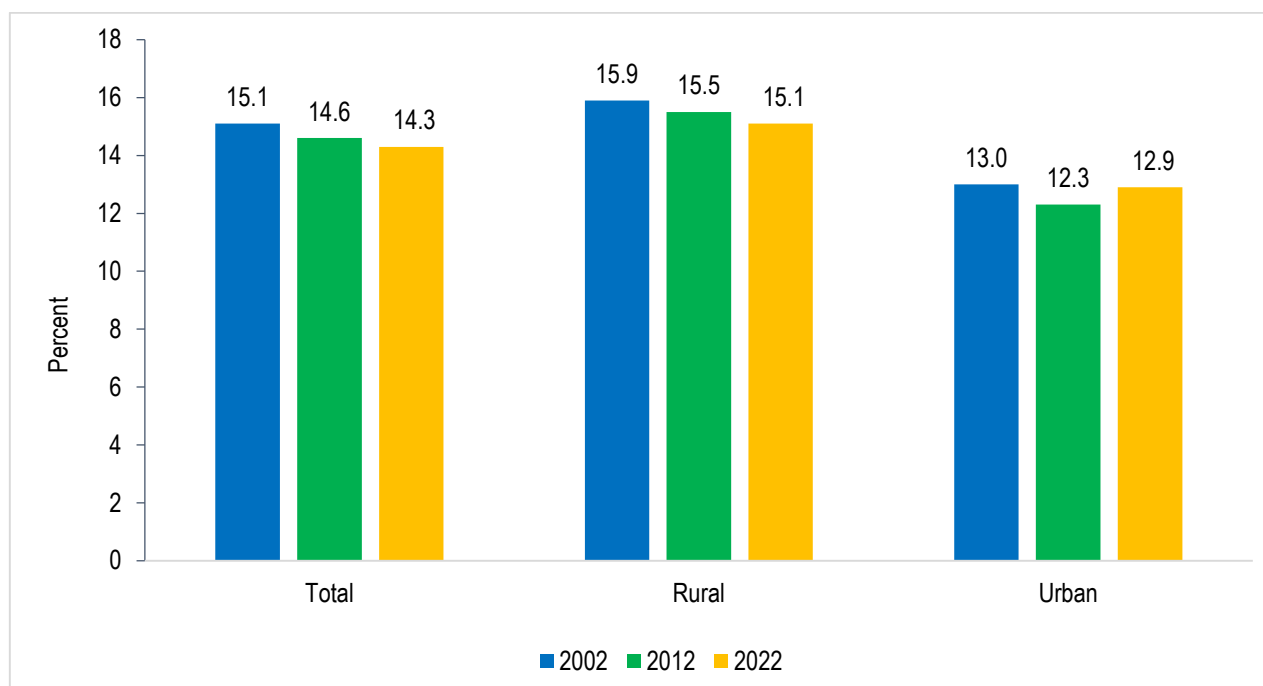
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Primary School (7–13 years)	569,038	17.8	369,522	19.0	199,516	16.0
Male	285,461	18.1	187,132	19.2	98,329	16.3
Female	283,577	17.5	182,390	18.7	101,187	15.7
Secondary School (13-16 years)	277,748	8.7	173,376	8.9	104,372	8.4
Male	140,785	8.9	91,075	9.3	49,710	8.2
Female	136,963	8.5	82,301	8.5	54,662	8.5
Secondary School (14-17 years)	269,943	8.4	165,016	8.5	104,927	8.4
Male	137,955	8.7	87,866	9.0	50,089	8.3
Female	131,988	8.2	77,150	7.9	54,838	8.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	787,835	48.7	440,808	45.3	347,027	53.9
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,788,345	55.9	1,032,435	53.0	755,910	60.5
Male	879,229	55.7	516,855	53.0	362,374	59.9
Female	909,116	56.2	515,580	53.0	393,536	61.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	200,590	6.3	130,431	6.7	70,159	5.6
Male	95,405	6.0	62,513	6.4	32,892	5.4
Female	105,185	6.5	67,918	7.0	37,267	5.8
Elderly Population (65+ years)	133,008	4.2	87,718	4.5	45,290	3.6
Male	61,403	3.9	40,760	4.2	20,643	3.4
Female	71,605	4.4	46,958	4.8	24,647	3.8
Elderly Population (70+ years)	90,866	2.8	60,980	3.1	29,886	2.4
Male	40,772	2.6	27,701	2.8	13,071	2.2
Female	50,094	3.1	33,279	3.4	16,815	2.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		78.8		88.7		65.3

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Morogoro Region is 14.3 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has decreased slightly from 15.1 percent in 2002 to 14.3 percent in 2022. This decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

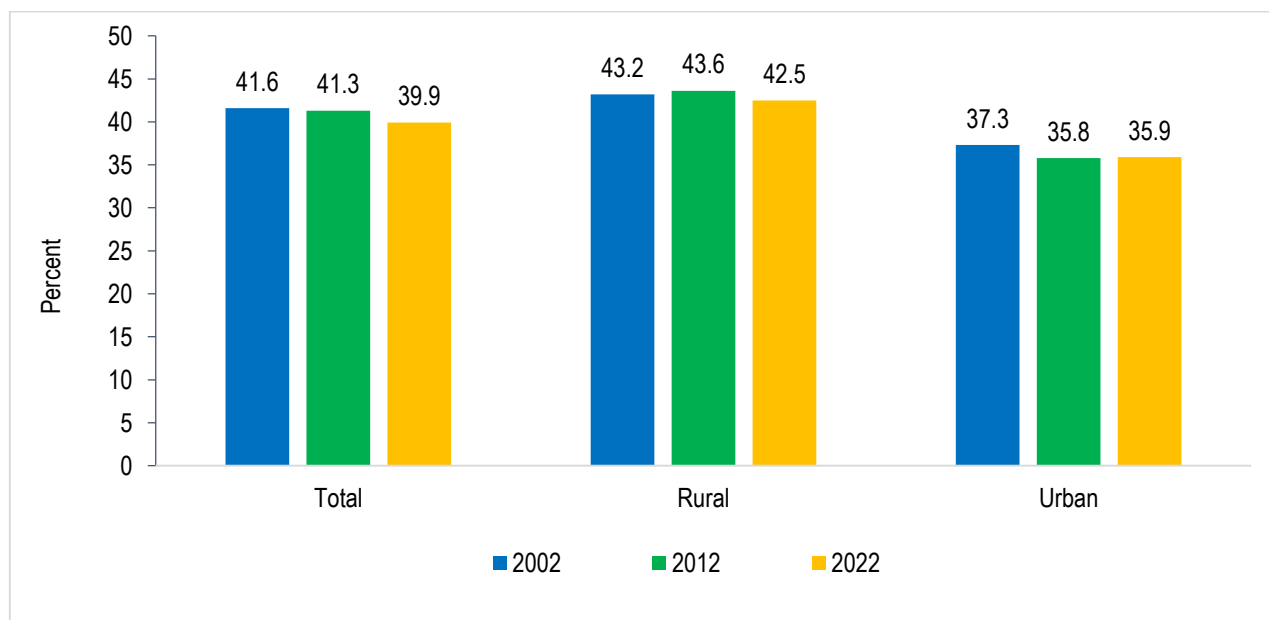
Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Morogoro Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 39.9 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 41.6 percent in 2002 to 39.9 percent in 2022.

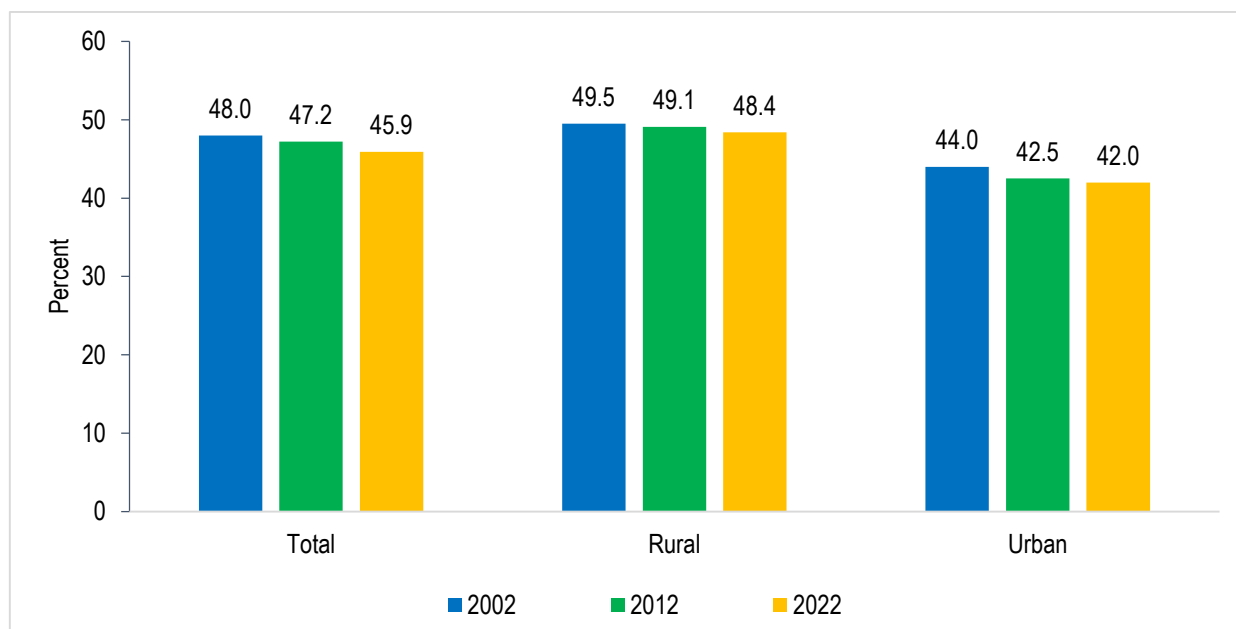
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Morogoro Region 45.9 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Morogoro Region has declined from 48.0 percent in 2002 to 45.9 percent in 2022.

Figure 3. 8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

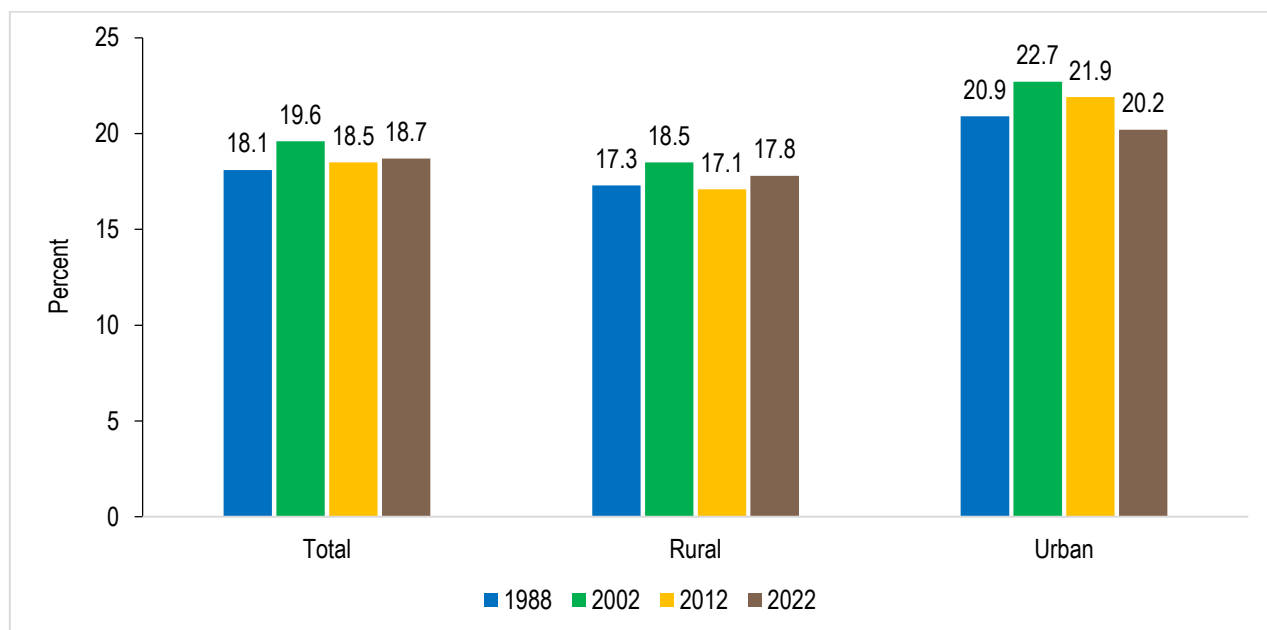


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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. In this chapter, analysis has employed both definitions.

Figure 3.9 presents census results on the youth population as per the United Nations definition (age 15 – 24 years) for Morogoro Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Morogoro Region accounts for 18.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Morogoro Region has increased from 18.1 percent in 1988 to 19.6 percent in 2002 and then remain almost the same for two decades (19.6% in 2002, 18.5% in 2012 and 18.7% in 2022).

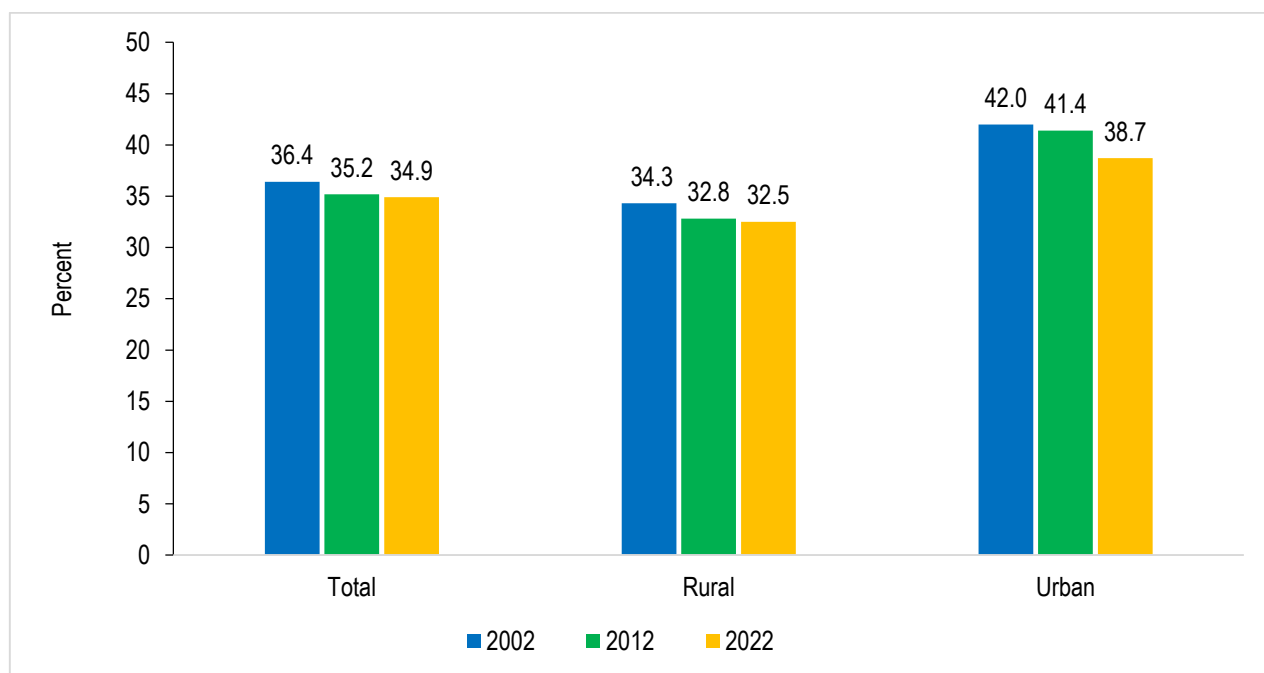
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 34.9 percent of the Morogoro regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased slightly from 36.4 percent in 2002 to 34.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

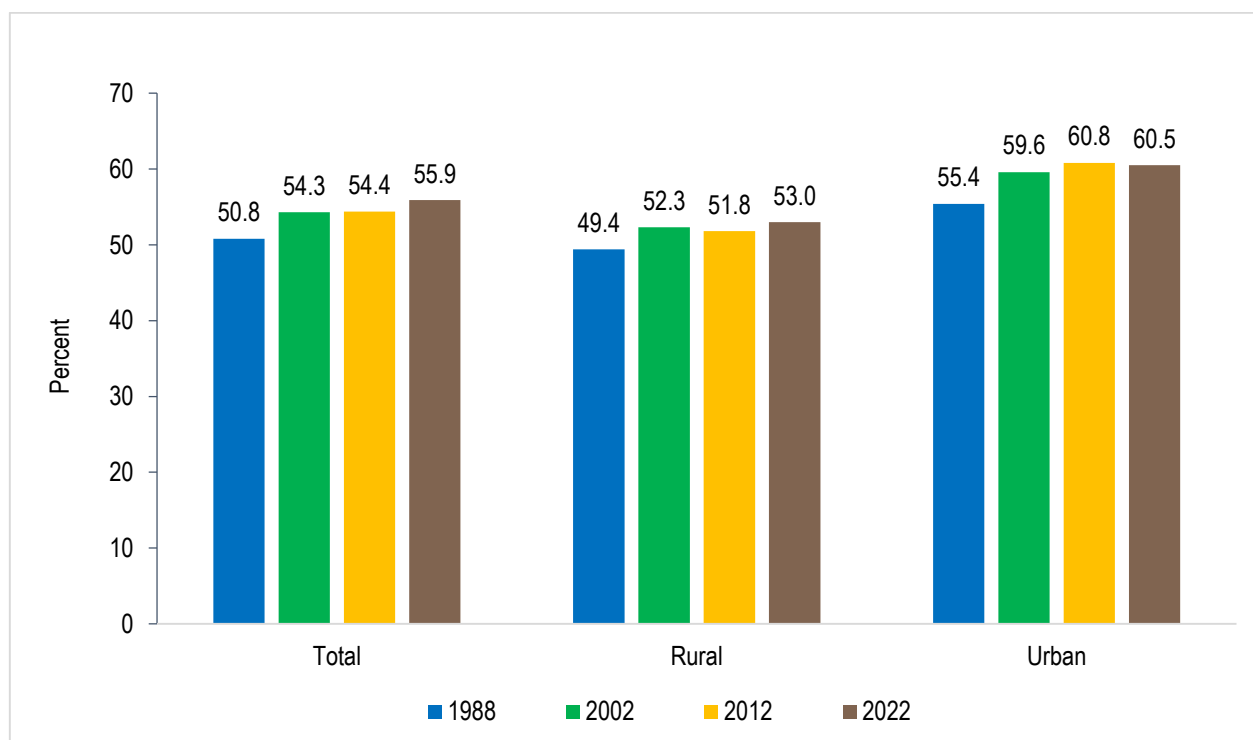
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Morogoro Region is 55.9 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 50.8 percent in 1988 Census to 55.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

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



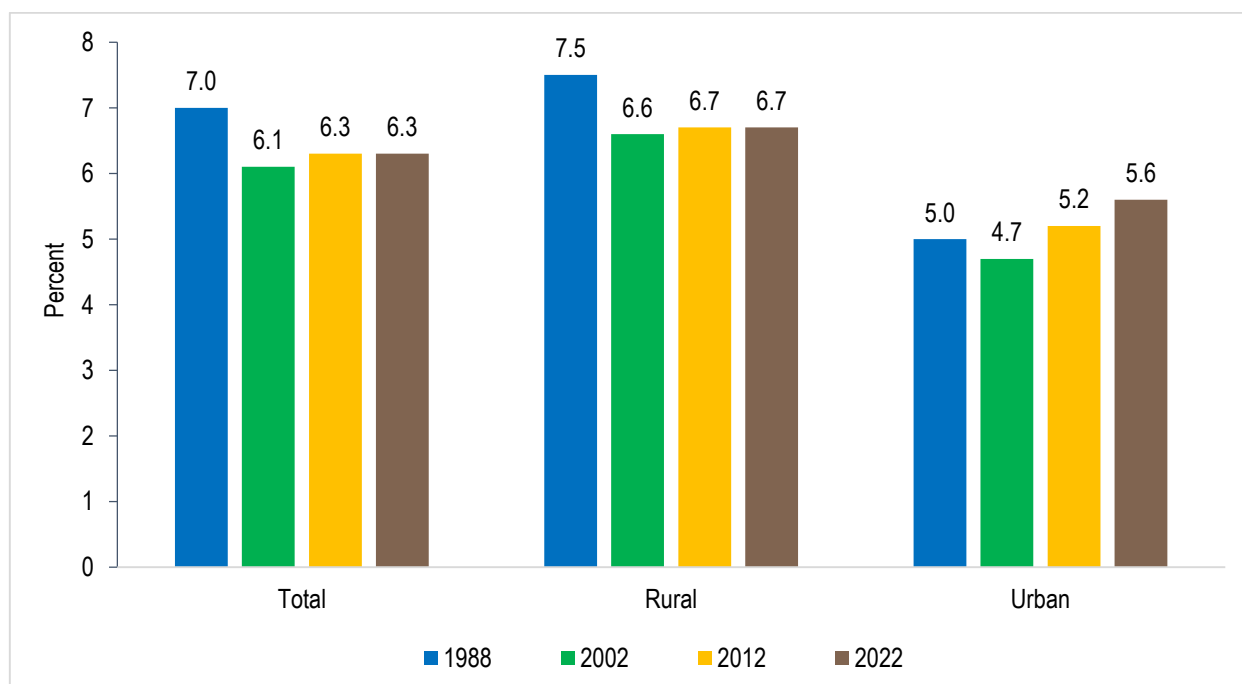
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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 Morogoro regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Morogoro Region is 6.3 percent. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in the Region has decreased slightly from 7.0 percent in 1988 census to 6.1 percent in 2002 and then remained constant to 6.3 percent in 2012 and 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

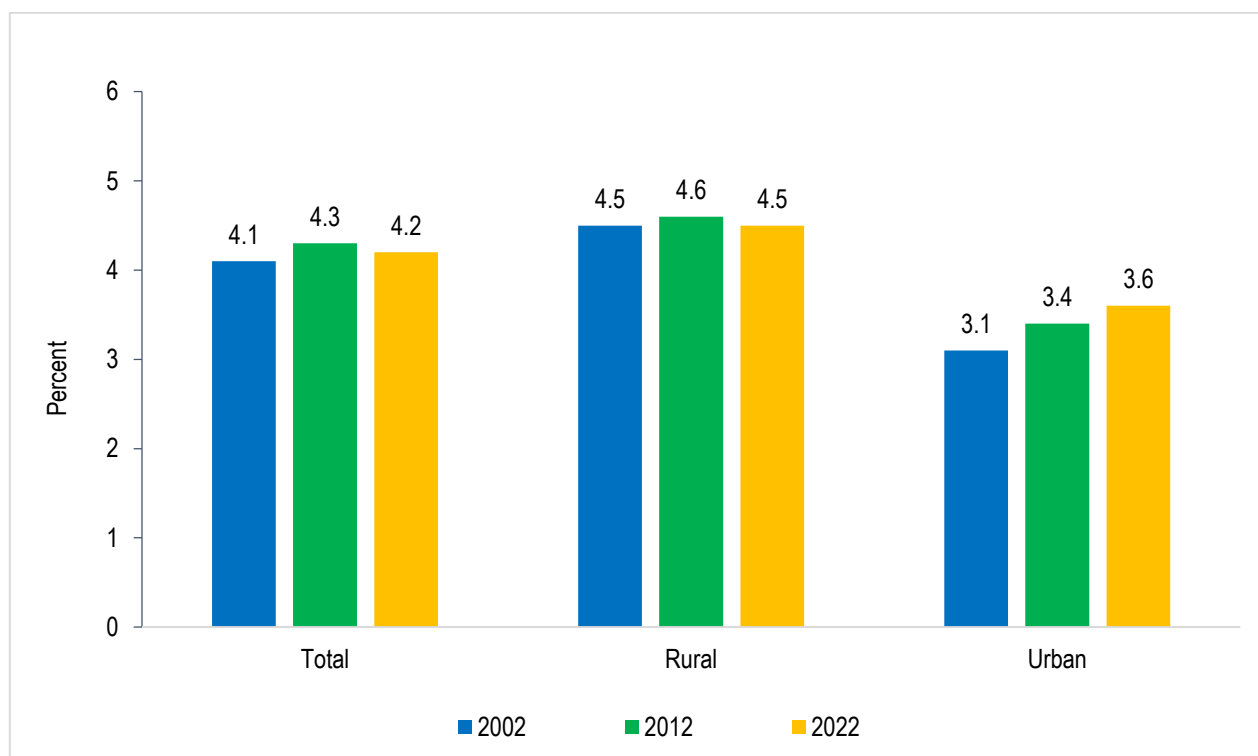
Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above; by Place of Residence Morogoro Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (4.2%) of Morogoro 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 (4.1% in 2002, 4.3% in 2012 and 4.2% in 2022) (Figure 3.13).

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

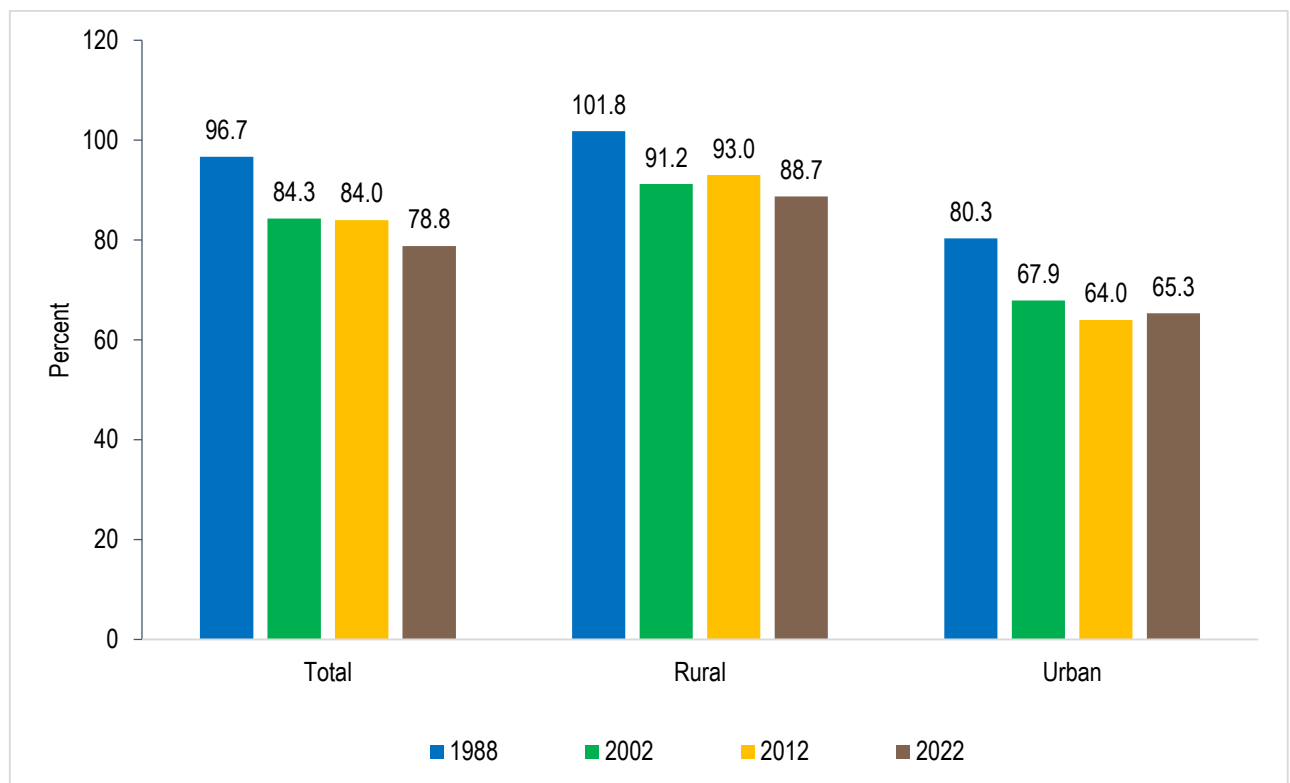


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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 Morogoro Region is 78.8 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 the Region has declined from 96.7 in the 1988 census to 78.8 in the 2002 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Morogoro Region (57.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Morogoro Region is 3.8 persons; in rural areas it is 4.0 persons while in urban areas it is 3.5 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 3.8 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.9 and 3.7 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Morogoro Region increased from 30.5 percent in 2012 to 32.6 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, the analysis is based on private households only.

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Morogoro Region has a total of 822,467 private households out of which 346,119 (42.1%) are in urban areas and 476,348 (57.9%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 32.6 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (35.4%) than in rural areas (30.6%) (Table 4.2 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	822,467	554,464	67.4	268,003	32.6	476,348	330,795	69.4	145,553	30.6	346,119	223,669	64.6	122,450	35.4
< 10 ²	271	149	55.0	122	45.0	145	79	54.5	66	45.5	126	70	55.6	56	44.4
10-14	1,738	914	52.6	824	47.4	1004	567	56.5	437	43.5	734	347	47.3	387	52.7
15 - 19	14,733	8,628	58.6	6,105	41.4	8,372	5,015	59.9	3,357	40.1	6,361	3,613	56.8	2,748	43.2
20 - 24	65,202	43,559	66.8	21,643	33.2	34,937	24,759	70.9	10,178	29.1	30,265	18,800	62.1	11,465	37.9
25 - 29	104,718	74,550	71.2	30,168	28.8	55,234	41,537	75.2	13,697	24.8	49,484	33,013	66.7	16,471	33.3
30 - 34	110,051	78,011	70.9	32,040	29.1	59,637	44,326	74.3	15,311	25.7	50,414	33,685	66.8	16,729	33.2
35 - 39	99,423	68,815	69.2	30,608	30.8	55,396	39,805	71.9	15,591	28.1	44,027	29,010	65.9	15,017	34.1
40 - 44	92,378	63,734	69.0	28,644	31.0	52,779	37,480	71.0	15,299	29.0	39,599	26,254	66.3	13,345	33.7
45 - 49	81,146	56,073	69.1	25,073	30.9	48,158	34,174	71.0	13,984	29.0	32,988	21,899	66.4	11,089	33.6
50 - 54	67,633	45,359	67.1	22,274	32.9	41,616	28,479	68.4	13,137	31.6	26,017	16,880	64.9	9,137	35.1
55 - 59	48,825	32,156	65.9	16,669	34.1	30,293	20,326	67.1	9,967	32.9	18,532	11,830	63.8	6,702	36.2
60 - 64	46,884	29,818	63.6	17,066	36.4	29,514	19,110	64.7	10,404	35.3	17,370	10,708	61.6	6,662	38.4
65 - 69	29,577	18,168	61.4	11,409	38.6	18,604	11,515	61.9	7,089	38.1	10,973	6,653	60.6	4,320	39.4
70 - 74	25,930	15,420	59.5	10,510	40.5	17,084	10,207	59.7	6,877	40.3	8,846	5,213	58.9	3,633	41.1
75 - 79	14,389	8,342	58.0	6,047	42.0	9,678	5,671	58.6	4,007	41.4	4,711	2,671	56.7	2,040	43.3
80+	19,569	10,768	55.0	8,801	45.0	13,897	7,745	55.7	6,152	44.3	5,672	3,023	53.3	2,649	46.7

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

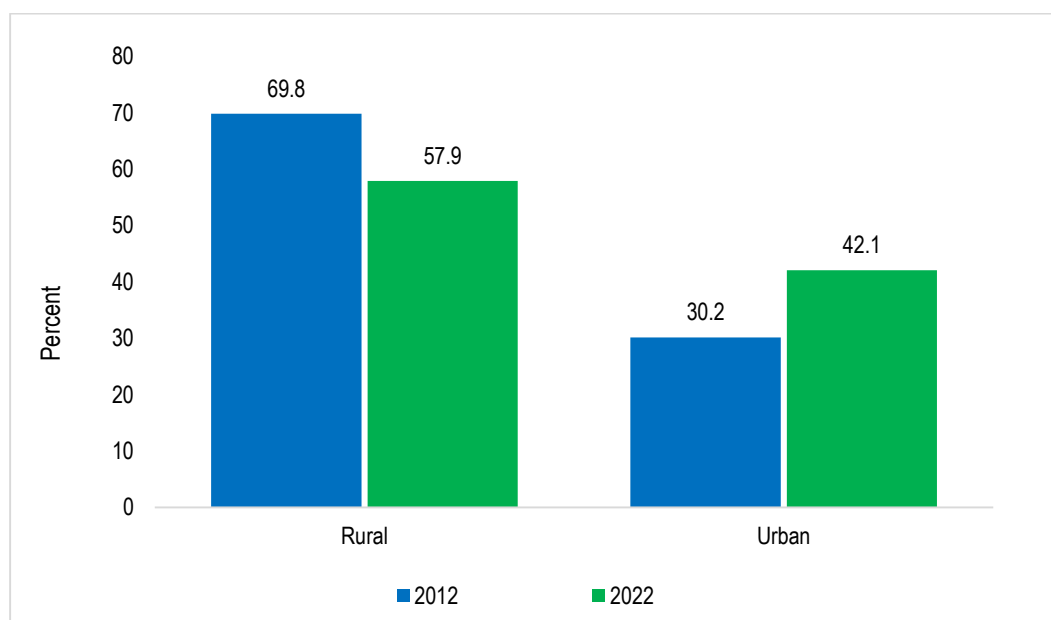
Results further reveal that, Kilosa District has the largest number of households accounting for 20.1 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Morogoro Municipality (16.0%), Mvomero District (13.4%), Morogoro District (12.4%) and Ifakara Town (9.9%). On the other hand, Malinyi District has the smallest contribution of households (5.8%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	822,467	100.0	476,348	57.9	346,119	42.1
Council						
Kilosa District	164,917	20.1	102,805	21.6	62,112	17.9
Morogoro District	101,585	12.4	86,821	18.2	14,764	4.3
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	16.0	0	0.0	131,885	38.1
Mlimba District	75,964	9.2	53,270	11.2	22,694	6.6
Ifakara Town	81,459	9.9	23,425	4.9	58,034	16.8
Ulanga District	54,744	6.7	42,820	9.0	11,924	3.4
Malinyi District	47,918	5.8	39,091	8.2	8,827	2.6
Mvomero District	110,404	13.4	88,004	18.5	22,400	6.5
Gairo District	53,591	6.5	40,112	8.4	13,479	3.9

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 30.2 percent in 2012 to 42.1 percent in 2022 PHC. Morogoro Region shows an increase of 11.9 percentage points in urban households.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Morogoro 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 decreased from 4.3 in 2012 to 3.8 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.0 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (3.5 persons). Average household size declined from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 4.0 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 Ifakara Town and Morogoro Municipal to 4.7 persons in Gairo District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

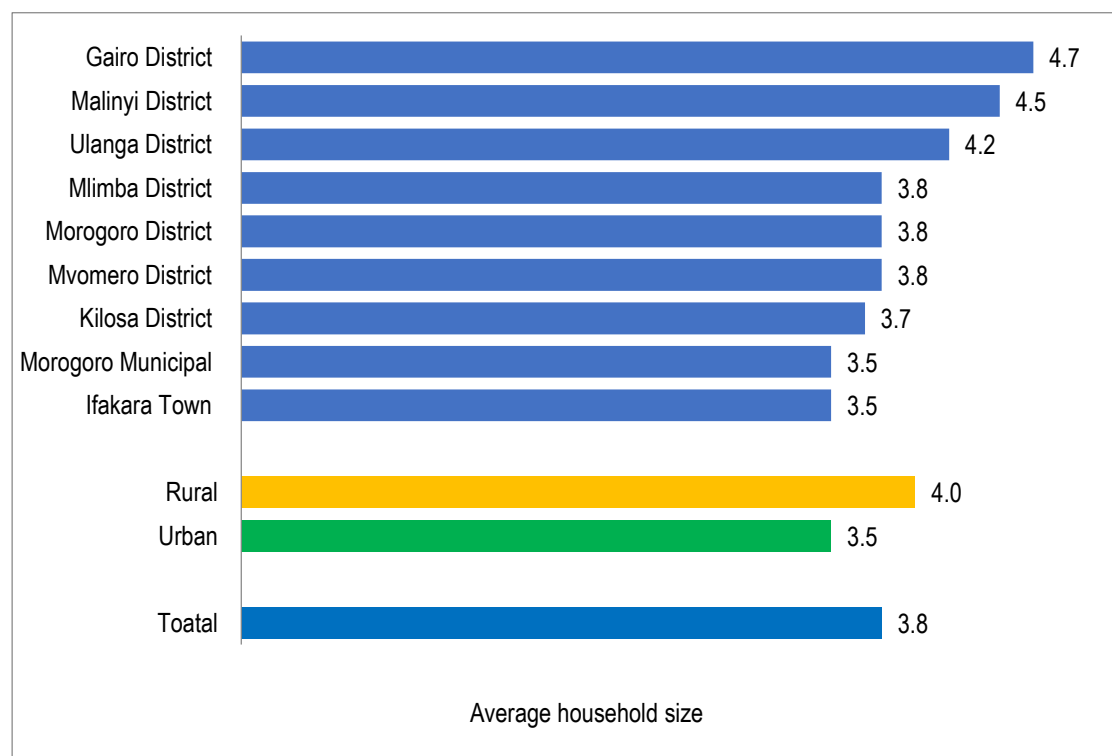


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

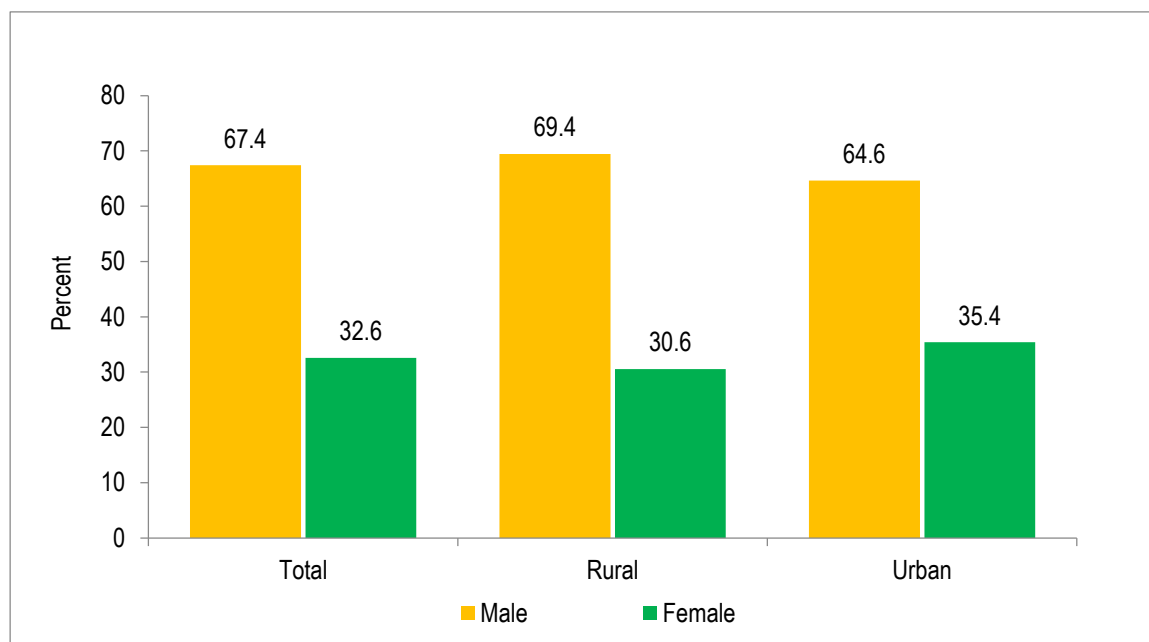
Council	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022 ³	2012	2022
Total	2,218,492	3,147,161	501,794	822,467	4.3	3.8
Rural	1,582,434	1,925,097	350,458	476,348	4.4	4.0
Urban	636,058	1,222,064	151,336	346,119	4.1	3.5
Council						
Kilosa District	438,175	612,005	102,443	164,917	4.2	3.7
Morogoro District	286,248	384,692	67,671	101,585	4.2	3.8
Morogoro Municipal	315,866	457,773	76,039	131,885	4.0	3.5
Mlimba District	301,456	289,459	69,381	75,964	4.3	3.8
Ifakara Town	106,424	285,722	23,950	81,459	4.4	3.5
Ulanga District	151,001	229,437	31,566	54,744	4.9	4.2
Malinyi District	114,202	216,748	21,724	47,918	5.3	4.5
Mvomero District	312,109	417,272	72,013	110,404	4.3	3.8
Gairo District	193,011	254,053	37,007	53,591	5.2	4.7

³ Data from Morogoro 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 Morogoro Region, 67.4 percent are headed by males and 32.6 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 69.5 in 2012 to 67.4 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 30.5 in 2012 to 32.6 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Council	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	69.5	30.5	67.4	32.6
Rural	70.5	29.5	69.4	30.6
Urban	67.1	32.9	64.6	35.4
Council				
Kilosa District	69.0	31.0	68.7	31.3
Morogoro District	68.6	31.4	66.3	33.7
Morogoro Municipal	68.0	32.0	64.1	35.9
Mlimba District	70.8	29.2	70.6	29.4
Ifakara Town	67.6	32.4	63.8	36.2
Ulanga District	71.3	28.7	69.0	31.0

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Council	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Malinyi District	73.6	26.4	70.2	29.8
Mvomero District	71.4	28.6	69.9	30.1
Gairo District	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3

In Morogoro Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (3.9 persons) than in female headed households (3.7 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Gairo District is the highest across all councils (4.7 persons) followed by Malinyi District (4.5 persons), Ulanga District (4.2 persons), tailed by Mlimba District (3.8 persons) and Morogoro Municipal has the lowest (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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Region	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	3,147,161	2,163,532	983,629	822,467	554,464	268,003	3.8	3.9	3.7
Rural	1,925,097	1,362,469	562,628	476,348	330,795	145,553	4.0	4.1	3.9
Urban	1,222,064	801,063	421,001	346,119	223,669	122,450	3.5	3.6	3.4
Council									
Kilosa District	612,005	428,306	183,699	164,917	113,308	51,609	3.7	3.8	3.6
Morogoro District	384,692	257,795	126,897	101,585	67,327	34,258	3.8	3.8	3.7
Morogoro Municipal	457,773	296,914	160,859	131,885	84,490	47,395	3.5	3.5	3.4
Mlimba District	289,459	208,805	80,654	75,964	53,597	22,367	3.8	3.9	3.6
Ifakara Town	285,722	183,267	102,455	81,459	52,002	29,457	3.5	3.5	3.5
Ulanga District	229,437	161,886	67,551	54,744	37,758	16,986	4.2	4.3	4.0
Malinyi District	216,748	156,204	60,544	47,918	33,634	14,284	4.5	4.6	4.2
Mvomero District	417,272	297,296	119,976	110,404	77,125	33,279	3.8	3.9	3.6
Gairo District	254,053	173,059	80,994	53,591	35,223	18,368	4.7	4.9	4.4

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 75.0 percent of households in Morogoro Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is slightly lower for male headed households (74.1%) compared with 77.0 percent for female headed households. Further, results show that the percentage who live in improved houses is higher (93.3%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (61.7%). A similar pattern is observed for female and male headed households.

Councils with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Morogoro Municipality (98.3%), Ifakara Town (90.8%), Mlimba District (75.7%) and Kilosa District (73.8%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Malinyi District (43.6%), Ulanga District (41.3%), Morogoro District (37.3%) and Mvomero District (28.3%). 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/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	822,467	75.0	25.0	554,464	74.1	25.9	268,003	77.0	23.0
Rural	476,348	61.7	38.3	330,795	61.2	38.8	145,553	63.0	37.0
Urban	346,119	93.3	6.7	223,669	93.1	6.9	122,450	93.7	6.3
Council									
Kilosa District	164,917	73.8	26.2	113,308	73.1	26.9	51,609	75.5	24.5
Morogoro District	101,585	62.7	37.3	67,327	61.1	38.9	34,258	65.8	34.2
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	98.3	1.7	84,490	98.2	1.8	47,395	98.6	1.4
Mlimba District	75,964	75.7	24.3	53,597	74.6	25.4	22,367	78.2	21.8
Ifakara Town	81,459	90.8	9.2	52,002	90.0	10.0	29,457	92.4	7.6
Ulanga District	54,744	58.7	41.3	37,758	57.7	42.3	16,986	60.9	39.1
Malinyi District	47,918	56.4	43.6	33,634	56.2	43.8	14,284	56.9	43.1
Mvomero District	110,404	71.7	28.3	77,125	71.3	28.7	33,279	72.6	27.4

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The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 77.1 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 67.6 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	822,467	75.0	25.0	554,464	74.1	25.9	268,003	77.0	23.0
Below 18	7,181	69.0	31.0	4,055	67.3	32.7	3,126	71.2	28.8
18- 24	74,763	74.1	25.9	49,195	72.2	27.8	25,568	77.6	22.4
25 - 29	104,718	76.9	23.1	74,550	75.2	24.8	30,168	80.9	19.1
30 - 34	110,051	77.1	22.9	78,011	76.0	24.0	32,040	79.7	20.3
35 - 39	99,423	76.5	23.5	68,815	75.7	24.3	30,608	78.3	21.7
40 - 44	92,378	76.3	23.7	63,734	75.8	24.2	28,644	77.5	22.5
45 - 49	81,146	75.5	24.5	56,073	75.0	25.0	25,073	76.8	23.2
50 - 54	67,633	73.9	26.1	45,359	73.0	27.0	22,274	75.6	24.4
55 - 59	48,825	74.0	26.0	32,156	72.9	27.1	16,669	76.2	23.8
60 - 64	46,884	72.9	27.1	29,818	71.6	28.4	17,066	75.4	24.6
65 - 69	29,577	73.1	26.9	18,168	71.9	28.1	11,409	75.1	24.9
70 - 74	25,930	70.9	29.1	15,420	69.9	30.1	10,510	72.3	27.7
75 - 79	14,389	69.8	30.2	8,342	68.9	31.1	6,047	70.9	29.1
80+	19,569	67.6	32.4	10,768	66.7	33.3	8,801	68.7	31.3

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Morogoro Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (161,156 or 46.4%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (70,026 or 20.2%) and those in elementary occupations (53,725 or 15.5%). Among the 5,309 widowed males 3,060 (57.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 19.1 percent are craft and related workers and 14.0 percent are elementary workers. Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 1.9 percent are widowed (Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	347,252	46,426	225,931	49,276	13,950	6,360	5,309
Legislators administrators and managers.	2,792	310	2,205	187	36	22	32
Professionals.	8,176	1,425	6,042	553	62	45	49
Technicians and associate professionals.	21,382	3,841	13,425	3,085	563	281	187
Clerks.	1,563	375	958	177	16	19	18
Service workers and shop sales workers.	18,802	3,654	11,772	2,489	481	255	151
Agricultural and fishery workers.	161,156	15,506	110,156	21,839	7,408	3,187	3,060
Craft and related workers.	70,026	10,569	43,477	10,626	2,941	1,401	1,012
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	9,630	1,881	5,622	1,715	238	117	57
Elementary occupations.	53,725	8,865	32,274	8,605	2,205	1,033	743

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	347,252	46,426	225,931	49,276	13,950	6,360	5,309
Legislators administrators and managers.	2,792	11.1	79.0	6.7	1.3	0.8	1.1
Professionals.	8,176	17.4	73.9	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	21,382	18.0	62.8	14.4	2.6	1.3	0.9
Clerks.	1,563	24.0	61.3	11.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	18,802	19.4	62.6	13.2	2.6	1.4	0.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	161,156	9.6	68.4	13.6	4.6	2.0	1.9
Craft and related workers.	70,026	15.1	62.1	15.2	4.2	2.0	1.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	9,630	19.5	58.4	17.8	2.5	1.2	0.6
Elementary occupations.	53,725	16.5	60.1	16.0	4.1	1.9	1.4

On the other hand, results reveal that 56,972 (45.6%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (23,923 or 19.2%) and those in elementary occupations (22,847 or 18.3%). Among the 22,375 widowed female households 12,839 or 57.4 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 4, 033 or 18.0 percent are craft and related workers and 3,708 or 16.6 percent are in elementary occupations (Table 4.10). Among the 56,972 female heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 12,839 or 22.5 percent are widowed (Table 4.10).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	124,860	28,643	37,629	8,446	19,728	8,039	22,375
Legislators administrators and managers.	877	286	375	39	46	31	100
Professionals.	3,120	1,170	1,449	131	105	95	170
Technicians and associate professionals.	3,691	1,361	1,524	198	218	133	257
Clerks.	844	393	266	32	48	34	71
Service workers and shop sales workers.	11,987	4,472	3,095	832	1,691	756	1,141
Agricultural and fishery workers.	56,972	8,827	17,550	3,896	10,114	3,746	12,839
Craft and related workers.	23,923	5,810	6,953	1,649	3,831	1,647	4,033
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	599	266	136	32	74	35	56
Elementary occupations.	22,847	6,058	6,281	1,637	3,601	1,562	3,708

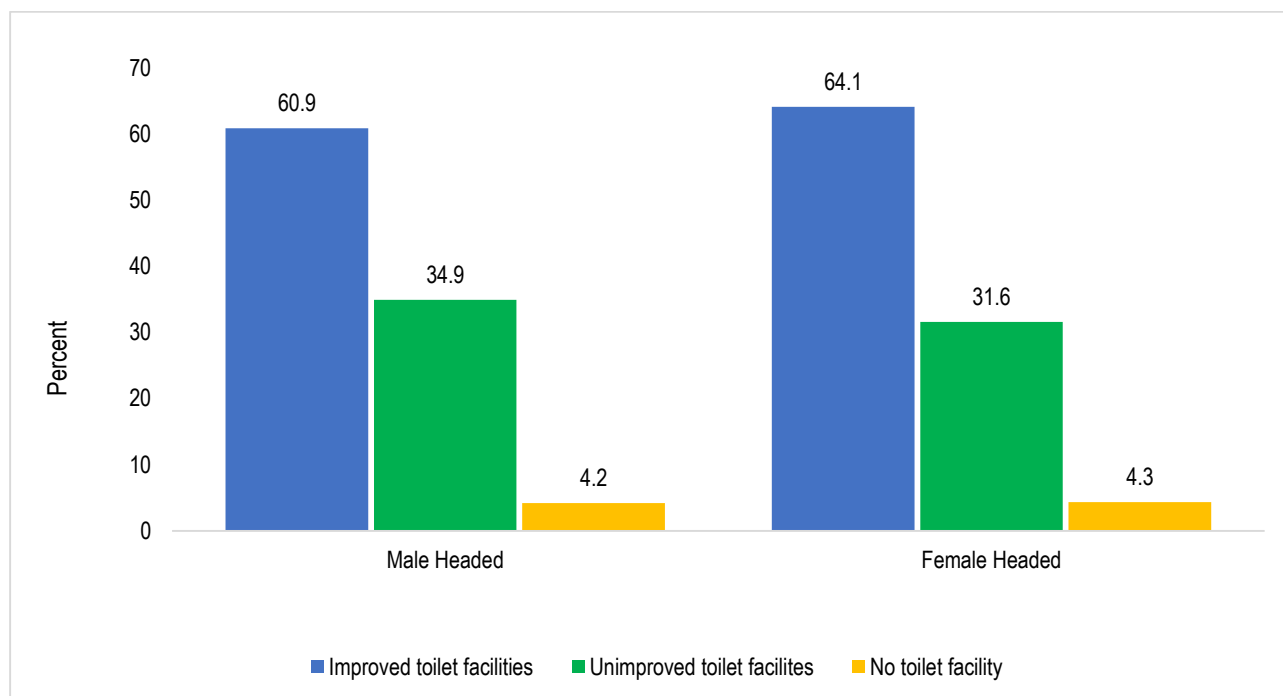
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	124,860	28,643	37,629	8,446	19,728	8,039	22,375
Legislators administrators and managers.	877	32.6	42.8	4.4	5.2	3.5	11.4
Professionals.	3,120	37.5	46.4	4.2	3.4	3.0	5.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	3,691	36.9	41.3	5.4	5.9	3.6	7.0
Clerks.	844	46.6	31.5	3.8	5.7	4.0	8.4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	11,987	37.3	25.8	6.9	14.1	6.3	9.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	56,972	15.5	30.8	6.8	17.8	6.6	22.5
Craft and related workers.	23,923	24.3	29.1	6.9	16.0	6.9	16.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	599	44.4	22.7	5.3	12.4	5.8	9.3
Elementary occupations.	22,847	26.5	27.5	7.2	15.8	6.8	16.2

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

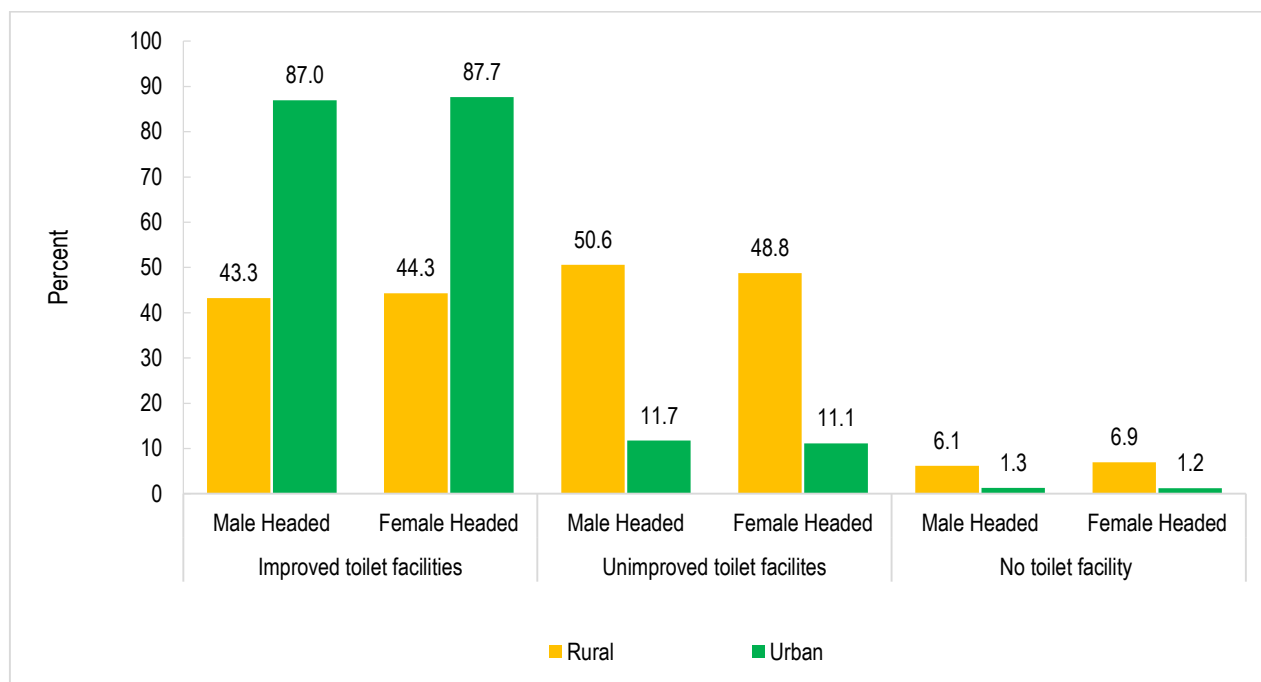
In Morogoro Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 60.9 percent for the male headed and 64.1 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is hardly any difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Morogoro Region 2022 PHC



Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban compared to rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 43.4 for female headed households and 43.7 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; Morogoro Region; 2022 PHC



Across councils, results reveal that Morogoro Municipality has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (94.7% and 95.6% respectively). Other Councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Ifakara Town (85.7% and 87.5%), Mlimba District (69.9% and 72.0%) and Kilosa District (54.2% and 57.3%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Malinyi District (9.9%), Mvomero District (5.9%) and Ulanga District (5.7%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are again Malinyi District (11.1%), Mvomero District (6.8 %) and Ulanga District (6.5%) (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, Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

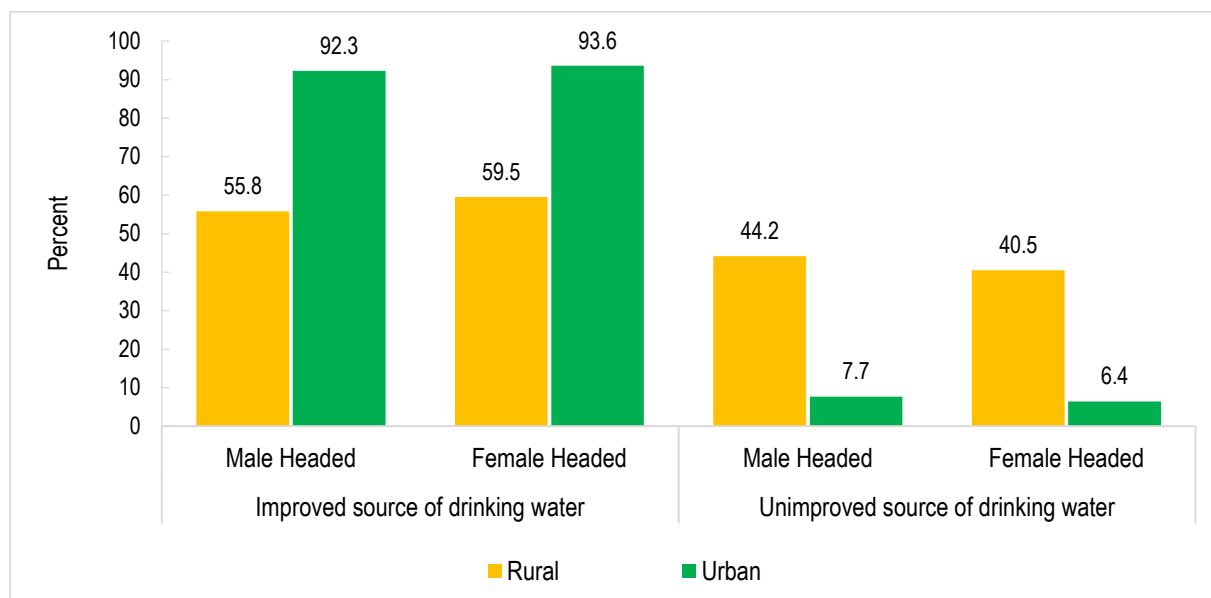
Council	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet	Unimproved toilet	No toilet facility
Total	822,467	61.9	33.8	4.2	554,464	60.9	34.9	4.2	268,003	64.1	31.6	4.3
Rural	476,348	43.6	50.1	6.4	330,795	43.3	50.6	6.1	145,553	44.3	48.8	6.9
Urban	346,119	87.2	11.5	1.3	223,669	87.0	11.7	1.3	122,450	87.7	11.1	1.2
Council												
Kilosa District	164,917	55.1	39.5	5.4	113,308	54.2	40.6	5.2	51,609	57.3	37.0	5.7
Morogoro District	101,585	37.1	58.0	4.9	67,327	36.3	58.8	4.8	34,258	38.5	56.4	5.0
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	95.0	4.5	0.5	84,490	94.7	4.8	0.5	47,395	95.6	4.1	0.4
Mlimba District	75,964	70.5	26.9	2.6	53,597	69.9	27.6	2.5	22,367	72.0	25.3	2.7
Ifakara Town	81,459	86.4	12.4	1.2	52,002	85.7	12.9	1.3	29,457	87.5	11.5	1.0
Ulanga District	54,744	50.9	43.2	5.9	37,758	49.6	44.8	5.7	16,986	53.7	39.8	6.5
Malinyi District	47,918	54.0	35.8	10.3	33,634	54.3	35.7	9.9	14,284	53.1	35.8	11.1
Mvomero District	110,404	47.7	46.2	6.1	77,125	47.1	47.0	5.9	33,279	49.0	44.3	6.8
Gairo District	53,591	47.2	48.1	4.7	35,223	46.6	48.9	4.5	18,368	48.3	46.7	5.0

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is a difference between female headed households that use improved source of drinking water (75.1%) compared with male headed households (70.5%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 59.5 percent and 55.8 percent for male headed households.

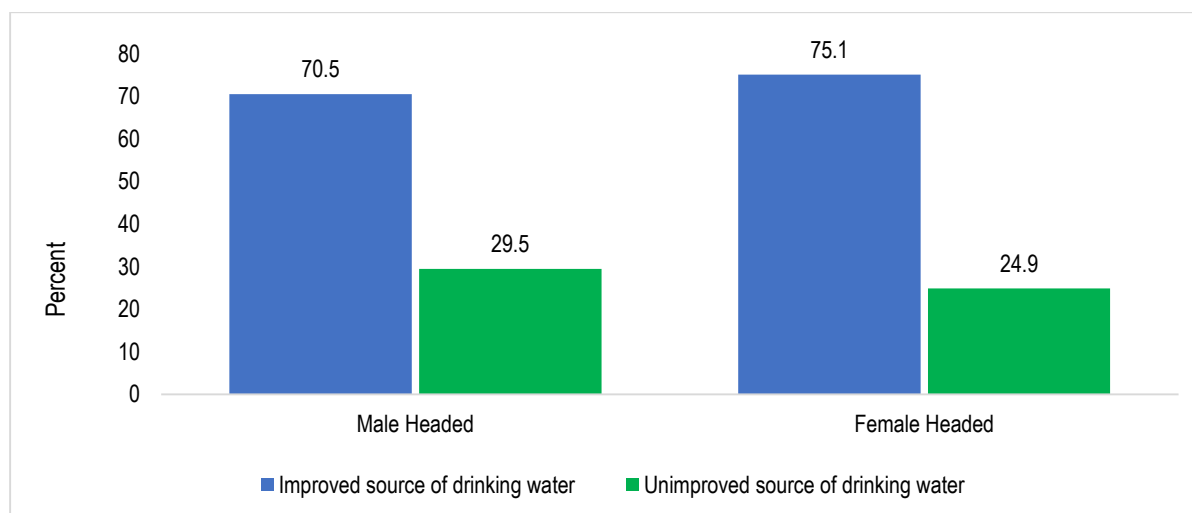
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher for male headed than female in rural areas (44.2% and 40.5% respectively). The respective figures in urban areas are 7.7 percent and 6.4 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (29.5%) compared with that of female headed households (24.9%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Across councils, Morogoro Municipality has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (95.4% and 96.6% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Ifakara Town (93.6% and 95.6% respectively) and Mlimba District (68.5% and 71.5% respectively).

On the other hand, councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Gairo District (51.6%), Morogoro District (47.5%), Malinyi District (38.1%) and Mvomero District (35.4%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are again Gairo District (45.4%), Morogoro District (43.1%), Malinyi District (38.1%) and Mvomero District (31.3%) (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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

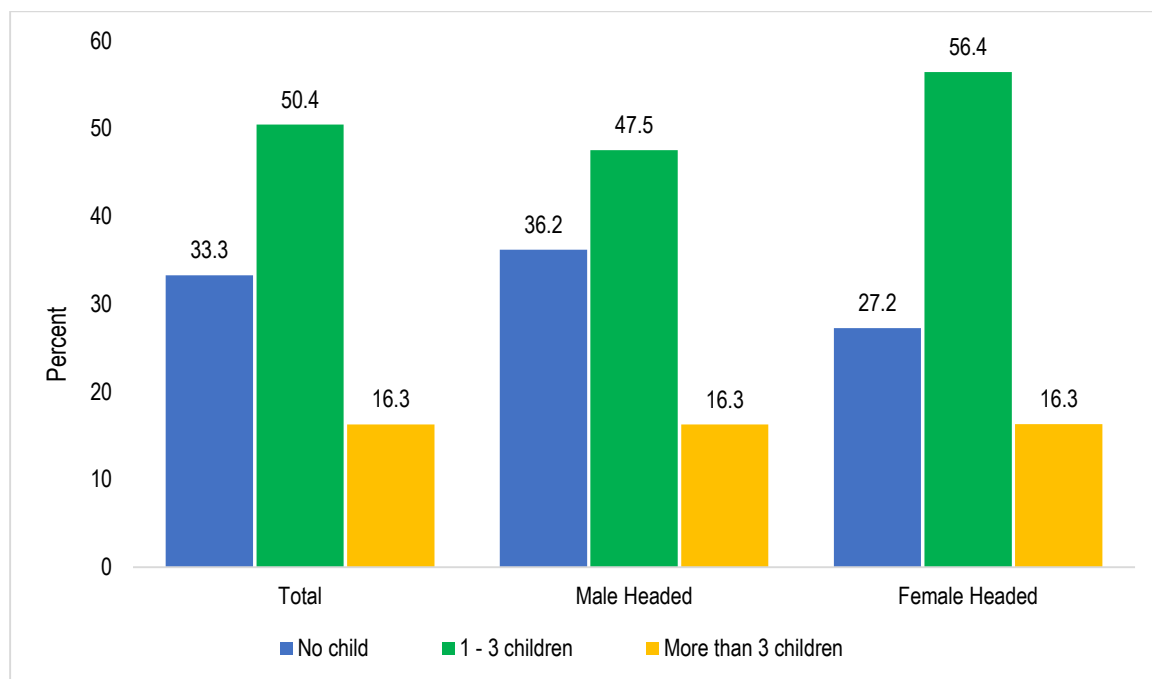
	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	822,467	72.0	28.0	554,464	70.5	29.5	268,003	75.1	24.9
Rural	476,348	56.9	43.1	330,795	55.8	44.2	145,553	59.5	40.5
Urban	346,119	92.8	7.2	223,669	92.3	7.7	122,450	93.6	6.4
Council									
Kilosa District	164,917	69.4	30.6	113,308	67.6	32.4	51,609	73.4	26.6
Morogoro District	101,585	54.0	46.0	67,327	52.5	47.5	34,258	56.9	43.1
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	95.8	4.2	84,490	95.4	4.6	47,395	96.6	3.4
Mlimba District	75,964	69.4	30.6	53,597	68.5	31.5	22,367	71.5	28.5
Ifakara Town	81,459	94.3	5.7	52,002	93.6	6.4	29,457	95.6	4.4
Ulanga District	54,744	68.6	31.4	37,758	67.3	32.7	16,986	71.7	28.3
Malinyi District	47,918	61.9	38.1	33,634	61.9	38.1	14,284	61.9	38.1
Mvomero District	110,404	65.8	34.2	77,125	64.6	35.4	33,279	68.7	31.3
Gairo District	53,591	50.5	49.5	35,223	48.4	51.6	18,368	54.6	45.4

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 631,258 households 50.4 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 33.3 percent have no child and 16.3 percent have more than three children. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (56.4%) than that of male headed households (47.5%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is exactly the same (16.3%) compared as that of female headed households. On the other hand, the percentage of male

headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (36.2%) compared as that of female headed households (27.2%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Results further indicate that 56.2 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 47.9 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 19 (19.3%) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 19.7 percent of female headed households. (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

On the other hand, the proportion of female headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (41.1%) compared with male headed households (31.0%)

Across councils Gairo District has the highest percentage of households (53.3%) with one to three children followed by Ulanga District with 52.4 percent, while Morogoro District and Morogoro Municipal have the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (49.3%) (Figure 4.9 and 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

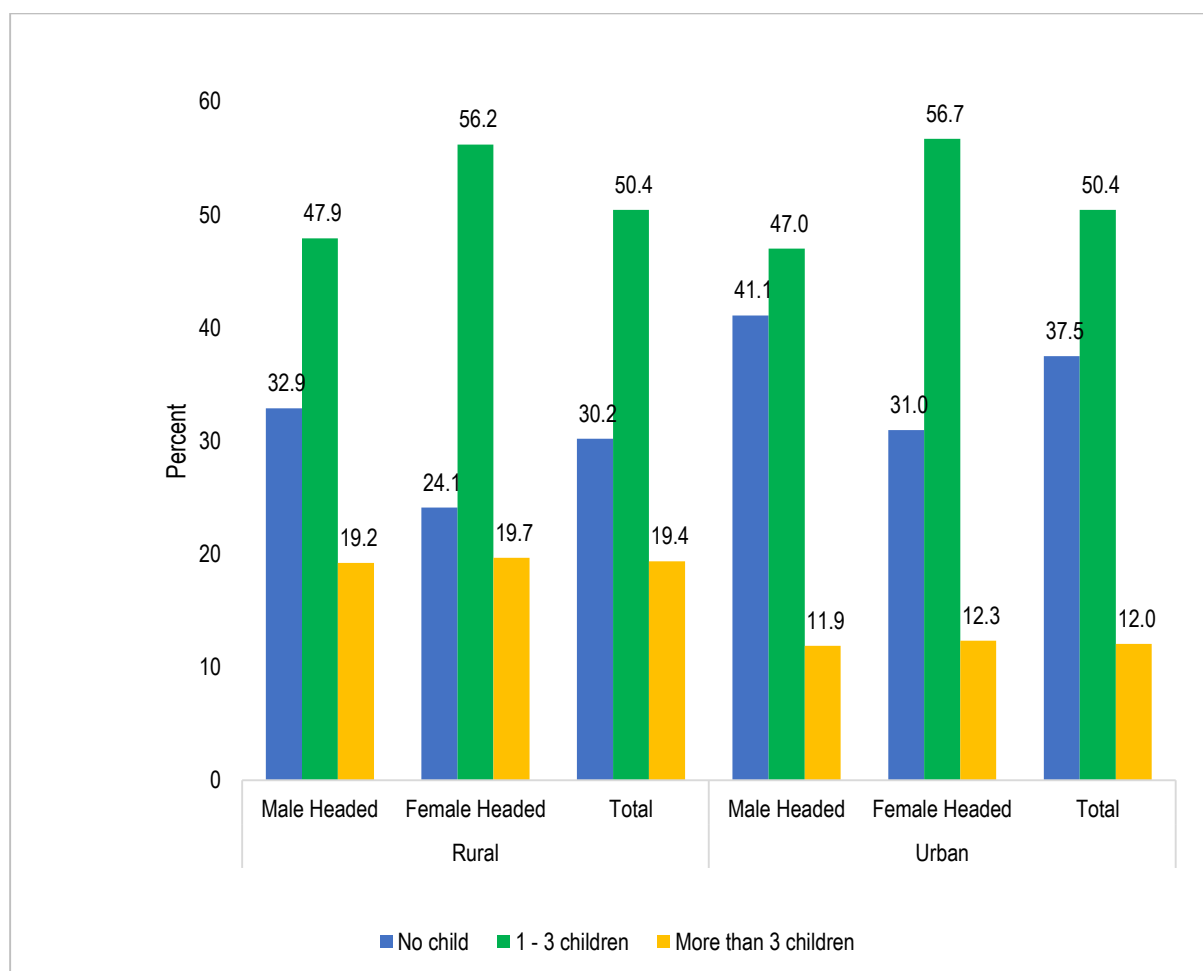


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children Under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	822,467	33.3	50.4	16.3	554,464	36.2	47.5	16.3	268,003	27.2	56.4	16.3
Rural	476,348	30.2	50.4	19.4	330,795	32.9	47.9	19.2	145,553	24.1	56.2	19.7
Urban	346,119	37.5	50.4	12.0	223,669	41.1	47.0	11.9	122,450	31.0	56.7	12.3
Council												
Kilosa District	164,917	34.0	50.0	16.0	113,308	37.4	46.7	16.0	51,609	26.8	57.3	15.9
Morogoro District	101,585	34.4	49.3	16.3	67,327	37.8	46.3	15.9	34,258	27.8	55.2	16.9
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	40.0	49.3	10.7	84,490	43.6	45.9	10.5	47,395	33.6	55.4	11.1
Mlimba District	75,964	34.2	49.4	16.4	53,597	37.0	46.7	16.4	22,367	27.6	55.8	16.6
Ifakara Town	81,459	37.3	52.0	10.7	52,002	41.3	48.3	10.4	29,457	30.2	58.6	11.2
Ulanga District	54,744	28.4	52.4	19.3	37,758	30.5	50.1	19.4	16,986	23.5	57.4	19.1
Malinyi District	47,918	27.1	50.0	22.9	33,634	29.1	48.2	22.7	14,284	22.5	54.0	23.5
Mvomero District	110,404	32.3	51.0	16.7	77,125	34.8	48.6	16.5	33,279	26.4	56.6	16.9
Gairo District	53,591	17.4	53.3	29.4	35,223	18.7	51.3	30.0	18,368	14.7	57.1	28.3

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Slightly less than a half (46.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region are married.
- Nearly five percent (4.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (7.9%) than that of males (1.5%).
- More than four percent (4.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (3.3%) than males (5.5%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Morogoro Region is 24.1 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.0 years) than males (26.5 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.

5.2 Marital Status

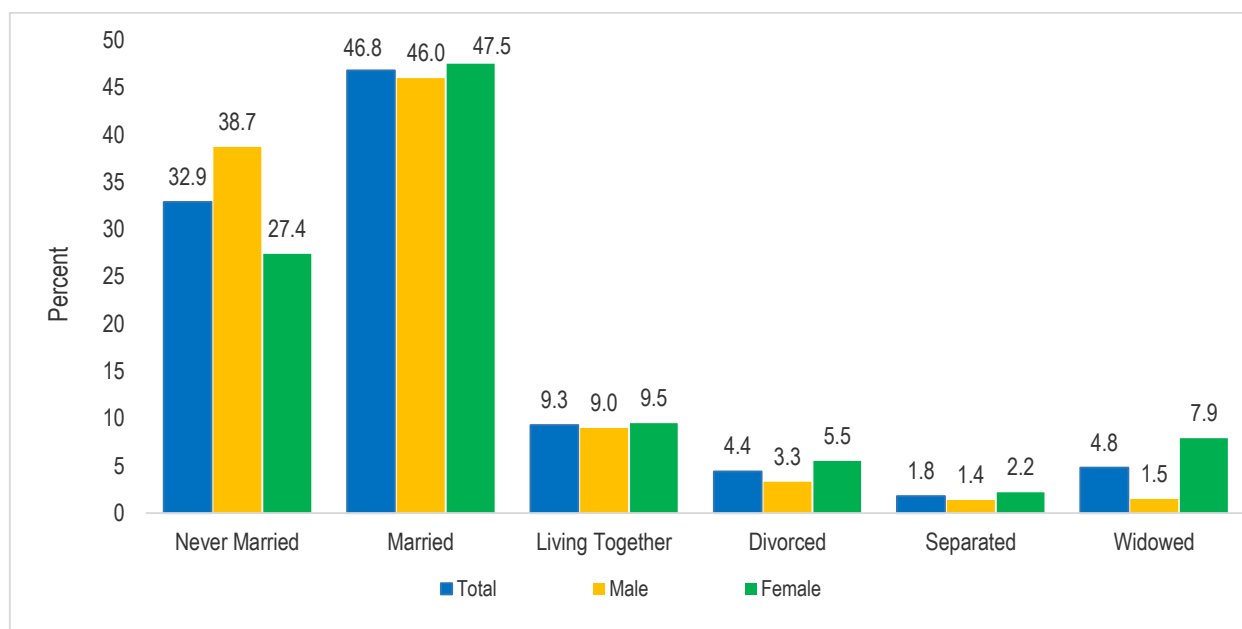
In Morogoro Region, results show that 46.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is slightly higher among females (47.5%) than males (46.0%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (49.6%) compared with urban areas (42.8%). Nearly one third (32.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 38.7 percent while for females it is 27.4 percent. The results also show a differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (36.2% and 38.2% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.8 percent which is higher among females (7.9%) than males (1.5%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Morogoro Region is 5.0 while for urban areas it is 4.5 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,921,353	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,120,153	100.0	100.0	100.0	801,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	632,277	32.9	38.7	27.4	325,910	29.1	36.2	22.1	306,367	38.2	42.3	34.5
Married	898,800	46.8	46.0	47.5	555,798	49.6	47.9	51.4	343,002	42.8	43.4	42.3
Living Together	178,065	9.3	9.0	9.5	106,180	9.5	9.1	9.9	71,885	9.0	9.0	9.0
Divorced	84,839	4.4	3.3	5.5	55,069	4.9	3.8	6.1	29,770	3.7	2.7	4.7
Separated	35,376	1.8	1.4	2.2	21,230	1.9	1.5	2.3	14,146	1.8	1.3	2.2
Widowed	91,996	4.8	1.5	7.9	55,966	5.0	1.6	8.3	36,030	4.5	1.4	7.3

Figure 5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 50.7 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 64.8 percent for those aged 45-49 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.3 for those aged 15–19 years to 8.4 for those aged 60-64 years and started to decline gradually up to 5.2 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 52.7 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,921,353	32.9	46.8	9.3	4.4	1.8	4.8
15 - 19	312,899	88.3	9.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	284,886	54.7	33.6	9.3	1.6	0.6	0.1
25 - 29	252,751	31.4	50.7	13.4	2.9	1.2	0.3
30 - 34	219,409	19.1	60.1	13.9	4.5	1.8	0.7
35 - 39	181,902	13.6	63.8	12.9	5.9	2.3	1.4
40 - 44	158,104	11.0	64.7	11.5	7.2	2.9	2.6
45 - 49	131,740	9.4	64.8	10.4	7.7	3.2	4.5
50 - 54	105,934	8.0	62.9	8.8	8.6	3.7	8.0
55 - 59	73,138	7.2	61.4	7.5	8.4	3.7	11.8
60 - 64	67,582	6.2	57.7	6.5	8.4	3.6	17.6
65 - 69	42,142	5.2	54.4	5.3	7.8	3.4	23.9
70 - 74	36,619	4.9	47.5	4.5	7.4	3.2	32.4
75 - 79	21,169	4.7	42.7	3.8	6.4	2.8	39.6
80+	33,078	4.5	32.3	2.7	5.2	2.5	52.7

Results further show that 49.3 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 38.0 percent are married and 7.5 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Morogoro Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.7 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,138,568	49.3	38.0	7.5	2.7	1.2	1.3
10 – 14	197,936	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	157,590	97.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	132,864	74.6	19.0	5.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	120,530	40.6	43.9	12.8	1.9	0.7	0.1
30 – 34	106,873	21.6	59.3	14.6	3.1	1.2	0.2
35 – 39	88,654	14.2	65.3	14.1	4.3	1.7	0.4
40 – 44	79,409	10.7	67.9	12.8	5.4	2.3	0.8
45 – 49	67,936	9.1	69.3	11.7	6.0	2.6	1.3
50 – 54	54,068	7.6	69.6	10.3	7.1	3.1	2.4
55 – 59	37,303	6.8	70.7	8.9	6.8	3.1	3.6
60 – 64	34,002	5.8	70.9	8.2	6.7	3.0	5.4
65 – 69	20,631	4.9	71.7	6.8	6.4	3.1	7.2
70 – 74	17,619	4.7	68.3	6.6	6.5	3.1	10.8
75 – 79	9,692	4.5	66.4	5.8	6.2	2.9	14.1
80+	13,461	4.0	60.9	4.9	5.1	2.7	22.4

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 39.8 percent are married, 39.2 percent are never married and 8.0 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.4%) aged 10 - 14 years and 78.7 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,172,475	39.2	39.8	8.0	4.6	1.9	6.6
10 – 14	191,754	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	155,309	78.7	16.5	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	152,022	37.3	46.5	12.6	2.5	1.0	0.2
25 – 29	132,221	23.0	56.9	14.0	3.9	1.7	0.5
30 – 34	112,536	16.7	60.9	13.3	5.8	2.3	1.1
35 – 39	93,248	13.1	62.4	11.8	7.4	2.9	2.4
40 – 44	78,695	11.3	61.5	10.3	8.9	3.5	4.5
45 – 49	63,804	9.7	60.0	9.0	9.5	3.9	7.9
50 – 54	51,866	8.4	56.0	7.3	10.2	4.3	13.9
55 – 59	35,835	7.7	51.6	5.9	10.0	4.4	20.4
60 – 64	33,580	6.5	44.4	4.7	10.0	4.3	30.0
65 – 69	21,511	5.5	37.8	3.8	9.2	3.8	39.9
70 – 74	19,000	5.1	28.2	2.6	8.3	3.3	52.4
75 – 79	11,477	4.9	22.6	2.1	6.5	2.8	61.1
80+	19,617	4.9	12.6	1.3	5.3	2.3	73.6

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 Morogoro Region is 46.9 while for age group 65 years and above is 45.1 percent. Percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 35.9 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 4.9 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Morogoro Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (9.3 and 9.6 %) 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	2,311,043	44.2	38.9	7.7	3.7	1.5	4.0
10 - 14	389,690	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	582,038	97.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	597,785	72.3	20.8	5.6	0.9	0.4	0.1
15 - 35	1,115,438	50.2	37.0	9.3	2.3	0.9	0.3
15 - 64	1,788,345	35.0	46.9	9.6	4.2	1.8	2.5
65+	133,008	4.9	45.1	4.2	6.8	3.1	35.9
70+	90,866	4.7	40.8	3.7	6.4	2.9	41.5

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.7 percent of male and 27.4 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (5.5%) than males (3.3%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (7.9%) than males (1.5 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	940,632	38.7	46.0	9.0	3.3	1.4	1.5
15 – 19	157,590	97.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	132,864	74.6	19.0	5.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	120,530	40.6	43.9	12.8	1.9	0.7	0.1
30 – 34	106,873	21.6	59.3	14.6	3.1	1.2	0.2
35 – 39	88,654	14.2	65.3	14.1	4.3	1.7	0.4
40 – 44	79,409	10.7	67.9	12.8	5.4	2.3	0.8
45 – 49	67,936	9.1	69.3	11.7	6.0	2.6	1.3
50 – 54	54,068	7.6	69.6	10.3	7.1	3.1	2.4
55 – 59	37,303	6.8	70.7	8.9	6.8	3.1	3.6
60 – 64	34,002	5.8	70.9	8.2	6.7	3.0	5.4
65 – 69	20,631	4.9	71.7	6.8	6.4	3.1	7.2
70 – 74	17,619	4.7	68.3	6.6	6.5	3.1	10.8
75 – 79	9,692	4.5	66.4	5.8	6.2	2.9	14.1
80+	13,461	4.0	60.9	4.9	5.1	2.7	22.4

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	980,721	27.4	47.5	9.5	5.5	2.2	7.9
15 – 19	155,309	78.7	16.5	4.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	152,022	37.3	46.5	12.6	2.5	1.0	0.2
25 – 29	132,221	23.0	56.9	14.0	3.9	1.7	0.5
30 – 34	112,536	16.7	60.9	13.3	5.8	2.3	1.1
35 – 39	93,248	13.1	62.4	11.8	7.4	2.9	2.4
40 – 44	78,695	11.3	61.5	10.3	8.9	3.5	4.5
45 – 49	63,804	9.7	60.0	9.0	9.5	3.9	7.9
50 – 54	51,866	8.4	56.0	7.3	10.2	4.3	13.9
55 – 59	35,835	7.7	51.6	5.9	10.0	4.4	20.4
60 – 64	33,580	6.5	44.4	4.7	10.0	4.3	30.0
65 – 69	21,511	5.5	37.8	3.8	9.2	3.8	39.9
70 – 74	19,000	5.1	28.2	2.6	8.3	3.3	52.4
75 – 79	11,477	4.9	22.6	2.1	6.5	2.8	61.1
80+	19,617	4.9	12.6	1.3	5.3	2.3	73.6

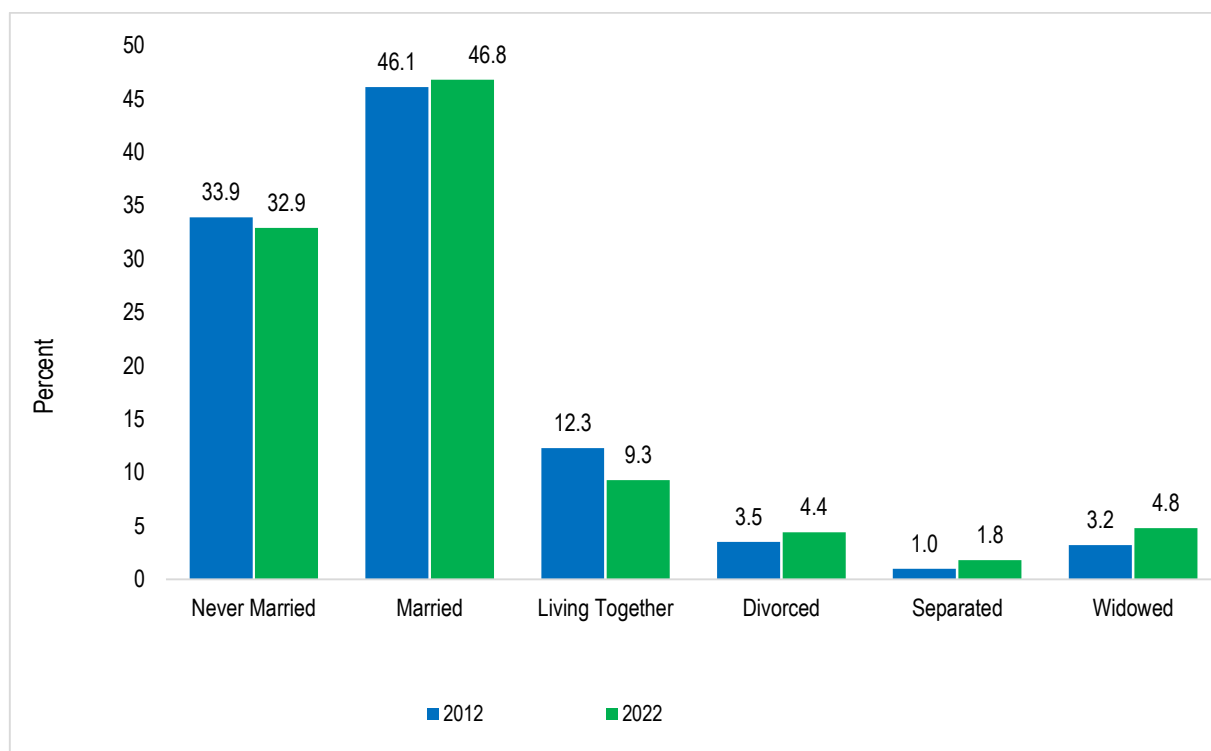
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 28.4 percent in Morogoro District Council to 42.3 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 40.1 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council to 55.2 percent in Gairo District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.9 percent in Malinyi District Council to 6.0 percent in Morogoro District Council.

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

Council	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,921,353	32.9	46.8	9.3	4.4	1.8	4.8
Rural	1,120,153	29.1	49.6	9.5	4.9	1.9	5.0
Urban	801,200	38.2	42.8	9.0	3.7	1.8	4.5
Council							
Kilosa District	367,336	31.8	45.6	10.8	5.0	1.9	5.0
Morogoro District	231,314	28.4	49.3	8.2	6.3	1.9	6.0
Morogoro Municipal	313,314	42.3	40.1	8.8	3.2	1.6	4.2
Mlimba District	174,531	30.4	50.1	8.9	3.5	2.6	4.5
Ifakara Town	189,258	36.4	41.8	10.4	4.0	2.1	5.3
Ulanga District	135,197	30.3	45.6	14.3	3.7	1.6	4.4
Malinyi District	124,086	28.8	53.1	8.6	3.7	2.0	3.9
Mvomero District	248,942	30.3	49.0	8.7	5.1	1.9	5.0
Gairo District	137,375	31.4	55.2	3.8	4.4	1.1	4.1

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 divorced separated and widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the never married and living together categories.

Figure 5. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

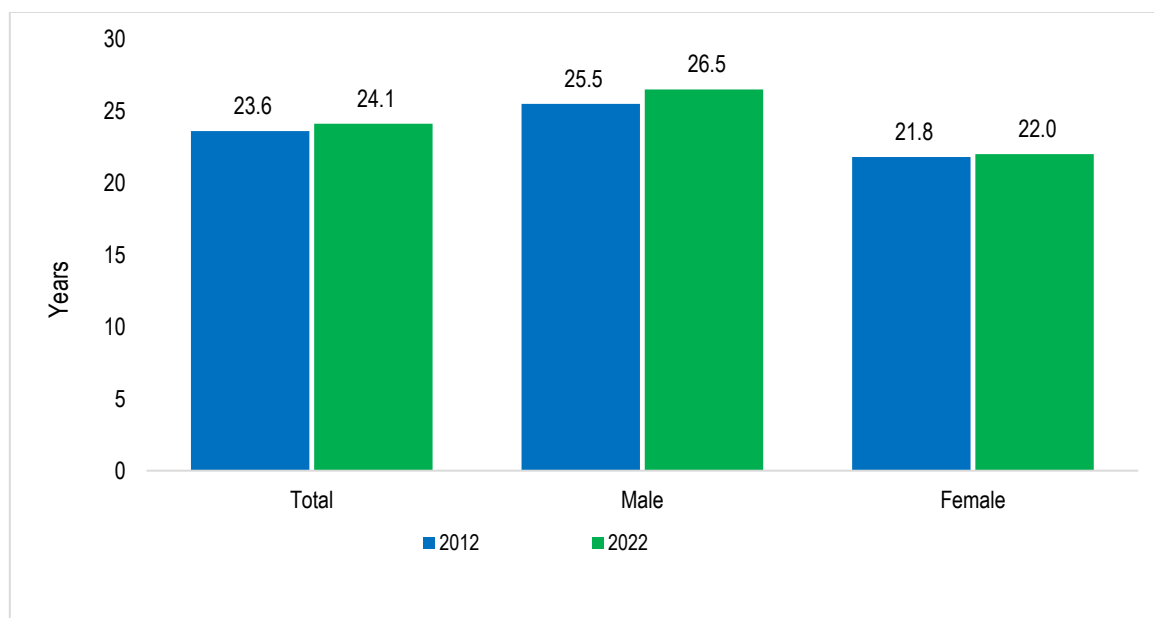


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 24.1 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.0 years) than males (26.5 years). Results further show that there is a very small increase in the MAFM for females from 21.8 years in 2012 to 22.0 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.2 years to 26.5 years (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is slightly higher in urban areas (24.6 and 25.6 years) than in the rural areas (23.1 and 24.1 years respectively) for both sexes and censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5. 4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

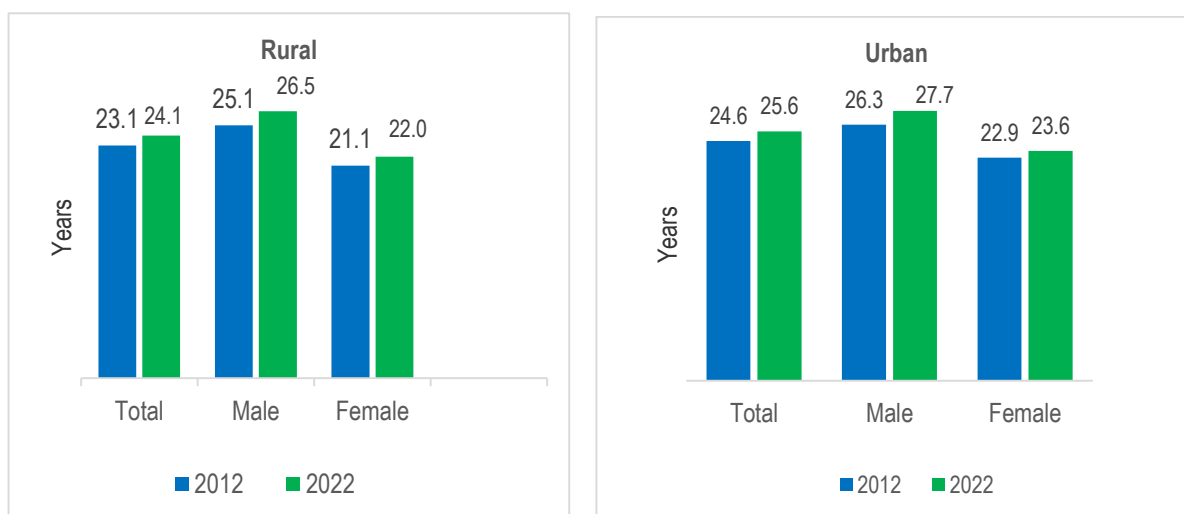


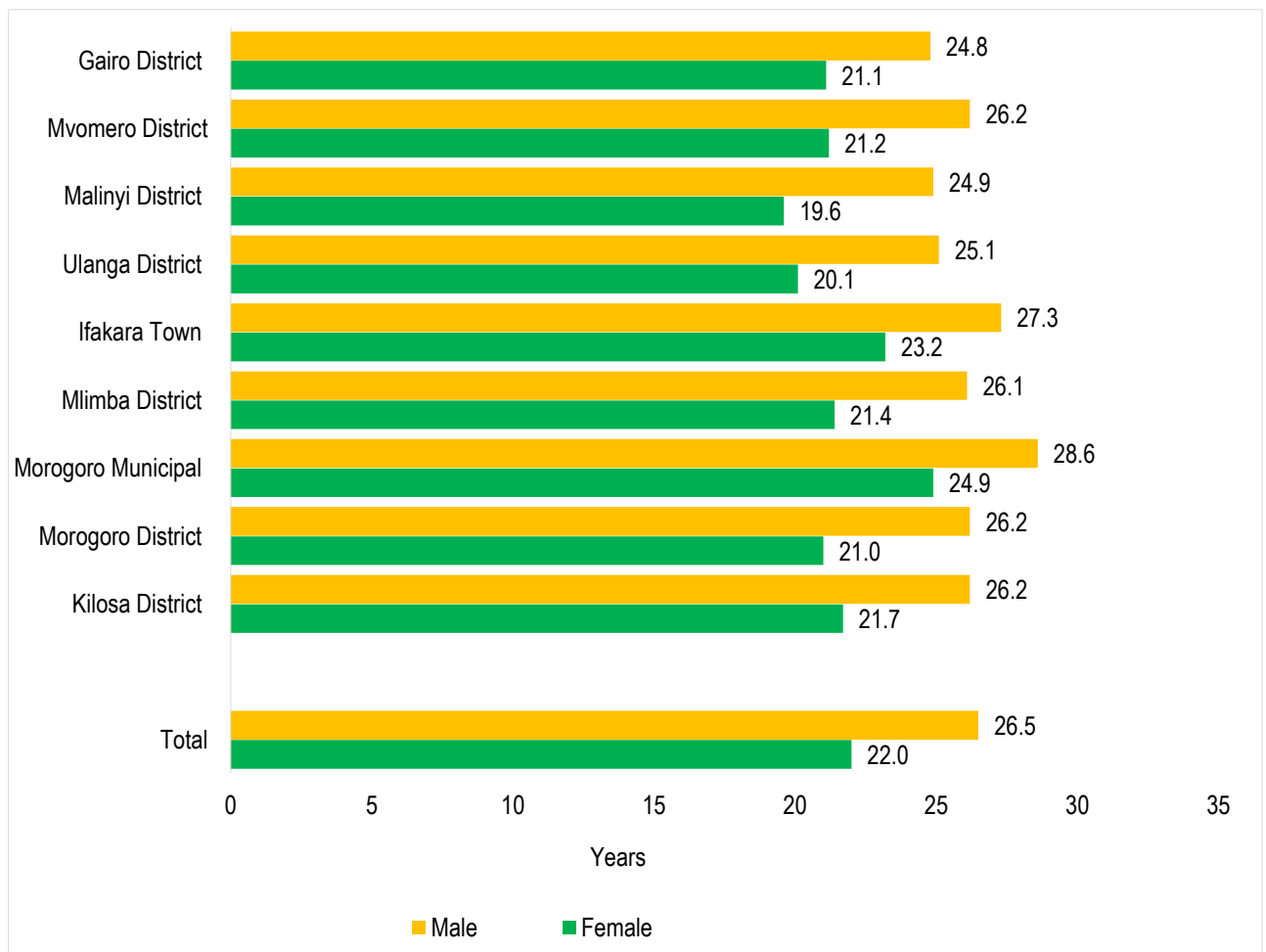
Table 5.9 shows that in Morogoro Region, the MAFM for females slightly increased from 21.8 years in 2012 to 22.0 years in 2022 and for males it increased by about one year (from 25.5 years in 2012 to 26.5 years in 2022). In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in rural areas for both census (23.1 and 23.0 years) while in urban areas the difference is about one year (24.6 and 25.6 years for both sexes in 2012 and 2022 censuses respectively).

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

Council	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.3	25.5	21.8	24.1	26.5	22.0
Rural	23.1	25.1	21.1	23.0	25.5	20.6
Urban	24.6	26.3	22.9	25.6	27.7	23.6
Council						
Kilosa District	23.1	25.1	25.1	23.9	26.2	21.7
Morogoro District	23.5	25.5	25.5	23.5	26.2	21.0
Morogoro Municipal	25.0	25.7	23.3	26.7	28.6	24.9
Mlimba District	23.8	25.7	22.1	23.6	26.1	21.4
Ifakara Town	24.2	25.9	22.8	25.1	27.3	23.2
Ulanga District	23.4	25.4	21.4	22.6	25.1	20.1
Malinyi District	23.7	25.6	21.8	22.2	24.9	19.6
Mvomero District	23.1	25.0	21.3	23.7	26.2	21.2
Gairo District	22.4	24.1	20.7	22.9	24.8	21.1

Figure 5.5 shows council variations, with Morogoro Municipality having the highest MAFM for both males (28.6 years) and females (24.9 years), followed by Ifakara Town (27.3 years) for males and 23.2 years for females and Kilosa District (26.2 and 21.7 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Malinyi District (24.9 years) for males and 19.6 years for females.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 72 percent of the population (71.5%) in Morogoro Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About fifty -four percent of under-five children (53.9%) have birth certificate
- About 11 percent of persons (11.3%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 27.4 percent have national identification cards.
- About 226,016 out of 3,147,161 persons in Morogoro 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. The results indicate that in Morogoro Region, 25.6 percent of individuals possess birth certificates, while the majority of the population (71.5%) lack both birth certificates and birth notifications. There is a decreasing trend in the percentage of the population with birth certificates as age groups progress from younger to older groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 (53.9%), followed by the 5-9 years age group (43.3%) The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (26.2%) than females (25.0%). A similar pattern is observed for all age groups except for the age groups 10-14 and 15-19 year (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban areas (35.8%) than in rural areas (19.1%). Additionally, the data indicates that the percentage of males with birth certificates is slightly greater (26.2%) than females (25.0%). Further analysis reveals that 37.1 percent of males and 34.5 percent of females residing in urban areas possess birth certificates, whereas the figures are lower for those in rural areas (19.5% for males and 18.7% for females) (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 findings indicate that in Morogoro Region 3.5 percent of the population possess birth notifications, with 3.3 percent in rural areas and 3.8 percent in urban areas (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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

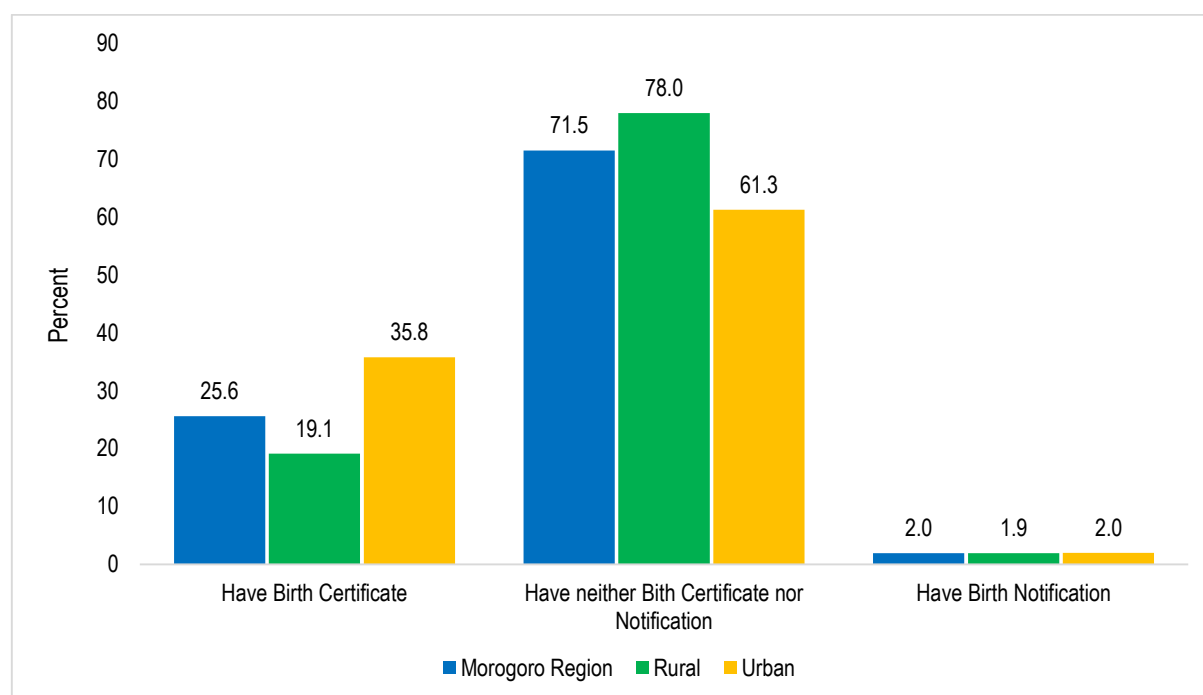


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

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	25.6	26.2	25.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	71.5	70.8	72.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
0 – 4	53.9	54.1	53.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	40.8	40.7	41.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	43.3	43.3	43.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	52.7	52.6	52.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
10 – 14	22.4	21.8	23.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	73.4	74.1	72.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 – 19	22.2	21.1	23.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	74.5	75.5	73.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	21.8	23.1	20.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	75.8	74.4	77.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
25 – 29	19.7	21.6	18.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	78.4	76.4	80.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
30 – 34	17.7	19.7	15.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	80.7	78.7	82.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
35 – 39	13.6	15.4	11.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	85.0	83.1	86.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
40 – 44	10.8	12.0	9.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	87.9	86.6	89.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
45 – 49	8.9	9.8	7.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	89.9	88.9	90.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
50 – 54	7.6	8.3	6.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	91.3	90.6	92.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	7.3	8.2	6.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	91.7	90.8	92.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
60 – 64	6.4	7.2	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	92.7	91.8	93.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
65 – 69	5.3	6.2	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	93.7	92.8	94.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
70 – 74	3.7	4.5	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	95.4	94.6	96.1	0.5	0.4	0.7
75 – 79	2.9	3.4	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	96.3	95.8	96.6	0.5	0.3	0.6

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 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
80+	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.0	96.8	97.1	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Morogoro 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	19.1	19.5	18.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	78.0	77.5	78.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
0 – 4	49.3	49.5	49.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	36.0	36.0	36.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	59.9	59.9	59.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
10 – 14	13.9	13.5	14.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	81.9	82.3	81.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
15 – 19	12.6	12.0	13.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	84.2	84.6	83.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	11.8	12.7	11.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	85.9	84.9	86.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
25 – 29	10.3	11.6	9.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	87.9	86.5	89.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
30 – 34	9.5	11.1	7.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	89.0	87.4	90.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
35 – 39	6.9	8.2	5.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	91.9	90.6	93.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
40 – 44	5.0	5.9	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.7	92.8	94.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
45 – 49	4.2	5.0	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	94.7	94.0	95.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
50 – 54	3.6	4.1	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	95.4	94.9	96.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
55 – 59	3.6	4.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	95.6	94.9	96.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
60 – 64	3.3	3.9	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.9	95.3	96.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
65 – 69	2.8	3.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.3	95.8	96.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
70 – 74	2.2	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	97.0	96.5	97.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
75 – 79	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.3	97.2	97.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
80+	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Morogoro 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	35.8	37.1	34.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	61.3	59.8	62.6	1.0	1.1	0.9
0 – 4	62.4	62.5	62.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	31.9	31.7	32.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	57.1	57.4	56.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	39.0	38.8	39.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
10 – 14	37.9	37.7	38.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	57.9	58.2	57.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
15 – 19	36.4	35.9	36.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	60.3	60.8	59.8	1.3	1.4	1.3
20 – 24	35.1	37.5	33.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	62.6	60.0	64.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
25 – 29	31.4	34.6	28.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	66.7	63.3	69.5	0.9	1.2	0.7
30 – 34	27.9	30.9	25.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	70.3	67.2	73.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
35 – 39	22.5	25.1	20.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	75.8	73.0	78.3	0.9	1.0	0.7
40 – 44	18.7	20.6	16.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	79.7	77.8	81.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
45 – 49	15.8	17.2	14.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	82.7	81.1	84.3	0.8	1.0	0.6
50 – 54	14.0	15.2	12.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	84.6	83.4	85.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
55 – 59	13.5	14.8	12.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	85.3	84.0	86.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
60 – 64	11.6	13.1	10.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	87.1	85.5	88.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
65 – 69	9.7	11.1	8.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	89.1	87.6	90.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
70 – 74	6.5	8.0	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	92.2	90.9	93.4	0.7	0.4	1.0
75 – 79	5.0	6.0	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	94.1	93.0	94.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
80+	3.6	4.5	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.3	94.7	95.6	0.7	0.4	0.9

Table 6.4 illustrates that Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage of population with birth certificates (48.6%), while Malinyi District Council has the lowest (16.7%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (25.6%) include Morogoro Municipality (48.3%) and Ifakara Town (27.2%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Morogoro 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	25.6	26.2	25.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	71.5	70.8	72.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Kilosa District	22.9	23.5	22.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	73.4	72.8	74.1	0.9	0.0	0.9
Morogoro District	19.6	20.3	19.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	77.9	77.2	78.5	0.8	0.1	0.9
Morogoro Municipal	48.6	50.3	47.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	48.4	46.6	50.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
Mlimba District	21.1	21.5	20.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	76.2	75.8	76.6	1.2	0.2	1.2
Ifakara Town	27.2	28.3	26.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	70.2	69.0	71.3	0.9	0.2	0.8
Ulanga District	21.2	21.8	20.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	76.3	75.7	77.0	1.1	0.3	1.1
Malinyi District	16.7	17.2	16.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	81.3	80.9	81.8	1.1	0.4	1.2
Mvomero District	21.7	22.1	21.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	75.5	75.1	76.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Gairo District	20.8	21.5	20.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	75.3	74.5	76.0	0.8	0.8	0.9

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 reveal that in Morogoro Region, 462,868 individuals (27.4%) aged 18 years and above possess national identification cards, while 191,150 individuals (11.3%) have only national identification numbers. Furthermore, the findings indicate that a slightly higher percentage (29.2%) of individuals in urban areas possess national identification cards compared to those in rural areas (26.2%). Additionally, the results disclose that 1,041,756 individuals (61.7%) hold voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that nearly five percent (4.6%) 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

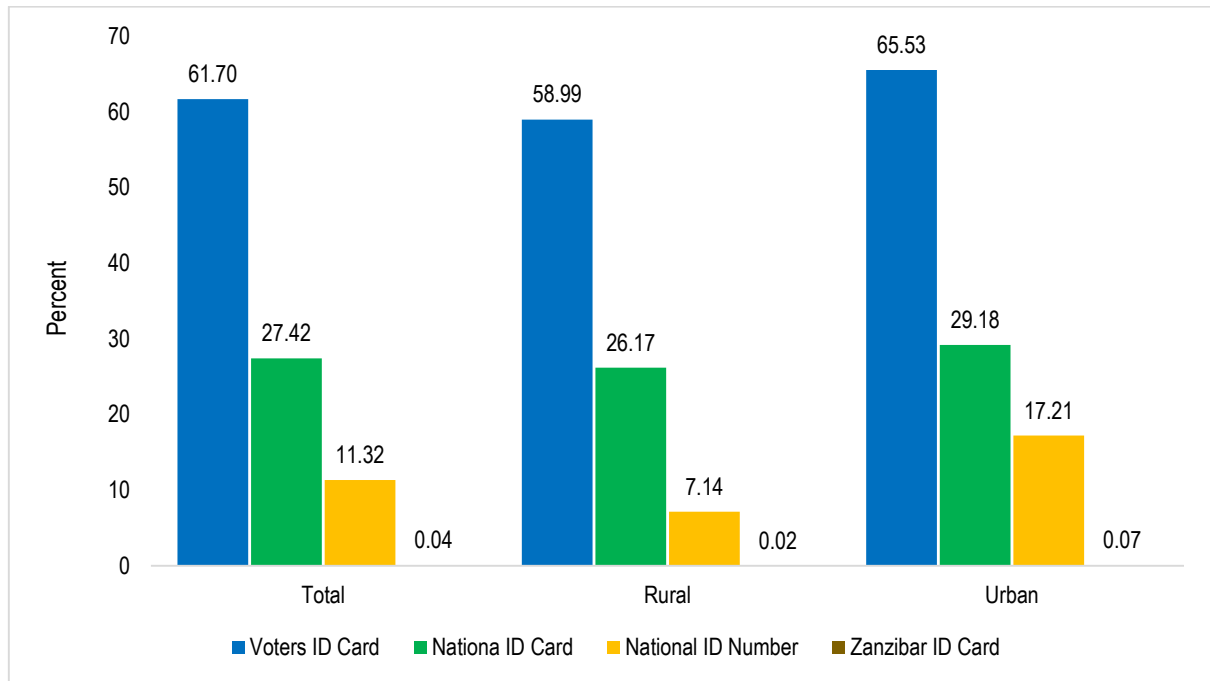


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Councils	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 Years and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	27.42	11.32	0.04	3.41	61.70	0.55	4.60
Rural	26.17	7.14	0.02	1.37	58.99	0.22	3.90
Urban	29.18	17.21	0.07	6.27	65.53	1.07	5.30
Council							
Kilosa District	25.58	13.33	0.03	2.64	62.45	0.35	3.90
Morogoro District	24.73	9.36	0.04	1.43	59.95	0.29	3.00
Morogoro Municipal	24.92	28.17	0.10	9.86	69.17	1.90	5.70
Mlimba District	26.09	5.50	0.03	1.89	62.42	0.29	6.30
Ifakara Town	28.37	9.78	0.04	3.98	67.60	0.55	4.30
Ulanga District	36.52	3.92	0.02	1.50	55.05	0.29	4.50
Malinyi District	32.27	4.18	0.02	1.38	48.10	0.23	4.30
Mvomero District	28.04	6.01	0.03	2.11	61.61	0.31	4.20
Gairo District	28.69	3.85	0.02	1.40	55.27	0.20	6.50

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 226,016 persons (7.2%) out of 3,147,161 persons in Morogoro Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Morogoro Municipal council has the highest percentage (15.4%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (70,511 persons); followed by 8.1 percent for Ifakara Town Council (23,259 persons) and lastly Gairo District with 4.0 percent (10,267 persons). In addition, there are 28,927 (0.9%) persons with health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people 137,834 (11.3%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with 88,182 persons

(4.6%). Further, 13,315 (0.7%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 15,612 (1.3%) persons in urban areas.

Table 6. 6: Distribution of Population Possessing Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,147,161	7.2	6.9	7.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.5	6.6	8.2
Rural	1,925,097	4.6	4.4	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.9	6.1	7.5
Urban	1,222,064	11.3	11.1	11.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	8.6	7.6	9.5
Council										
Kilosa District	612,005	6.3	6.1	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.0	5.3	6.6
Morogoro District	384,692	4.1	4.0	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.7	8.8	10.4
Morogoro Municipal	457,773	15.4	15.2	15.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	11.0	9.8	12.3
Mlimba District	289,459	5.5	5.2	5.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.1	4.7	5.6
Ifakara Town	285,722	8.1	7.8	8.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	8.6	7.7	9.4
Ulanga District	229,437	6.8	6.5	7.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.2	3.5	4.9
Malinyi District	216,748	4.3	4.2	4.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.0	3.2	4.8
Mvomero District	417,272	6.4	6.1	6.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	7.8	6.6	8.9
Gairo District	254,053	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.3	6.4	6.2

6.3 Citizenship

Tanzania citizenship is governed by the Tanzania Citizenship Act, CAP 357 (Revised Edition of 2002) and its Regulations of 1997. The 2022 PHC collected information on citizenship status.

The results show that 3,191,209 persons (99.9%) out of 3,197,104 persons enumerated in Morogoro Region are Tanzanians.

The majority of non-Tanzanians are from neighbouring East African countries (1,854), Other African countries (1,992) and Countries outside Africa (2,041) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,197,104	1,579,869	1,617,235	1,947,832	974,839	972,993	1,249,272	605,030	644,242
Tanzania	3,191,209	1,576,519	1,614,690	1,944,534	973,022	971,512	1,246,675	603,497	643,178
Other East African Countries	1854	940	914	1092	525	567	762	415	347
Other African Countries	1992	1189	803	1296	757	539	696	432	264
Countries Outside Africa	2041	1214	827	909	534	375	1132	680	452
Dual Citizenship	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
No Citizenship	7	6	1	1	1	0	6	5	1

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (90.0%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About one out of ten (10.0%) of children under 18 years are orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.1%) than urban area (9.9%).
- About seven percent (6.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Over three percent (3.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Malinyi District Council has the highest proportion (13.7%) of orphans than other councils in Morogoro Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at national and regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents⁴. This definition is consistent with the United Nation definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a substantial greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind⁵. 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.

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

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.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 90.0 percent of all children under 18 years in Morogoro Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 94.8 percent for children aged one year to 81.7 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.8%) than those who their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.9%). 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,468,099	1,320,928	90.0	27,452	1.9	70,249	4.8	49,470	3.4
0	92,925	87,939	94.6	652	0.7	1,550	1.7	2,784	3.0
1	84,474	80,049	94.8	667	0.8	1,623	1.9	2,135	2.5
2	90,795	85,395	94.1	856	0.9	2,051	2.3	2,493	2.7
3	93,341	87,398	93.6	909	1.0	2,403	2.6	2,631	2.8
4	94,180	87,390	92.8	1,107	1.2	3,001	3.2	2,682	2.8
5	89,091	82,187	92.3	1,101	1.2	3,065	3.4	2,738	3.1
6	84,312	77,361	91.8	1,221	1.4	3,220	3.8	2,510	3.0
7	86,154	78,563	91.2	1,329	1.5	3,576	4.2	2,686	3.1
8	87,095	78,801	90.5	1,517	1.7	3,942	4.5	2,835	3.3
9	83,694	75,327	90.0	1,583	1.9	4,096	4.9	2,688	3.2
10	80,537	71,659	89.0	1,645	2.0	4,475	5.6	2,758	3.4
11	71,205	63,246	88.8	1,537	2.2	4,125	5.8	2,297	3.2
12	88,064	77,040	87.5	2,217	2.5	5,650	6.4	3,157	3.6
13	72,289	62,632	86.6	2,003	2.8	5,025	7.0	2,629	3.6
14	77,595	66,194	85.3	2,424	3.1	5,899	7.6	3,078	4.0
15	64,049	54,032	84.4	2,080	3.2	5,187	8.1	2,750	4.3
16	63,815	53,059	83.1	2,191	3.4	5,483	8.6	3,082	4.8
17	64,484	52,656	81.7	2,413	3.7	5,878	9.1	3,537	5.5

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Morogoro 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	737,732	663,457	89.9	14,007	1.9	35,208	4.8	25,060	3.4
0	45,956	43,452	94.6	335	0.7	790	1.7	1,379	3.0
1	42,353	40,172	94.9	339	0.8	795	1.9	1,047	2.5
2	45,482	42,822	94.2	434	1.0	1,020	2.2	1,206	2.7
3	46,588	43,683	93.8	453	1.0	1,183	2.5	1,269	2.7
4	46,877	43,508	92.8	544	1.2	1,445	3.1	1,380	2.9
5	45,074	41,565	92.2	558	1.2	1,536	3.4	1,415	3.1
6	41,986	38,576	91.9	603	1.4	1,579	3.8	1,228	2.9
7	43,572	39,739	91.2	700	1.6	1,804	4.1	1,329	3.1
8	42,928	38,774	90.3	781	1.8	1,978	4.6	1,395	3.2
9	40,485	36,412	89.9	763	1.9	2,016	5.0	1,294	3.2
10	41,446	36,831	88.9	876	2.1	2,292	5.5	1,447	3.5
11	35,972	31,954	88.8	770	2.1	2,048	5.7	1,200	3.3
12	44,866	39,198	87.4	1,139	2.5	2,878	6.4	1,651	3.7
13	36,192	31,342	86.6	987	2.7	2,488	6.9	1,375	3.8
14	39,460	33,623	85.2	1,271	3.2	2,953	7.5	1,613	4.1
15	32,751	27,584	84.2	1,071	3.3	2,661	8.1	1,435	4.4
16	32,382	26,922	83.1	1,125	3.5	2,779	8.6	1,556	4.8
17	33,362	27,300	81.8	1,258	3.8	2,963	8.9	1,841	5.5

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Morogoro 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	730,367	657,471	90.0	13,445	1.8	35,041	4.8	24,410	3.3
0	46,969	44,487	94.7	317	0.7	760	1.6	1,405	3.0
1	42,121	39,877	94.7	328	0.8	828	2.0	1,088	2.6
2	45,313	42,573	94.0	422	0.9	1,031	2.3	1,287	2.8
3	46,753	43,715	93.5	456	1.0	1,220	2.6	1,362	2.9
4	47,303	43,882	92.8	563	1.2	1,556	3.3	1,302	2.8
5	44,017	40,622	92.3	543	1.2	1,529	3.5	1,323	3.0
6	42,326	38,785	91.6	618	1.5	1,641	3.9	1,282	3.0
7	42,582	38,824	91.2	629	1.5	1,772	4.2	1,357	3.2
8	44,167	40,027	90.6	736	1.7	1,964	4.4	1,440	3.3
9	43,209	38,915	90.1	820	1.9	2,080	4.8	1,394	3.2
10	39,091	34,828	89.1	769	2.0	2,183	5.6	1,311	3.4
11	35,233	31,292	88.8	767	2.2	2,077	5.9	1,097	3.1
12	43,198	37,842	87.6	1,078	2.5	2,772	6.4	1,506	3.5
13	36,097	31,290	86.7	1,016	2.8	2,537	7.0	1,254	3.5
14	38,135	32,571	85.4	1,153	3.0	2,946	7.7	1,465	3.8
15	31,298	26,448	84.5	1,009	3.2	2,526	8.1	1,315	4.2
16	31,433	26,137	83.2	1,066	3.4	2,704	8.6	1,526	4.9
17	31,122	25,356	81.5	1,155	3.7	2,915	9.4	1,696	5.4

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 Morogoro Region ranges from 91.6 percent to 86.3 percent. Gairo District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents Alive (91.6%) while Malinyi District Council has the lowest (86.3%).

The results further show that Morogoro District Council has the highest percentage (5.4%) of children with Father Dead Mother Alive compared with other councils while Ulanga and Malinyi District Councils have the highest percentage of children with Father Alive Mother Dead (2.1% each) while Malinyi District Council has the highest percentage of both parents Dead (6.9%).

Table 7. 4: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,468,099	1,320,928	90.0	27,452	1.9	70,249	4.8	49,470	3.4
Rural	943,334	848,337	89.9	17,587	1.9	44,684	4.7	32,726	3.5
Urban	524,765	472,591	90.1	9,865	1.9	25,565	4.9	16,744	3.2
Council									
Kilosa District	286,396	260,698	91.0	5,075	1.8	13,445	4.7	7,178	2.5
Morogoro District	178,263	158,887	89.1	3,489	2.0	9,714	5.4	6,173	3.5
Morogoro Municipal	187,573	169,335	90.3	3,364	1.8	9,056	4.8	5,818	3.1
Mlimba District	135,912	122,120	89.9	2,718	2.0	6,604	4.9	4,470	3.3
Ifakara Town	119,193	106,984	89.8	2,412	2.0	5,532	4.6	4,265	3.6
Ulanga District	111,767	101,132	90.5	2,301	2.1	5,123	4.6	3,211	2.9
Malinyi District	114,104	98,523	86.3	2,354	2.1	5,334	4.7	7,893	6.9
Mvomero District	197,398	177,306	89.8	3,496	1.8	9,768	4.9	6,828	3.5
Gairo District	137,493	125,943	91.6	2,243	1.6	5,673	4.1	3,634	2.6

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that Morogoro Region has 10.0 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (6.7%) of children lost either father or mother and over three percent (3.4%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (10.1%) than urban areas (9.9%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 13.7 percent in Malinyi District Council to 8.4 percent in Gairo District Council (Table 7.5).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

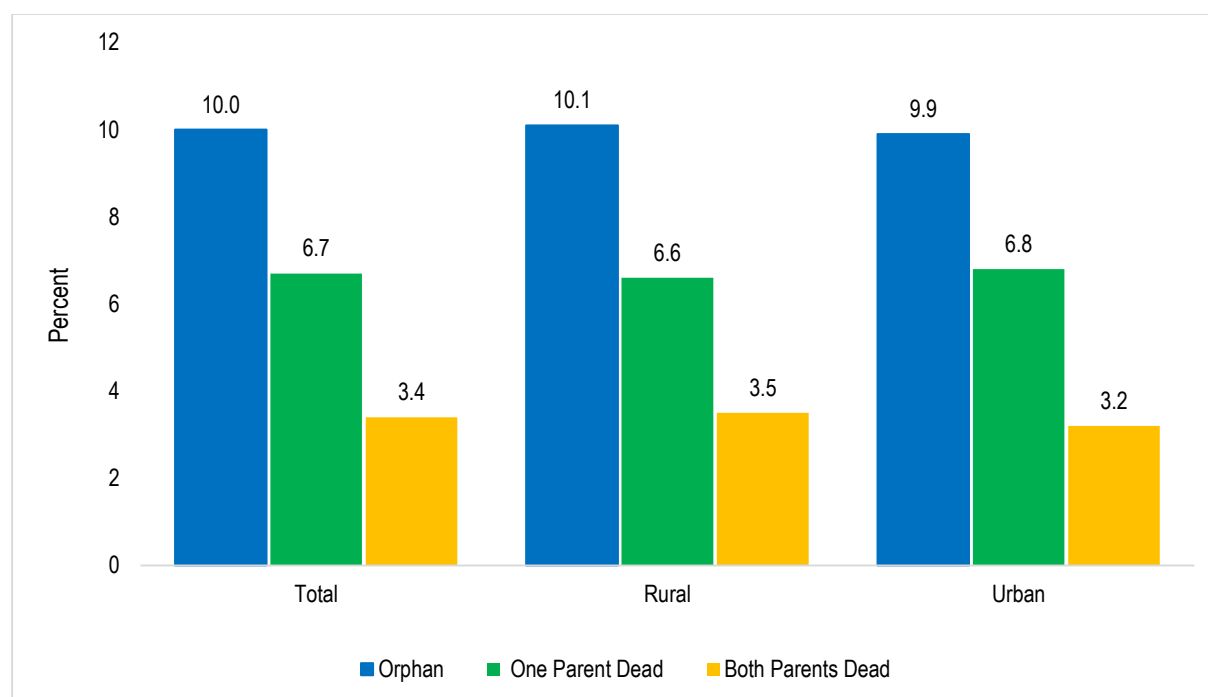
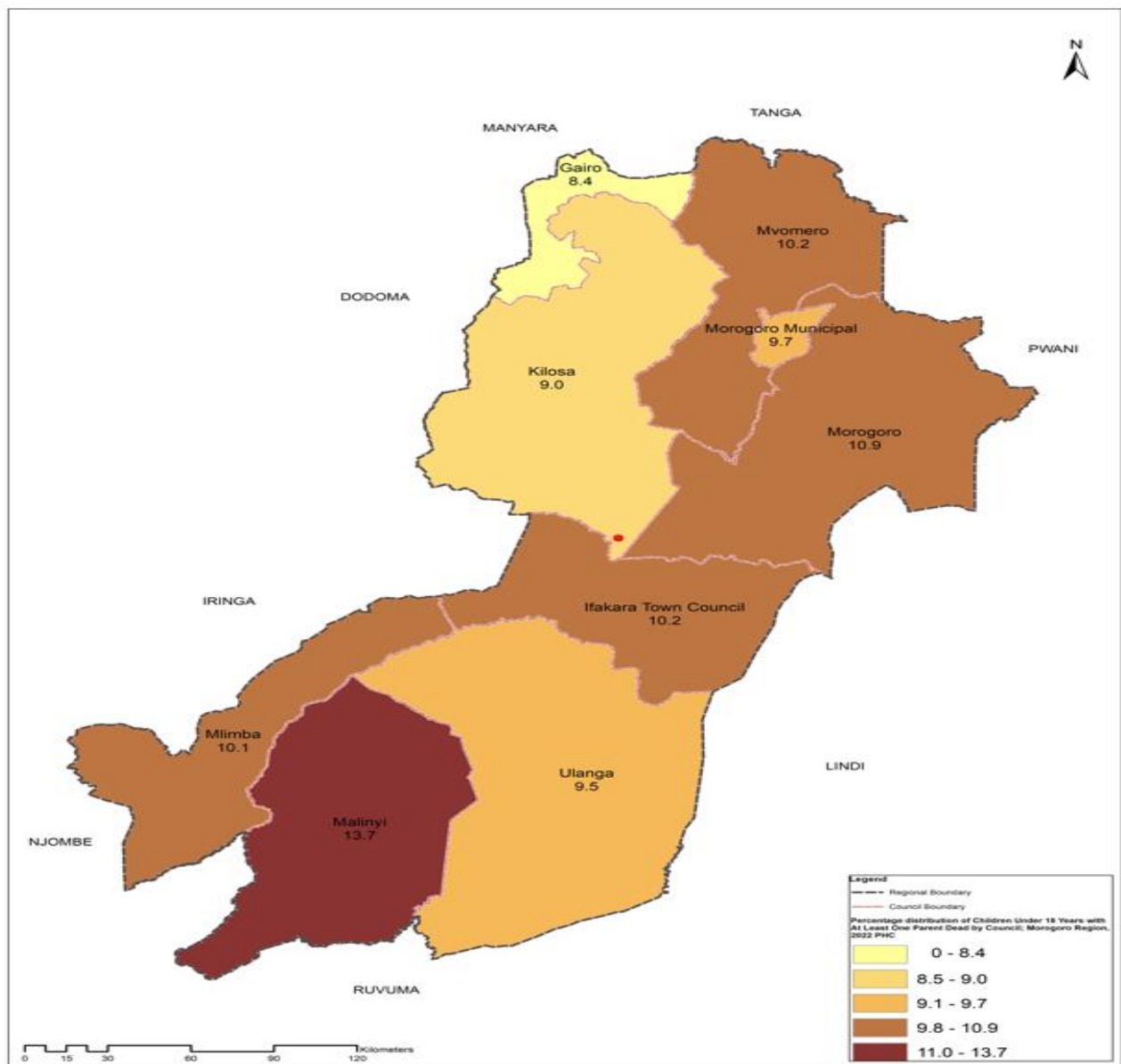


Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,468,099	1,320,928	90.0	97,701	6.7	49,470	3.4	147,171	10.0
Rural	943,334	848,337	89.9	62,271	6.6	32,726	3.5	94,997	10.1
Urban	524,765	472,591	90.1	35,430	6.8	16,744	3.2	52,174	9.9
Council									
Kilosa District	286,396	260,698	91.0	18,520	6.5	7,178	2.5	25,698	9.0
Morogoro District	178,263	158,887	89.1	13,203	7.4	6,173	3.5	19,376	10.9
Morogoro Municipal	187,573	169,335	90.3	12,420	6.6	5,818	3.1	18,238	9.7
Mlimba District	135,912	122,120	89.9	9,322	6.9	4,470	3.3	13,792	10.1
Ifakara Town	119,193	106,984	89.8	7,944	6.7	4,265	3.6	12,209	10.2
Ulanga District	111,767	101,132	90.5	7,424	6.6	3,211	2.9	10,635	9.5
Malinyi District	114,104	98,523	86.3	7,688	6.7	7,893	6.9	15,581	13.7
Mvomero District	197,398	177,306	89.8	13,264	6.7	6,828	3.5	20,092	10.2
Gairo District	137,493	125,943	91.6	7,916	5.8	3,634	2.6	11,550	8.4

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than eighty percent (82.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region are literate; 74.9 percent in rural and 92.1 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.5 percent. It is higher among males (79.5%) than females (77.5%)
- About eighty two percent (81.9%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 15.3 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 81.9 percent. It is higher (93.2%) in urban than in rural areas (75.7%).
- Majority (75.2%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 18.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About four (4.5%) of the population attained university and related 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 Morogoro Region. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 2,741,389 persons aged five years and above in Morogoro Region 2,160,055 persons (78.8%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (80.5%) than females (77.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 87.0 percent is observed for age group 25-29 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and 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 (90.6%) than in rural areas (71.0%). Except for the under 20 years, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

Table 8. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,741,389	1,352,613	1,388,776	2,160,055	1,088,495	1,071,560	78.8	80.5	77.2
5 - 9	430,346	214,045	216,301	251,487	119,858	131,629	58.4	56.0	60.9
10-14	389,690	197,936	191,754	331,421	163,814	167,607	85.0	82.8	87.4
15 - 19	312,899	157,590	155,309	270,547	135,317	135,230	86.5	85.9	87.1
20 - 24	284,886	132,864	152,022	244,043	114,443	129,600	85.7	86.1	85.3
25 - 29	252,751	120,530	132,221	219,787	106,227	113,560	87.0	88.1	85.9
30 - 34	219,409	106,873	112,536	186,005	93,764	92,241	84.8	87.7	82.0
35 - 39	181,902	88,654	93,248	147,634	75,464	72,170	81.2	85.1	77.4
40 - 44	158,104	79,409	78,695	129,014	67,858	61,156	81.6	85.5	77.7
45 - 49	131,740	67,936	63,804	106,067	57,430	48,637	80.5	84.5	76.2
50 - 54	105,934	54,068	51,866	85,099	45,988	39,111	80.3	85.1	75.4
55 - 59	73,138	37,303	35,835	59,184	32,728	26,456	80.9	87.7	73.8
60 - 64	67,582	34,002	33,580	49,716	28,890	20,826	73.6	85.0	62.0
65 - 69	42,142	20,631	21,511	28,983	17,046	11,937	68.8	82.6	55.5
70 - 74	36,619	17,619	19,000	23,014	13,708	9,306	62.8	77.8	49.0
75 - 79	21,169	9,692	11,477	12,416	7,240	5,176	58.7	74.7	45.1
80+	33,078	13,461	19,617	15,638	8,720	6,918	47.3	64.8	35.3

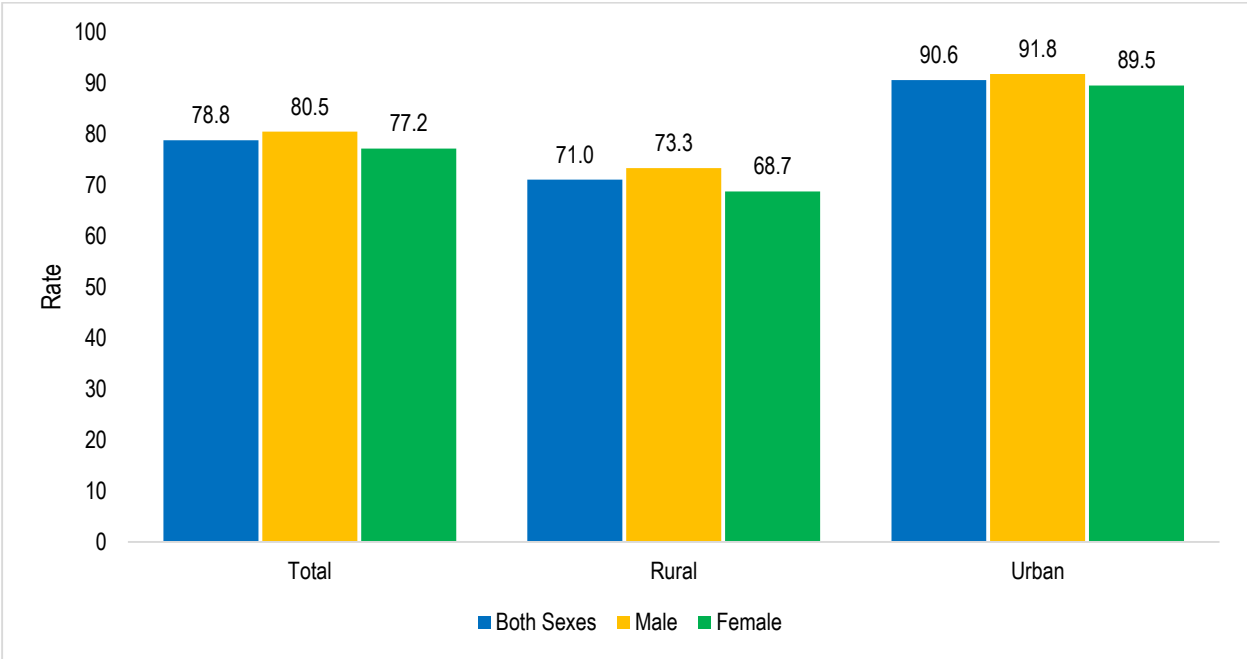
Table 8. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Morogoro Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,653,542	828,349	825,193	1,174,448	607,346	567,102	71.0	73.3	68.7
5 – 9	281,448	140,358	141,090	135,285	63,786	71,499	48.1	45.4	50.7
10-14	251,941	130,376	121,565	200,070	99,951	100,119	79.4	76.7	82.4
15 – 19	186,044	97,217	88,827	149,086	77,671	71,415	80.1	79.9	80.4
20 – 24	159,982	75,693	84,289	124,978	59,908	65,070	78.1	79.1	77.2
25 – 29	138,683	67,208	71,475	110,746	55,051	55,695	79.9	81.9	77.9
30 – 34	121,220	60,172	61,048	93,898	49,232	44,666	77.5	81.8	73.2
35 – 39	102,890	50,571	52,319	75,299	39,689	35,610	73.2	78.5	68.1
40 – 44	91,248	46,161	45,087	67,873	36,704	31,169	74.4	79.5	69.1
45 – 49	78,759	40,996	37,763	58,126	32,310	25,816	73.8	78.8	68.4
50 – 54	65,371	33,649	31,722	48,531	26,953	21,578	74.2	80.1	68.0
55 – 59	45,525	23,435	22,090	34,404	19,654	14,750	75.6	83.9	66.8
60 – 64	42,713	21,753	20,960	28,861	17,551	11,310	67.6	80.7	54.0
65 – 69	26,738	13,059	13,679	16,585	10,125	6,460	62.0	77.5	47.2
70 – 74	24,102	11,649	12,453	13,615	8,440	5,175	56.5	72.5	41.6
75 – 79	14,111	6,537	7,574	7,463	4,591	2,872	52.9	70.2	37.9
80+	22,767	9,515	13,252	9,628	5,730	3,898	42.3	60.2	29.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,087,847	524,264	563,583	985,607	481,149	504,458	90.6	91.8	89.5
5 – 9	148,898	73,687	75,211	116,202	56,072	60,130	78.0	76.1	79.9
10-14	137,749	67,560	70,189	131,351	63,863	67,488	95.4	94.5	96.2
15 – 19	126,855	60,373	66,482	121,461	57,646	63,815	95.7	95.5	96.0
20 – 24	124,904	57,171	67,733	119,065	54,535	64,530	95.3	95.4	95.3
25 – 29	114,068	53,322	60,746	109,041	51,176	57,865	95.6	96.0	95.3
30 – 34	98,189	46,701	51,488	92,107	44,532	47,575	93.8	95.4	92.4
35 – 39	79,012	38,083	40,929	72,335	35,775	36,560	91.5	93.9	89.3
40 – 44	66,856	33,248	33,608	61,141	31,154	29,987	91.5	93.7	89.2
45 – 49	52,981	26,940	26,041	47,941	25,120	22,821	90.5	93.2	87.6
50 – 54	40,563	20,419	20,144	36,568	19,035	17,533	90.2	93.2	87.0
55 – 59	27,613	13,868	13,745	24,780	13,074	11,706	89.7	94.3	85.2
60 – 64	24,869	12,249	12,620	20,855	11,339	9,516	83.9	92.6	75.4
65 – 69	15,404	7,572	7,832	12,398	6,921	5,477	80.5	91.4	69.9
70 – 74	12,517	5,970	6,547	9,399	5,268	4,131	75.1	88.2	63.1
75 – 79	7,058	3,155	3,903	4,953	2,649	2,304	70.2	84.0	59.0
80+	10,311	3,946	6,365	6,010	2,990	3,020	58.3	75.8	47.4

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 85 percent and the rate is the highest (87.2%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, with the exception of the teenage group, where females are more literate than males in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Morogoro Region is 78.4 percent and among secondary school age population is 87.2 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).



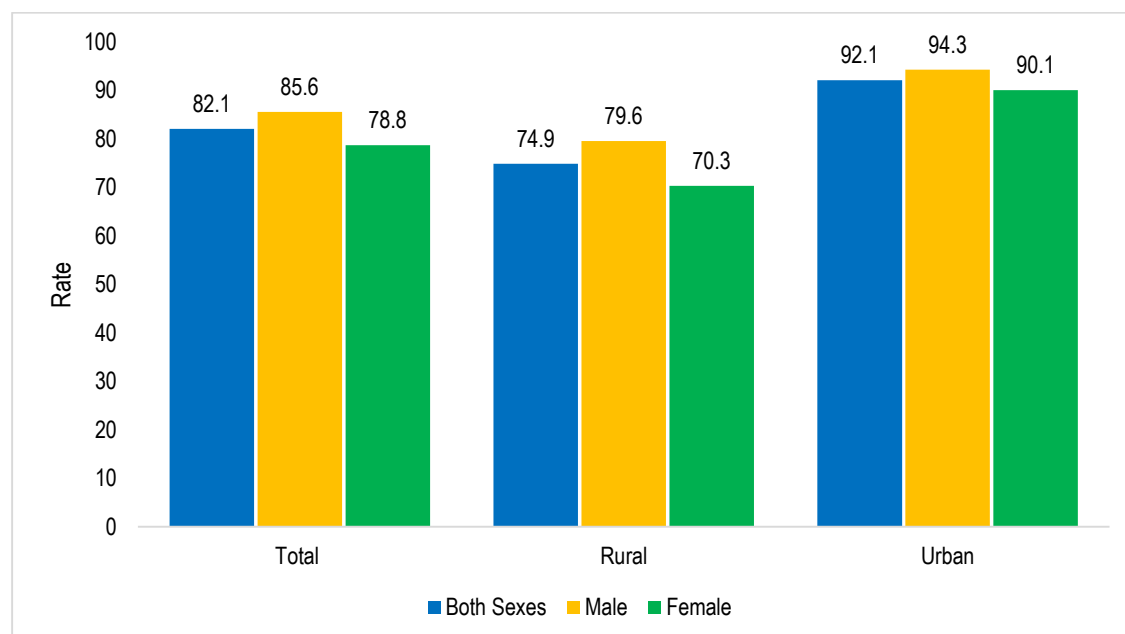
Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	86.6	85.5	87.7	80.7	79.7	81.8	95.8	95.4	96.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	86.1	86.0	86.2	79.2	79.6	78.8	95.5	95.4	95.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	85.8	86.7	84.9	78.7	80.4	77.0	95.0	95.4	94.6
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	83.7	86.2	81.3	76.7	80.2	73.1	93.3	94.8	92.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	64.7	79.2	51.5	58.4	74.3	43.8	76.4	88.7	65.6
Population Aged 4 years and above	77.0	78.6	75.4	69.0	71.3	66.8	89.1	90.2	88.1
Population Aged 14+ years and above	82.3	85.5	79.1	75.2	79.6	70.9	92.2	94.3	90.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	81.5	85.5	77.7	74.1	79.4	69.0	91.7	94.2	89.4
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	78.4	76.0	80.7	70.8	68.0	73.7	92.3	91.1	93.5
Secondary School (14-17 years)	87.2	85.7	88.7	81.7	80.2	83.3	96.0	95.5	96.4

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

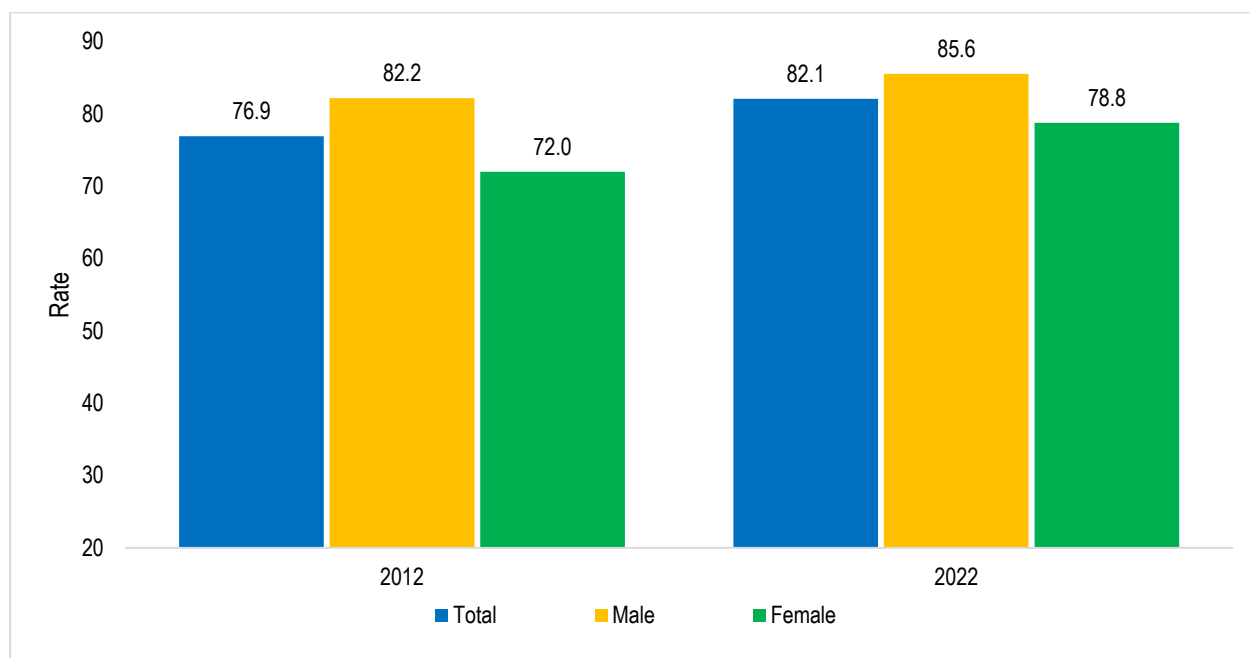
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region is 82.1 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (85.6%) than females (78.8%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (92.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (74.9%). Males are more 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



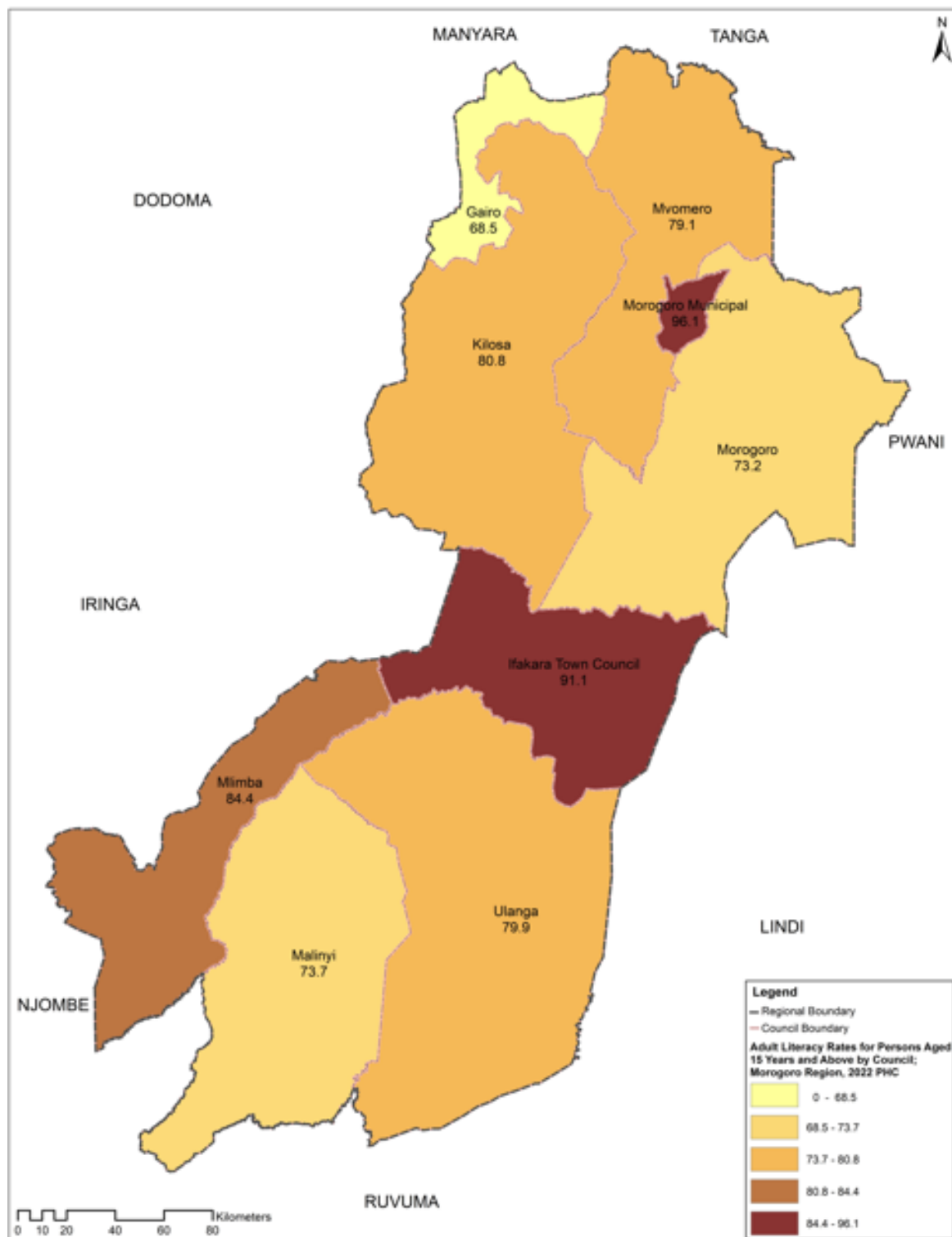
Literacy rates among adults increased from 76.9 percent in 2012 to 82.1 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (6.8 percentage point difference) than males (3.4 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 68.5 percent in Gairo District to 96.1 percent in Morogoro Municipality. The other council with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Ifakara Town (91.1%). Other councils, besides Gairo District, with relatively low adult literacy rates are Morogoro District (73.2%) and Malinyi District (73.7%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 76.9 percent in 2012 to 82.1 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point difference of 5.2. Across councils, the highest percentage point difference is 7.5 percent in Morogoro District (Table 8.5).

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

Council	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76.9	82.2	72.0	82.1	85.6	78.8	5.2	3.4	6.8
Rural	71.0	77.4	64.9	74.9	79.6	70.3	11.1	8.2	13.9
Urban	90.1	93.5	87.1	92.1	94.3	90.1	2.0	0.8	3.0
Council									
Kilosa District	75.2	80.2	70.3	80.8	84.1	77.5	5.6	3.9	7.2
Morogoro District	65.7	75.3	56.9	73.2	80.0	66.7	7.4	4.6	9.8
Morogoro Municipal	93.2	95.5	91.1	96.1	97.2	95.0	2.9	1.7	4.0
Mlimba District	81.3	87.3	75.4	84.4	88.4	80.3	3.1	1.2	4.9
Ifakara Town	87.5	92.3	83.3	91.1	94.3	88.1	3.6	2.0	4.8
Ulanga District	77.1	83.2	71.1	79.9	84.2	75.6	2.8	1.0	4.5
Malinyi District	70.0	76.0	64.3	73.7	78.3	69.2	3.7	2.3	4.9
Mvomero District	74.6	79.1	70.1	79.1	82.2	76.0	4.6	3.1	5.9
Gairo District	62.2	66.6	58.3	68.5	71.2	66.0	6.2	4.5	8.7

8.2.3. Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Morogoro Region, literacy rate is 82.1. It is highest in Kiswahili only (64.6%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (16.9%) and is lowest for other languages (0.2%). In addition, results show that from age 30 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age except for age group 55 – 59 whereby the illiteracy rate decreased slightly.

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Morogoro 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	64.6	0.4	16.9	0.2	82.1	17.9	1,921,353
15 – 19	56.6	0.5	29.2	0.2	86.5	13.5	312,899
20 – 24	62.7	0.5	22.3	0.2	85.7	14.3	284,886
25 – 29	65.7	0.4	20.6	0.2	87.0	13.0	252,751
30 – 34	65.9	0.4	18.3	0.2	84.8	15.2	219,409
35 – 39	68.4	0.3	12.2	0.2	81.2	18.8	181,902
40 – 44	71.5	0.3	9.6	0.2	81.6	18.4	158,104
45 – 49	71.6	0.3	8.4	0.2	80.5	19.5	131,740
50 – 54	72.5	0.3	7.4	0.2	80.3	19.7	105,934
55 – 59	72.4	0.3	8.1	0.2	80.9	19.1	73,138
60 – 64	64.3	0.2	8.8	0.2	73.6	26.4	67,582
65 – 69	58.7	0.3	9.5	0.3	68.8	31.2	42,142
70 – 74	54.7	0.2	7.6	0.3	62.8	37.2	36,619
75 – 79	52.7	0.2	5.5	0.3	58.7	41.3	21,169
80+	44.0	0.3	2.6	0.4	47.3	52.7	33,078

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

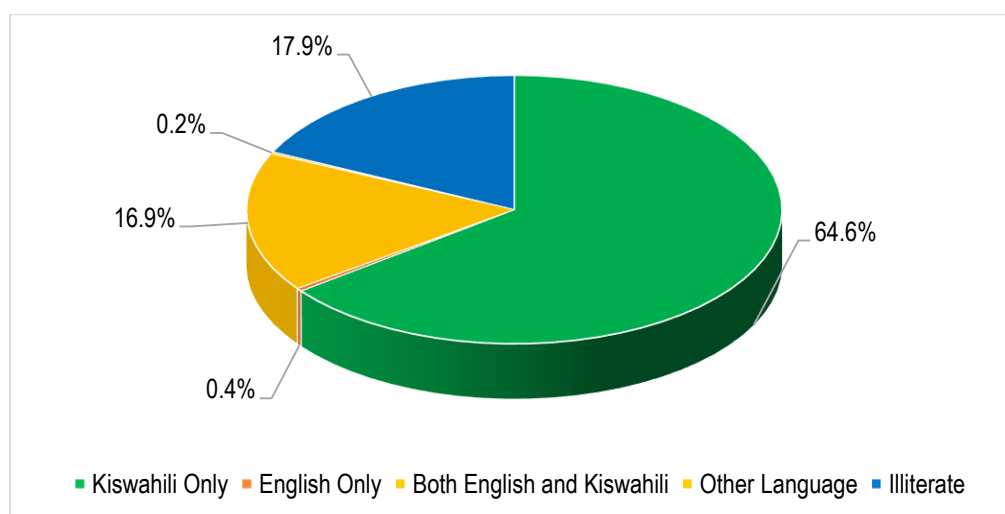


Table 8.7 and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (64.8%) than in urban areas (64.3%). On the other hand,

the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (27.2%) than in rural areas (9.5%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (65.0%) than males (63.3%).

Table 8. 7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Morogoro 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	64.6	0.4	16.9	0.2	82.1	17.9	1,921,353
Male	66.4	0.4	18.5	0.3	85.6	14.4	940,632
Female	62.9	0.4	15.3	0.2	78.8	21.2	980,721
Rural	64.8	0.4	9.5	0.2	74.9	25.1	1,120,153
Male	68.2	0.4	10.7	0.3	79.6	20.4	557,615
Female	61.4	0.3	8.3	0.2	70.3	29.7	562,538
Urban	64.3	0.4	27.2	0.2	92.1	7.9	801,200
Male	63.6	0.4	30.0	0.3	94.3	5.7	383,017
Female	65.0	0.4	24.6	0.1	90.1	9.9	418,183

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Morogoro Rural, 2022 PHC

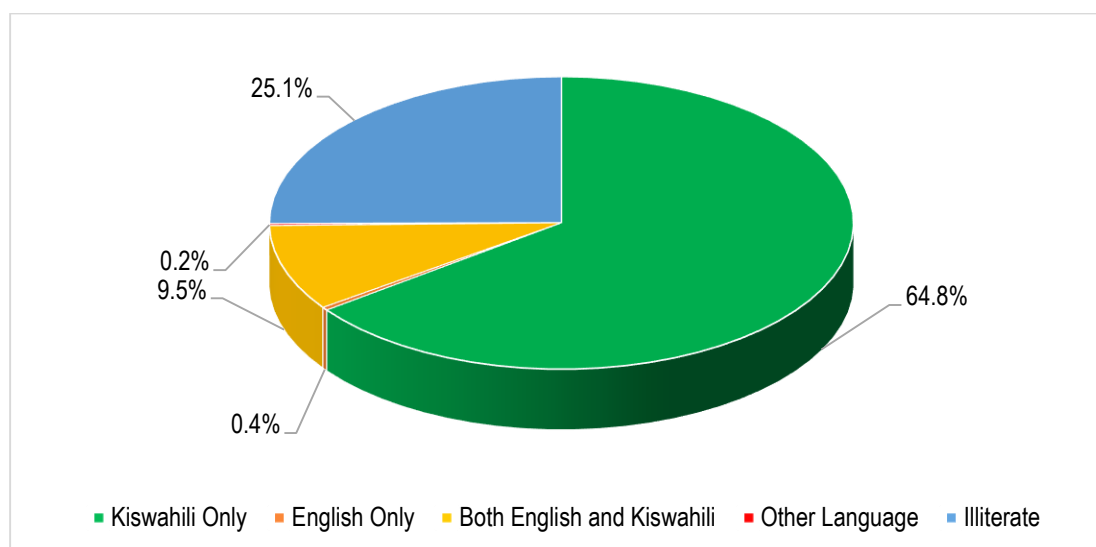


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Morogoro Urban, 2022 PHC

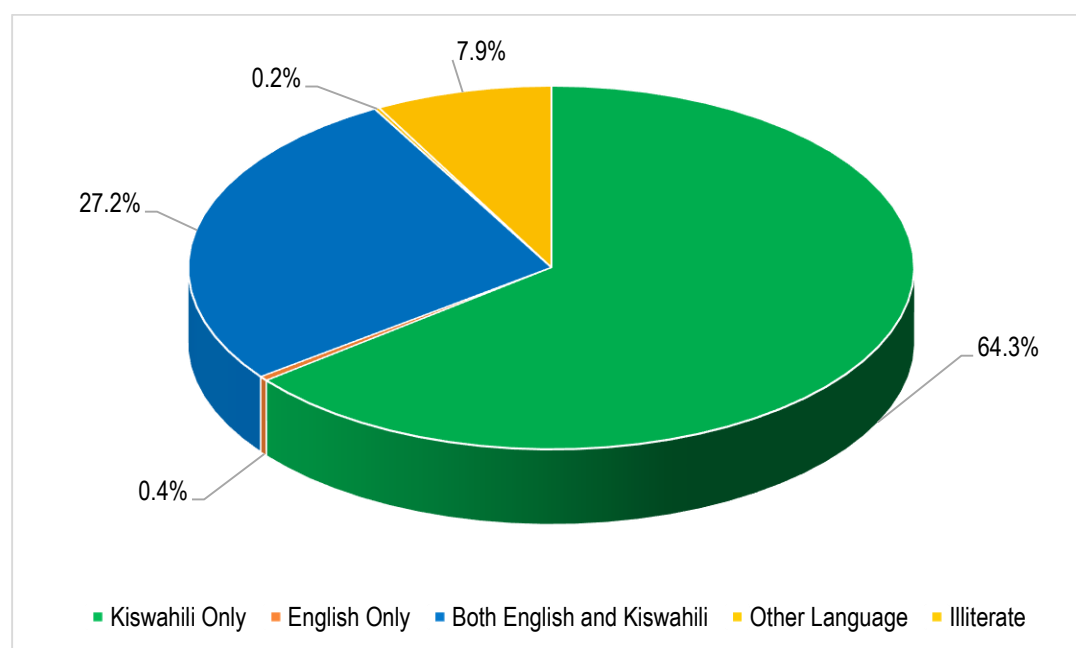


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Morogoro Region differ across councils with Gairo District having the highest illiteracy rate (31.5%), followed by Morogoro District (26.8%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Morogoro Municipality (3.9%), followed by Ifakara Town (8.9%).

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

Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	64.6	0.4	16.9	0.2	82.1	17.9	1,921,353
Rural	64.8	0.4	9.5	0.2	74.9	25.1	1,120,153
Urban	64.3	0.4	27.2	0.2	92.1	7.9	801,200
Council							
Kilosa District	67.0	0.3	13.2	0.2	80.8	19.2	367,336
Morogoro District	63.3	0.3	9.2	0.3	73.2	26.8	231,314
Morogoro Municipal	58.1	0.4	37.2	0.3	96.1	3.9	313,314
Mlimba District	69.8	0.5	13.9	0.2	84.4	15.6	174,531
Ifakara Town	69.7	0.3	20.9	0.1	91.1	8.9	189,258
Ulanga District	66.5	0.5	12.6	0.3	79.9	20.1	135,197
Malinyi District	61.7	0.5	11.3	0.2	73.7	26.3	124,086
Mvomero District	66.9	0.3	11.7	0.2	79.1	20.9	248,942
Gairo District	58.2	0.4	9.8	0.1	68.5	31.5	137,375

8.3 Numeracy

Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, as well as 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.

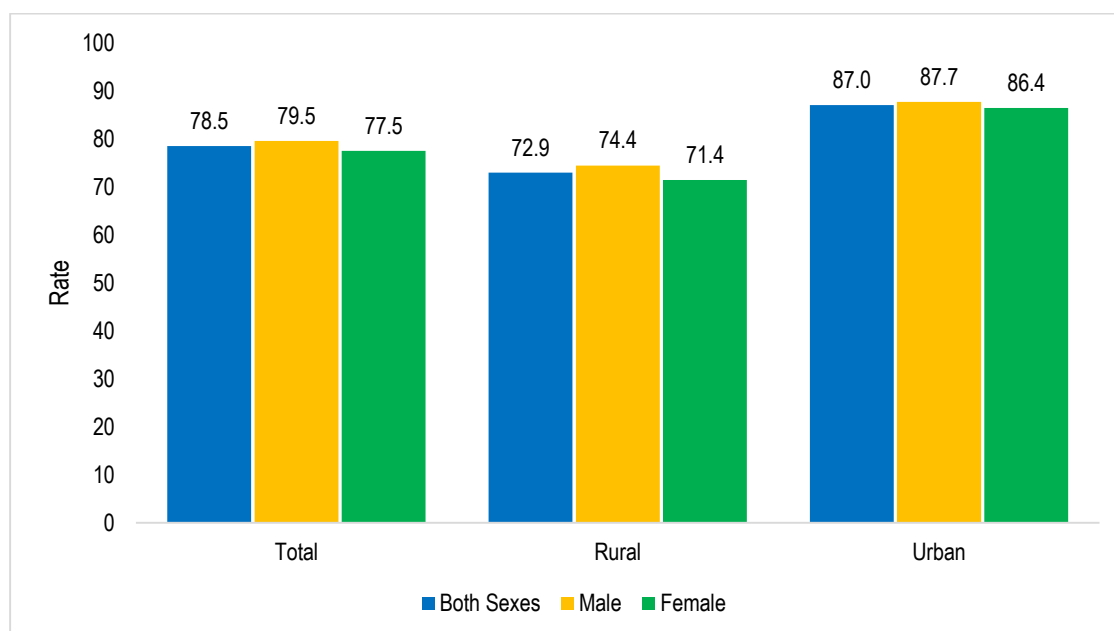
Out of 2,694,679 persons aged 5 years and above in Morogoro Region, 2,114,334 persons (78.5%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (79.5%) than females (77.5%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 85%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (51.5%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older population (70 years and above) with rates ranging from 50.8 percent to 69.0 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (87.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (72.9%). Furthermore, except for age under 20 years, 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 Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.5	79.5	77.5	72.9	74.4	71.4	87.0	87.7	86.4
5-9	51.5	49.2	53.7	43.4	41.0	45.7	66.8	64.7	68.7
10-14	82.4	80.5	84.4	77.9	75.7	80.3	90.7	89.9	91.5
15 – 19	85.6	85.1	86.1	81.0	80.9	81.1	92.3	91.8	92.7
20 – 24	85.5	85.8	85.2	80.6	81.4	79.8	91.9	92.0	91.9
25 – 29	87.0	88.0	86.1	82.5	84.2	81.0	92.6	92.9	92.3
30 – 34	86.2	88.3	84.3	81.7	84.7	78.7	91.9	93.0	91.0
35 – 39	84.7	87.3	82.4	80.2	83.6	77.0	90.7	92.2	89.3
40 – 44	85.0	87.7	82.4	81.0	84.6	77.4	90.7	92.2	89.2
45 – 49	84.5	87.3	81.7	80.7	84.1	77.1	90.2	92.2	88.3
50 – 54	83.9	87.5	80.3	80.3	84.8	75.7	89.7	91.9	87.5
55 – 59	83.8	88.6	79.0	80.7	86.3	74.9	89.0	92.5	85.6
60 – 64	78.5	86.5	70.5	74.8	84.0	65.3	84.9	90.9	79.0
65 – 69	74.5	84.6	64.8	70.3	81.3	59.9	81.7	90.4	73.4

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
70 – 74	69.0	80.4	58.5	65.4	77.2	54.3	76.1	86.7	66.5
75–79	63.6	77.1	52.2	60.0	74.1	47.9	70.7	83.2	60.7
80+	50.8	67.1	39.6	48.1	64.6	36.2	56.9	73.1	46.9

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 85.9 percent. The rate is slightly higher (86.6%) for males than females (85.3%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (86.3%) for females than males (84.4%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (91.3%) in urban than in rural areas (80.8%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results further reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Morogoro Region is 91.5 percent and 78.4 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (92.6%) for females than for males (90.5%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Morogoro 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)	85.3	84.4	86.3	81.0	80.3	81.8	92.1	91.5	92.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	85.5	85.4	85.6	80.8	81.1	80.5	92.1	91.9	92.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	85.9	86.6	85.3	81.2	82.5	80.0	92.1	92.3	91.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	74.2	72.1	76.2	68.1	65.7	70.5	85.5	84.3	86.7
Secondary School (14-17 years)	85.8	84.6	87.1	81.6	80.6	82.8	92.4	91.8	93.1
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	85.2	87.0	83.5	80.8	83.3	78.3	91.3	92.2	90.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	69.8	81.3	59.4	65.9	78.2	54.6	77.1	87.1	68.2
Population Aged 14+ years and above	83.8	86.3	81.6	79.3	82.6	76.2	90.3	91.8	88.9
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	83.5	86.5	80.7	79.0	82.9	75.2	89.9	91.8	88.2

8.1.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region is 83.8 percent and is higher (90.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.3%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 72.4 percent in Malinyi District to 93.4 percent in Morogoro Municipality (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

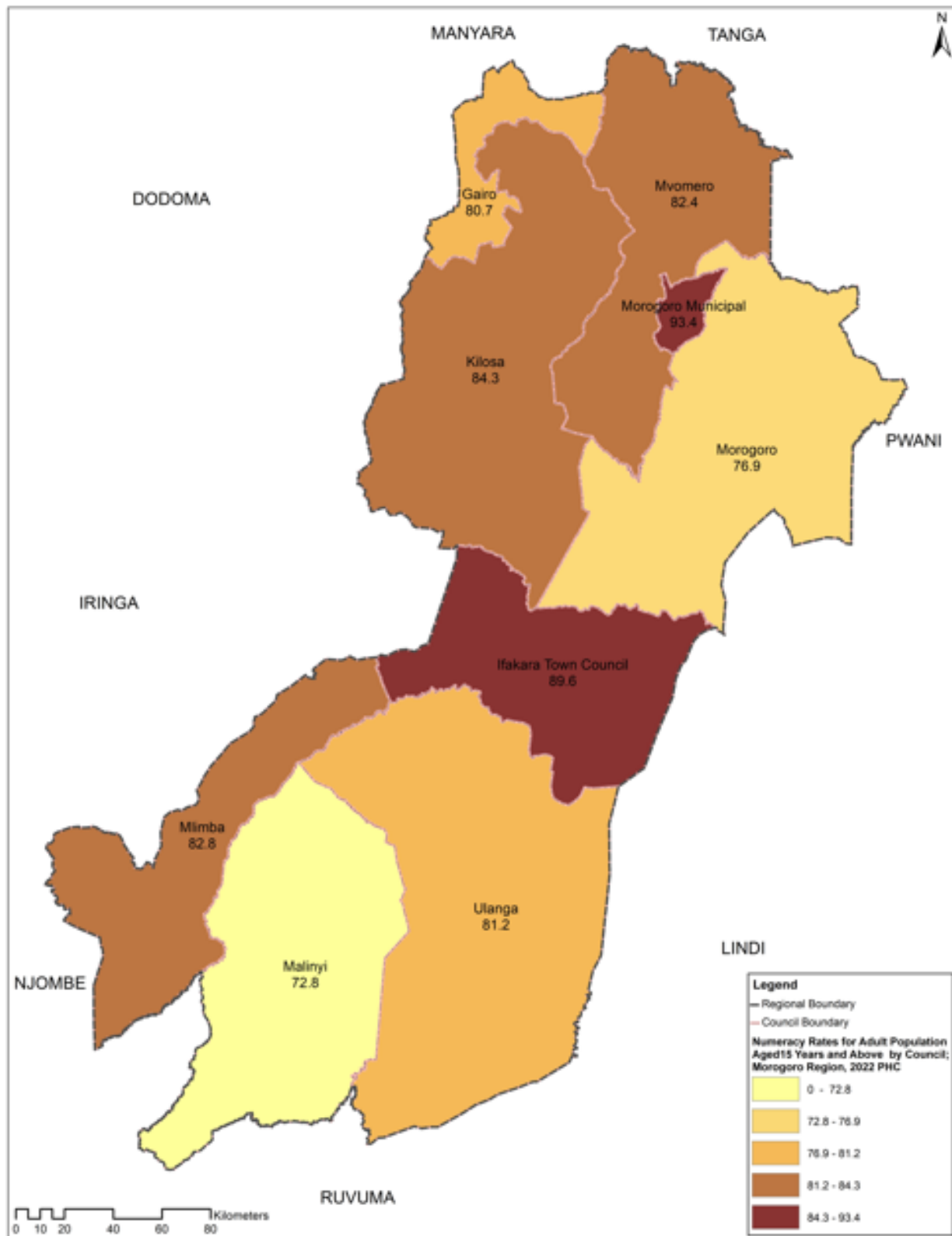
Table 8. 11: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	1,574,473	787,104	787,369	83.8	86.4	81.4
Rural	1,102,151	544,709	557,442	873,787	450,542	423,245	79.3	82.7	75.9
Urban	776,830	366,474	410,356	700,686	336,562	364,124	90.2	91.8	88.7
Council									
Kilosa District	362,620	179,122	183,498	305,759	155,345	150,414	84.3	86.7	82.0
Morogoro District	228,608	110,476	118,132	175,734	90,234	85,500	76.9	81.7	72.4
Morogoro Municipal	301,309	140,918	160,391	281,472	132,918	148,554	93.4	94.3	92.6
Mlimba District	171,782	86,204	85,578	142,293	74,335	67,958	82.8	86.2	79.4
Ifakara Town	185,067	87,576	97,491	165,744	80,391	85,353	89.6	91.8	87.5
Ulanga District	131,942	64,869	67,073	107,099	54,803	52,296	81.2	84.5	78.0
Malinyi District	119,096	58,333	60,763	86,683	44,809	41,874	72.8	76.8	68.9
Mvomero District	245,052	121,096	123,956	201,980	102,763	99,217	82.4	84.9	80.0

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Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Gairo District	133,505	62,589	70,916	107,709	51,506	56,203	80.7	82.3	79.3

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



8.2 Education

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

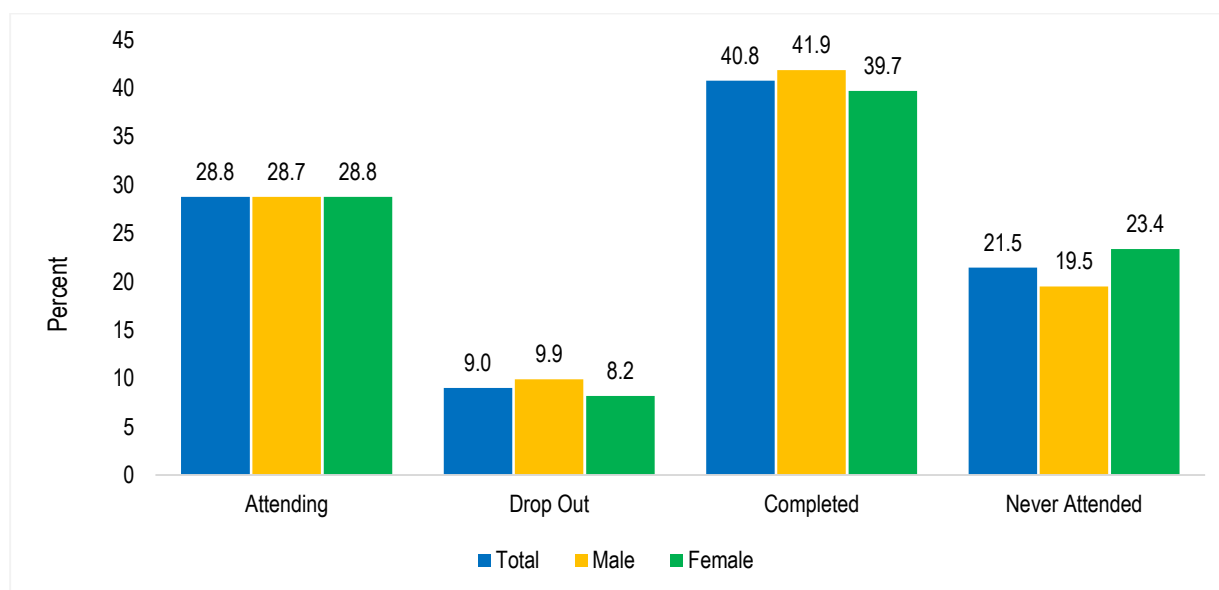
8.2.1 School Attendance Status

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 2,835,569 persons aged four years and above in Morogoro Region, 40.8 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 28.8 percent are attending school, 9.0 percent have dropped out and 21.5 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (23.4%) compared with that of males (19.5%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (9.9%) among males than among females (8.2%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Further, more than eighty percent (81.9%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 15.3 percent had never been to school. Among secondary

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school age population (age 14-17 years), 64.6 percent are attending, 12.1 percent had never been to school, while 14.8 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (8.5%) than among the primary school age population (2.1%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Morogoro 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	2,835,569	28.8	9.0	40.8	21.5	1,399,490	28.7	9.9	41.9	19.5	1,436,079	28.8	8.2	39.7	23.4
4	94,180	19.6	0.1	0.1	80.2	46,877	17.7	0.1	0.1	82.1	47,303	21.5	0.1	0.1	78.4
5	89,091	42.8	0.1	0.2	56.9	45,074	39.9	0.2	0.2	59.7	44,017	45.8	0.1	0.2	53.9
6	84,312	63.8	0.3	0.2	35.7	41,986	61.2	0.3	0.2	38.2	42,326	66.3	0.2	0.2	33.2
4-6	267,583	41.3	0.2	0.2	58.4	133,937	38.8	0.2	0.2	60.8	133,646	43.7	0.1	0.2	56.0
7	86,154	75.4	0.4	0.3	23.9	43,572	73.4	0.5	0.3	25.8	42,582	77.4	0.3	0.2	22.0
8	87,095	81.6	0.8	0.3	17.4	42,928	79.9	0.9	0.3	18.9	44,167	83.2	0.6	0.2	16.0
9	83,694	83.7	1.3	0.4	14.7	40,485	82.4	1.5	0.3	15.7	43,209	84.9	1.0	0.4	13.7
10	80,537	82.9	2.1	0.5	14.6	41,446	80.8	2.5	0.5	16.2	39,091	85.1	1.6	0.4	12.9
11	71,205	85.6	2.7	0.5	11.2	35,972	83.4	3.5	0.5	12.6	35,233	87.9	1.9	0.5	9.8
12	88,064	82.8	3.7	1.1	12.4	44,866	80.8	4.5	1.1	13.6	43,198	85.0	2.8	1.1	11.1
13	72,289	81.9	4.5	2.2	11.3	36,192	79.3	5.8	2.2	12.8	36,097	84.6	3.3	2.2	9.9
7-13	569,038	81.9	2.1	0.7	15.3	285,461	79.9	2.7	0.7	16.7	283,577	83.9	1.6	0.7	13.8
14	77,595	75.9	5.9	6.2	12.0	39,460	72.9	7.5	6.3	13.3	38,135	78.9	4.3	6.2	10.6
15	64,049	69.0	7.3	11.7	12.0	32,751	66.3	8.7	11.9	13.1	31,298	71.9	5.7	11.5	10.8
16	63,815	61.5	9.2	17.5	11.8	32,382	59.3	10.6	17.7	12.4	31,433	63.9	7.7	17.3	11.1
17	64,484	49.8	12.3	25.4	12.5	33,362	48.9	13.7	24.6	12.7	31,122	50.9	10.7	26.2	12.2
14 - 17	269,943	64.6	8.5	14.8	12.1	137,955	62.3	10.0	14.7	12.9	131,988	67.1	6.9	14.8	11.2
18	66,093	31.4	14.8	38.4	15.4	32,820	33.8	15.9	35.8	14.5	33,273	29.0	13.8	41.0	16.2
19	54,458	20.8	16.1	48.9	14.2	26,275	24.4	17.5	44.7	13.4	28,183	17.5	14.8	52.8	14.9
18 - 19	120,551	26.6	15.4	43.1	14.8	59,095	29.6	16.6	39.7	14.0	61,456	23.7	14.2	46.4	15.6
20	65,189	11.5	16.5	54.2	17.8	30,382	14.1	18.6	50.6	16.7	34,807	9.3	14.7	57.3	18.7
21	45,737	10.6	16.3	60.2	12.9	21,616	12.4	18.2	56.5	12.9	24,121	9.0	14.6	63.5	12.8
22	73,384	7.0	16.5	62.6	13.9	33,963	8.8	18.9	58.9	13.4	39,421	5.5	14.3	65.9	14.3
23	51,566	5.7	15.1	67.3	12.0	24,145	7.0	17.3	63.9	11.8	27,421	4.5	13.1	70.3	12.1
24	49,010	3.9	15.0	69.4	11.7	22,758	5.3	17.3	66.1	11.2	26,252	2.7	12.9	72.3	12.1
20 - 24	284,886	7.8	15.9	62.3	13.9	132,864	9.7	18.2	58.7	13.4	152,022	6.3	14.0	65.4	14.3
25+	1,323,568	0.8	11.8	66.6	20.8	650,178	0.9	12.7	71.0	15.4	673,390	0.6	10.9	62.4	26.0

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is about three times (28.4%) that of urban areas (10.8%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (9.9%) than in urban areas (7.7%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (49.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (35.1%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

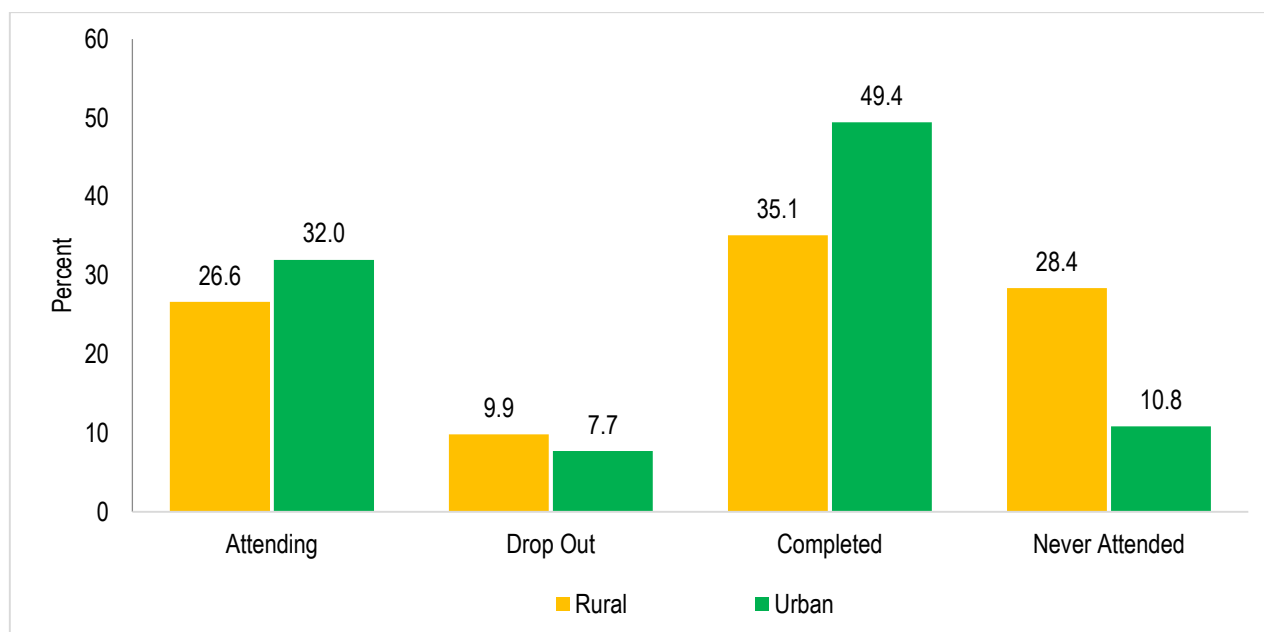


Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Morogoro Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,715,442	26.6	9.9	35.1	28.4	859,143	26.3	11.1	36.7	25.9	856,299	27.0	8.6	33.5	30.9
4	61,900	11.3	0.1	0.1	88.6	30,794	9.9	0.1	0.1	89.9	31,106	12.6	0.1	0.1	87.3
5	58,572	31.0	0.1	0.1	68.7	29,706	28.2	0.2	0.1	71.5	28,866	34.0	0.1	0.1	65.8
6	55,934	53.4	0.3	0.2	46.1	27,965	50.6	0.4	0.2	48.9	27,969	56.2	0.3	0.1	43.3
4-6	176,406	31.2	0.2	0.1	68.5	88,465	28.9	0.2	0.1	70.7	87,941	33.5	0.2	0.1	66.3
7	56,651	67.2	0.5	0.2	32.0	28,755	65.0	0.7	0.2	34.2	27,896	69.6	0.4	0.2	29.8
8	55,948	74.6	1.0	0.2	24.2	27,492	72.3	1.3	0.2	26.2	28,456	76.8	0.8	0.2	22.2
9	54,343	77.8	1.6	0.3	20.3	26,440	76.1	1.9	0.3	21.7	27,903	79.4	1.4	0.2	19.0
10	52,812	76.9	2.6	0.4	20.0	27,482	74.5	3.2	0.5	21.8	25,330	79.6	2.0	0.3	18.0
11	46,085	80.5	3.6	0.4	15.5	23,577	77.7	4.7	0.4	17.2	22,508	83.5	2.4	0.4	13.7
12	57,628	77.6	4.6	1.0	16.9	29,779	74.9	5.7	1.1	18.3	27,849	80.5	3.4	0.8	15.4
13	46,055	76.7	5.6	2.0	15.6	23,607	73.2	7.2	2.2	17.5	22,448	80.4	4.0	1.9	13.7
7-13	369,522	75.7	2.7	0.6	20.9	187,132	73.2	3.4	0.7	22.7	182,390	78.3	2.0	0.5	19.2
14	49,361	70.1	7.3	6.1	16.5	25,931	66.2	9.2	6.6	18.1	23,430	74.5	5.2	5.5	14.8
15	39,773	62.5	8.8	12.1	16.6	21,143	58.4	10.6	13.1	17.8	18,630	67.1	6.8	10.9	15.3
16	38,187	53.8	10.8	18.5	16.9	20,394	50.7	12.4	19.7	17.2	17,793	57.4	9.0	17.1	16.5
17	37,695	41.7	14.1	25.8	18.3	20,398	40.0	15.7	26.1	18.1	17,297	43.8	12.3	25.5	18.5
14 - 17	165,016	58.0	10.0	14.9	17.0	87,866	54.6	11.8	15.7	17.8	77,150	61.9	8.0	13.9	16.1
18	39,046	24.5	17.1	36.1	22.4	19,772	26.6	18.5	34.2	20.7	19,274	22.3	15.7	38.0	24.0
19	31,343	15.6	18.7	44.9	20.8	15,510	19.1	20.6	41.2	19.2	15,833	12.3	16.8	48.6	22.4
18 - 19	70,389	20.5	17.8	40.0	21.7	35,282	23.3	19.4	37.3	20.1	35,107	17.7	16.2	42.8	23.3
20	38,480	7.5	18.5	48.3	25.7	18,105	9.8	21.2	45.4	23.5	20,375	5.3	16.1	50.9	27.7
21	25,222	6.0	19.4	55.2	19.5	12,113	7.6	21.8	51.5	19.2	13,109	4.5	17.1	58.7	19.7
22	41,724	3.8	18.7	57.5	20.1	19,511	4.9	22.1	53.7	19.4	22,213	2.8	15.7	60.8	20.7
23	27,748	3.0	17.2	61.6	18.3	13,292	3.7	20.5	58.3	17.5	14,456	2.2	14.1	64.6	19.0
24	26,808	2.1	17.0	63.0	17.9	12,672	2.8	20.2	60.0	17.0	14,136	1.4	14.1	65.7	18.8
20 - 24	159,982	4.6	18.2	56.5	20.7	75,693	5.9	21.2	53.2	19.6	84,289	3.3	15.5	59.5	21.7

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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
25+	774,127	0.6	13.0	59.0	27.5	384,705	0.7	14.4	64.1	20.8	389,422	0.5	11.6	53.9	34.0

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Morogoro 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	1,120,127	32.0	7.7	49.4	10.8	540,347	32.6	8.0	50.1	9.3	579,780	31.4	7.5	48.8	12.2
4	32,280	35.6	0.1	0.1	64.2	16,083	32.7	0.1	0.1	67.1	16,197	38.6	0.1	0.1	61.2
5	30,519	65.5	0.1	0.2	34.2	15,368	62.6	0.1	0.2	37.0	15,151	68.4	0.1	0.2	31.3
6	28,378	84.3	0.1	0.4	15.3	14,021	82.5	0.1	0.4	17.0	14,357	86.0	0.1	0.4	13.6
4-6	91,177	60.8	0.1	0.2	38.9	45,472	58.2	0.1	0.2	41.5	45,705	63.3	0.1	0.2	36.3
7	29,503	90.9	0.2	0.4	8.4	14,817	89.7	0.3	0.4	9.6	14,686	92.2	0.2	0.4	7.2
8	31,147	94.1	0.3	0.4	5.3	15,436	93.4	0.3	0.5	5.8	15,711	94.7	0.2	0.4	4.7
9	29,351	94.6	0.6	0.5	4.2	14,045	94.3	0.7	0.5	4.5	15,306	94.9	0.5	0.6	4.0
10	27,725	94.2	0.9	0.5	4.3	13,964	93.2	1.1	0.6	5.1	13,761	95.2	0.7	0.5	3.5
11	25,120	95.0	1.1	0.6	3.3	12,395	94.2	1.3	0.6	3.9	12,725	95.7	0.9	0.5	2.8
12	30,436	92.8	2.0	1.4	3.9	15,087	92.4	2.2	1.1	4.3	15,349	93.3	1.8	1.6	3.4
13	26,234	91.1	2.6	2.4	3.8	12,585	90.7	3.2	2.2	3.9	13,649	91.4	2.1	2.7	3.8
7-13	199,516	93.2	1.1	0.9	4.8	98,329	92.5	1.3	0.8	5.4	101,187	93.9	0.9	0.9	4.2
14	28,234	85.9	3.6	6.5	4.0	13,529	85.8	4.3	5.6	4.3	14,705	86.0	2.9	7.3	3.8
15	24,276	79.8	4.7	11.1	4.4	11,608	80.6	5.3	9.6	4.5	12,668	79.1	4.2	12.5	4.2
16	25,628	73.0	6.7	16.1	4.2	11,988	73.8	7.6	14.3	4.3	13,640	72.4	5.9	17.6	4.1
17	26,789	61.3	9.6	24.8	4.3	12,964	62.9	10.7	22.2	4.2	13,825	59.7	8.7	27.2	4.4
14 - 17	104,927	75.1	6.2	14.6	4.2	50,089	75.8	7.0	12.9	4.3	54,838	74.4	5.4	16.1	4.1
18	27,047	41.4	11.6	41.7	5.3	13,048	44.7	12.0	38.1	5.1	13,999	38.3	11.2	45.1	5.5
19	23,115	27.8	12.6	54.4	5.1	10,765	31.9	13.2	49.8	5.0	12,350	24.3	12.2	58.3	5.2
18 - 19	50,162	35.2	12.1	47.6	5.2	23,813	38.9	12.6	43.4	5.1	26,349	31.7	11.6	51.3	5.4
20	26,709	17.4	13.6	62.7	6.3	12,277	20.3	14.8	58.3	6.6	14,432	14.8	12.6	66.4	6.1

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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
21	20,515	16.3	12.5	66.4	4.7	9,503	18.5	13.5	63.0	5.0	11,012	14.5	11.7	69.3	4.5
22	31,660	11.3	13.5	69.5	5.7	14,452	14.0	14.6	65.9	5.5	17,208	9.0	12.6	72.5	5.9
23	23,818	8.8	12.7	73.9	4.6	10,853	11.1	13.4	70.7	4.8	12,965	6.9	12.1	76.5	4.5
24	22,202	6.2	12.5	77.2	4.2	10,086	8.5	13.7	73.8	4.0	12,116	4.2	11.5	79.9	4.3
20 - 24	124,904	12.0	13.1	69.7	5.2	57,171	14.6	14.1	66.1	5.3	67,733	9.9	12.2	72.8	5.2
25+	549,441	1.0	10.1	77.4	11.4	265,473	1.2	10.2	81.0	7.5	283,968	0.8	10.0	74.1	15.1

The percentage of persons aged four years and above in Morogoro Region who had never attended school is higher in rural (28.4%) than in urban areas (10.8%). Across councils, Malinyi District has the highest percentage of persons who have never attended school (35.4%) while Morogoro Municipality has the lowest (6.5%). The percentage is higher for females than males in all councils (Figure 8.10).

Ulanga District is the Council with the highest dropout rate (12.1%) while Morogoro Municipality has the lowest rate (5.9%). Results also 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

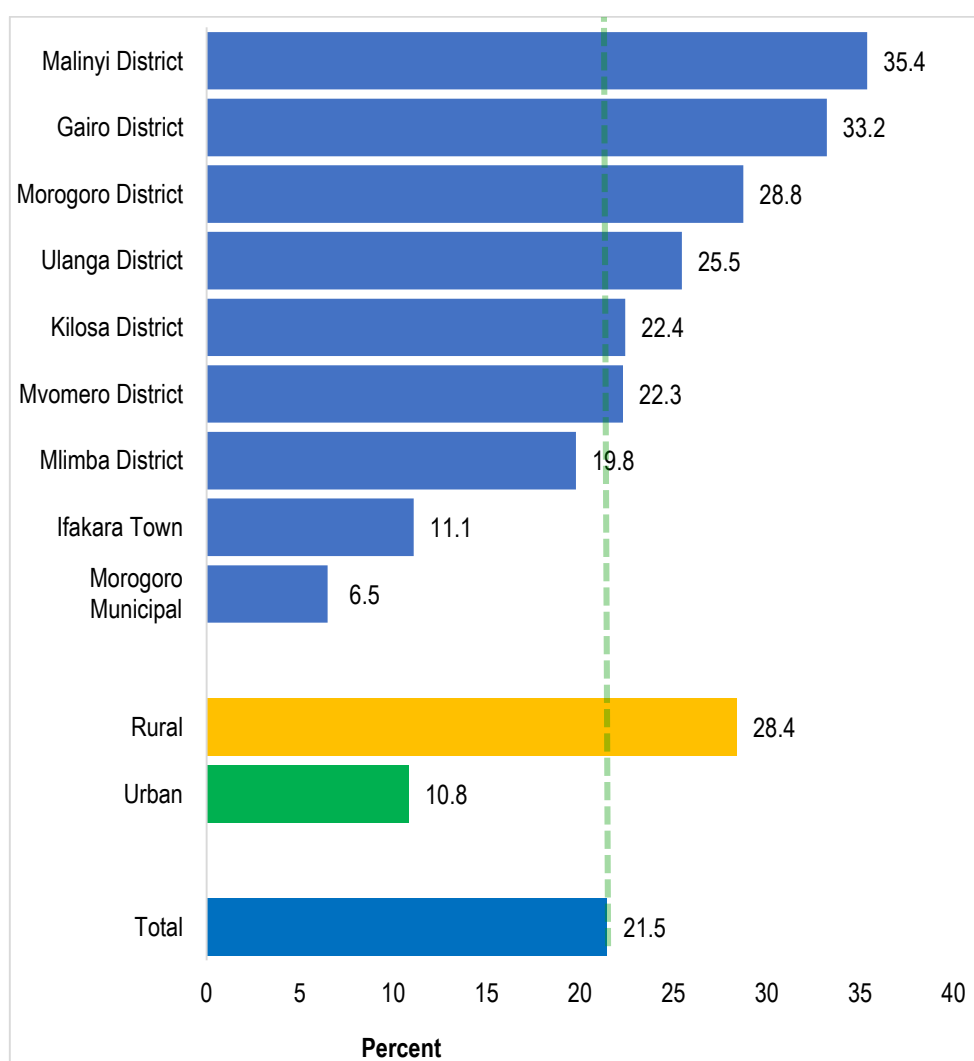


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	2,835,569	28.8	9.0	40.8	21.5	1,399,490	28.7	9.9	41.9	19.5	1,436,079	28.8	8.2	39.7	23.4
Rural	1,715,442	26.6	9.9	35.1	28.4	859,143	26.3	11.1	36.7	25.9	856,299	27.0	8.6	33.5	30.9
Urban	1,120,127	32.0	7.7	49.4	10.8	540,347	32.6	8.0	50.1	9.3	579,780	31.4	7.5	48.8	12.2
Council															
Kilosa District	547,232	28.3	10.2	39.1	22.4	273,359	27.7	11.4	40.2	20.7	273,873	28.8	9.0	38.0	24.2
Morogoro District	345,523	27.2	6.8	37.2	28.8	171,132	27.7	7.9	40.0	24.3	174,391	26.6	5.8	34.5	33.1
Morogoro Municipal	425,495	32.8	5.9	54.8	6.5	203,797	33.7	6.0	55.0	5.4	221,698	32.0	5.8	54.7	7.5
Mlimba District	257,623	29.2	10.2	40.9	19.8	129,434	28.7	10.9	43.0	17.4	128,189	29.6	9.4	38.7	22.2
Ifakara Town	261,718	32.0	9.3	47.6	11.1	126,647	33.3	9.4	48.6	8.8	135,071	30.8	9.2	46.7	13.3
Ulanga District	204,119	26.3	12.1	36.1	25.5	102,194	26.3	13.1	37.4	23.2	101,925	26.4	11.0	34.9	27.7
Malinyi District	193,744	22.3	11.2	31.2	35.4	96,261	22.3	12.1	32.5	33.1	97,483	22.2	10.2	29.9	37.7
Mvomero District	375,427	29.1	8.8	39.8	22.3	187,801	28.5	9.9	41.1	20.5	187,626	29.7	7.6	38.6	24.1
Gairo District	224,688	27.8	9.6	29.4	33.2	108,865	27.1	10.8	28.9	33.2	115,823	28.5	8.4	29.9	33.2

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Morogoro 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
Morogoro Rural	1,715,442	26.6	9.9	35.1	28.4	859,143	26.3	11.1	36.7	25.9	856,299	27.0	8.6	33.5	30.9
Council															
Kilosa District	351,487	26.6	10.8	35.5	27.2	178,234	25.7	12.3	36.8	25.2	173,253	27.5	9.2	34.1	29.2
Morogoro District	297,578	26.8	6.6	36.6	30.0	147,929	27.3	7.8	39.6	25.4	149,649	26.3	5.5	33.7	34.5
Morogoro Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mlimba District	186,389	28.1	10.6	38.0	23.3	94,498	27.5	11.6	40.4	20.5	91,891	28.7	9.5	35.6	26.3
Ifakara Town	76,275	32.0	10.1	43.1	14.8	37,363	33.2	10.6	44.6	11.6	38,912	30.9	9.6	41.6	17.8
Ulanga District	164,670	25.7	12.6	34.0	27.7	82,841	25.6	13.7	35.4	25.2	81,829	25.8	11.5	32.6	30.2
Malinyi District	161,710	21.2	11.2	29.2	38.4	80,533	21.3	12.2	30.5	36.0	81,177	21.1	10.2	27.9	40.8
Mvomero District	304,223	28.4	9.2	37.6	24.9	152,999	27.6	10.5	38.8	23.0	151,224	29.1	7.8	36.3	26.8
Gairo District	173,110	25.5	10.1	27.3	37.1	84,746	24.5	11.6	26.9	37.0	88,364	26.5	8.6	27.7	37.2

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Morogoro 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
Morogoro Urban	1,120,127	32.0	7.7	49.4	10.8	540,347	32.6	8.0	50.1	9.3	579,780	31.4	7.5	48.8	12.2
Council															
Kilosa District	195,745	31.3	9.1	45.7	13.9	95,125	31.5	9.6	46.6	12.3	100,620	31.0	8.7	44.8	15.4
Morogoro District	47,945	29.5	8.3	41.1	21.1	23,203	30.4	8.9	43.0	17.7	24,742	28.7	7.6	39.4	24.3
Morogoro Municipal	425,495	32.8	5.9	54.8	6.5	203,797	33.7	6.0	55.0	5.4	221,698	32.0	5.8	54.7	7.5
Mlimba District	71,234	32.0	9.1	48.3	10.5	34,936	32.0	9.2	49.9	8.9	36,298	32.1	9.1	46.8	12.0
Ifakara Town	185,443	32.0	9.0	49.5	9.6	89,284	33.3	8.9	50.2	7.6	96,159	30.8	9.1	48.7	11.4
Ulanga District	39,449	28.9	9.9	45.1	16.2	19,353	28.9	10.4	46.0	14.6	20,096	28.9	9.3	44.2	17.6
Malinyi District	32,034	27.7	10.8	41.3	20.2	15,728	27.3	11.5	42.9	18.2	16,306	28.1	10.1	39.7	22.0
Mvomero District	71,204	32.2	7.1	49.5	11.2	34,802	32.2	7.4	50.8	9.6	36,402	32.2	6.8	48.3	12.8
Gairo District	51,578	35.4	7.9	36.6	20.1	24,119	36.0	8.3	36.0	19.7	27,459	34.7	7.5	37.2	20.5

Among the 1,599,139 persons aged four years and above who reported primary school in Morogoro Region, 54.3 percent completed, 33.6 percent are still attending and 12.1 percent dropped out. Out of the 404,678 persons who reported ordinary level secondary school education, 49.6 percent completed, 36.4 percent are still attending and 14.0 percent dropped out. Further, those who reported university and other related education, 71.2 percent completed, 28.0 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at

university level (0.9%) than males (0.7%). 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; Morogoro 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	90,784	95.6	3.5	0.9	44,433	95.1	4.0	1.0	46,351	96.2	3.1	0.8
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,599,139	33.6	12.1	54.3	804,235	32.9	13.3	53.8	794,904	34.3	11.0	54.7
Training After Primary	2,553	0.0	2.4	97.6	1,718	0.0	2.0	98.0	835	0.0	3.2	96.8
Pre-Form One	226	0.0	34.5	65.5	125	0.0	38.4	61.6	101	0.0	29.7	70.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	404,678	36.4	14.0	49.6	201,525	35.4	14.4	50.2	203,153	37.5	13.6	48.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	26,059	55.1	2.8	42.1	15,647	49.9	3.2	46.9	10,412	62.9	2.2	34.9
Training After Secondary Education	10,889	0.0	1.6	98.4	5,725	0.0	1.7	98.3	5,164	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	87,427	28.0	0.8	71.2	50,037	26.7	0.7	72.5	37,390	29.6	0.9	69.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	41	0.0	56.1	43.9	27	0.0	55.6	44.4	14	0.0	57.1	42.9

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Morogoro 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	46,600	94.0	5.4	0.5	22,556	93.1	6.3	0.6	24,044	94.9	4.6	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	977,084	33.3	14.1	52.5	504,934	31.8	15.5	52.6	472,150	35.0	12.6	52.4
Training After Primary	945	0.0	2.3	97.7	682	0.0	2.2	97.8	263	0.0	2.7	97.3
Pre-Form One	92	0.0	40.2	59.8	52	0.0	40.4	59.6	40	0.0	40.0	60.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	167,615	43.1	16.8	40.1	86,119	41.2	17.6	41.2	81,496	45.1	16.0	38.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,102	58.7	3.6	37.7	5,352	54.8	4.0	41.1	2,750	66.2	2.8	31.0
Training After Secondary Education	3,344	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,953	0.0	1.8	98.2	1,391	0.0	0.8	99.2
University and Other Related	22,875	38.5	0.7	60.9	13,944	35.6	0.7	63.7	8,931	42.9	0.6	56.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	11	0.0	72.7	27.3	7	0.0	71.4	28.6	4	0.0	75.0	25.0

8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Morogoro 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	44,184	97.3	1.4	1.3	21,877	97.1	1.5	1.4	22,307	97.5	1.4	1.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	622,055	34.0	9.0	57.0	299,301	34.7	9.4	55.9	322,754	33.3	8.7	58.0
Training After Primary	1,608	0.0	2.4	97.6	1,036	0.0	1.8	98.2	572	0.0	3.5	96.5
Pre-Form One	134	0.0	30.6	69.4	73	0.0	37.0	63.0	61	0.0	23.0	77.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	237,063	31.7	12.0	56.3	115,406	31.0	12.0	57.0	121,657	32.4	12.0	55.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	17,957	53.5	2.5	44.0	10,295	47.4	2.8	49.8	7,662	61.7	2.0	36.3
Training After Secondary Education	7,545	0.0	1.7	98.3	3,772	0.0	1.6	98.4	3,773	0.0	1.9	98.1
University and Other Related	64,552	24.3	0.8	74.9	36,093	23.3	0.8	75.9	28,459	25.5	0.9	73.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	30	0.0	50.0	50.0	20	0.0	50.0	50.0	10	0.0	50.0	50.0

8.2.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depicts the proportions of children currently attending school which is an 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. Further, 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

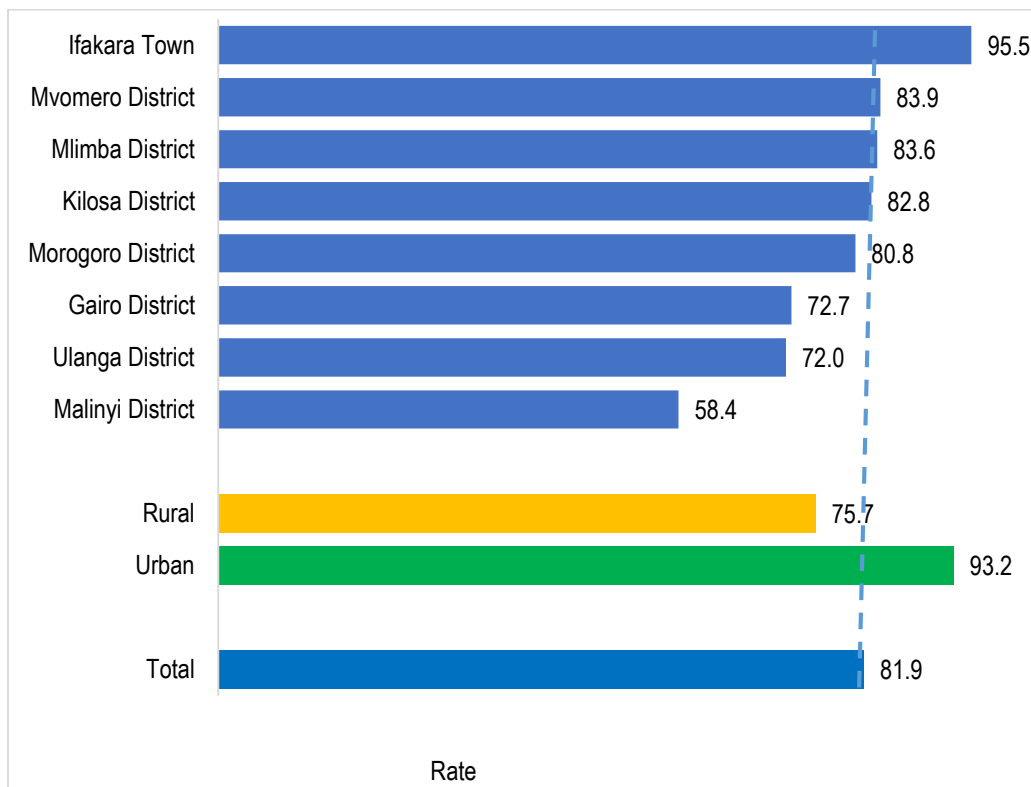
Results show that, for primary schools in Morogoro Region the NER is 81.9 percent; it is higher (93.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (75.7%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (83.9%) for females than for males (79.9%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.9	79.9	83.9	75.7	73.2	78.3	93.2	92.5	93.9
Council									
Kilosa District	82.8	80.0	85.6	78.4	75.1	81.8	91.8	90.4	93.1
Morogoro District	80.8	79.2	82.5	80.1	78.4	82.0	85.1	84.5	85.7
Morogoro Municipal	96.2	96.3	96.1	NA	NA	NA	96.2	96.3	96.1
Mlimba District	83.6	82.4	84.7	79.7	78.4	81.0	94.9	94.3	95.4
Ifakara Town	95.5	95.0	96.0	94.5	94.0	95.0	95.9	95.5	96.4
Ulanga District	72.0	70.0	74.0	69.8	67.8	71.7	82.6	80.5	84.8
Malinyi District	58.4	56.7	60.0	54.8	53.2	56.4	78.6	77.2	80.0
Mvomero District	83.9	81.4	86.6	81.8	78.9	84.8	94.8	94.3	95.3
Gairo District	72.7	68.3	77.0	68.0	63.3	72.7	90.0	87.5	92.4

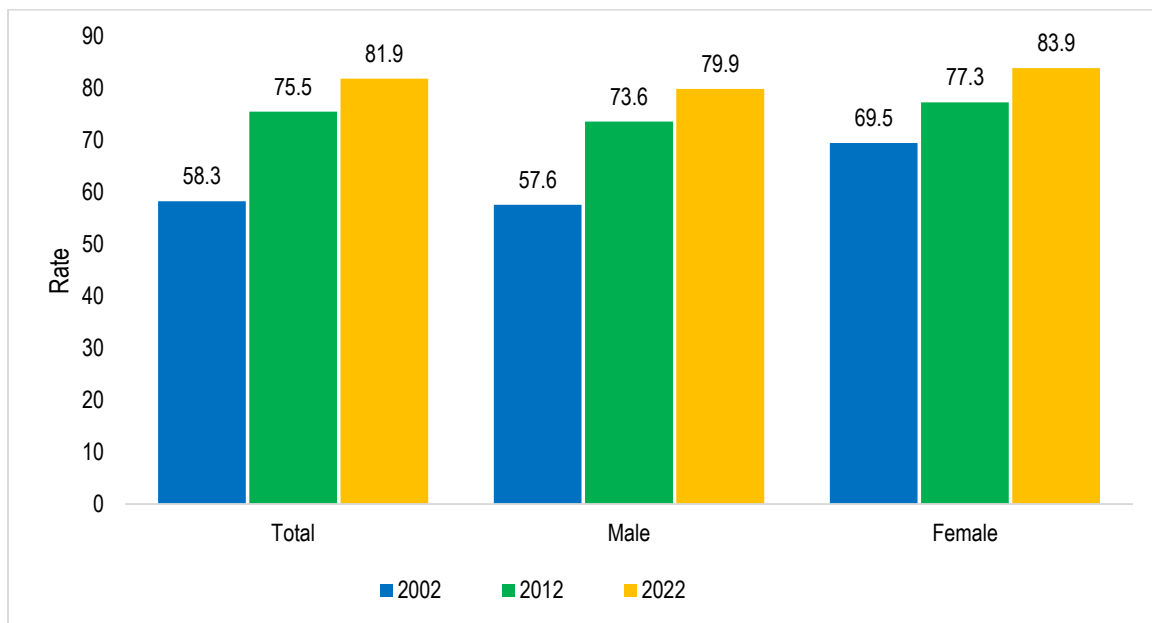
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 58.4 percent in Malinyi District to 95.5 percent in Ifakara Town. Four (4) Councils have NER above the regional average of 81.9 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



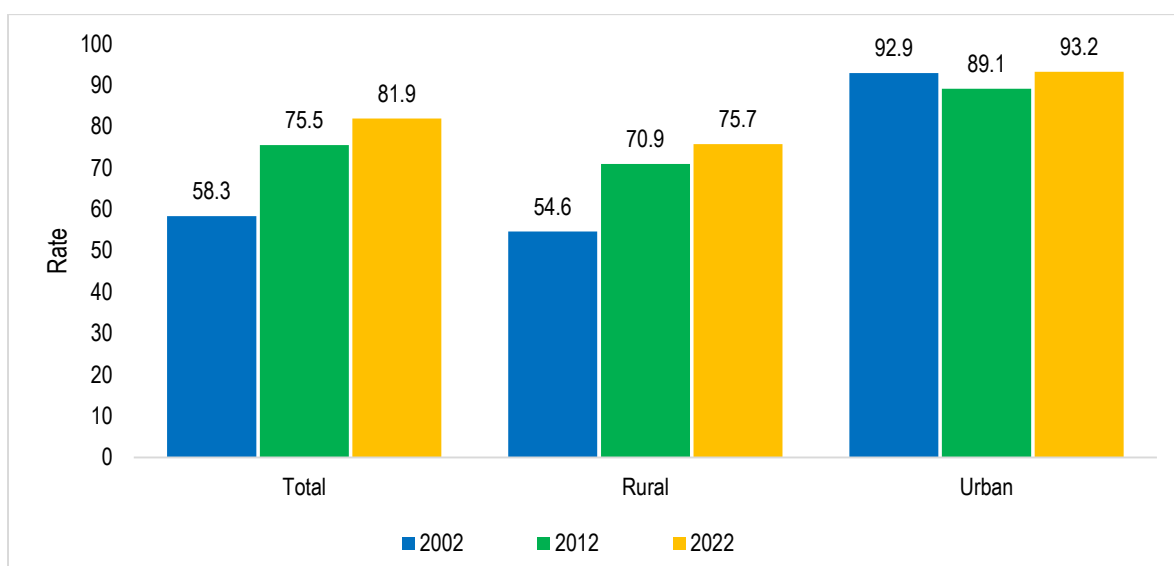
Results further show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 58.3 percent in 2002 to 81.9 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among males (22.3 percentage points difference) compared with females (14.4 percentage points difference) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Morogoro Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 54.6 percent in 2002 to 75.7 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 92.9 percent in 2002 to 93.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

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

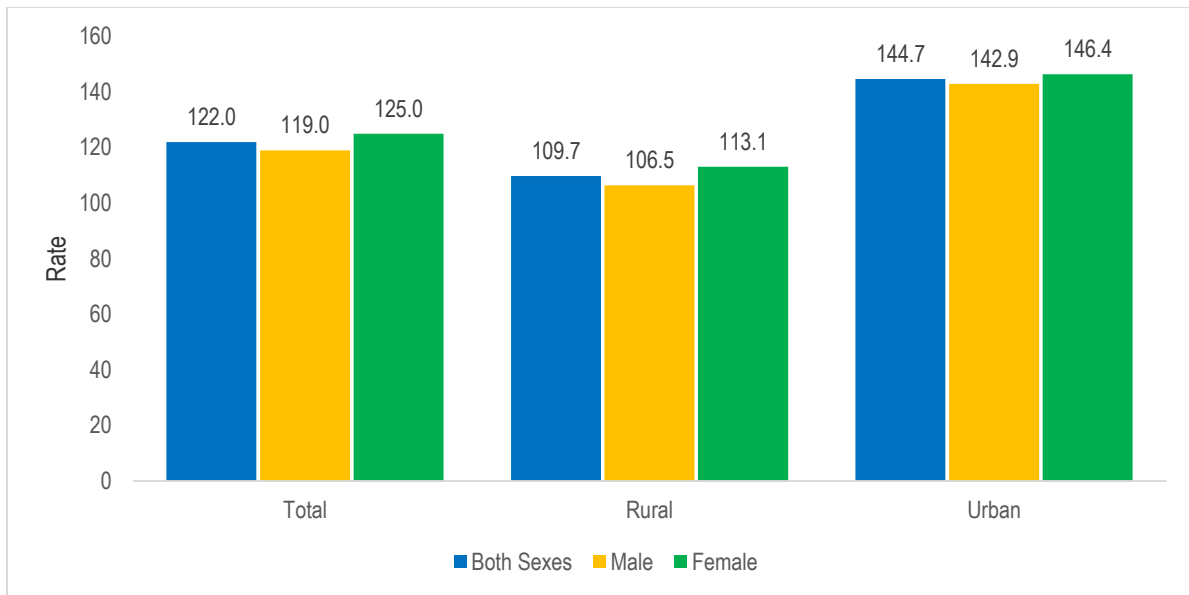


8.2.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Morogoro Region is 122.0 percent. GER is higher (144.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (109.7%) and is higher (125.0%)

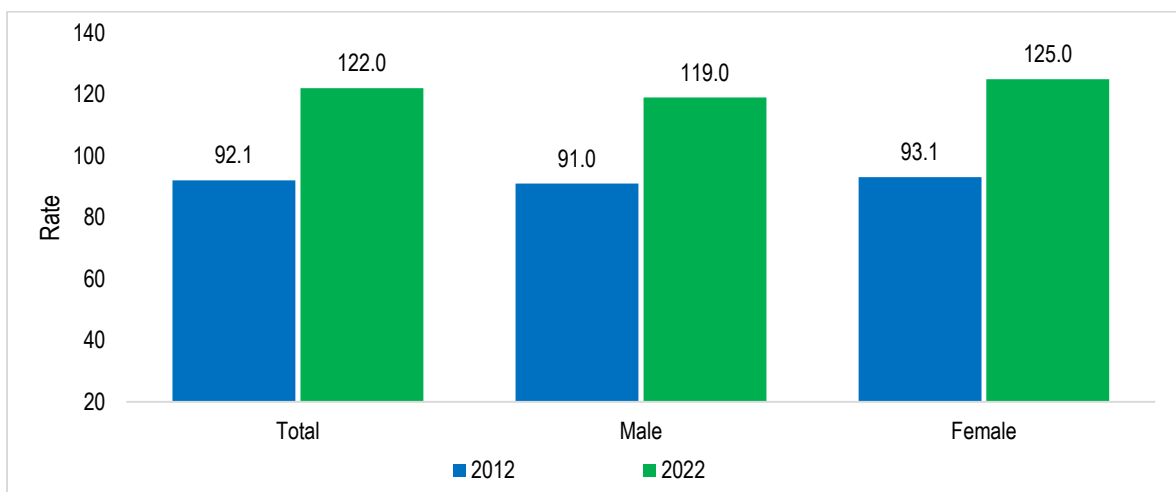
for females than males (119.0%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Results show GER in Morogoro Region increased from 92.1 percent in the 2012 to 122.0 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (31.9 percentage point difference) compared with males (28.0 percentage point difference) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.2.4 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 (75.2%) of the population aged

four years and above in Morogoro Region attained primary school education and 18.2 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (76.0%) compared with males (74.5%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 4.5 percent attained university and related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,411,622	724,161	687,461	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	3,974	2,199	1,775	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,062,065	539,658	522,407	75.2	74.5	76.0
Training After Primary	2,553	1,718	835	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	226	125	101	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	257,207	130,209	126,998	18.2	18.0	18.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,700	7,837	3,863	0.8	1.1	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	10,889	5,725	5,164	0.8	0.8	0.8
University and Other Related	62,967	36,663	26,304	4.5	5.1	3.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	41	27	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	771,313	410,556	360,757	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	2,782	1,556	1,226	0.4	0.4	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	651,365	344,306	307,059	84.4	83.9	85.1
Training After Primary	945	682	263	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	92	52	40	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	95,350	50,606	44,744	12.4	12.3	12.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,347	2,417	930	0.4	0.6	0.3
Training After Secondary Education	3,344	1,953	1,391	0.4	0.5	0.4
University and Other Related	14,077	8,977	5,100	1.8	2.2	1.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	11	7	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	640,309	313,605	326,704	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,192	643	549	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	410,700	195,352	215,348	64.1	62.3	65.9
Training After Primary	1,608	1,036	572	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	134	73	61	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	161,857	79,603	82,254	25.3	25.4	25.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,353	5,420	2,933	1.3	1.7	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	7,545	3,772	3,773	1.2	1.2	1.2
University and Other Related	48,890	27,686	21,204	7.6	8.8	6.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	30	20	10	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Morogoro Region is 5.9 percent; the rate is higher (6.9%) among females than males (4.8%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Morogoro Region is 88.7 percent; it is about the same in rural and urban areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (71.7%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (56.8%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (70.8%).
- There are 312,492 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (165,282 persons) than males (147,210 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status refers broadly to economically active population which includes employed and unemployed 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 1,878,981 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,457,771 persons are in employment, 91,051 are unemployed and 330,159 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 867,257 employed persons in rural areas and 590,514 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	1,457,771	91,051	330,159	1,878,981
Male	733,914	37,141	140,128	911,183
Female	723,857	53,910	190,031	967,798
Place of Residence				
Rural	867,257	27,171	207,723	1,102,151
Urban	590,514	63,880	122,436	776,830

The result further shows that in Morogoro Region 77.6 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Kilosa (81.6%) while the council with the lowest is Malinyi (71.9%) (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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

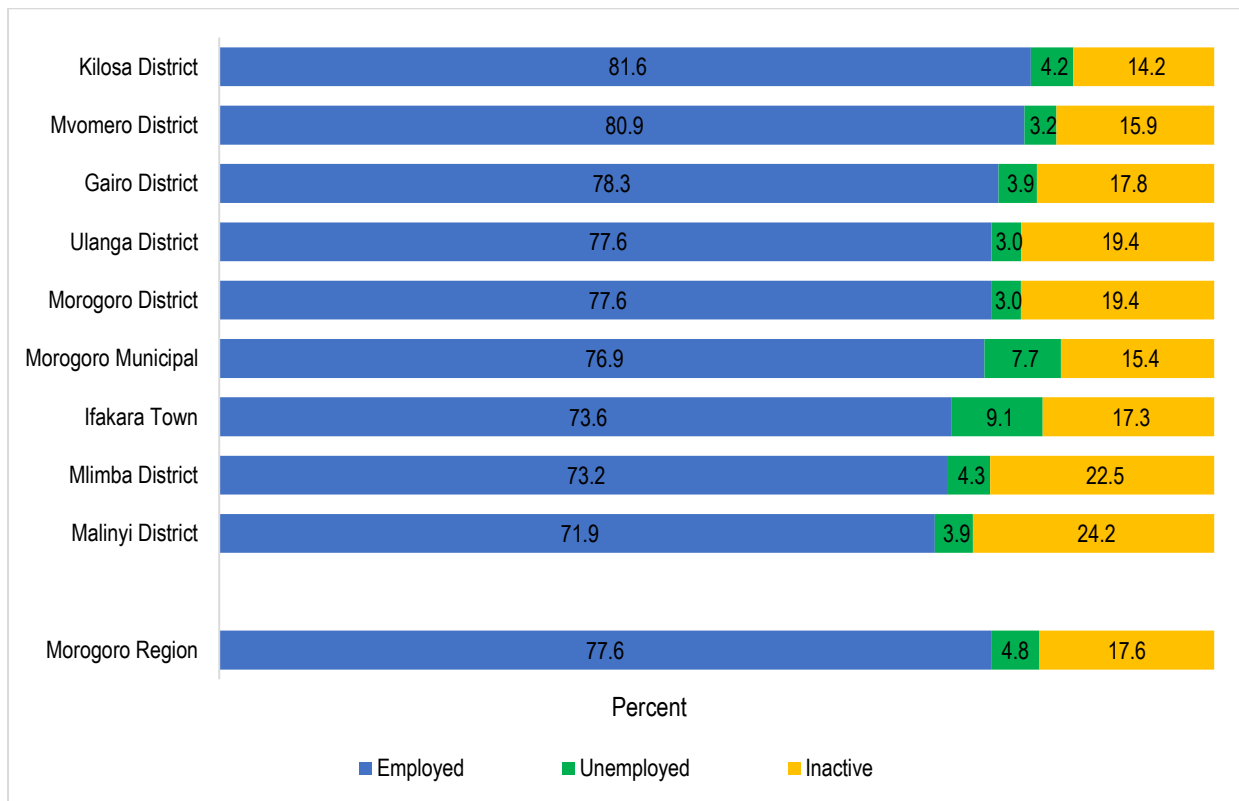


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 40,264 in Ifakara Town Council to 191,560 in Kilosa District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 16,059 in Malinyi District Council to 231,715 in Morogoro Municipal Council.

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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Morogoro Region	Total	1,457,771	91,051	330,159	1,878,981
	Rural	867,257	27,171	207,723	1,102,151
	Urban	590,514	63,880	122,436	776,830
Councils					
Kilosa District	Total	295,769	15,350	51,501	362,620
	Rural	191,560	5,059	32,205	228,824
	Urban	104,209	10,291	19,296	133,796
Morogoro District	Total	177,314	6,858	44,436	228,608
	Rural	153,505	4,238	38,764	196,507
	Urban	23,809	2,620	5,672	32,101
Morogoro Municipal	Total	231,715	23,138	46,456	301,309
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	231,715	23,138	46,456	301,309
Mlimba District	Total	125,783	7,314	38,685	171,782
	Rural	89,988	3,394	29,190	122,572
	Urban	35,795	3,920	9,495	49,210
Ifakara Town	Total	136,260	16,873	31,934	185,067
	Rural	40,264	2,081	11,613	53,958
	Urban	95,996	14,792	20,321	131,109
Ulanga District	Total	102,394	3,959	25,589	131,942
	Rural	82,012	2,253	21,061	105,326
	Urban	20,382	1,706	4,528	26,616
Malinyi District	Total	85,638	4,588	28,870	119,096
	Rural	69,579	3,031	25,160	97,770
	Urban	16,059	1,557	3,710	21,326
Mvomero District	Total	198,322	7,824	38,906	245,052
	Rural	160,485	4,078	31,793	196,356
	Urban	37,837	3,746	7,113	48,696
Gairo District	Total	104,576	5,147	23,782	133,505
	Rural	79,864	3,037	17,937	100,838
	Urban	24,712	2,110	5,845	32,667

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (819,339) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (545,756).

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

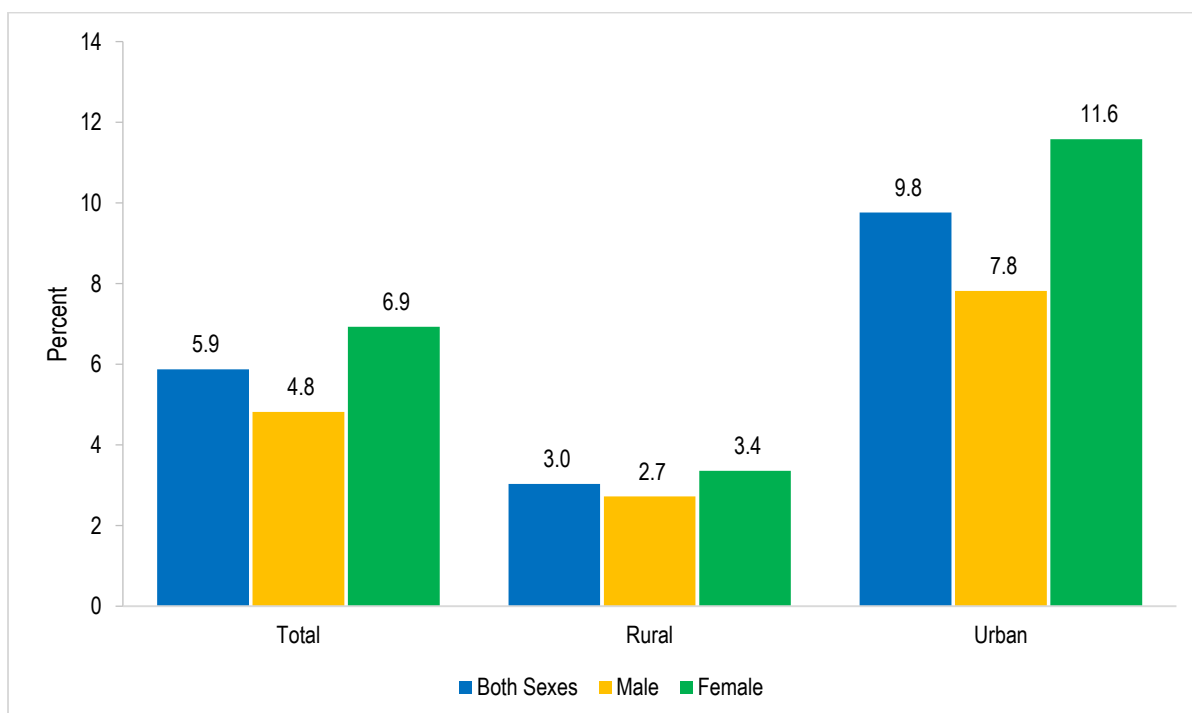
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,457,771	91,051	330,159	1,878,981
15-35	819,339	61,342	207,272	1,087,953
36-64	545,756	28,096	85,010	658,862
65 years and above	92,676	1,613	37,877	132,166

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 Morogoro Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Morogoro Region is 5.9 percent. The rate is higher (9.8%) in urban than in rural areas (3.0%). Unemployment rate is higher (6.9%) among females than males (4.8%).

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

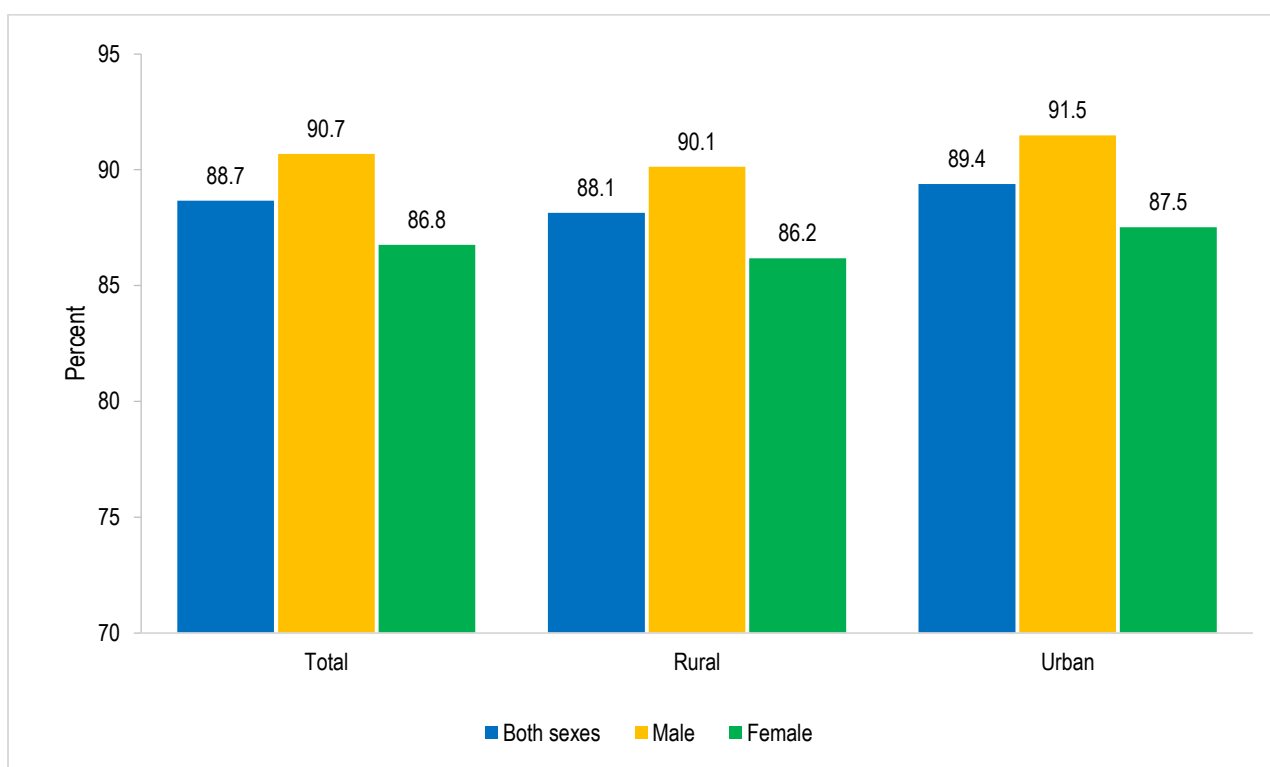


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 working age population. 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 Morogoro Region is 88.7 percent; it is about the same in rural and urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (90.7%) than for females (86.8%).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Morogoro 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 of employment has the highest proportion (71.7%) of the total employment. The industry of 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked second with 5.7 percent, followed by 'Accommodation and food services activities' industry with 3.8 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; Morogoro Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,427,297	722,105	705,192	855,763	436,705	419,058	571,534	285,400	286,134
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71.7	70.6	72.8	85.3	84.0	86.7	51.3	50.1	52.6
Mining and quarrying	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.6
Manufacturing	2.7	3.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	4.7	6.3	3.0
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	1.6	2.9	0.2	1.0	1.8	0.1	2.4	4.7	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.7	5.3	6.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	9.9	9.4	10.4
Transportation and storage	1.8	3.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.1	3.4	6.1	0.7
Accommodation and food services activities	3.8	1.8	5.9	2.1	1.0	3.3	6.4	3.0	9.8
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
Administrative and support services activities	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	4.8	4.6	5.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.7
Education	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.6	2.2	3.1
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.5
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other services activities	3.6	3.2	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	5.7	7.3

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 majority of employed persons in Morogoro Region (56.8%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is in elementary occupation (17.7%), followed by craft and related workers (14.0%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,457,771	733,914	723,857	867,257	442,042	425,215	590,514	291,872	298,642
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6
Professionals	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.7	3.0	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	3.2	4.5	1.9	1.4	2.1	0.7	5.8	8.2	3.6
Clerks	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.9	4.1	5.7	2.3	2.0	2.7	8.7	7.4	10.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	56.8	54.9	58.7	69.3	67.3	71.4	38.4	36.1	40.7
Craft and related workers	14.0	15.2	12.8	12.1	13.4	10.8	16.8	18.0	15.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.1	3.7	0.6
Elementary occupations	17.7	16.8	18.6	13.4	13.1	13.7	23.9	22.3	25.5

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 (70.8%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (17.1 %) and household activities (8.4 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,457,771	733,914	723,857	867,257	442,042	425,215	590,514	291,872	298,642
Public	3.7	4.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	1.7	5.7	6.8	4.6
Private	17.1	19.2	14.9	8.0	9.8	6.1	30.4	33.5	27.4
Agriculture	70.8	68.3	73.3	82.0	79.6	84.5	54.3	51.2	57.3
Household activities	8.4	8.0	8.9	7.6	7.6	7.7	9.6	8.6	10.7

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. 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 312,492 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 165,282 females and 147,210 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 57.8 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 36.5 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 5.8 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	57.8	36.5	5.8	312,492
	Male	58.0	36.4	5.6	147,210
	Female	57.6	36.5	5.9	165,282
Rural	Both Sexes	54.7	38.1	7.1	142,789
	Male	55.4	37.9	6.7	69,894
	Female	54.1	38.4	7.5	72,895
Urban	Both Sexes	60.3	35.1	4.6	169,703
	Male	60.3	35.1	4.6	77,316
	Female	60.3	35.0	4.7	92,387

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 306,237 persons in Morogoro Region, equivalent to 12.1 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (3.3%) followed by walking (1.9%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (61.3%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Almost six percent (5.7%) 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.

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 authority⁶

⁶ 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. Further, population of PWDs and total population used to compute disability prevalence does not include persons that were enumerated in institutions.

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 306,237 persons in Morogoro Region (144,352 males and 161,885 female), which is equivalent to 12.1 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 (12.8%) than in urban areas (11.1%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.3%) 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 other types of disability, all remaining types of disability (i.e. remembering, communication, hearing, self-care, seeing and walking) the proportion of PWDs is slightly lower for females than males (Table 10.1).

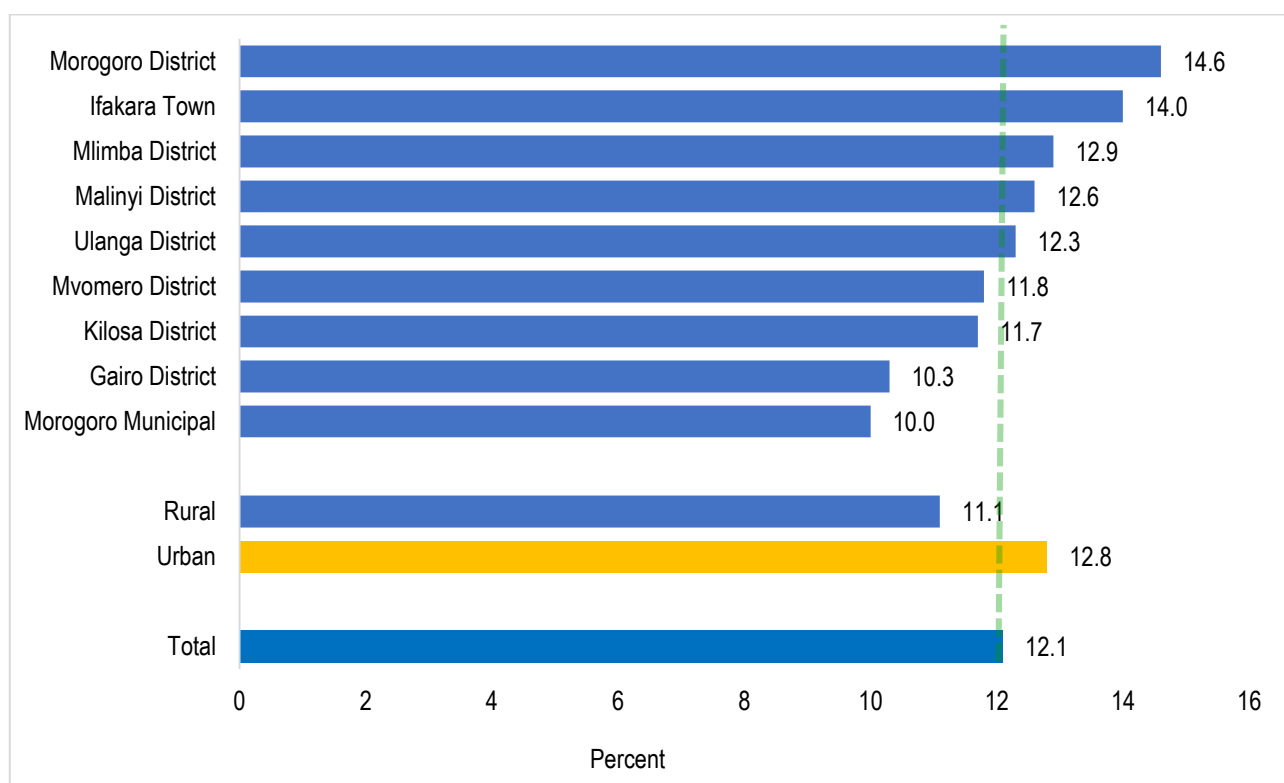
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 10.0 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 14.6 percent in Morogoro District. Five councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 12.1 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

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

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	12.1	306,237	3.3	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.9	3.7	4.1
Rural	12.8	194,670	3.3	3.2	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.4	4.1	4.6
Urban	11.1	111,567	3.3	3.1	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.2	3.0	3.3
Council																							
Kilosa District	11.7	57,430	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.8	3.6	4.0
Morogoro District	14.6	45,339	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.6	5.3	5.9
Morogoro Municipal	10.0	38,063	3.0	2.7	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Mlimba District	12.9	29,545	3.9	3.7	4.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.8	3.6	3.9
Ifakara Town	14.0	33,262	4.5	4.0	5.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	4.3	3.9	4.8
Ulanga District	12.3	22,076	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.9	3.8	4.0
Malinyi District	12.6	20,680	3.7	3.5	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.7	3.3	4.0
Mvomero District	11.8	39,758	2.9	2.8	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	4.2	4.0	4.4
Gairo District	10.3	20,084	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.0	2.8	3.1

Figure 10. 1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Morogoro 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. Morogoro District Council has higher prevalence of Disability for both Males (14.1%) and Females (15.2%) whereas Morogoro Municipality has smallest prevalence; for both males (9.7%) and Females (10.2%) (Table 10.2).

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

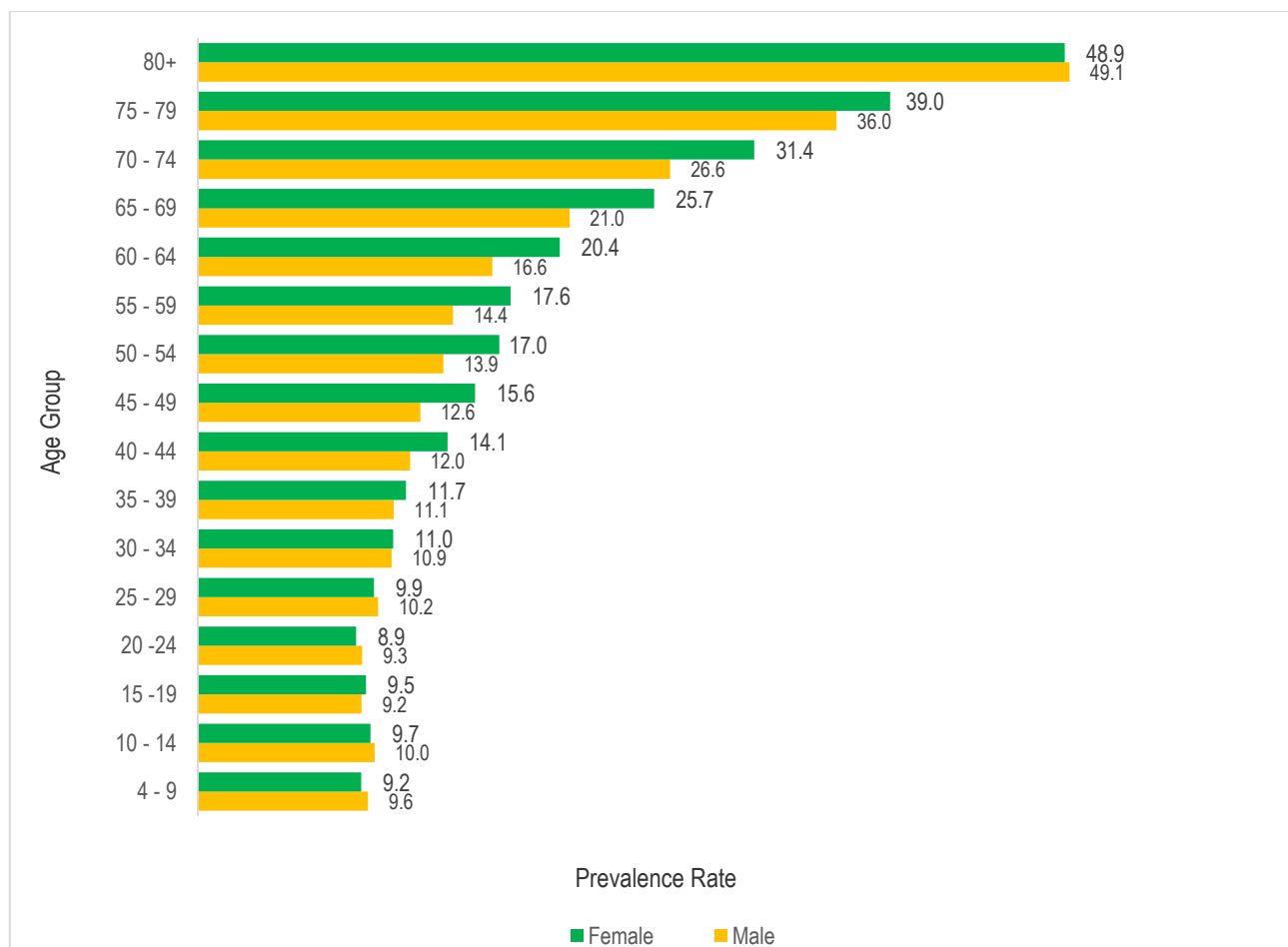
Council	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Region						
Total	306,237	144,352	161,885	12.1	11.7	12.6
Rural	194,670	93,683	100,987	12.8	12.4	13.2
Urban	111,567	50,669	60,898	11.1	10.6	11.6
Council						
Kilosa District	57,430	27,654	29,776	11.7	11.4	12.1
Morogoro District	45,339	21,441	23,898	14.6	14.1	15.2
Morogoro Municipal	38,063	17,483	20,580	10.0	9.7	10.2
Mlimba District	29,545	14,202	15,343	12.9	12.4	13.4
Ifakara Town	33,262	14,521	18,741	14.0	12.8	15.2

Council	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ulanga District	22,076	10,639	11,437	12.3	12.0	12.6
Malinyi District	20,680	9,655	11,025	12.6	11.9	13.2
Mvomero District	39,758	19,336	20,422	11.8	11.6	12.1
Gairo District	20,084	9,421	10,663	10.3	10.1	10.5

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females except for 10 – 14 age group. The level of disability prevalence in Morogoro Region is about the same for females and males below 65 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharp for females than for males reaching 48.9 percent for females and 49.1 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10.2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2022
PHC**



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Morogoro Region has a total of 5,278 persons with albinism which is 0.17% percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 3,145 persons (0.20%) are males and 2,133 (0.13%) are females. More than fifty percent of persons with albinism (56.3%) are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Morogoro Municipality (946 persons), Kilosa District (902 persons) and Mvomero District (707 persons), (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

Table 10. 3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism				
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	3,147,161	1,546,508	1,600,653	5,278	0.17	3,145	0.20	2,133
Rural	1,925,097	959,463	965,634	2,974	0.15	1,830	0.19	1,144
Urban	1,222,064	587,045	635,019	2,304	0.19	1,315	0.22	989
Council								
Kilosa District	612005	304511	307494	902	0.15	562	0.18	340
Morogoro District	384692	190101	194591	694	0.18	413	0.22	281
Morogoro Municipal	457773	217995	239778	946	0.21	543	0.25	403
Mlimba District	289459	144896	144563	565	0.20	335	0.23	230
Ifakara Town	285722	138013	147709	577	0.20	321	0.23	256
Ulanga District	229437	113825	115612	318	0.14	190	0.17	128
Malinyi District	216748	107227	109521	260	0.12	165	0.15	95
Mvomero District	417272	207475	209797	707	0.17	434	0.21	273
Gairo District	254053	122465	131588	309	0.12	182	0.15	127

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5,278	0.17	3,145	0.20	2,133	0.13	3,147,161	1,546,508	1,600,653
0 – 4	377	0.08	186	0.08	191	0.08	452,482	225,647	226,835
5 – 9	337	0.08	147	0.07	190	0.09	428,038	212,865	215,173
10 – 14	317	0.08	163	0.08	154	0.08	387,660	196,813	190,847
15 – 19	329	0.11	174	0.11	155	0.10	309,208	155,490	153,718
20 – 24	498	0.18	288	0.23	210	0.14	276,166	127,003	149,163
25 – 29	571	0.23	350	0.30	221	0.17	245,180	115,414	129,766
30 – 34	511	0.24	320	0.31	191	0.17	213,076	102,324	110,752
35 – 39	473	0.27	282	0.33	191	0.21	177,069	85,075	91,994
40 – 44	427	0.28	281	0.37	146	0.19	154,186	76,463	77,723
45 – 49	353	0.27	246	0.37	107	0.17	128,943	65,853	63,090
50 – 54	274	0.26	177	0.34	97	0.19	103,914	52,539	51,375
55 – 59	235	0.33	158	0.43	77	0.22	72,111	36,561	35,550
60 – 64	191	0.29	119	0.35	72	0.22	66,962	33,590	33,372
65 – 69	142	0.34	100	0.49	42	0.20	41,814	20,399	21,415
70 – 74	100	0.27	67	0.38	33	0.17	36,407	17,483	18,924
75 – 79	59	0.28	35	0.36	24	0.21	21,038	9,614	11,424
80+	84	0.26	52	0.39	32	0.16	32,907	13,375	19,532

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 111,712 persons in Morogoro Region which is equivalent to 4.43 percent of the regional population has other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.69%) and Hydrocephalus (0.55%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons with spinal cord injuries and hydrocephalus is higher for both males and females compared to other types of disability. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 7 Years and above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of persons			Percent			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	111,712	57,321	54,391	4.43	4.64	4.22	4.87	5.03	4.71	3.76	4.03	3.51
Cleft Palate	10,347	5,209	5,138	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.44	0.46	0.43
Hydrocephalus	13,989	6,780	7,209	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.59	0.53	0.55	0.52
Spinal bifida	13,810	6,662	7,148	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.52	0.53	0.51
Spinal cord injuries	17,437	8,320	9,117	0.69	0.67	0.71	0.72	0.69	0.76	0.64	0.65	0.64
Epilepsy or seizures	9,574	4,856	4,718	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.23	0.25	0.22
Psoriasis	4,511	2,098	2,413	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.13
Storiasis	1,974	977	997	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
Autism	2,488	1,420	1,068	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.05
Mental health	10,724	6,206	4,518	0.43	0.50	0.35	0.48	0.56	0.41	0.34	0.41	0.27
Mental disorder	9,160	5,323	3,837	0.36	0.43	0.30	0.41	0.47	0.34	0.30	0.37	0.23
Dwarfism	1,319	641	678	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
Leprosy	1,202	770	432	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02
Hunch Back	830	427	403	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other	14,347	7,632	6,715	0.57	0.62	0.52	0.67	0.71	0.63	0.41	0.47	0.36

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 Morogoro Region. More than 6 out of 10 PWDs (61.3%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 18.2 percent were born with disability.. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (63.6%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 60.0 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (5.7%). More males with disabilities (19.2%) reported inborn as a major cause of the disability compared with females (15.7%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percentage	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	65,712	100.0	18.2	61.3	5.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	13.2
Rural	41,911	63.8	19.2	60.0	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	13.8
Urban	23,801	36.2	16.4	63.6	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	12.1
Sex									
Male	30,397	46.3	21.1	59.7	8.0	0.7	0.3	NA	10.3
Female	35,315	53.7	15.7	62.7	3.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	15.7

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Morogoro 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	18,820	10.2	57.6	6.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	24.2	8,427	11.6	55.5	9.2	1.1	0.3	NA	22.3	10,393	9.1	59.3	3.8	0.8	0.1	1.2	25.7
Hearing	11,028	30.5	50.4	1.9	1.4	0.1	1.1	14.6	4,634	35.8	48.7	2.6	1.1	0.1	NA	11.6	6,394	26.7	51.6	1.4	1.6	0.1	1.9	16.7
Walking	20,400	17.0	47.7	11.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	22.2	8,923	21.3	45.8	16.7	0.6	0.1	NA	15.5	11,477	13.7	49.2	7.7	0.4	0.1	1.6	27.5
Remembering	7,859	32.3	41.2	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.7	3,707	37.5	43.9	2.9	0.5	1.2	NA	14.1	4,152	27.7	38.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	30.4
Self-care	7,451	31.7	46.5	4.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	16.2	3,609	37.5	46.4	6.0	0.5	0.2	NA	9.5	3,842	26.2	46.6	2.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	22.5
Communication	20,023	20.6	76.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.1	9,996	23.7	74.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	NA	1.2	10,027	17.4	78.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	3.0

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, 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 17.4 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent of persons with hearing disabilities (0.7%) and 1.9 percent of those with communication 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	17.4	16.4	19.0	16.3	16.1	16.5	18.9	16.7	21.8
Seeing	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.8	3.6	3.9
Hearing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Walking	4.6	5.5	3.8	3.7	4.5	3.0	6.2	7.3	5.2
Self-care	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	6.3	6.2	6.5
Communication	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About thirty- four percent (33.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own land.
- About thirty-seven percent (36.8%) of males in Morogoro Region own land alone compared with 30.9 percent of females.
- Thirty-five percent (35.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Morogoro Region, 27.9 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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 33.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own land. Ownership of land is higher (39.8%) among rural population compared with the

urban population (25.1%). 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,878,981	634,227	33.8
	Male	911,183	335,422	36.8
	Female	967,798	298,805	30.9
Rural	Both Sexes	1,102,151	439,117	39.8
	Male	544,709	232,672	42.7
	Female	557,442	206,445	37.0
Urban	Both Sexes	776,830	195,110	25.1
	Male	366,474	102,750	28.0
	Female	410,356	92,360	22.5

About sixty-five percent (64.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 14.7 percent own land alone and 18.0 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Morogoro Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (11.5%) is lower than that of males (18.2%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (18.4%) than that of males (17.5%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (23.2% and 14.2% respectively) compared with that of males (21.5% and 11.4% 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; Morogoro 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	1,878,981	14.7	18.0	1.1	64.8	1.4
	Male	911,183	18.2	17.5	1.2	61.8	1.3
	Female	967,798	11.5	18.4	1.0	67.6	1.5
Rural	Both Sexes	1,102,151	16.2	22.4	1.3	58.8	1.4
	Male	544,709	19.7	21.5	1.5	56.0	1.3
	Female	557,442	12.7	23.2	1.2	61.5	1.5
Urban	Both Sexes	776,830	12.7	11.7	0.7	73.4	1.5
	Male	366,474	15.9	11.4	0.8	70.5	1.4
	Female	353,098	13.5	14.2	0.7	70.0	1.6

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Morogoro Region is 64.8 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 33.8 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (36.9%) for males than for females (30.9%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC.

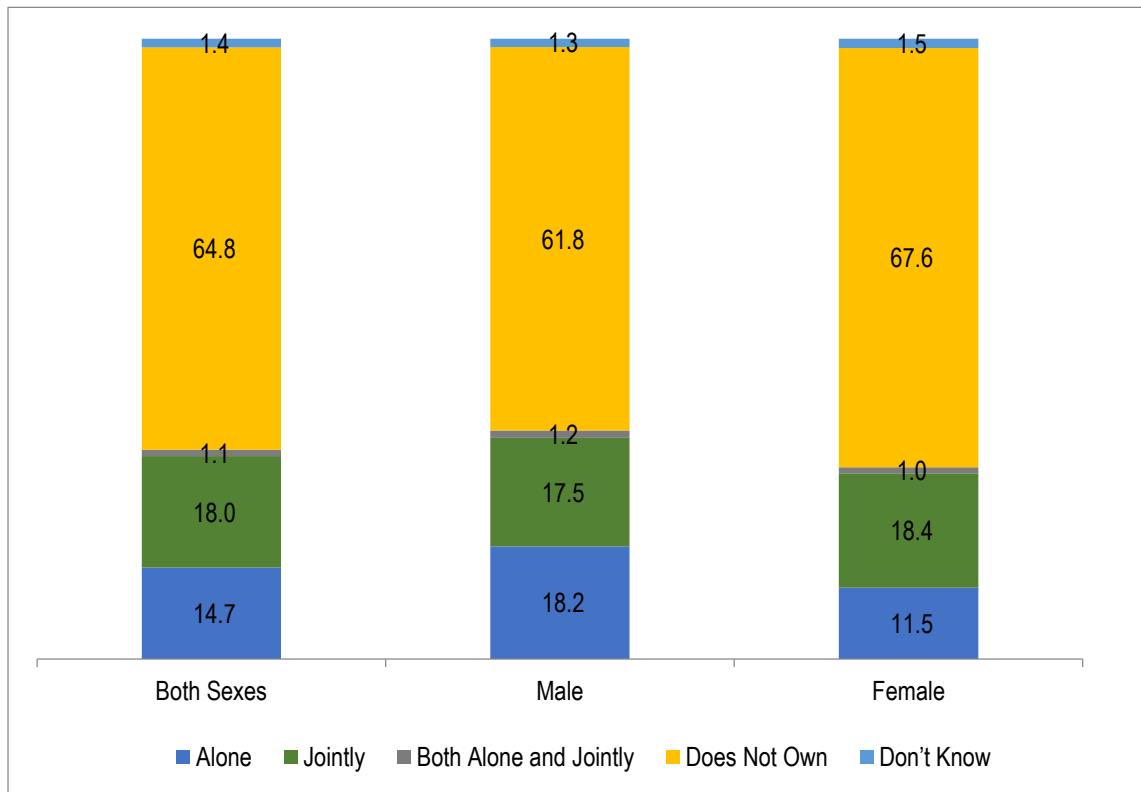


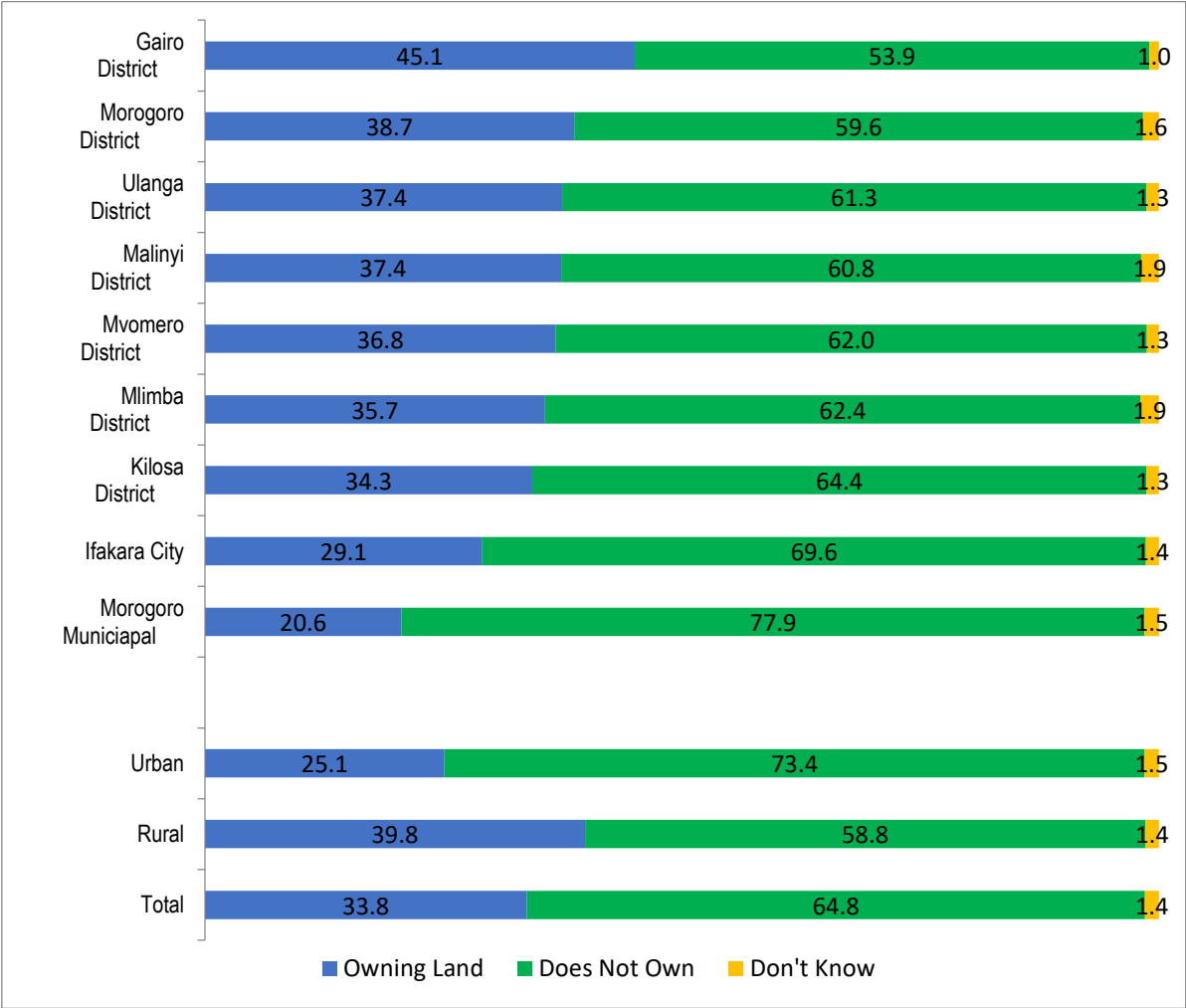
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (84.2%) followed by those aged 65 years and above years (11.5%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (83.2% and 86.5% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (5.2%) than those in urban areas (2.3%). 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: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex: Morogoro 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	1,878,981	16.5	76.5	7.0	1,102,151	16.7	75.4	7.9	776,830	16.1	78.1	5.8
Male	911,183	17.1	76.3	6.7	544,709	17.6	74.9	7.4	366,474	16.2	78.3	5.5
Female	967,798	15.9	76.8	7.4	557,442	15.8	75.8	8.4	410,356	16.0	78.1	5.9
Owning land												
Total	634,227	4.3	84.2	11.5	439,117	5.2	83.2	11.6	195,110	2.3	86.5	11.2
Male	335,422	4.2	84.2	11.6	232,672	5.1	83.2	11.7	102,750	2.3	86.5	11.3
Female	298,805	4.4	84.3	11.4	206,445	5.2	83.3	11.5	92,360	2.4	86.5	11.0
Does not own												
Total	1,217,698	22.3	73.0	4.7	647,589	24.0	70.6	5.4	570,109	20.3	75.7	3.9
Male	563,495	24.1	72.1	3.8	304,968	26.5	69.2	4.3	258,527	21.2	75.4	3.3
Female	654,203	20.7	73.8	5.5	342,621	21.7	71.8	6.5	311,582	19.6	76.0	4.4
Don't Know												
Total	27,056	40.2	53.3	6.5	15,445	41.6	51.1	7.3	11,611	38.4	56.2	5.5
Male	12,266	44.7	51.8	3.5	7,069	47.3	48.8	3.9	5,197	41.0	56.0	3.0
Female	14,790	36.5	54.5	9.0	8,376	36.7	53.1	10.2	6,414	36.2	56.3	7.5

Findings reveal that Gairo District Council has a relatively higher proportion (45.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, the council with lowest proportions of persons owning land is Morogoro Municipal (20.6%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 35.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own land without any legal documents. Among those possessing legal documents, 27.9 percent own land alone, 34.9 percent own land jointly and 2.0 percent own land alone and jointly. The results also reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (39.7%) compared with males (30.6%) (Table 11.4).

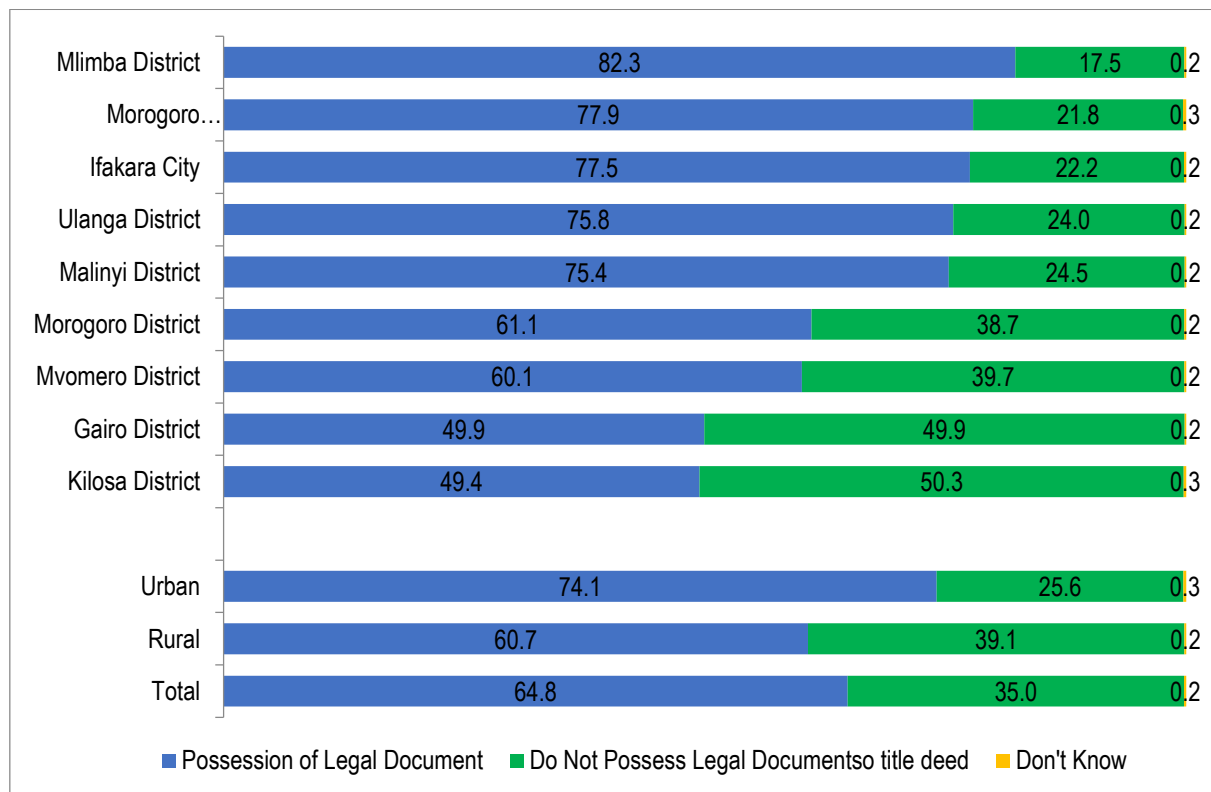
Further, about thirty-nine (39.1%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 25.6 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons owning land and with legal documents in rural areas, 35.0 percent and 23.7 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand among persons owning land and possessing legal documents, the proportions are highest (37.5%) for persons in urban areas owning land alone while in rural areas it is 35.0 percent for persons owning land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (39.4%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (42.9%) 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	634,227	335,422	298,805	439,117	232,672	206,445	195,110	102,750	92,360
Alone	27.9	32.2	23.1	23.7	27.5	19.4	37.5	42.9	31.4
Jointly	34.9	30.6	39.7	35.0	31.1	39.4	34.7	29.6	40.4
Both alone and jointly	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
No legal document	35.0	34.9	35.0	39.1	39.1	39.1	25.6	25.3	26.0
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 Mlimba District (82.3%) followed by Morogoro Municipality (77.9%). On the other hand, the council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kilosa District (49.4%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Morogoro 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Six in ten (62.9%) households in Morogoro Region own houses they live in.
- More than ninety percent (92.8%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than sixty percent (61.9%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- In rural areas, 73.6 percent of households use firewood while in urban areas 55.7 percent use charcoal for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 15.9 percent in 2012 to 33.4 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (44.1%) 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 Morogoro Region, 62.9 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (72.8%) in rural areas than

in urban (49.3%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (63.1% and 62.5% respectively). Across councils, Gairo District has the highest percentage (81.8 %) of households living in their own houses while Morogoro Municipal has the smallest lowest (44.3%) (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, Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

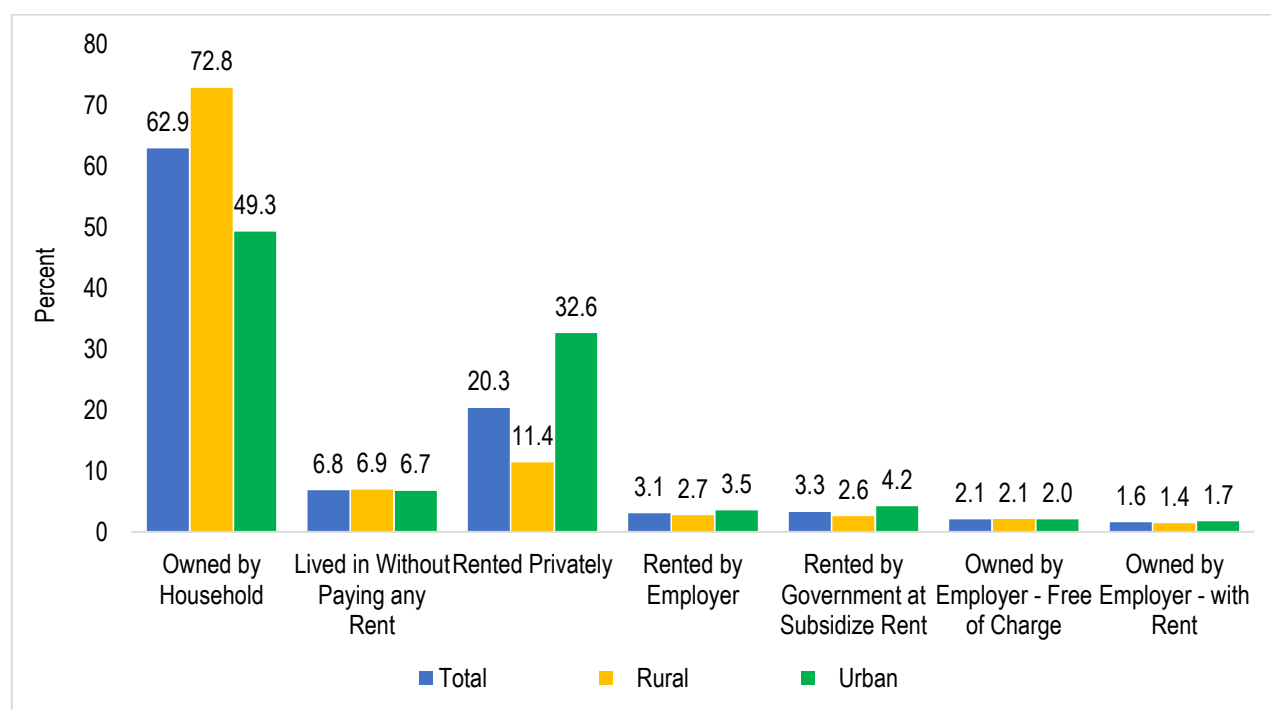


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	822,467	62.9	6.8	20.3	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.6
Rural	476,348	72.8	6.9	11.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.4
Urban	346,119	49.3	6.7	32.6	3.5	4.2	2.0	1.7
Male Headed Households	554,464	63.1	6.9	19.9	3.0	3.2	2.2	1.6
Female Headed Households	268,003	62.5	6.7	21.2	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.5
Council								
Kilosa District	164,917	63.9	7.2	20.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.5
Morogoro District	101,585	70.7	7.1	11.4	3.7	2.9	2.7	1.6
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	44.3	6.0	39.7	2.9	4.4	1.3	1.6
Mlimba District	75,964	65.6	7.0	20.5	1.9	2.7	1.2	1.1

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Ifakara Town	81,459	50.4	9.5	23.7	5.8	5.4	3.1	2.1
Ulanga District	54,744	68.4	6.6	13.9	3.6	3.3	2.5	1.6
Malinyi District	47,918	74.4	6.7	11.4	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.5
Mvomero District	110,404	67.1	6.7	16.0	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.6
Gairo District	53,591	81.8	3.6	8.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Morogoro Region, 30.5 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 16.3 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 31.6 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (28.0%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (10.6%). On the other hand rural household living in their own houses are more likely (37.6%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (19.5%). Female-headed households are more likely (17.9 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (15.6%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 6.3 percent in Gairo District to 39.1 percent in Morogoro Municipality (Table 12.2).

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

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgem ent of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Sheh ia	No Legal Right
Total	517,384	16.3	1.3	3.7	31.6	3.7	NA	12.8	30.5
Rural	346,918	10.6	0.8	2.0	37.6	2.9	NA	10.9	35.3
Urban	170,466	28.0	2.5	7.2	19.5	5.4	NA	16.8	20.7
Male Headed	349,898	15.6	1.3	3.6	31.8	3.8	NA	13.0	30.8
Female Headed	167,486	17.9	1.4	3.8	31.1	3.5	NA	12.4	29.8
Council							NA		
Kilosa District	105,331	9.4	0.8	2.8	29.0	3.4	NA	14.7	39.9
Morogoro District	71,773	8.3	0.8	1.6	36.8	3.6	NA	14.1	34.9
Morogoro Municipal	58,362	39.1	3.0	14.4	8.4	7.7	NA	18.5	8.9
Mlimba District	49,838	18.5	2.6	2.3	33.5	3.9	NA	12.1	27.0
Ifakara Town	41,025	32.5	2.3	3.6	21.8	2.7	NA	12.0	25.0
Ulanga District	37,453	21.7	0.8	1.2	38.6	2.1	NA	4.6	31.0
Malinyi District	35,664	17.3	0.8	1.7	37.3	1.1	NA	9.4	32.3
Mvomero District	74,121	8.4	0.8	3.1	34.7	4.6	NA	14.7	33.6
Gairo District	43,817	6.3	0.7	1.4	51.6	2.1	NA	6.4	31.4

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 Morogoro Region, 81.7 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At council level, more than 70 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Ulanga District (60.9%) and Malinyi District (57.2 %) (Figure 12.2).

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

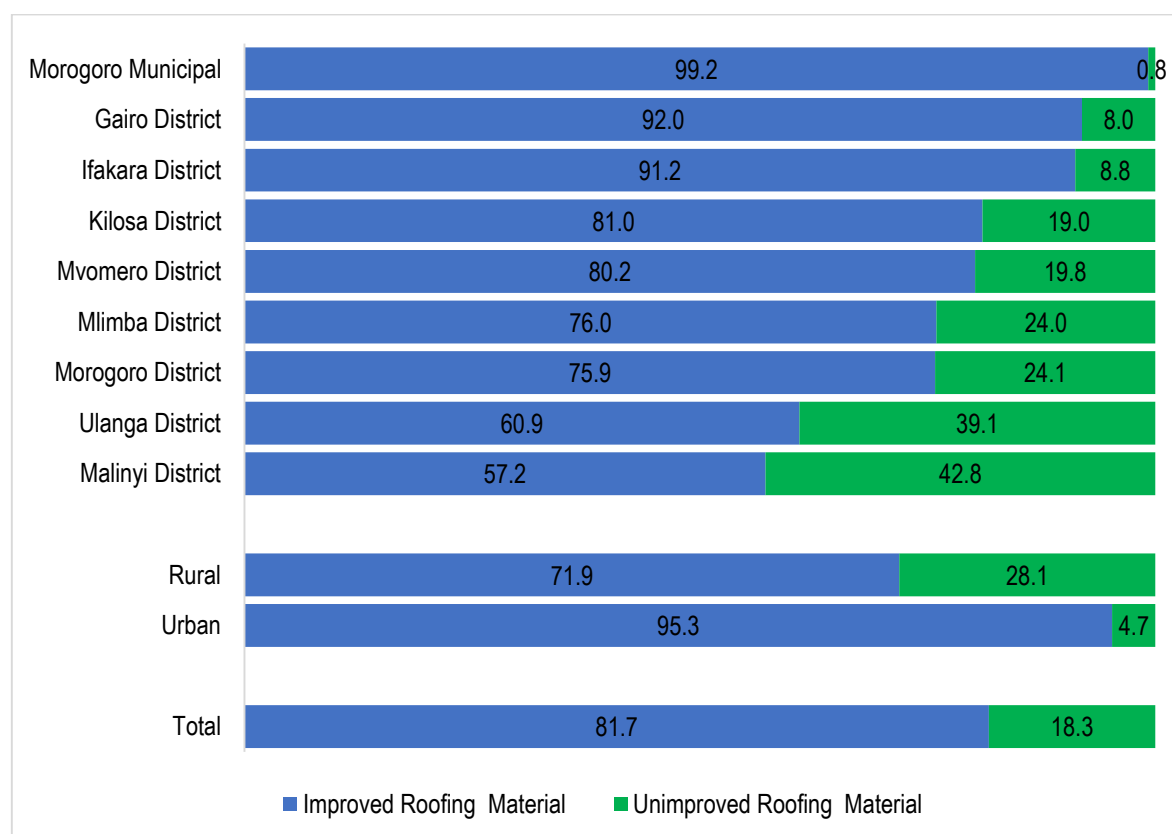


Table 12.3 shows that, the majority of households in urban areas (94.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 71.6 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 56.9 percent in Ulanga District Council to 98.2 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council. The

council with the highest percentage (38.3%) of households still living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Malinyi District.

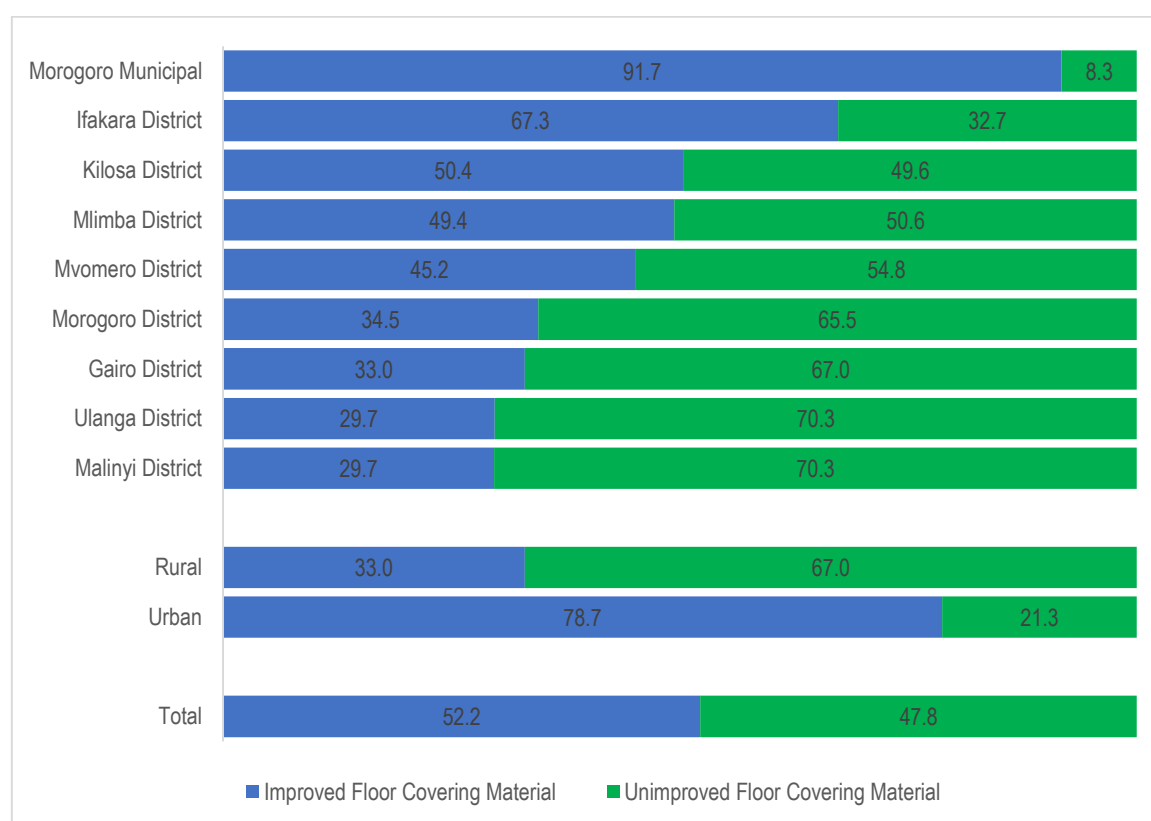
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	822,467	81.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	16.3	1.6	0.1	0.2
Rural	476,348	71.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	25.3	2.4	0.1	0.3
Urban	346,119	94.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Council									
Kilosa District	164,917	79.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	17.0	1.6	0.1	0.3
Morogoro District	101,585	75.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	21.3	2.4	0.2	0.3
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	98.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mlimba District	75,964	75.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	22.0	1.5	0.2	0.3
Ifakara Town	81,459	90.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	7.8	0.8	0.0	0.1
Ulanga District	54,744	60.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.4	3.2	0.2	0.2
Malinyi District	47,918	56.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	38.3	4.0	0.1	0.3
Mvomero District	110,404	79.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	17.8	1.6	0.1	0.3
Gairo District	53,591	91.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.4	1.4	0.1	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Morogoro Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 52.2 while 47.8 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 29.7 percent in Malinyi District Council to 91.7 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



The results further show that, 46.3 percent of households in Morogoro Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (46.2%). In urban areas, six out of ten households (66.7%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (20.7%). In rural areas, most households (64.8%) are living in houses with earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by cement (31.4%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (70.6%) in Morogoro Municipal Council followed by Ifakara Town Council (61.3%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with

cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Ulanga District (27.8 percent) and Malinyi District (28.5%) (Table 12.4).

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

Residence/Region	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 ⁷
Total	822,467	46.2	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	46.3	0.2	0.3
Rural	476,348	31.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	64.8	0.2	0.4
Urban	346,119	66.7	11.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	20.7	0.1	0.2
Council											
Kilosa District	164,917	46.9	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	48.3	0.2	0.4
Morogoro District	101,585	32.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	63.1	0.3	0.3
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	70.6	20.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.2
Mlimba District	75,964	47.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	49.0	0.2	0.4
Ifakara Town	81,459	61.3	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	31.9	0.1	0.2
Ulanga District	54,744	27.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.2	68.1	0.2	0.2
Malinyi District	47,918	28.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.9	67.2	0.2	0.4
Mvomero District	110,404	41.9	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	52.7	0.2	0.3
Gairo District	53,591	30.4	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	65.8	0.2	0.4

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Morogoro Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (57.6%), followed by poles and mud (19.7%) and cement/rock bricks (12.5%). In urban areas, more than half of households (62.9%) use baked bricks as wall materials, followed by cement/rock bricks (26.1%). In rural areas, 53.8 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials, followed by poles and mud (30.0%).

Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest (54.1%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Ulanga and Malinyi District Councils have less than 2 percent (1.4%, and 1.7% 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/Aluminium	Tent/Containers
Total	822,467	0.5	12.5	7.5	57.6	0.2	0.3	19.7	1.5	0.0	0.2
Rural	476,348	0.3	2.6	10.2	53.8	0.2	0.4	30.0	2.2	0.0	0.2
Urban	346,119	0.8	26.1	3.8	62.9	0.2	0.2	5.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kilosa District	164,917	0.4	5.5	9.1	61.0	0.2	0.2	21.8	1.4	0.0	0.3
Morogoro District	101,585	0.5	4.7	11.0	49.5	0.2	0.4	31.5	2.1	0.0	0.2
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	0.6	54.1	3.3	40.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mlimba District	75,964	0.3	2.3	3.1	78.5	0.2	0.2	13.3	1.8	0.0	0.2
Ifakara Town	81,459	1.5	5.6	2.6	84.1	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
Ulanga District	54,744	0.2	1.4	3.7	62.1	0.5	0.5	29.0	2.5	0.0	0.1
Malinyi District	47,918	0.4	1.7	4.0	59.8	0.1	0.4	29.4	3.8	0.0	0.3
Mvomero District	110,404	0.3	5.5	12.3	56.4	0.1	0.6	22.7	1.8	0.0	0.2
Gairo District	53,591	0.3	7.0	17.4	31.9	0.1	0.3	42.3	0.6	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Four in ten (39.5%) households have one room for sleeping, 30.8 percent have two rooms and 18.8 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 10.9 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households with respect to the average number of rooms for sleeping (about 2.1).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (43.9%) in urban than in rural areas (36.3%). Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest (46.2%) 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 Morogoro District (30.4%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

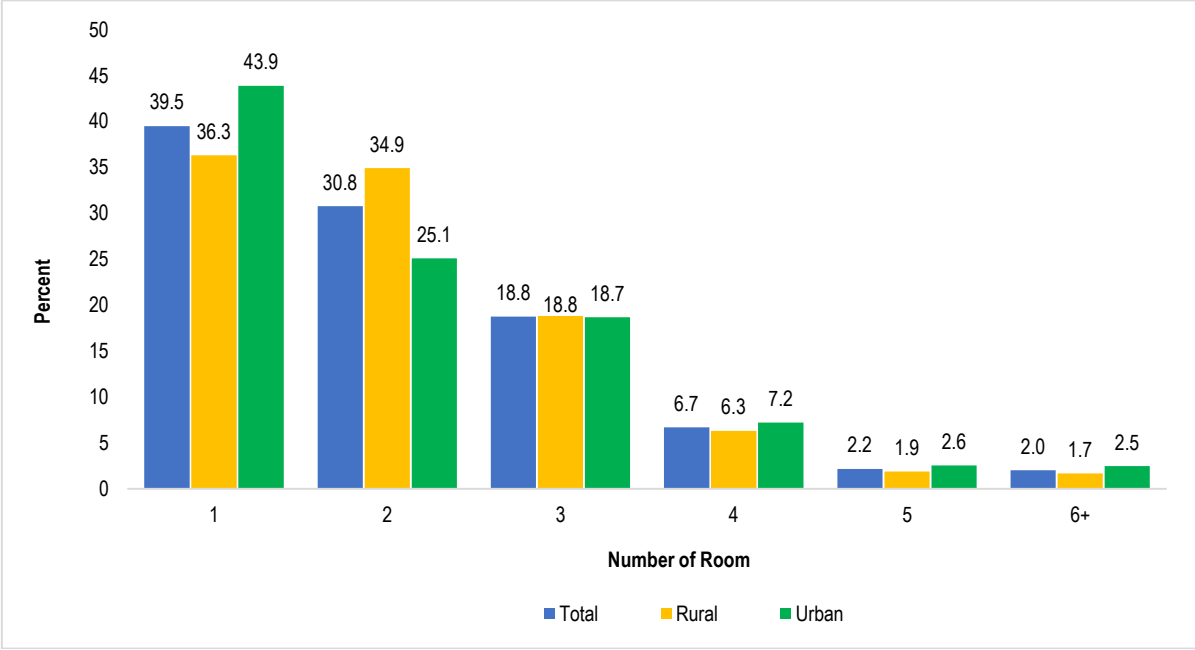


Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

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	822,467	3.8	39.5	30.8	18.8	6.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
Rural	476,348	4.1	36.3	34.9	18.8	6.3	1.9	1.7	2.1
Urban	346,119	3.6	43.9	25.1	18.7	7.2	2.6	2.5	2.1
Male Headed	554,464	3.9	40.4	30.0	18.8	6.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Female Headed	268,003	3.7	37.7	32.4	18.7	6.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Council									
Kilosa District	164,917	3.7	41.0	32.4	18.2	5.0	1.7	1.7	2.0
Morogoro District	101,585	3.8	30.4	37.6	18.6	9.4	2.1	1.9	2.2
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	3.5	46.2	21.1	18.9	8.5	2.6	2.7	2.1
Mlimba District	75,964	3.8	42.6	29.7	18.2	5.4	2.3	1.9	2.0
Ifakara Town	81,459	3.5	40.5	27.4	19.8	6.8	3.0	2.5	2.2
Ulanga District	54,744	4.2	34.5	35.0	20.1	5.9	2.4	2.1	2.2
Malinyi District	47,918	4.5	35.6	33.6	18.3	6.8	3.1	2.7	2.2
Mvomero District	110,404	3.8	39.6	31.3	19.0	6.8	1.7	1.5	2.1
Gairo District	53,591	4.7	38.5	35.8	18.4	4.4	1.4	1.5	2.0

12.4 Water and Sanitation

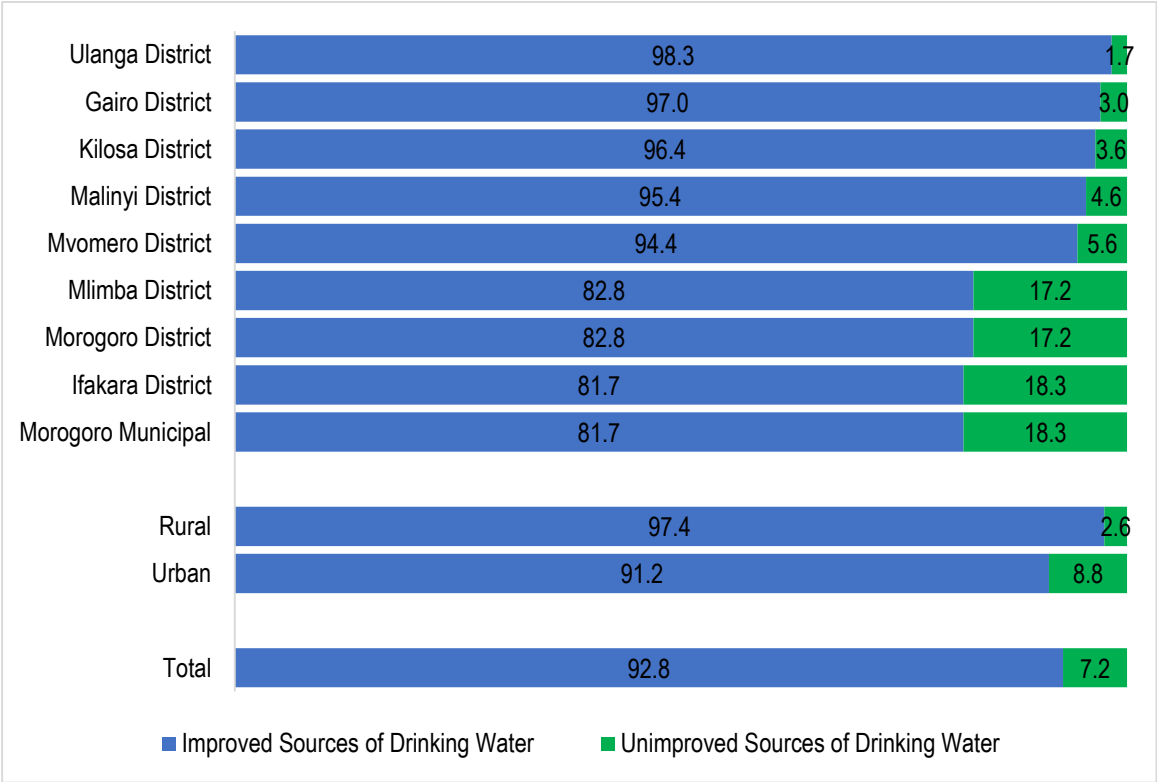
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

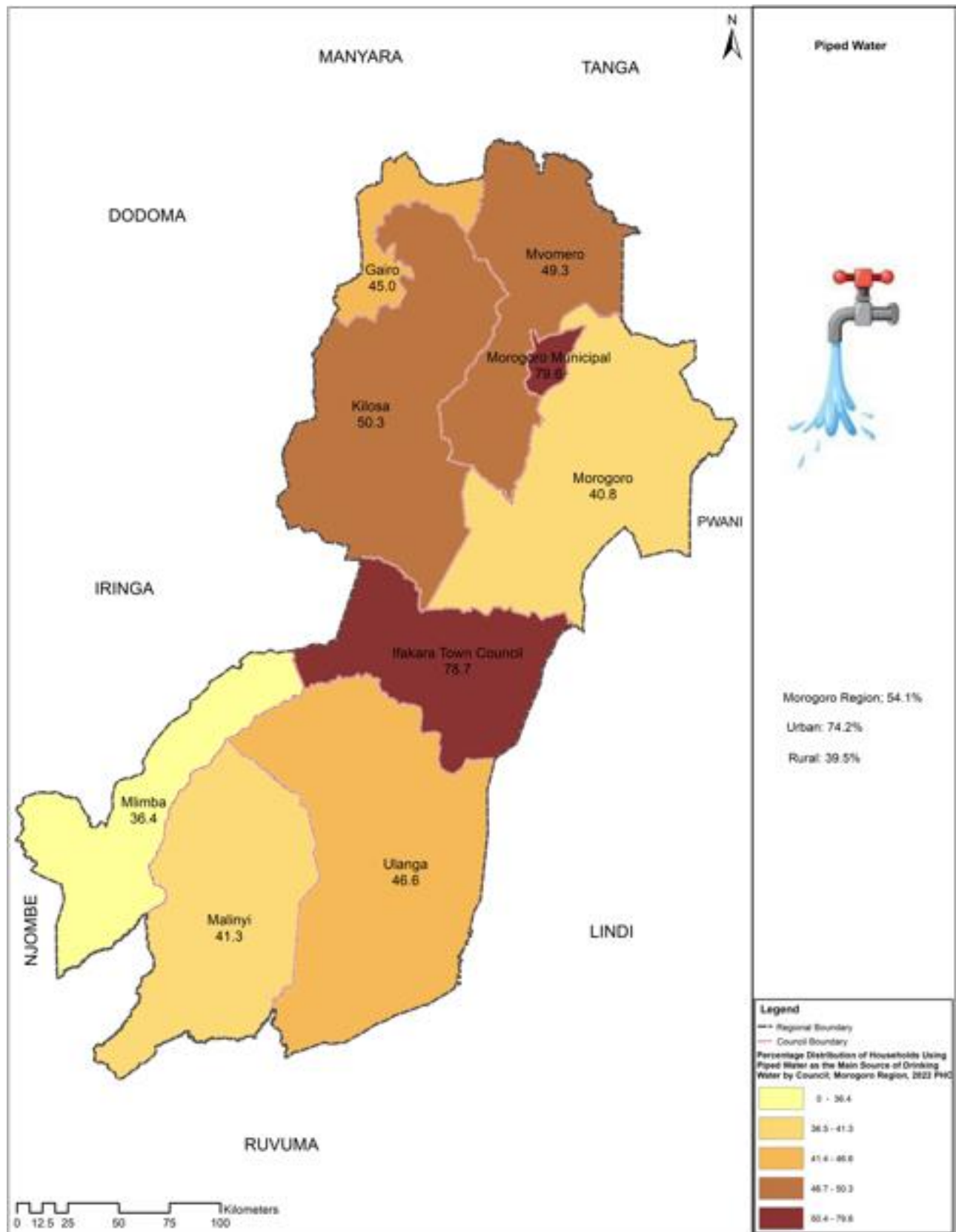
Results show that in Morogoro Region 92.8 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, all councils in Morogoro region have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water (more than 80%). (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (54.1%) in Morogoro 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (74.2% urban and 39.5% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling is 14.3 percent, while 7.9 percent having piped water into their yard, 10.0 percent getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 21.9 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 6.4 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling, while 3.4 percent having piped water into their yard, 6.2 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 23.4 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 36.4 percent in Mlimba District Council to 79.6 percent in Morogoro Municipal 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	822,467	14.3	7.9	21.9	10.0	8.2	5.5	12.5	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.4	9.5
Rural	476,348	6.4	3.4	23.4	6.2	9.8	5.9	18.8	0.5	9.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	14.7
Urban	346,119	25.1	14.0	19.8	15.2	6.1	4.9	3.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.7	5.5	0.9	2.2
Male Headed	554,464	13.7	7.6	21.6	9.6	8.3	5.6	13.1	0.4	6.4	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.4	10.0
Female Headed	268,003	15.5	8.4	22.6	10.9	8.0	5.3	11.4	0.3	5.3	0.4	0.3	2.9	0.4	8.3
Council															
Kilosa District	164,917	9.1	4.9	28.5	7.9	11.3	4.3	10.1	0.3	5.8	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.1	14.7
Morogoro District	101,585	8.7	3.5	23.8	4.8	7.3	2.8	14.6	0.6	10.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	21.0
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	39.8	19.5	6.0	14.2	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	10.3	2.2	1.5
Mlimba District	75,964	7.1	4.6	18.3	6.4	9.1	23.0	23.7	0.5	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.1
Ifakara Town	81,459	19.1	14.5	21.7	23.3	11.9	2.9	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
Ulanga District	54,744	5.2	4.5	29.6	7.3	13.5	7.3	19.9	0.8	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2
Malinyi District	47,918	6.6	3.3	25.0	6.4	9.4	10.4	33.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.0
Mvomero District	110,404	10.4	6.8	20.3	11.9	10.0	2.9	8.8	0.5	9.7	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.3	15.7
Gairo District	53,591	5.5	1.3	35.1	3.3	1.9	1.5	19.8	0.4	18.5	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	11.2

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 sixty percent (61.9%) of households in Morogoro Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households, 43.6 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage (95.0%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Morogoro District Council has the lowest (37.1%). The most commonly (33.7%) 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 (49.9% in rural and 11.4% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.5 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council to 10.3 percent in Malinyi District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8)

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved, Unimproved and without Toilet Facility by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

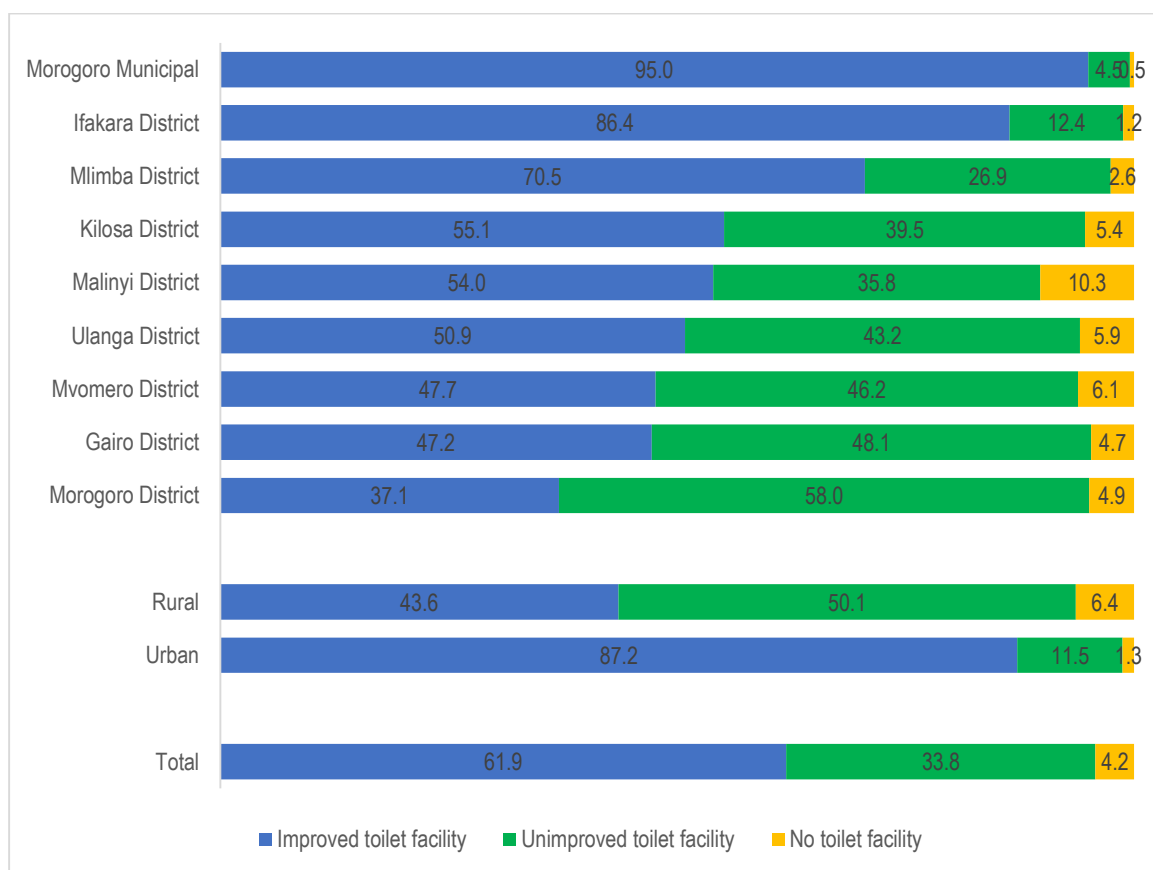


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

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	822,467	5.2	9.8	21.5	2.5	5.8	3.3	6.8	7.1	33.7	0.1	4.2
Rural	476,348	1.8	3.6	13.9	1.6	4.7	2.4	6.0	9.4	49.9	0.2	6.4
Urban	346,119	9.8	18.3	31.9	3.6	7.4	4.5	7.9	3.9	11.4	0.1	1.3
Male Headed	554,464	4.9	9.4	21.1	2.4	5.8	3.3	6.7	7.3	34.8	0.1	4.2
Female Headed	268,003	5.7	10.5	22.2	2.6	5.9	3.4	7.1	6.7	31.4	0.1	4.3
Council												
Kilosa District	164,917	3.3	8.0	17.5	2.0	5.6	3.0	6.8	8.9	39.3	0.2	5.4
Morogoro District	101,585	1.9	2.5	7.3	1.4	3.5	2.5	6.9	11.0	57.9	0.1	4.9
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	14.3	28.8	28.3	3.0	7.1	4.5	6.9	2.0	4.5	0.0	0.5
Mlimba District	75,964	4.7	5.2	33.2	2.9	7.8	3.5	5.7	7.5	26.8	0.1	2.6
Ifakara Town	81,459	7.3	13.2	37.7	3.7	7.3	4.6	8.6	3.9	12.4	0.1	1.2
Ulanga District	54,744	2.4	7.2	21.6	3.1	3.3	1.8	4.6	6.8	43.0	0.3	5.9
Malinyi District	47,918	3.1	1.8	19.6	3.0	12.6	2.5	5.2	6.2	35.7	0.1	10.3
Mvomero District	110,404	2.4	5.1	13.7	2.0	4.0	3.5	7.9	9.2	46.1	0.1	6.1
Gairo District	53,591	2.1	2.6	20.5	1.9	3.1	2.4	6.8	7.8	47.8	0.3	4.7

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households use firewood (52.8%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (34.8%). In rural areas 73.6 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 24.3 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 19.6 percent and in urban areas it is 55.7 percent.

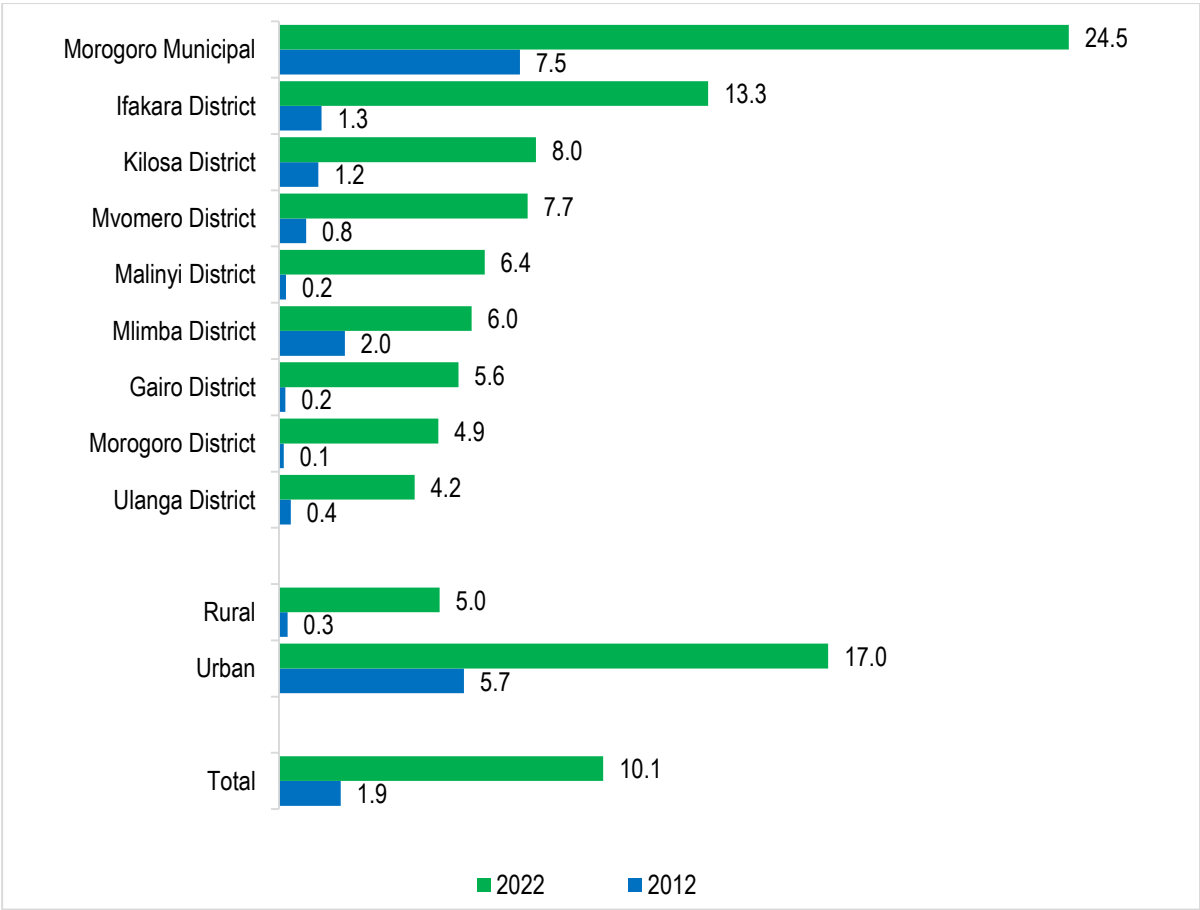
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 11.0 percent in Morogoro Municipal to 74.4 percent in Gairo District . On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 61.2 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council to 18.7 percent in Gairo 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	822,467	2.9	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	34.8	52.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Rural	476,348	1.1	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	19.6	73.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0
Urban	346,119	5.5	1.5	0.1	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	55.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Male Headed	554,464	2.8	2.2	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	33.9	53.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Female Headed	268,003	3.2	2.1	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	36.8	51.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Council															
Kilosa District	164,917	2.9	1.9	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	35.6	54.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Morogoro District	101,585	0.9	2.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	20.8	72.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	6.5	1.4	0.0	16.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	61.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Mlimba District	75,964	1.1	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.2	63.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2
Ifakara Town	81,459	6.5	1.2	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	45.2	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Ulanga District	54,744	0.8	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	27.3	67.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
Malinyi District	47,918	1.0	4.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	23.6	68.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Mvomero District	110,404	2.1	3.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	28.4	61.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0
Gairo District	53,591	1.0	2.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.7	74.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7

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 1.9 percent in 2012 to 10.1 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Morogoro Municipal from 7.5 percent in 2012 to 24.5 percent in 2022 and Ifakara Town from 1.3 percent in 2012 to 13.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Morogoro Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 33.4 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 30.6 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (60.5%) compared with the rural households (13.8%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 11.3 percent in Malinyi District Council to 72.3 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council. Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Malinyi District (48.0%) followed by Mlimba District (40.1%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

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

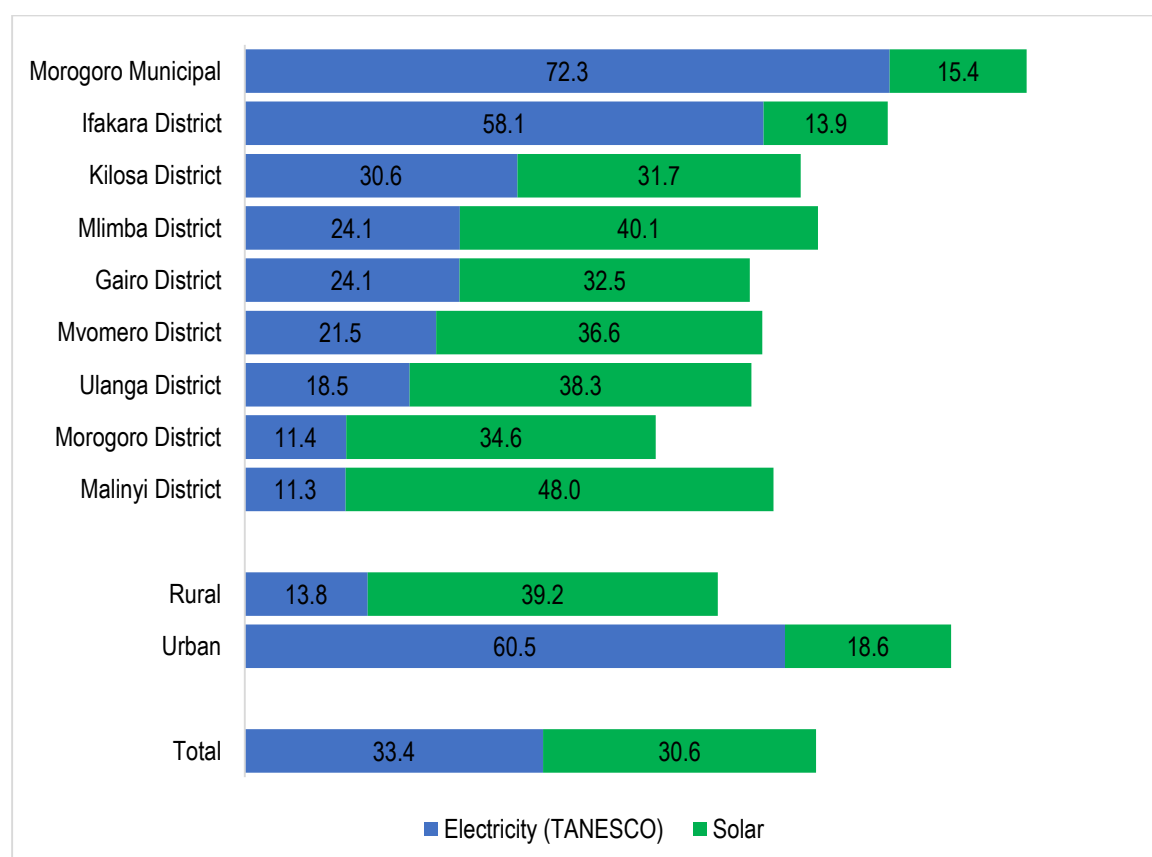


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Morogoro Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 15.9 percent in 2012 to 33.4 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils.

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

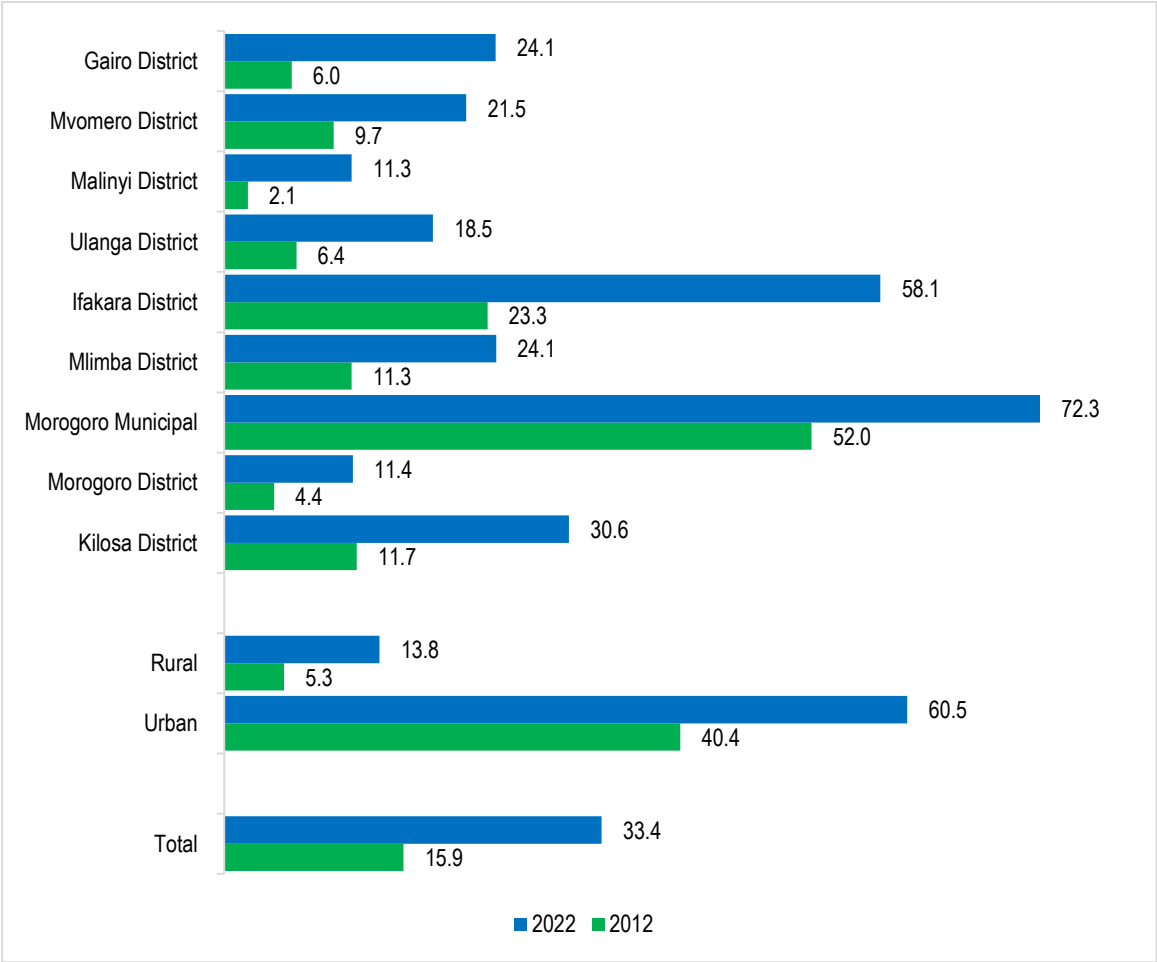


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

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/Chi nese Rechargea ble Lamp	Electricity (Generat ed from Plant Residuals)
Total	822,467	33.4	30.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.1	0.8	1.9	28.7	0.0
Rural	476,348	13.8	39.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	3.8	0.6	2.8	38.3	0.0
Urban	346,119	60.5	18.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	15.4	0.0
Male Headed	554,464	32.6	32.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.9	27.9	0.0
Female Headed	268,003	35.2	26.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	3.9	0.9	1.9	30.3	0.0
Council														
Kilosa District	164,917	30.6	31.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.4	0.6	1.7	30.3	0.0
Morogoro District	101,585	11.4	34.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	7.0	0.7	3.4	40.9	0.0
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	72.3	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.3	7.2	0.0
Mlimba District	75,964	24.1	40.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.2	31.4	0.0
Ifakara Town	81,459	58.1	13.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	23.3	0.0
Ulanga District	54,744	18.5	38.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.9	38.6	0.0
Malinyi District	47,918	11.3	48.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.6	36.1	0.0
Mvomero District	110,404	21.5	36.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	7.0	0.8	2.1	29.8	0.1
Gairo District	53,591	24.1	32.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.6	38.2	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is a system of 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.

Four out of ten (44.1%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (25.1%). In urban areas, 39.5 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (30.1%) and burying or pit (21.6%). In rural areas 47.4 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (27.7%) and open space (7.1%). Morogoro Municipal Council has a higher percentage (56.9%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Ifakara Town Council (12.1%) (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; Morogoro 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	822,467	15.9	2.4	44.1	0.5	25.1	4.8	0.1	3.1	4.0
Rural	476,348	5.6	0.9	47.4	0.6	27.7	7.1	0.1	4.6	6.0
Urban	346,119	30.1	4.5	39.5	0.3	21.6	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.1
Male Headed	554,464	15.1	2.3	44.1	0.5	25.7	4.9	0.1	3.2	4.2
Female Headed	268,003	17.7	2.6	44.0	0.5	24.0	4.6	0.1	2.9	3.5
Council										
Kilosa District	164,917	9.9	1.3	45.3	0.4	30.3	5.4	0.1	2.3	5.1
Morogoro District	101,585	5.1	0.8	48.3	0.7	21.5	10.2	0.1	7.3	5.9
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	56.9	8.9	25.0	0.2	6.4	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.6
Mlimba District	75,964	5.8	0.8	50.3	0.4	36.2	3.0	0.2	0.8	2.5
Ifakara Town	81,459	12.1	1.9	51.1	0.3	31.2	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.7
Ulanga District	54,744	4.3	0.6	40.6	0.4	44.4	4.7	0.1	1.2	3.8
Malinyi District	47,918	9.2	1.7	52.7	0.4	24.9	5.0	0.1	1.1	4.9
Mvomero District	110,404	8.8	1.3	48.9	0.8	21.3	6.3	0.3	5.7	6.8
Gairo District	53,591	7.2	0.7	45.7	0.6	25.6	6.8	0.0	7.8	5.6

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Contractor and private individuals are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (24.7% and 40.3% respectively). Out of all households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (92.4%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Contractor (40.3%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

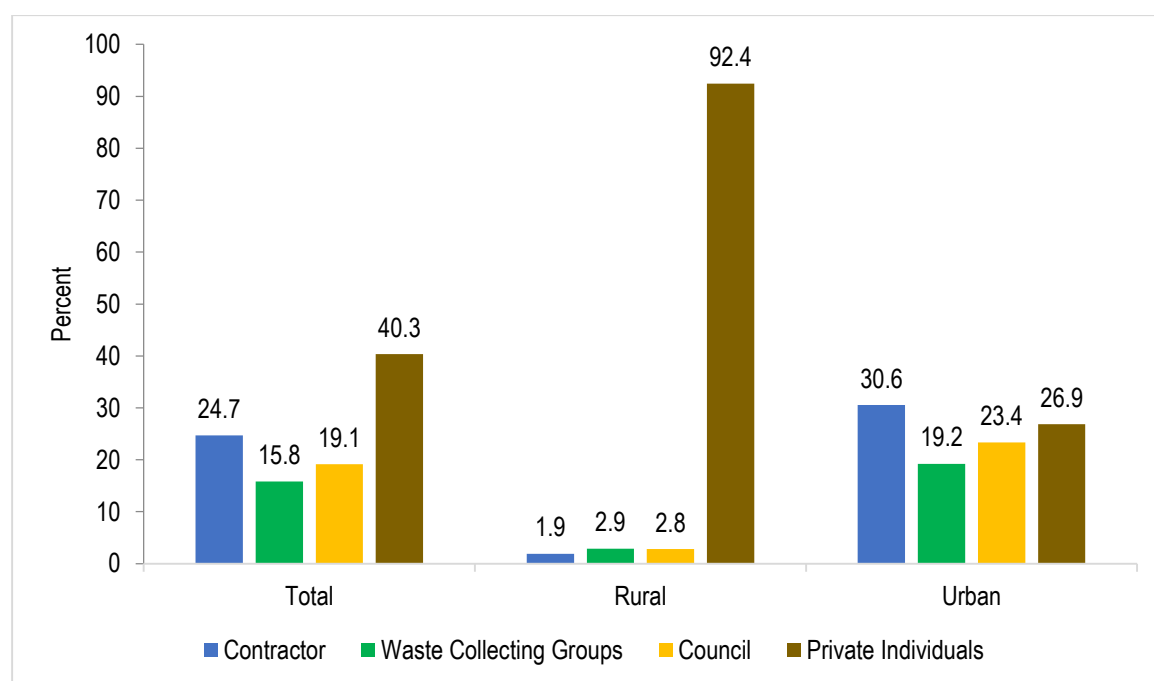


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	150,772	24.7	15.8	19.1	40.3
Rural	30,954	1.9	2.9	2.8	92.4
Urban	119,818	30.6	19.2	23.4	26.9
Male Headed	96,247	23.9	15.7	18.6	41.8
Female Headed	54,525	26.0	16.2	20.0	37.8
Council					
Kilosa District	18,422	2.9	9.9	10.6	76.6
Morogoro District	5,999	1.7	6.4	4.9	87.1
Morogoro Municipal	86,732	41.1	22.4	24.6	12.0
Mlimba District	4,999	2.4	7.4	6.6	83.6
Ifakara Town	11,375	3.1	7.5	33.8	55.5
Ulanga District	2,680	1.6	2.6	10.5	85.3

Place of Residence/ Headship	Number of Households	Contractor	Type of Authority		
			Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Malinyi District	5,222	0.7	1.1	2.0	96.2
Mvomero District	11,083	1.5	6.8	2.2	89.5
Gairo District	4,260	5.2	4.0	11.4	79.4

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 64.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (70.5%) and 59.8 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 (86.4%) in Morogoro Municipal Council followed by Mlimba District Council (65.2%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	822,467	64.3	0.6	0.5	4.0	0.5	12.7	13.4	2.4	1.6
Rural	476,348	59.8	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.5	14.3	15.6	2.5	1.5
Urban	346,119	70.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.4	10.5	10.4	2.3	1.7
Male Headed	554,464	64.1	0.6	0.5	4.0	0.5	12.8	13.4	2.5	1.6
Female Headed	268,003	64.7	0.7	0.5	3.8	0.5	12.5	13.4	2.3	1.5
Council										
Kilosa District	164,917	64.7	0.5	0.4	3.6	0.5	12.7	13.2	2.8	1.6
Morogoro District	101,585	54.7	0.3	0.2	8.0	0.6	15.3	17.2	2.4	1.4
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	86.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.2	5.4	2.6	1.2	0.8
Mlimba District	75,964	65.2	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.4	11.5	14.5	2.1	1.2
Ifakara Town	81,459	49.6	1.4	0.8	3.2	0.5	16.9	22.8	2.9	1.9
Ulanga District	54,744	63.6	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.4	12.3	14.5	4.4	1.5
Malinyi District	47,918	53.2	0.5	0.1	4.3	0.9	15.8	20.5	1.6	3.2
Mvomero District	110,404	61.8	0.4	0.4	5.0	0.5	14.1	13.6	2.2	2.0
Gairo District	53,591	64.0	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.5	16.2	10.2	3.1	1.5

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 Morogoro Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (24.2%) followed by motorcycles (7.8%) and motor vehicles (1.9%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (27.8%) compared with female-headed households (16.8%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (24.5%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (23.8%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 12.2 percent in Gairo District Council to 48.4 percent in Malinyi District Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Transport Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Morogoro 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	822,467	24.2	1.9	7.8	0.1	0.3	0.6
Rural	476,348	24.5	0.6	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.8
Urban	346,119	23.8	3.7	9.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Male Headed	554,464	27.8	2.1	9.7	0.2	0.4	0.6
Female Headed	268,003	16.8	1.6	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.5
Council							
Kilosa District	164,917	24.7	1.1	8.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
Morogoro District	101,585	14.7	0.8	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.8
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	13.4	6.7	8.8	0.2	0.8	0.3
Mlimba District	75,964	47.7	0.9	9.5	0.2	0.2	0.6
Ifakara Town	81,459	31.1	1.5	7.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Ulanga District	54,744	22.3	0.7	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Malinyi District	47,918	48.4	0.6	6.6	0.1	0.1	1.3
Mvomero District	110,404	20.1	1.0	8.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
Gairo District	53,591	12.2	0.9	9.2	0.1	0.1	0.9

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 60.3 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (69.4%) in rural than in urban areas (47.8%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (61.4%) than for female headed households (57.9%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (10.6%), charcoal iron (8.4%), electric or gas cooker (8.8%) and refrigerator or freezer (7.0%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (5.2%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Housing and Cooking Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Morogoro 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	822,467	60.3	10.6	8.4	8.8	7.0
Rural	476,348	69.4	3.0	6.4	2.4	1.8
Urban	346,119	47.8	21.2	11.1	17.6	14.1
Male Headed Households	554,464	61.4	10.4	8.9	8.7	6.7
Female Headed Households	268,003	57.9	11.2	7.4	9.1	7.5
Council						
Kilosa District	164,917	59.9	7.8	8.3	6.2	5.0
Morogoro District	101,585	67.5	3.4	6.7	2.4	2.4
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	40.6	31.8	11.6	26.4	22.8
Mlimba District	75,964	68.4	5.6	9.8	4.7	2.5
Ifakara Town	81,459	50.4	14.0	9.5	12.7	9.2
Ulanga District	54,744	65.1	4.9	6.5	4.2	2.3
Malinyi District	47,918	73.8	3.1	7.1	2.2	1.6
Mvomero District	110,404	65.0	6.0	7.5	4.7	3.9
Gairo District	53,591	72.7	5.2	5.3	4.7	1.9

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Morogoro Region, 59.1 percent of households own land or farm and 56.7 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (68.7%) than in urban (46.0%). Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (64.2% versus 46.5%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 37.5 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council to 75.7 percent in Gairo District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households who own hand hoe ranges from 33.8 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council to 72.0 percent in Mlimba District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Agricultural Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Morogoro 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	822,467	2.3	0.3	56.7	1.1	2.9	59.1	0.3
Rural	476,348	3.5	0.3	64.2	0.9	4.3	68.7	0.2
Urban	346,119	0.8	0.4	46.5	1.3	1.0	46.0	0.3
Male Headed	554,464	2.6	0.4	58.8	1.2	3.2	61.1	0.3
Female Headed	268,003	1.8	0.3	52.4	0.8	2.2	55.1	0.2
Council								
Kilosa District	164,917	0.8	0.3	59.3	0.9	1.2	59.0	0.2
Morogoro District	101,585	0.9	0.2	59.4	0.6	1.5	67.4	0.2
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	0.2	0.2	33.8	1.8	0.2	37.5	0.2
Mlimba District	75,964	7.6	0.6	72.0	0.7	7.7	64.0	0.3
Ifakara Town	81,459	0.5	0.5	51.9	0.7	0.8	49.9	0.4
Ulanga District	54,744	4.9	0.4	57.9	1.0	6.2	68.2	0.2
Malinyi District	47,918	12.0	0.4	67.8	1.8	14.6	69.9	0.3
Mvomero District	110,404	0.5	0.2	62.6	0.6	0.8	63.7	0.2
Gairo District	53,591	2.7	0.3	62.7	2.3	3.8	75.7	0.4

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (82.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About fifteen percent (15.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About two thirds (66.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones
- Almost nine out of ten households (84.4%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Morogoro Region.
- One percent of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and more than two percent (2.2%) own laptop computers.
- More than half of persons aged 15 years and above (52.9%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (76.1%)

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 Morogoro Region, which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Morogoro 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 and 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 33.0 percent of households in Morogoro Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (39.9%) than rural areas (28.0%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Kilosa (42.0%), followed by Morogoro Municipality and Mlimba (40.6% each). Morogoro District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (23.8%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 22.0 percent of the households in Morogoro Region own television. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (36.5%) of households with television sets than rural areas (11.4%). Across councils, Morogoro Municipality has the highest proportion of households owning television (41.2 %), followed by Kilosa (33.8 %) and Ifakara Town (24.7 %). On the other hand,

⁸ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

Morogoro District Council has the smallest proportion (7.5 %), followed by Malinyi District (8.4%) (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 less than one percent (0.7%) of households in Morogoro Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas (0.7%) is slightly higher than that of rural areas (0.6%). Kilosa Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (1.1%), followed by Morogoro Municipality (0.8%). Ulanga District has the lowest percentage (0.3%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.4 percent of households in Morogoro Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7 %) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.1%). Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (1.1%), followed by Ifakara Town (0.5 %). Morogoro District (0.1%) have relatively small percentage of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

⁹ '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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipments							
		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	822,467	33.0	21.0	12.0	22.0	14.8	7.1	0.7	0.4
Rural	476,348	28.0	19.1	9.0	11.4	8.4	3.0	0.6	0.1
Urban	346,119	39.9	23.7	16.2	36.5	23.7	12.8	0.7	0.7
Council									
Kilosa District	164,917	42.0	27.3	14.7	33.8	23.1	10.7	1.1	0.2
Morogoro District	101,585	23.8	15.0	8.8	7.5	5.1	2.4	0.4	0.1
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	40.6	22.7	17.9	41.2	26.0	15.2	0.8	1.1
Mlimba District	75,964	40.6	26.2	14.4	16.1	11.4	4.8	0.5	0.2
Ifakara Town	81,459	24.3	14.5	9.9	24.7	16.7	8.1	0.5	0.5
Ulanga District	54,744	24.7	16.9	7.8	10.1	7.0	3.1	0.3	0.2
Malinyi District	47,918	27.8	19.5	8.3	8.4	6.1	2.3	0.5	0.2
Mvomero District	110,404	30.7	19.9	10.8	12.7	9.0	3.7	0.6	0.2
Gairo District	53,591	24.4	18.9	5.5	13.3	10.5	2.8	0.4	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 82.5 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of individuals owning mobile phone (88.4%) than rural areas (78.3 %). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (88.1%) than females (77.2 %) (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

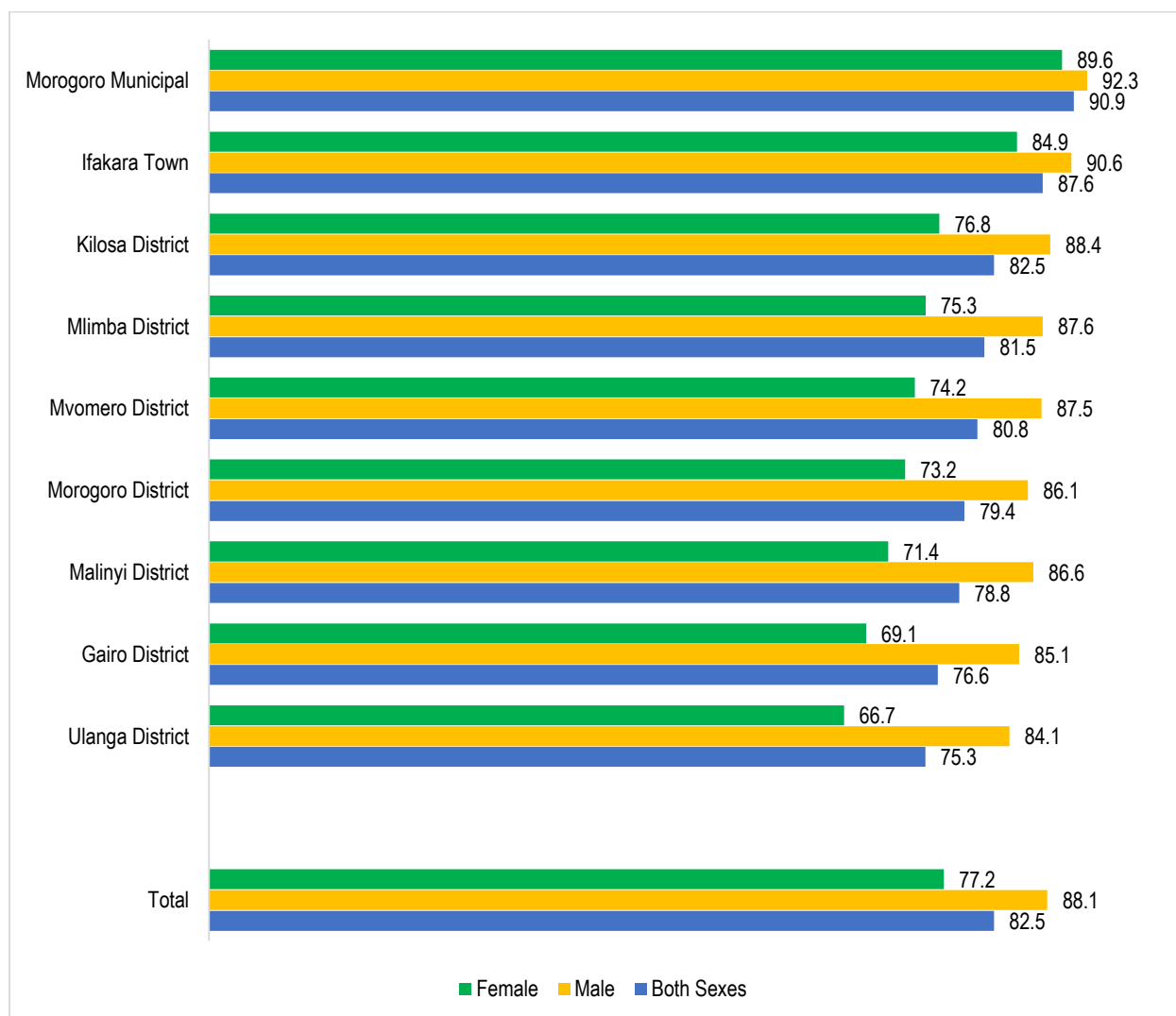
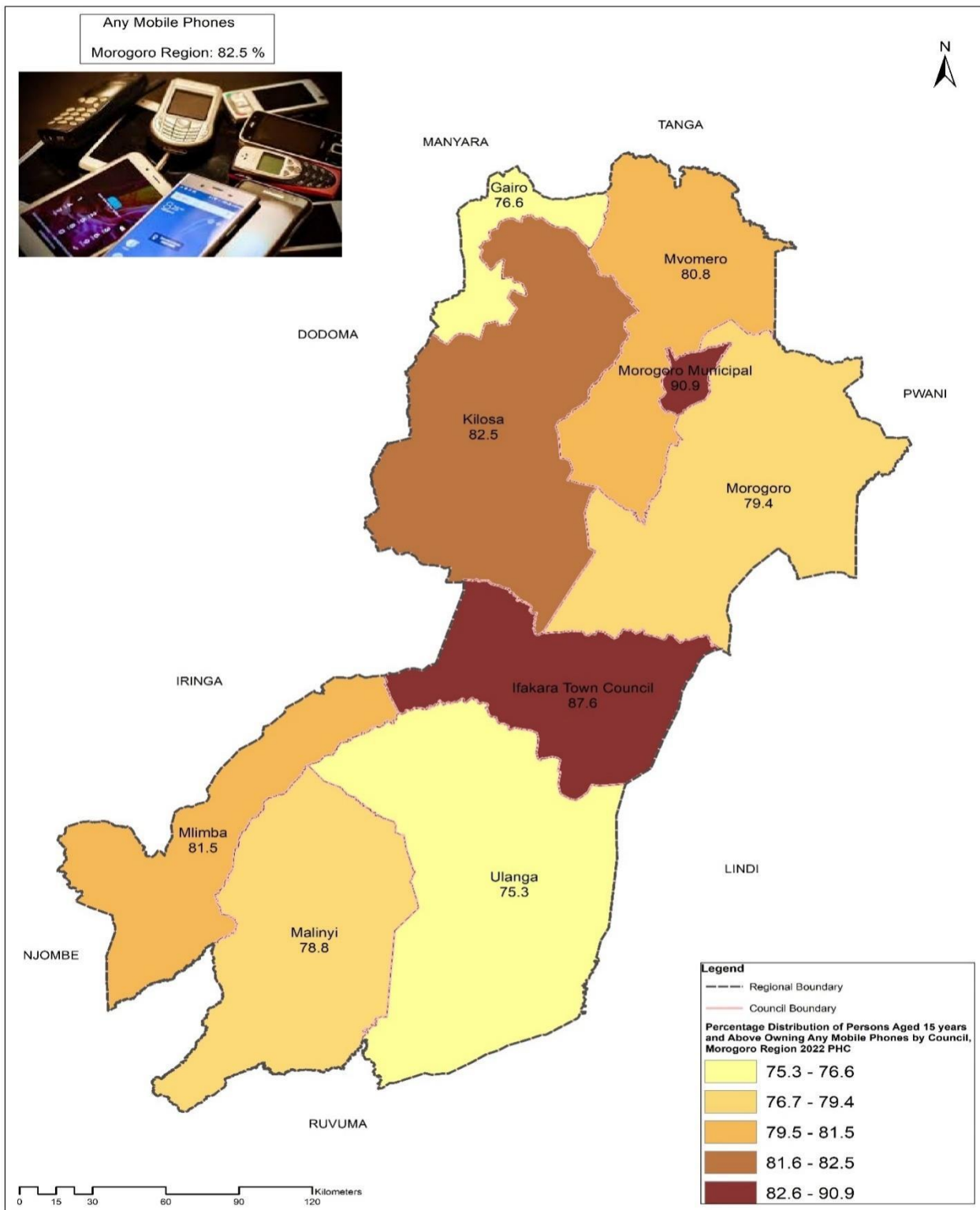


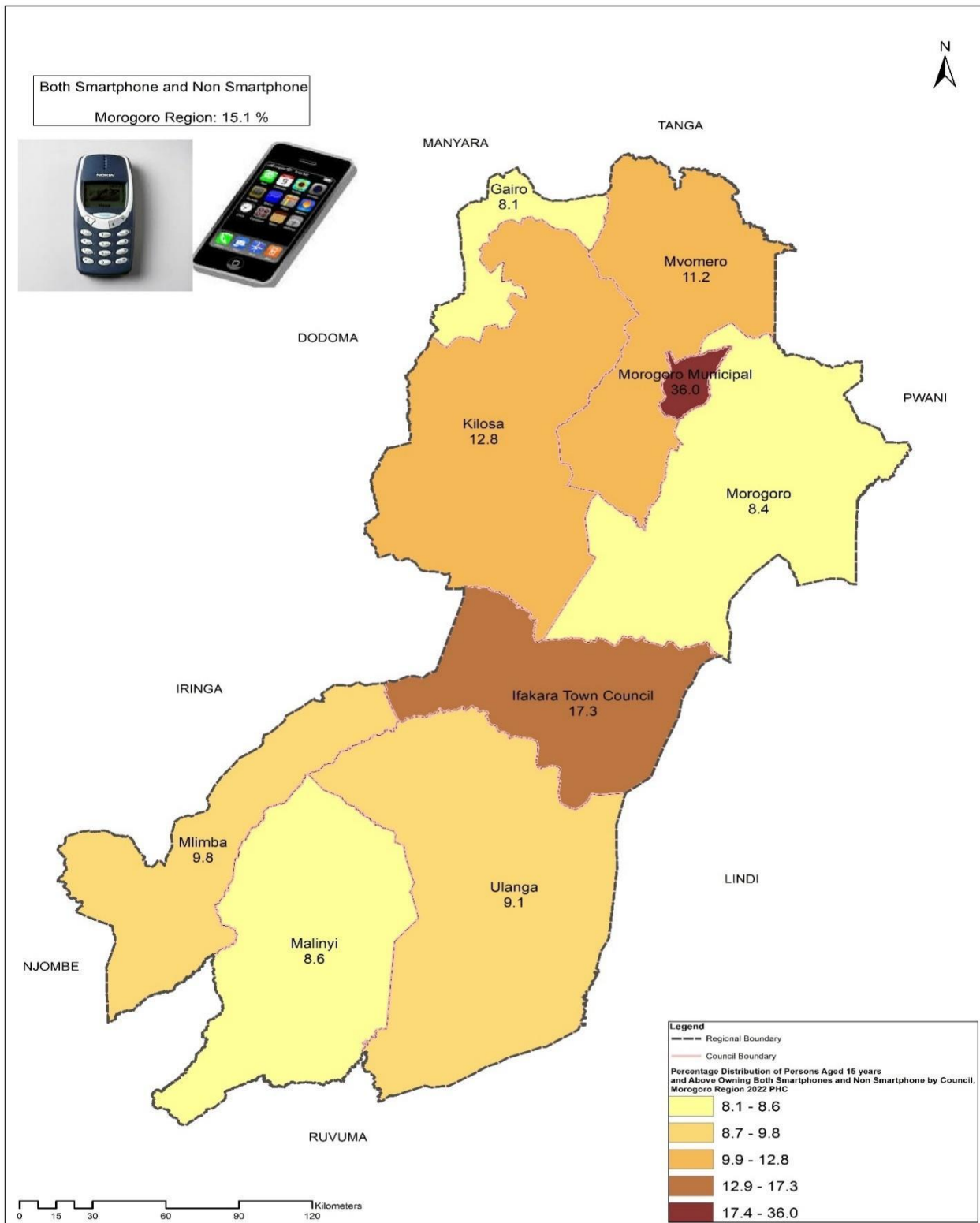
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Own 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	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	82.5	88.1	77.2	15.1	16.8	13.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	66.8	70.8	63.1
Rural	1,102,151	544,709	557,442	78.3	86.1	70.7	7.6	4.6	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	70.3	76.6	64.3
Urban	776,830	366,474	410,356	88.4	91.0	86.0	25.7	13.2	12.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	61.9	62.2	61.5
Council															
Kilosa District	362,620	179,122	183,498	82.5	88.4	76.8	12.8	14.3	11.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	69.2	73.6	64.9
Morogoro District	228,608	110,476	118,132	79.4	86.1	73.2	8.4	4.7	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	70.6	76.0	65.6
Morogoro Municipal	301,309	140,918	160,391	90.9	92.3	89.6	36.0	17.8	18.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	53.7	53.3	54.0
Mlimba District	171,782	86,204	85,578	81.5	87.6	75.3	9.8	6.0	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	71.3	75.3	67.2
Ifakara Town	185,067	87,576	97,491	87.6	90.6	84.9	17.3	9.4	7.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	69.8	70.2	69.3
Ulanga District	131,942	64,869	67,073	75.3	84.1	66.7	9.1	5.5	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	65.7	72.5	59.1
Malinyi District	119,096	58,333	60,763	78.8	86.6	71.4	8.6	5.3	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	69.9	75.5	64.5
Mvomero District	245,052	121,096	123,956	80.8	87.5	74.2	11.2	6.3	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	69.1	74.3	64.0
Gairo District	133,505	62,589	70,916	76.6	85.1	69.1	8.1	4.8	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	68.2	74.7	62.4

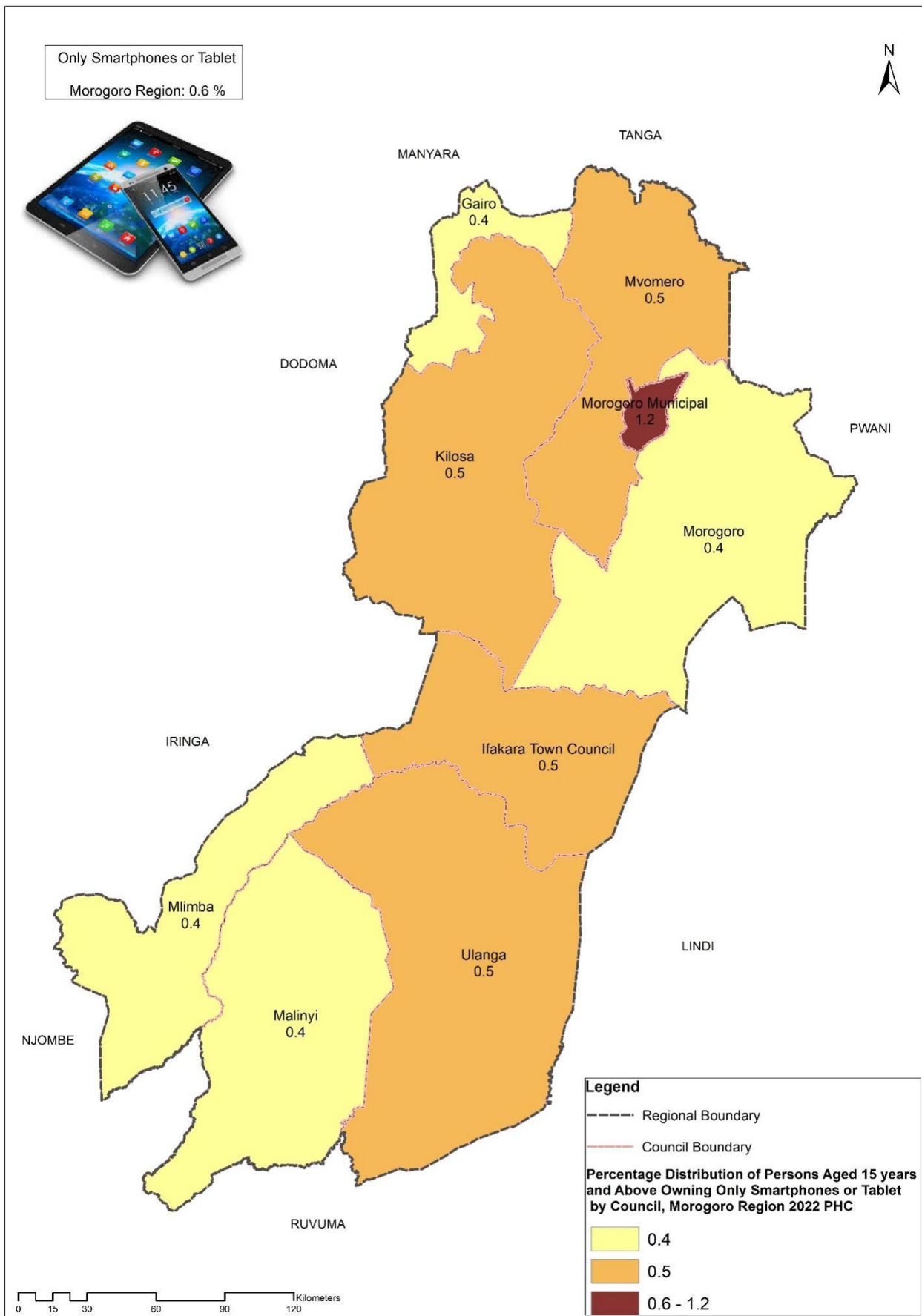
Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC.



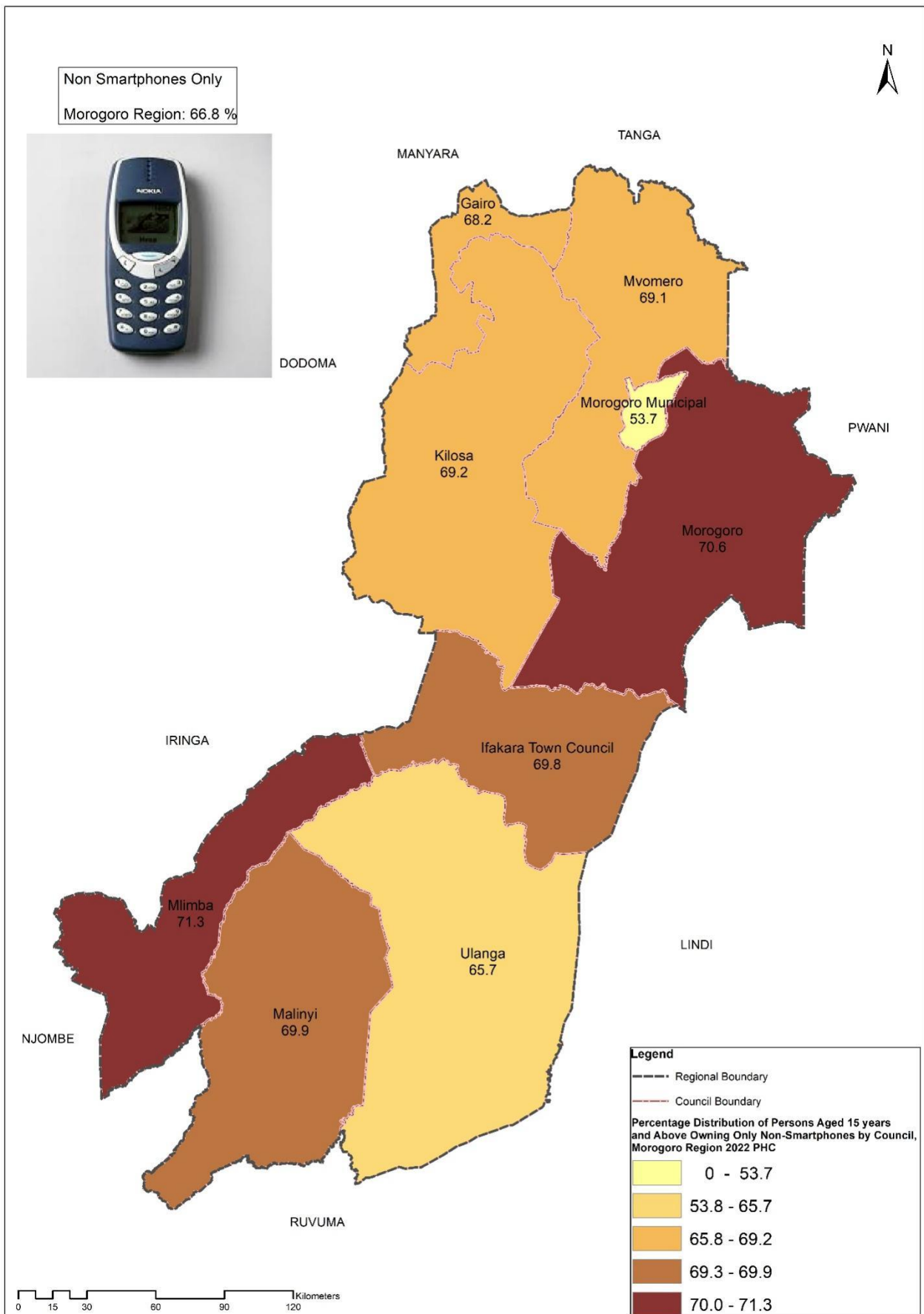
Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Morogoro Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phone type indicates that in Morogoro Region 84.4 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (91.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (79.1%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 36.0 percent and 83.8 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (11.6% and 77.6%, respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 40 percent of all households in Morogoro Region except for Morogoro Municipal Council (49.2%). Results indicate that Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (49.2%), followed by Ifakara Town (25.9%) and Kilosa District (18.3%) while Morogoro District Council recorded the least (12.4%) (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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Household	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	822,467	84.4	21.9	80.2
Rural	476,348	79.1	11.6	77.6
Urban	346,119	91.7	36.0	83.8
Council				
Kilosa District	164,917	84.0	18.3	80.8
Morogoro District	101,585	77.4	12.4	75.5
Morogoro Municipal	131,885	94.7	49.2	82.5
Mlimba District	75,964	84.2	16.1	81.9
Ifakara Town	81,459	89.5	25.9	84.8
Ulanga District	54,744	78.2	14.1	76.1
Malinyi District	47,918	82.5	13.3	80.9
Mvomero District	110,404	80.7	15.9	78.0
Gairo District	53,591	81.7	13.0	80.0

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 Morogoro Region; it is owned by 61.4 percent of all individuals (63.3% of males and 59.7% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 58.1 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 66.6 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is highest (24.7%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone, it is highest (93.4%) in the age group 45 -49 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 in the age group 45- 49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. While ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains 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 Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

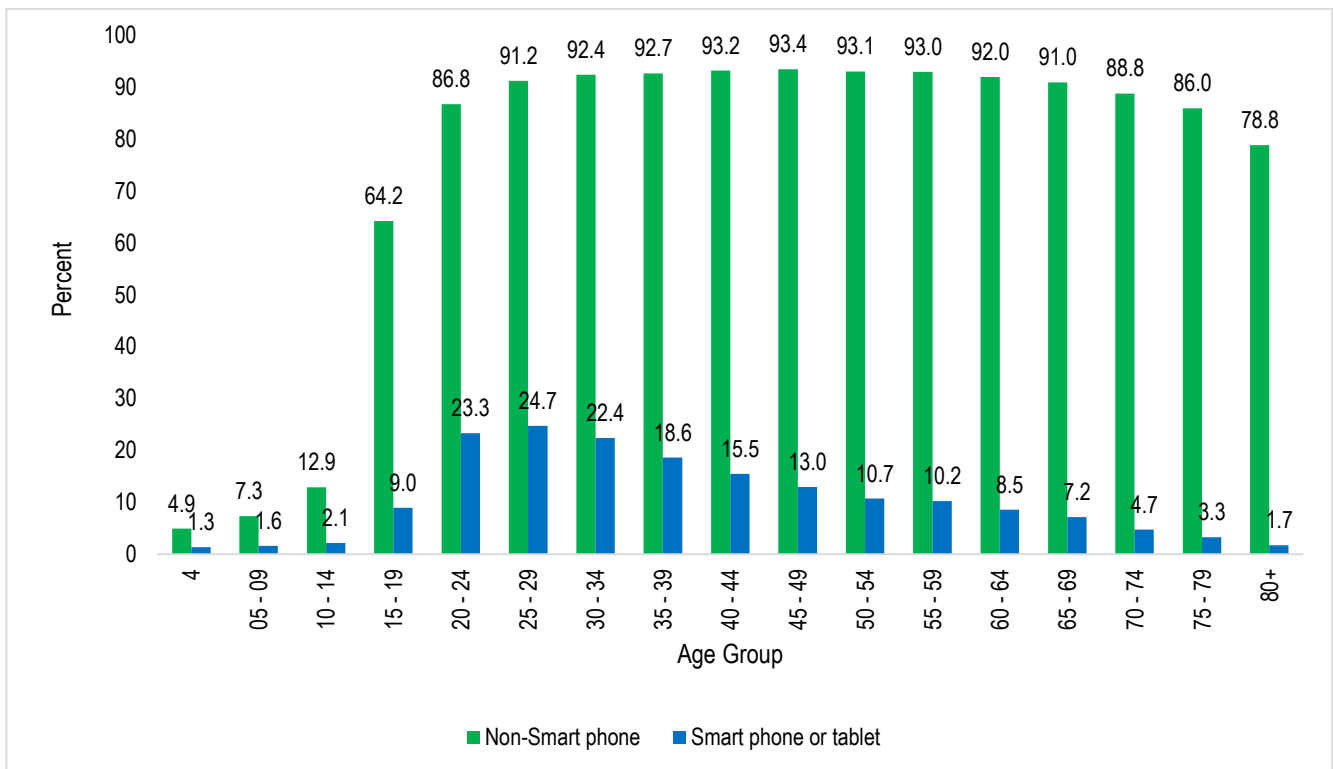


Table 13. 4:Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	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	61.4	63.3	59.7	58.1	60.9	55.3	66.6	67.1	66.1	11.5	12.5	10.6	5.7	6.7	4.8	20.4	21.7	19.2
4	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
5 - 9	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
10 - 14	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.6	13.5	13.6	11.7	11.4	11.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
15 - 19	64.2	65.2	63.2	61.8	63.3	60.0	67.9	68.3	67.5	9.0	9.3	8.6	5.1	5.5	4.7	14.6	15.5	13.8
20 - 24	86.8	90.4	83.6	83.1	88.5	78.3	91.6	93.0	90.4	23.3	25.5	21.4	13.1	15.5	11.0	36.7	39.3	34.5
25 - 29	91.2	95.6	87.4	88.2	94.4	82.4	95.0	97.1	93.3	24.7	27.3	22.4	13.4	16.2	10.9	38.6	41.6	36.1
30 - 34	92.4	96.5	88.6	89.8	95.7	84.2	95.7	97.6	94.0	22.4	24.7	20.2	12.1	14.6	9.6	35.3	38.1	32.9
35 - 39	92.7	96.7	89.0	90.4	96.0	85.1	95.7	97.6	94.1	18.6	20.9	16.5	9.4	11.7	7.2	30.8	33.4	28.4
40 - 44	93.2	96.8	89.7	91.2	96.2	86.1	96.1	97.7	94.6	15.5	17.4	13.5	7.4	9.2	5.6	26.6	29.0	24.3
45 - 49	93.4	97.0	89.8	91.6	96.3	86.5	96.3	97.9	94.6	13.0	14.4	11.5	6.2	7.5	4.7	23.2	25.0	21.3
50 - 54	93.1	96.8	89.2	91.3	96.4	86.1	95.9	97.6	94.2	10.7	12.2	9.2	4.8	5.9	3.6	20.4	22.6	18.2
55 - 59	93.0	97.0	88.8	91.3	96.5	85.7	95.9	97.9	93.9	10.2	11.9	8.5	4.4	5.6	3.2	19.9	22.6	17.2
60 - 64	92.0	97.0	86.9	90.3	96.5	83.9	94.9	97.9	92.0	8.5	10.2	6.8	3.6	4.6	2.5	17.1	20.1	14.1
65 - 69	91.0	96.8	85.4	89.3	96.3	82.6	93.9	97.5	90.4	7.2	9.3	5.1	3.0	3.9	2.0	14.5	18.7	10.5
70 - 74	88.8	95.9	82.3	87.4	95.4	80.0	91.5	96.9	86.6	4.7	6.3	3.3	2.1	2.7	1.5	9.9	13.4	6.6
75 - 79	86.0	94.5	78.7	84.9	94.3	76.8	88.1	95.1	82.5	3.3	4.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	6.4	9.0	4.3
80 +	78.8	90.6	70.8	78.5	90.5	69.8	79.7	90.9	72.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	3.2	4.1	2.7

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Pre-Primary education (73.0%). 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 Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Morogoro Region; 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent									Number of People Owning Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	73.0	80.3	66.2	69.7	78.2	60.9	82.3	87.4	78.7	1,233	652	581	866	492	374	367	160	207
Primary School (1 - 8)	85.7	91.3	80.0	82.6	90.0	74.4	90.6	93.6	88.0	886,056	475,304	410,752	524,700	299,437	225,263	361,356	175,867	185,489
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.5	78.7	74.2	69.2	73.0	65.1	81.7	83.1	80.4	281,043	144,284	136,759	106,456	58,038	48,418	174,587	86,246	88,341
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	82.6	84.9	79.2	78.1	80.1	74.3	84.6	87.4	80.9	20,804	12,727	8,077	6,192	4,174	2,018	14,612	8,553	6,059
University and Other Related	95.9	96.6	94.9	92.8	94.4	90.4	96.9	97.4	96.3	79,430	45,251	34,179	20,317	12,456	7,861	59,113	32,795	26,318
Training After Primary	96.8	97.9	94.5	96.6	98.6	91.7	96.8	97.4	95.7	2,389	1,618	771	865	632	233	1,524	986	538
Training After Secondary ducation	98.3	98.6	98.0	98.0	98.3	97.7	98.5	98.8	98.1	10,358	5,410	4,948	3,158	1,808	1,350	7,200	3,602	3,598

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Morogoro Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (76.1%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (5.3%). Ownership of Smartphone in Morogoro 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; Morogoro Region; 2022 PHC

Education level	Percent									Number of Peo								
	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	5.3	5.9	4.7	2.9	3.7	2.1	11.9	13.7	10.6	89	48	41	36	23	13	53	25	28
Primary School (1 - 8)	10.5	11.2	9.9	6.3	7.3	5.3	17.2	18.2	16.4	109,021	58,389	50,632	40,340	24,260	16,080	68,681	34,129	34,552
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24.7	25.5	24.0	15.1	16.6	13.4	31.7	32.2	31.1	90,816	46,656	44,160	23,194	13,212	9,982	67,622	33,444	34,178
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	42.8	44.5	40.4	32.6	33.5	30.8	47.5	50.3	43.9	10,788	6,667	4,121	2,580	1,744	836	8,208	4,923	3,285
University and Other Related	76.1	76.0	76.3	63.1	64.7	60.7	80.8	80.5	81.2	63,096	35,624	27,472	13,813	8,538	5,275	49,283	27,086	22,197
Training After Primary	36.2	34.9	38.8	25.9	25.3	27.6	42.1	41.0	44.0	894	577	317	232	162	70	662	415	247
Training After Secondary Education	73.7	70.3	77.3	69.9	67.4	73.2	75.4	71.8	78.9	7,761	3,858	3,903	2,251	1,239	1,012	5,510	2,619	2,891

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 86.6 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region are using non-smartphones and 16.2 percent are using smartphones. The proportions of individuals using non-smartphones is higher (90.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (84.1%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (27.3%) is higher than that of rural areas (8.3%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is 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 highest in Morogoro Municipality (91.7% non-smartphone and 38.3% smartphone), followed by Ifakara Town Council (89.7% non-smartphone and 18.3 % smartphone). On the other hand, Gairo District Council has the lowest proportion of individuals using mobile phones both smartphones (82.5%) and smartphones (8.8%) (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Person using ICT equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	16.2	17.8	14.6	86.6	90.2	83.2
Rural	1,102,151	544,709	557,442	8.3	9.9	6.8	84.1	89.0	79.2
Urban	776,830	366,474	410,356	27.3	29.5	25.3	90.2	92.1	88.5
Council									
Kilosa District	362,620	179,122	183,498	13.8	15.3	12.3	87.6	91.0	84.2
Morogoro District	228,608	110,476	118,132	9.1	10.4	7.9	84.6	88.8	80.6
Morogoro Municipal	301,309	140,918	160,391	38.3	40.0	36.8	91.7	92.8	90.7
Mlimba District	171,782	86,204	85,578	10.4	12.5	8.3	83.4	88.6	78.2
Ifakara Town	185,067	87,576	97,491	18.3	20.9	16.1	89.7	91.9	87.7
Ulanga District	131,942	64,869	67,073	10.0	12.0	8.1	82.6	87.6	77.7
Malinyi District	119,096	58,333	60,763	9.3	11.5	7.3	84.7	89.7	79.9
Mvomero District	245,052	121,096	123,956	12.2	13.7	10.7	85.9	90.1	81.8
Gairo District	133,505	62,589	70,916	8.8	10.8	7.1	82.5	87.9	77.7

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

Majority of persons (61.4%) aged four years and above in Morogoro Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (63.3%) using of non smartphones is almost the same as that of females (59.7%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 58.1 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (66.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (20.4%) compared to rural areas (5.7%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 45 – 49 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases at a slow pace from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 45 - 49, thereafter declines to 78.8 percent for those aged 80 and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC.

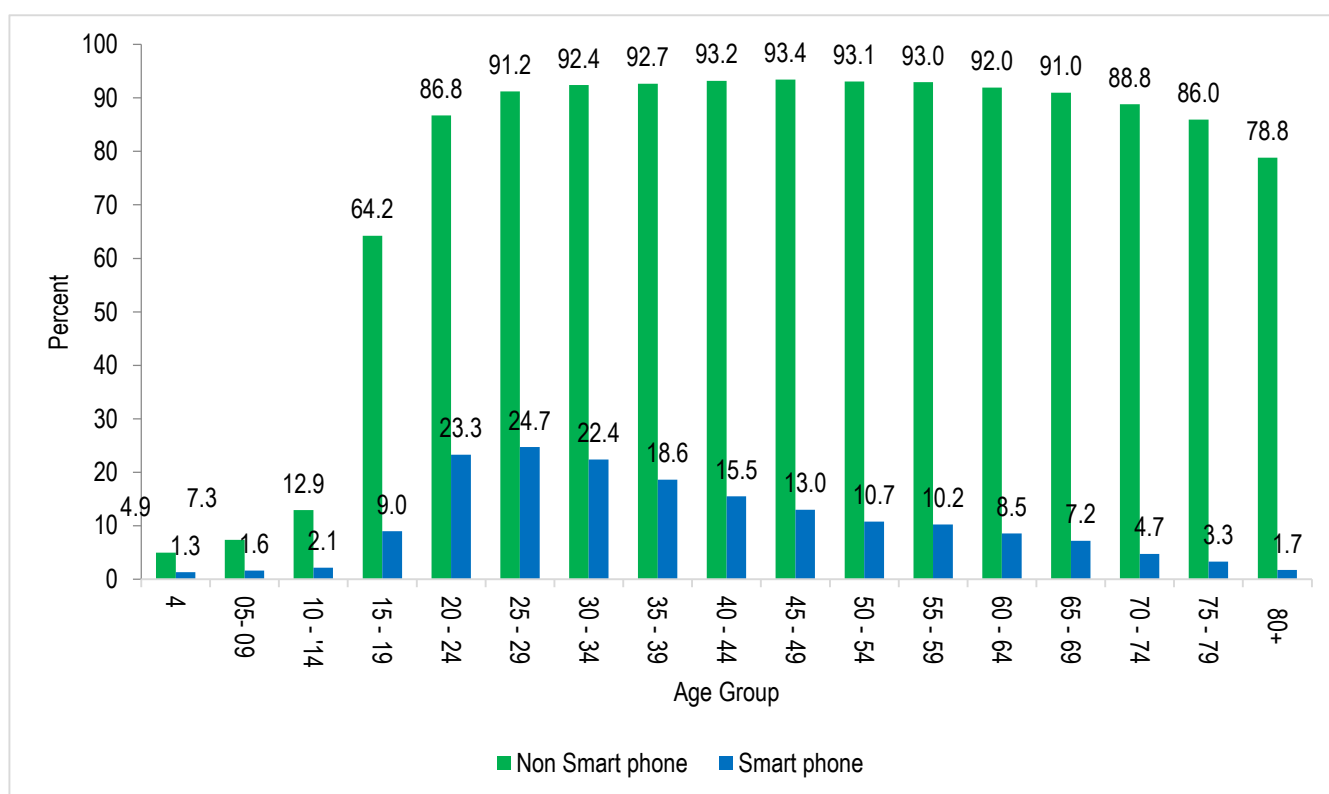


Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone User									Percent of Smartphone Usage								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	61.4	63.3	59.7	58.1	60.9	55.3	66.6	67.1	66.1	11.5	12.5	10.6	5.7	6.7	4.8	20.4	21.7	19.2
4	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
5 - 9	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	3.1
10 - 14	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.6	13.5	13.6	11.7	11.4	11.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
15 - 19	64.2	65.2	63.2	61.8	63.3	60.0	67.9	68.3	67.5	9.0	9.3	8.6	5.1	5.5	4.7	14.6	15.5	13.8
20 - 24	86.8	90.4	83.6	83.1	88.5	78.3	91.6	93.0	90.4	23.3	25.5	21.4	13.1	15.5	11.0	36.7	39.3	34.5
25 - 29	91.2	95.6	87.4	88.2	94.4	82.4	95.0	97.1	93.3	24.7	27.3	22.4	13.4	16.2	10.9	38.6	41.6	36.1
30 - 34	92.4	96.5	88.6	89.8	95.7	84.2	95.7	97.6	94.0	22.4	24.7	20.2	12.1	14.6	9.6	35.3	38.1	32.9
35 - 39	92.7	96.7	89.0	90.4	96.0	85.1	95.7	97.6	94.1	18.6	20.9	16.5	9.4	11.7	7.2	30.8	33.4	28.4
40 - 44	93.2	96.8	89.7	91.2	96.2	86.1	96.1	97.7	94.6	15.5	17.4	13.5	7.4	9.2	5.6	26.6	29.0	24.3
45 - 49	93.4	97.0	89.8	91.6	96.3	86.5	96.3	97.9	94.6	13.0	14.4	11.5	6.2	7.5	4.7	23.2	25.0	21.3
50 - 54	93.1	96.8	89.2	91.3	96.4	86.1	95.9	97.6	94.2	10.7	12.2	9.2	4.8	5.9	3.6	20.4	22.6	18.2
55 - 59	93.0	97.0	88.8	91.3	96.5	85.7	95.9	97.9	93.9	10.2	11.9	8.5	4.4	5.6	3.2	19.9	22.6	17.2
60 - 64	92.0	97.0	86.9	90.3	96.5	83.9	94.9	97.9	92.0	8.5	10.2	6.8	3.6	4.6	2.5	17.1	20.1	14.1
65 - 69	91.0	96.8	85.4	89.3	96.3	82.6	93.9	97.5	90.4	7.2	9.3	5.1	3.0	3.9	2.0	14.5	18.7	10.5
70 - 74	88.8	95.9	82.3	87.4	95.4	80.0	91.5	96.9	86.6	4.7	6.3	3.3	2.1	2.7	1.5	9.9	13.4	6.6
75 - 79	86.0	94.5	78.7	84.9	94.3	76.8	88.1	95.1	82.5	3.3	4.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	6.4	9.0	4.3
80 +	78.8	90.6	70.8	78.5	90.5	69.8	79.7	90.9	72.7	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	3.2	4.1	2.7

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 Morogoro Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (52.9 %), followed by 37.2 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 2.3 percent of persons using ICT equipment for online businesses (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (49.4% for rural and 58.4% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (31.6% for rural and 46.1% for urban) and searching or receiving information (18.1% for rural and 32.1% 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Council	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	52.9	54.4	51.4	23.5	24.9	22.3	2.3	2.6	2.0	5.9	6.4	5.4	7.3	8.3	6.4	37.2	39.0	35.5	3,147,161	1,546,508	1,600,653
Rural	49.4	51.8	47.0	18.1	19.9	16.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	5.1	6.1	4.1	31.6	34.2	29.0	1,925,097	959,463	965,634
Urban	58.4	58.5	58.3	32.1	33.0	31.3	3.8	4.3	3.4	10.1	10.9	9.3	10.8	11.8	9.9	46.1	46.8	45.5	1,222,064	587,045	635,019
Council																					
Kilosa District	53.8	55.5	52.2	21.6	23.0	20.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	4.7	5.3	4.2	6.6	7.6	5.7	36.8	38.8	34.9	612,005	304,511	307,494
Morogoro District	50.9	52.3	49.5	16.3	17.6	15.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.3	3.7	2.9	4.7	5.6	3.9	32.9	34.8	31.0	384,692	190,101	194,591
Morogoro Municipal	61.9	61.4	62.3	40.9	41.3	40.5	5.9	6.5	5.4	15.2	16.0	14.4	14.7	15.7	13.9	51.6	51.6	51.5	457,773	217,995	239,778
Mlimba District	49.0	52.3	45.8	27.5	30.0	25.0	1.9	2.3	1.6	4.4	5.1	3.6	5.7	6.9	4.5	35.7	38.8	32.6	289,459	144,896	144,563
Ifakara Town	58.2	58.6	57.9	27.2	28.2	26.2	2.6	3.0	2.3	6.9	7.7	6.1	9.1	10.4	7.8	43.7	44.5	43.0	285,722	138,013	147,709
Ulanga District	49.5	52.0	47.1	17.7	19.7	15.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.7	4.3	3.1	6.5	7.7	5.2	31.7	34.7	28.8	229,437	113,825	115,612
Malinyi District	48.6	50.8	46.4	14.0	15.6	12.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.3	3.8	2.8	4.6	5.5	3.6	33.9	36.4	31.5	216,748	107,227	109,521
Mvomero District	51.8	53.9	49.7	20.2	21.7	18.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	4.2	4.7	3.8	5.5	6.3	4.6	34.8	37.0	32.7	417,272	207,475	209,797
Gairo District	44.3	46.0	42.7	18.3	20.0	16.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	3.5	3.9	3.1	5.5	6.5	4.5	24.8	26.8	23.0	254,053	122,465	131,588

13.6.8 Usage of Non-Smartphones

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Morogoro Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.7%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (80.5). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education level.

The uses of non-smartphone in Morogoro Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education except for individuals with training after primary education level where use of non-smartphone is higher in rural areas (97.7%) compared with urban areas (97.5%) (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; Morogoro 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	80.5	84.5	76.7	78.6	83.5	73.6	85.7	88.0	84.0	1,359	686	673	977	525	452	382	161	221
Primary School (1 - 8)	90.0	93.3	86.7	88.2	92.5	83.5	92.9	94.8	91.2	930,826	485,909	444,917	560,439	307,736	252,703	370,387	178,173	192,214
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	81.8	83.3	80.4	77.2	79.5	74.7	85.2	86.2	84.3	300,756	152,650	148,106	118,715	63,200	55,515	182,041	89,450	92,591
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	86.5	88.0	84.1	83.6	84.8	81.4	87.8	89.8	85.1	21,787	13,205	8,582	6,624	4,415	2,209	15,163	8,790	6,373
University and Other Related	96.7	97.2	96.0	94.5	95.6	92.7	97.5	97.8	97.1	80,132	45,551	34,581	20,677	12,616	8,061	59,455	32,935	26,520
Training After Primary	97.6	98.5	95.7	97.7	98.9	94.5	97.5	98.2	96.3	2,409	1,628	781	874	634	240	1,535	994	541
Training After Secondary Education	98.7	98.8	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.5	10,394	5,420	4,974	3,176	1,813	1,363	7,218	3,607	3,611

In Morogoro Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (76.1%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (5.7%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with University and other related, training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Morogoro 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; Morogoro 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	5.7	6.5	5.0	3.3	4.1	2.4	12.6	14.8	11.0	97	53	44	41	26	15	56	27	29
Primary School (1 - 8)	10.8	11.4	10.1	6.5	7.5	5.5	17.5	18.4	16.7	111,188	59,392	51,796	41,395	24,815	16,580	69,793	34,577	35,216
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	26.6	27.2	25.9	16.5	18.0	14.9	33.8	34.3	33.3	97,571	49,908	47,663	25,414	14,330	11,084	72,157	35,578	36,579
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	44.9	45.9	43.5	34.3	34.6	33.7	49.8	51.9	47.1	11,325	6,883	4,442	2,718	1,802	916	8,607	5,081	3,526
University and Other Related	76.1	76.0	76.3	63.1	64.7	60.7	80.8	80.5	81.2	63,096	35,624	27,472	13,813	8,538	5,275	49,283	27,086	22,197
Training After Primary	36.2	34.9	38.8	25.9	25.3	27.6	42.1	41.0	44.0	894	577	317	232	162	70	662	415	247
Training After Secondary Education	73.7	70.3	77.3	69.9	67.4	73.2	75.4	71.8	78.9	7,761	3,858	3,903	2,251	1,239	1,012	5,510	2,619	2,891

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Morogoro Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 92.1 percent among unclassified workers category to 95.4 percent among the self-employed with employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using of mobile phones is higher than females across all employment Status categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphone is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percents									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	95.3	96.8	87.8	93.8	96.1	84.6	97.4	97.9	94.5	4,496	3,799	697	2,624	2,169	455	1,872	1,630	242
Self-employed without employees	92.5	96.2	87.8	90.9	95.5	84.4	95.9	98.2	93.7	27,062	15,698	11,364	18,170	11,187	6,983	8,892	4,511	4,381
Self-employed with employees	95.4	97.8	90.4	93.5	97.2	86.1	97.7	98.5	95.8	4,384	3,040	1,344	2,346	1,638	708	2,038	1,402	636
Casual labourers	93.5	95.7	86.8	91.7	94.6	84.4	96.1	97.3	91.8	6,214	4,742	1,472	3,628	2,679	949	2,586	2,063	523
Workers not classified by status	92.1	96.5	88.6	90.4	95.8	86.2	95.8	97.8	94.0	2,216	1,034	1,182	1,471	678	793	745	356	389

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Morogoro Region ranges from 14.4 percent among self employed without employees to 24.0 percent among the self-employed with employees. With 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Personss								
	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	22.2	23.4	16.4	12.6	13.8	7.2	36.3	36.5	35.5	1,049	919	130	351	312	39	698	607	91
Self-employed without employees	14.4	14.9	13.8	8.3	9.5	6.5	27.6	28.5	26.6	4,208	2,427	1,781	1,654	1,117	537	2,554	1,310	1,244
Self-employed with employees	24.0	26.0	19.8	12.0	13.4	9.1	38.4	41.0	33.0	1,103	809	294	301	226	75	802	583	219
Casual labourers	19.3	21.3	13.6	10.9	12.8	6.2	31.7	32.7	28.1	1,285	1,055	230	432	362	70	853	693	160
Workers not classified by status	15.3	18.8	12.5	8.6	11.7	6.2	29.3	32.4	26.6	368	201	167	140	83	57	228	118	110

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Morogoro Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 98 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than 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-Smartphones by Place of Residence Sex and Occupation Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	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 Sex	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	97.2	98.4	95.4	95.7	98.2	91.5	97.8	98.5	96.8	5,967	3,621	2,346	1,748	1,136	612	4,219	2,485	1734
Professionals.	98.2	98.8	97.4	98.6	99.5	97.2	98.1	98.6	97.4	20,168	11,225	8,943	4,418	2,724	1,694	15,750	8,501	7,249
Technicians and associate professionals.	95.9	96.6	94.2	96.9	97.5	94.9	95.6	96.3	94.0	45,107	32,215	12,892	12,093	9,263	2,830	33,014	22,952	10,062
Clerks	97.1	97.4	96.9	96.9	97.8	95.6	97.2	97.2	97.2	5,563	2,648	2,915	1,283	787	496	4,280	1,861	2,419
Service workers and shop sales workers	94.7	95.9	93.9	94.9	97.2	93.2	94.7	95.4	94.1	67,853	29,200	38,653	19,271	8,634	10,637	48,582	20,566	28,016
Agricultural and fishery workers	86.1	90.5	82.0	84.9	90.1	79.9	89.3	91.6	87.3	712,989	364,518	348,471	510,495	268,158	242,337	202,494	96,360	106,134
Craft and related workers	91.4	94.6	87.6	90.4	94.6	84.9	92.5	94.6	90.2	186,789	105,545	81,244	94,846	55,953	38,893	91,943	49,592	42,351
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.8	97.2	94.0	97.0	97.7	90.1	96.7	97.0	94.8	16,766	14,628	2,138	4,527	4,172	355	12,239	10,456	1,783
Elementary occupations	88.2	91.5	85.1	85.3	90.4	80.3	90.6	92.6	88.8	226,947	112,535	114,412	99,188	52,380	46,808	127,759	60,155	67,604

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Morogoro Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (75.5 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (10.1%). 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 categories and the legislators, administrators and managers categories. 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 of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percente									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.	61.9	62.6	60.8	44.3	45.4	42.5	69.3	70.5	67.6	3,799	2,304	1495	809	525	284	2,990	1779	1211
Professionals.	75.5	78.3	72.0	74.9	77.1	71.5	75.6	78.6	72.1	15,501	8,890	6,611	3,358	2,112	1,246	12,143	6,778	5,365
Technicians and associate professionals.	46.7	44.0	53.2	37.5	34.9	45.7	50.0	47.6	55.3	21,954	14,669	7,285	4,679	3,315	1,364	17,275	11,354	5,921
Clerks	65.8	65.7	65.9	65.0	64.6	65.7	66.1	66.2	66.0	3,770	1,788	1,982	861	520	341	2,909	1,268	1,641
Service workers and shop sales workers	36.2	39.3	33.9	25.2	28.5	22.6	40.6	43.8	38.2	25,923	11,972	13,951	5,109	2,530	2,579	20,814	9,442	11,372
Agricultural and fishery workers	10.1	11.2	9.0	6.8	8.1	5.6	18.8	20.1	17.6	83,503	45,130	38,373	40,942	23,989	16,953	42,561	21,141	21,420
Craft and related workers	18.0	19.3	16.5	9.2	10.6	7.4	27.3	29.2	25.3	36,845	21,573	15,272	9,694	6,285	3,409	27,151	15,288	11,863
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	37.4	37.5	36.6	27.1	27.7	19.8	41.2	41.4	40.1	6,481	5,648	833	1,262	1,184	78	5,219	4,464	755
Elementary occupations	18.7	20.2	17.3	8.8	10.6	7.1	26.9	28.8	25.2	48,168	24,870	23,298	10,266	6,146	4,120	37,902	18,724	19,178

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 Morogoro Region. Results show that about two percent (2.2 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region own laptops and one percent own desktop computers. Morogoro Municipality has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (2.0%), followed by Ifakara Town (1.1 %). Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (5.9 %). The Council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Gairo and Mvomero District (0.7 % each) and for laptops, it is Gairo District (1.1 %).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.2	2.7	1.7
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
Urban	1.5	1.9	1.1	3.8	4.9	2.8
Council						
Kilosa District	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.1
Morogoro District	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.0
Morogoro Municipal	2.0	2.6	1.5	5.9	7.6	4.4
Mlimba District	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.2
Ifakara Town	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.3	3.1	1.7
Ulanga District	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.1
Malinyi District	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.0
Mvomero District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.1
Gairo District	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results reveal that nearly four percent (3.8%) of person aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region use laptops and two percent use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Morogoro Municipal Council having the highest percentage of individuals using computers (4.5% use desktop and 9.2% use laptop), followed by Ifakara Town (2.4% use desktop and 4.1 % use laptop). Morogoro District has the lowest percentage of individuals using desktop computers (1.2%) and Gairo District Council have the lowest percentage (2.2%) of individuals using laptops (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,878,981	911,183	967,798	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.8	4.5	3.1
Rural	1,102,151	544,709	557,442	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.8
Urban	776,830	366,474	410,356	3.2	4.0	2.5	6.2	7.5	5.0
Council									
Kilosa District	362,620	179,122	183,498	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.3
Morogoro District	228,608	110,476	118,132	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.0
Morogoro Municipal	301,309	140,918	160,391	4.5	5.5	3.6	9.2	11.1	7.5
Mlimba District	171,782	86,204	85,578	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.7	3.1	2.3
Ifakara Town	185,067	87,576	97,491	2.4	3.0	1.8	4.1	5.0	3.2
Ulanga District	131,942	64,869	67,073	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.1
Malinyi District	119,096	58,333	60,763	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.5	3.0	2.1
Mvomero District	245,052	121,096	123,956	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.7	3.1	2.2
Gairo District	133,505	62,589	70,916	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.8

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 person 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. Morogoro Region has about one (1.5%) and 3.1 percent of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used desktop computers in the referenced period increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point (2.7%) at age group 30 – 34 years, on the other hand the use of laptops reaches the peak (5.2%) at age group 25 – 29 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that reported to have used laptop computers in the three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those who reported to have used desktops.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that use laptop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 15 – 19 years to 75-79 years but it is the same for males and females in younger age groups (age 4 years to age group 10 -14 years and those aged 80 years and above) (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Morogoro Region	1.5	1.8	0.01	3.1	3.5	2.7	2,788,334	1,367,471	1,420,863
4	0.3	0.3	0.00	1.4	1.4	1.4	93,655	46,610	47,045
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.00	1.6	1.6	1.6	428,038	212,865	215,173
10 - 14	0.6	0.6	0.01	1.8	1.8	1.8	387,660	196,813	190,847
15 - 19	1.2	1.3	0.01	2.4	2.5	2.3	309,208	155,490	153,718
20 - 24	2.3	2.8	0.02	4.8	5.6	4.1	276,166	127,003	149,163
25 - 29	2.7	3.4	0.02	5.2	6.4	4.1	245,180	115,414	129,766
30 - 34	2.8	3.4	0.02	5.0	6.1	4.0	213,076	102,324	110,752
35 - 39	2.4	3.0	0.02	4.5	5.4	3.6	177,069	85,075	91,994
40 - 44	2.1	2.5	0.02	3.7	4.4	2.9	154,186	76,463	77,723
45 - 49	1.9	2.2	0.02	3.3	3.8	2.7	128,943	65,853	63,090
50 - 54	1.7	2.0	0.01	2.9	3.5	2.4	103,914	52,539	51,375
55 - 59	1.7	2.0	0.01	2.9	3.5	2.3	72,111	36,561	35,550
60 - 64	1.4	1.7	0.01	2.6	3.1	2.1	66,962	33,590	33,372
65 - 69	1.4	1.8	0.01	2.4	3.1	1.8	41,814	20,399	21,415
70 - 74	1.0	1.4	0.01	1.9	2.2	1.5	36,407	17,483	18,924
75 - 79	0.8	1.0	0.01	1.5	1.8	1.3	21,038	9,614	11,424
80 +	0.6	0.6	0.01	1.4	1.4	1.4	32,907	13,375	19,532

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 Morogoro region had attained university and other related education levels (32.6%) with males having a higher proportion (36.7%) than females (27.2%).

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

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons who live in urban areas than for 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent of Desktop Usage									Number of Person								
	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	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	3.8	4.4	3.4	1,689	812	877	1,243	629	614	446	183	
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	1,034,142	520,738	513,404	635,482	332,842	302,640	398,660	187,896	
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.7	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.7	5.4	4.1	367,465	183,250	184,215	153,817	79,497	74,320	213,648	103,753	
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	10.3	11.3	8.9	6.9	7.3	6.0	11.9	13.4	9.9	25,200	14,998	10,202	7,924	5,209	2,715	17,276	9,789	
University and Other Related	32.6	36.7	27.2	22.4	26.0	17.1	36.2	40.9	30.4	82,869	46,853	36,016	21,887	13,192	8,695	60,982	33,661	
Training After Primary	5.2	5.1	5.5	2.5	2.3	2.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	2,469	1,653	816	895	641	254	1,574	1,012	
Training After Secondary Education	18.4	20.2	16.3	15.5	17.7	12.5	19.6	21.5	17.8	10,533	5,485	5,048	3,221	1,839	1,382	7,312	3,646	

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Morogoro Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.1%) with a higher proportion for males (18.2 %) than females (13.1%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used 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 used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Morogoro 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	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	1,689	812	877	1,243	629	614	446	183	263
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	1,034,142	520,738	513,404	635,482	332,842	302,640	398,660	187,896	210,764
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.8	3.3	2.3	367,465	183,250	184,215	153,817	79,497	74,320	213,648	103,753	109,895
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.5	4.8	3.9	6.2	7.0	5.1	25,200	14,998	10,202	7,924	5,209	2,715	17,276	9,789	7,487
University and Other Related	16.1	18.2	13.5	12.8	14.1	10.8	17.3	19.7	14.4	82,869	46,853	36,016	21,887	13,192	8,695	60,982	33,661	27,321
Training After Primary	3.8	3.4	4.4	2.6	3.1	1.2	4.4	3.7	5.9	2,469	1,653	816	895	641	254	1,574	1,012	562
Training After Secondary Education	10.2	10.9	9.3	8.7	10.0	7.0	10.8	11.4	10.2	10,533	5,485	5,048	3,221	1,839	1,382	7,312	3,646	3,666

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Morogoro Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.5 percent for self-employed without employees to 3.2 percent for self-employed with employees category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the same for males and females across the employment categories except for the paid employees and self-employed with employees categories.

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

Table 13. 21: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent of Desktop Users									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	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	0.9	4.1	4.0	4.7	4,717	3,923	794	2,796	2,258	538	1,921	1,665	256
Self-employed with employees	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.9	3.7	2.2	29,262	16,312	12,950	19,992	11,719	8,273	9,270	4,593	4,677
Self-employed without employees	3.2	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.3	6.0	3.8	4,595	3,109	1,486	2,508	1,686	822	2,087	1,423	664
Casual labourers	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	6,648	4,953	1,695	3,957	2,832	1,125	2,691	2,121	570
Workers not classified by status	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.6	4.9	2.4	2,406	1,072	1,334	1,628	708	920	778	364	414

Results further reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 3.0 percent for self-employee without employees to 6.1 percent for self-employee with employee's category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status.

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

Table 13. 22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Labour Force Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percents									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	5.1	5.2	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	4,717	3,923	794	2,796	2,258	538	1,921	1,665	256
Self-employed without employees	3.0	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	5.2	6.2	4.2	29,262	16,312	12,950	19,992	11,719	8,273	9,270	4,593	4,677
Self-employed with employees	6.1	7.0	4.3	2.6	3.0	1.8	10.4	11.8	7.4	4,595	3,109	1,486	2,508	1,686	822	2,087	1,423	664
Casual labourers	4.3	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	7.1	7.3	6.3	6,648	4,953	1,695	3,957	2,832	1,125	2,691	2,121	570
Workers not classified by status	3.2	3.6	2.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	7.2	8.5	6.0	2,406	1,072	1,334	1,628	708	920	778	364	414

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Morogoro region professionals constitute the highest percentage (7.6 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Morogoro Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the lowest percentage (0.7% each).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across all occupations except for the plant and machine operators categories and the assemblers categories for which male (1.8%) and females (1.7%) percentages are almost the same. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories except for clerks where proportion is higher in rural areas (6.6%) compared with urban (5.8%) (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: 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 Occupation Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percente of Desktop Usage									Number of persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	7.5	8.5	6.1	4.0	4.6	3.0	9.0	10.2	7.2	6,140	3,680	2,460	1,826	1,157	669	4,314	2,523	1,791
Professionals.	7.6	9.8	5.0	6.1	7.9	3.3	8.1	10.4	5.3	20,540	11,356	9,184	4,481	2,738	1,743	16,059	8,618	7,441
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	3.5	3.7	3.1	47,023	33,336	13,687	12,479	9,496	2,983	34,544	23,840	10,704
Clerks.	5.2	6.0	4.4	6.6	6.2	7.3	4.7	5.8	3.8	5,727	2,720	3,007	1,324	805	519	4,403	1,915	2,488
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.7	1.6	71,621	30,444	41,177	20,297	8,886	11,411	51,324	21,558	29,766
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	827,771	402,831	424,940	601,020	297,596	303,424	226,751	105,235	121,516
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	204,314	111,561	92,753	104,937	59,126	45,811	99,377	52,435	46,942

Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	17,325	15,050	2,275	4,665	4,271	394	12,660	10,779	1,881
Elementary occupations.	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.9	257,310	122,936	134,374	116,228	57,967	58,261	141,082	64,969	76,113

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (35.7%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupation categories in Morogoro Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.3%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for technicians and associate professionals whereby the percentage of male (12.0%) is slightly lower than females (13.0%). 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 Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percents									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.	27.3	30.2	23.0	15.6	17.8	11.8	32.2	35.9	27.1	6,140	3680	2460	1826	1157	669	4314	2523	1791
Professionals.	35.7	42.4	27.5	27.6	33.3	18.6	38.0	45.3	29.6	20,540	11,356	9,184	4,481	2,738	1743	16,059	8,618	7,441
Technicians and associate professionals.	12.3	12.0	13.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	13.8	13.5	14.3	47,023	33,336	13,687	12,479	9,496	2983	34,544	23,840	10,704
Clerks.	21.8	24.5	19.4	18.0	19.9	15.0	23.0	26.4	20.3	5,727	2720	3007	1324	805	519	4403	1915	2488
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.9	7.3	4.9	3.3	4.3	2.6	6.9	8.5	5.7	71,621	30,444	41,177	20297	8886	11411	51,324	21,558	29766
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.8	3.3	827,771	402,831	424,940	601,020	297,596	303,424	226,751	105,235	121,516
Craft and related workers.	3.1	3.5	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.6	5.3	3.7	204,314	111,561	92,753	104,937	59,126	45,811	99,377	52,435	46942
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	5.7	5.8	5.1	3.7	3.8	2.3	6.5	6.6	5.7	17325	15050	2275	4665	4271	394	12660	10779	1881
Elementary occupations.	3.6	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	5.0	6.0	4.1	257,310	122,936	134,374	116,228	57,967	58,261	141,082	64,969	76,113

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About forty percent (39.5%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) and terrazzo).
- About twenty percent (20.4%) of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 25.6 percent are powered by other sources.
- More than forty percent (43.3%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- About two percent (2.3%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- Sixty six percent (66.0%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Morogoro Region are owned by men, 25.4 percent by women, and 5.6 percent are jointly owned.
- Seventy-four percent (74.0%) of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 11.6 percent are occupied by tenants.
- About sixty two percent (61.8%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About thirty-two percent (31.7%) of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

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

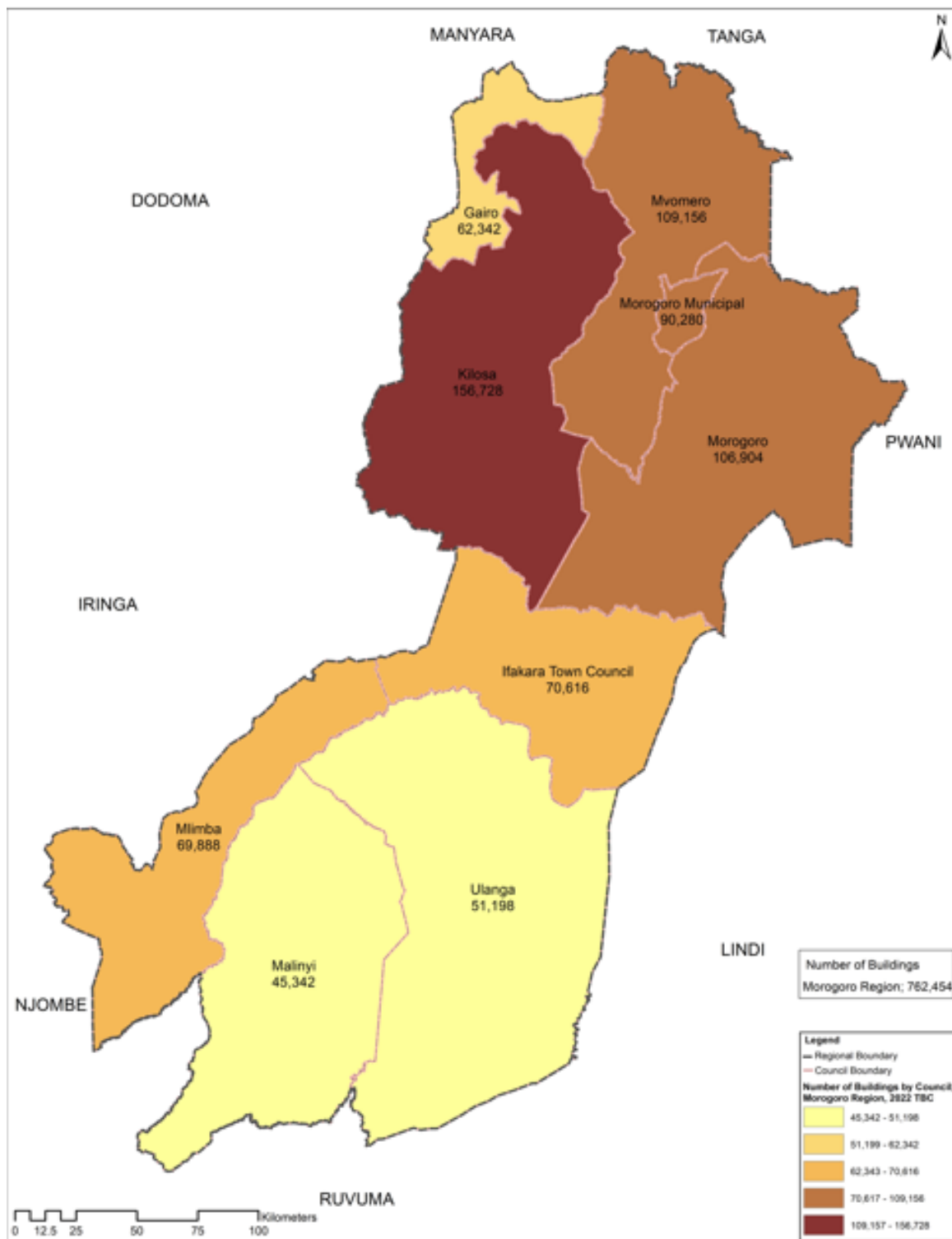
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Morogoro Region has a total of 762,454 buildings whereby 620,004 buildings are in rural and 142,450 are in urban areas. Kilosa District Council has the largest number of buildings (156,728 buildings) in the Region followed by Mvomero District Council (109,156 buildings) and Morogoro District Council (106,904 buildings). On the other hand, Malinyi District Council and Ulanga District Council have fewer numbers of buildings (45,342 and 51,198 respectively). Further results show that Morogoro Municipal Council has the largest number (827) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Mvomero District Council (114) of multi-storey while Malinyi District Council (21) and Gairo District Council (23) have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	762,454	1,331	724,320	36,803	496,401	277	474,759	21,365	266,053	1,054	249,561	15,438
Kilosa District	156,728	106	149,053	7,569	107,232	51	102,135	5,046	49,496	55	46,918	2,523
Morogoro District	106,904	62	102,051	4,791	93,865	48	89,589	4,228	13,039	14	12,462	563
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	827	83,189	6,264	-	-	-	-	90,280	827	83,189	6,264
Mlimba District	69,888	39	67,050	2,799	52,621	25	50,400	2,196	17,267	14	16,650	603
Ifakara Town	70,616	64	66,275	4,277	23,616	13	22,249	1,354	47,000	51	44,026	2,923
Ulanga District	51,198	75	49,136	1,987	40,694	52	39,137	1,505	10,504	23	9,999	482
Malinyi District	45,342	21	43,699	1,622	37,512	16	36,228	1,268	7,830	5	7,471	354
Mvomero District	109,156	114	104,162	4,880	92,175	63	87,994	4,118	16,981	51	16,168	762
Gairo District	62,342	23	59,705	2,614	48,686	9	47,027	1,650	13,656	14	12,678	964

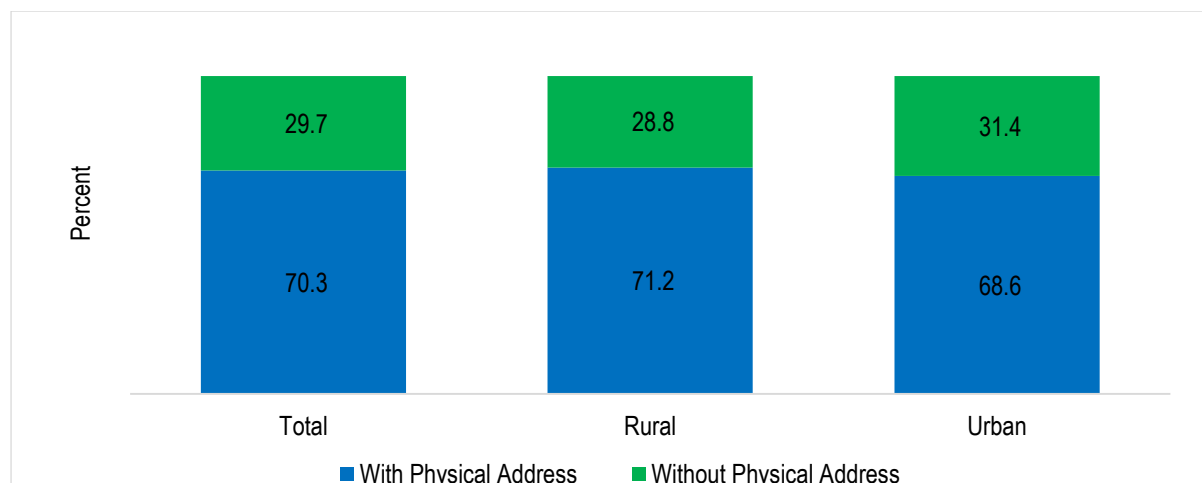
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 70.3 percent of all buildings in Morogoro Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively higher in rural (71.2%) than in urban areas (68.6%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

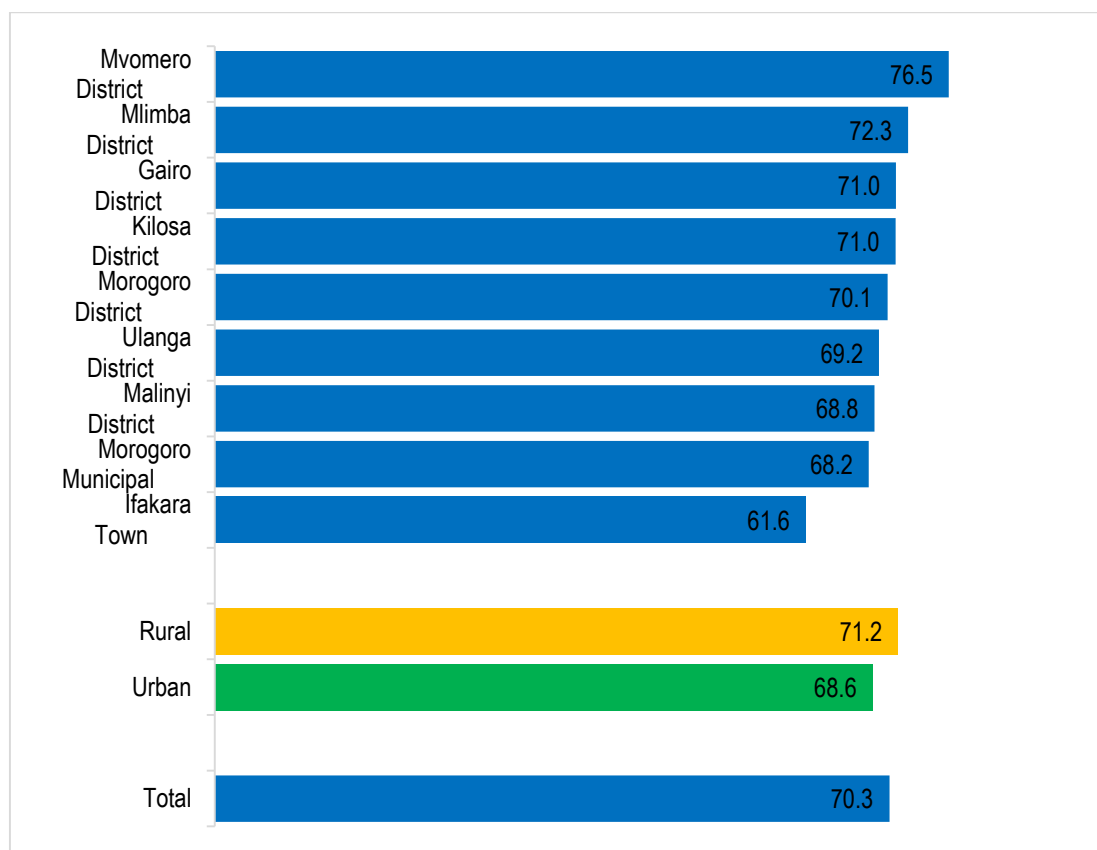


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 61.6 percent in Ifakara Town to 76.5 percent in Mvomero District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	762,454	536,095	226,359	496,401	353,616	142,785	266,053	182,479	83,574
Kilosa District	156,728	111,200	45,528	107,232	78,094	29,138	49,496	33,106	16,390
Morogoro District	106,904	74,971	31,933	93,865	65,956	27,909	13,039	9,015	4,024
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	61,532	28,748	0	0	0	90,280	61,532	28,748
Mlimba District	69,888	50,499	19,389	52,621	36,867	15,754	17,267	13,632	3,635
Ifakara Town	70,616	43,509	27,107	23,616	15,389	8,227	47,000	28,120	18,880
Ulanga District	51,198	35,448	15,750	40,694	27,598	13,096	10,504	7,850	2,654
Malinyi District	45,342	31,177	14,165	37,512	25,206	12,306	7,830	5,971	1,859
Mvomero District	109,156	83,491	25,665	92,175	70,556	21,619	16,981	12,935	4,046
Gairo District	62,342	44,268	18,074	48,686	33,950	14,736	13,656	10,318	3,338

Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

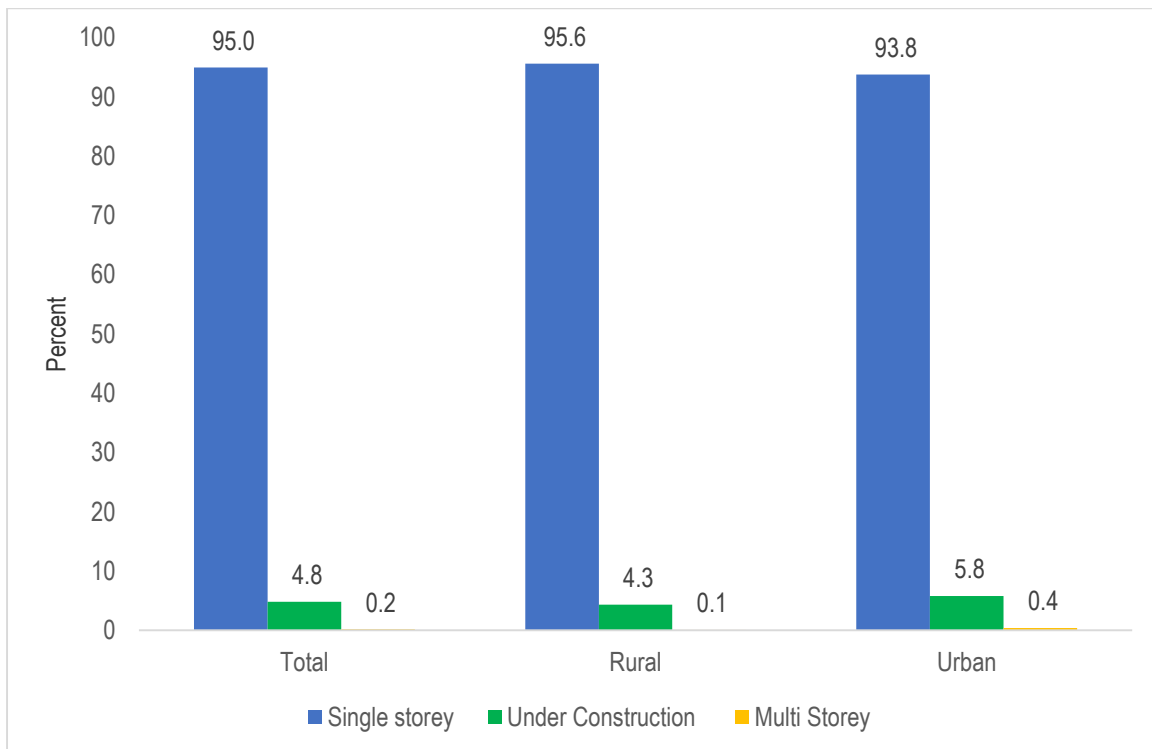


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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

The results reveal that, 95.0 percent of all buildings in Morogoro 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 (0.1%). Results further reveal that about five percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (5.8%) is almost three quarter of rural areas (4.3%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Morogoro 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 91.8 percent of buildings in Morogoro Region are used for residential purpose, 3.8 percent for commercial-residential and 4.3 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Morogoro and Malinyi Districts have the highest proportion of residential buildings (93.6%) compared with Morogoro Municipal , which has the lowest (88.9%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest proportion (5.4%) while Malinyi District Council has lowest (3.4%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 2: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	762,454	91.8	3.8	4.3
	Rural	496,401	93.6	2.8	3.6
	Urban	266,053	88.6	5.8	5.6
Kilosa District	Total	156,728	91.6	3.2	5.2
	Rural	107,232	92.8	2.7	4.5
	Urban	49,496	89.1	4.3	6.7
Morogoro District	Total	106,904	93.6	2.8	3.6
	Rural	93,865	94.2	2.4	3.3
	Urban	13,039	89.1	5.4	5.5
Morogoro Municipal	Total	90,280	86.9	7.7	5.4
	Rural	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
	Urban	90,280	86.9	7.7	5.4
Mlimba District	Total	69,888	92.0	3.2	4.9
	Rural	52,621	92.8	2.7	4.5
	Urban	17,267	89.5	4.4	6.1
Ifakara Town	Total	70,616	91.3	4.8	3.9
	Rural	23,616	93.2	3.5	3.3
	Urban	47,000	90.3	5.5	4.2
Ulanga District	Total	51,198	93.0	3.3	3.7
	Rural	40,694	93.9	2.9	3.2
	Urban	10,504	89.6	4.9	5.5
Malinyi District	Total	45,342	93.6	3.0	3.4
	Rural	37,512	94.2	2.7	3.1
	Urban	7,830	90.4	4.3	5.3
Mvomero District	Total	109,156	92.8	3.5	3.7
	Rural	92,175	93.9	3.1	3.0
	Urban	16,981	86.9	6	7.5
Gairo District	Total	62,342	93.2	2.9	3.9
	Rural	48,686	93.8	2.6	3.5
	Urban	13,656	90.9	3.7	5.4

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Morogoro Region is commercial purposes (40.9%), followed by institutional services (17.5%) and places of worship (15.6%) (Table 14.4). Mlimba District Council has the largest percentage of buildings (45.5%; 1,551 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Kilosa District Council (42.8%; 3,480 buildings), while Morogoro Municipal Council has the lowest (

;38.2%; 1,857 buildings). Ifakara Town, has the highest number of buildings (3.8%; 104 buildings) and Morogoro District Council has the lowest percentage of buildings used for industrial purposes (0.9%; 73 buildings) (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of NonResidential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Go down/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	32,936	8.0	40.9	1.7	0.2	4.0	1.3	7.6	17.5	0.1	15.6	5.9
Council												
Kilosa District	8,127	6.3	42.8	1.6	0.5	3.1	1.1	10.0	14.4	0.1	16.2	5.6
Morogoro District	3,852	7.8	42.1	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.8	6.2	18.6	0.1	17.8	5.1
Morogoro Municipal	4,861	13.8	38.2	1.5	0.1	8.3	2.8	3.8	21.1	0.1	11.7	4.8
Mlimba District	3,409	6.3	45.5	1.6	0.1	3.3	0.8	6.8	15.5	0.1	16.7	5.0
Ifakara Town	2,732	8.3	40.2	3.8	0.3	6.3	1.1	4.3	15.9	0.1	15.2	6.7
Ulanga District	1,883	7.3	34.6	3.3	0.1	3.0	0.9	8.9	23.2	-	11.2	10.0
Malinyi District	1,564	5.2	40.0	2.0	-	4.7	1.2	13.8	17.8	0.1	9.8	6.6
Mvomero District	4,047	8.3	38.3	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.2	9.0	18.4	0.1	17.7	5.9
Gairo District	2,461	5.6	41.4	1.1	-	1.8	1.1	6.7	17.1	0.1	19.9	6.7

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

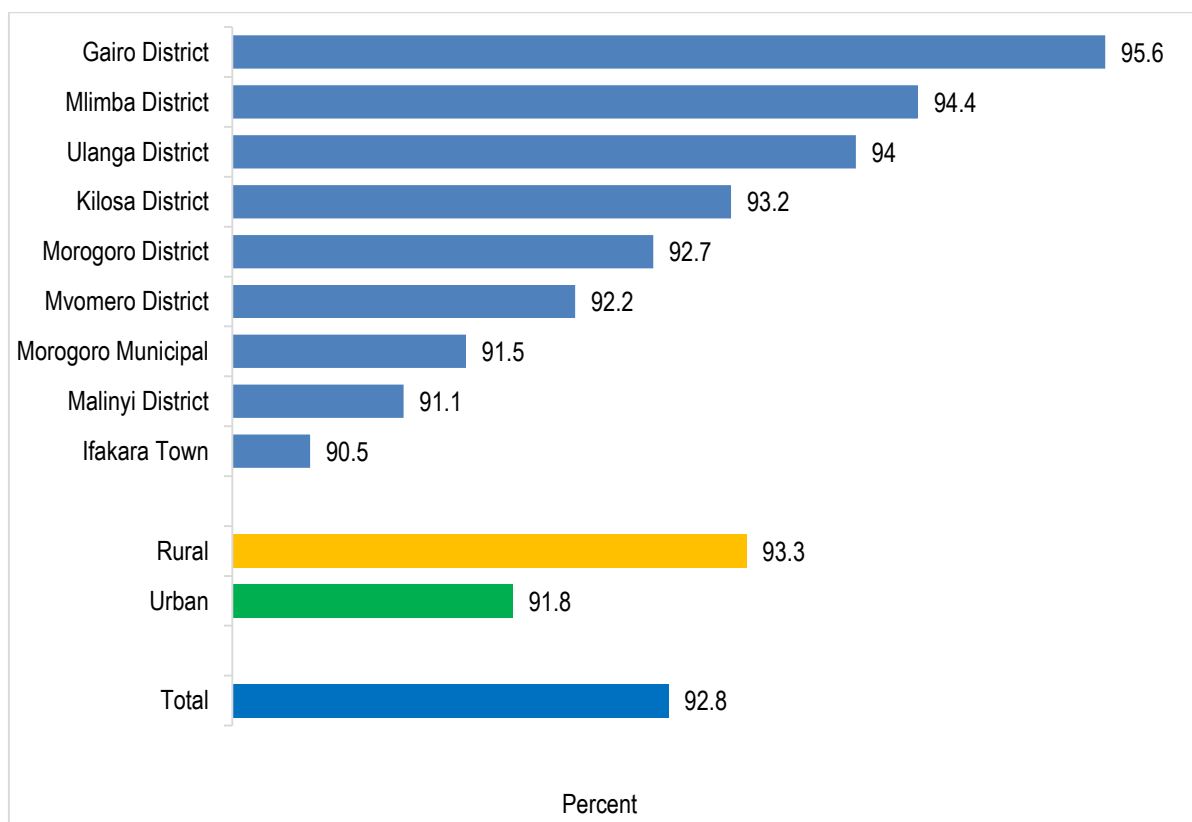
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Morogoro Region (92.8%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Gairo District have highest (95.6%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Ifakara Town has lowest (90.5%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.7 percent in Mlimba District Councils to four percent (4.3%) in Morogoro Municipal Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial – Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	762,454	92.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	496,401	93.3	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	266,053	91.8	3.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Kilosa District	156,728	93.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	107,232	93.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	49,496	93.0	3.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
Morogoro District	106,904	92.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	93,865	93.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	13,039	85.1	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	91.5	4.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90,280	91.5	4.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	
Mlimba District	69,888	94.4	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	52,621	94.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	17,267	95.5	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Ifakara Town	70,616	90.5	3.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	23,616	92.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	47,000	89.5	4.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Ulanga District	51,198	94.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	40,694	94.3	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	10,504	92.7	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malinyi District	45,342	91.1	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	37,512	91.4	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	7,830	90.0	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Mvomero District	109,156	92.2	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	92,175	91.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	16,981	94.0	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
Gairo District	62,342	95.6	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	48,686	95.3	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	13,656	96.7	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1

Figure 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (95.9%) of the buildings in Morogoro Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Morogoro Region (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.6).

Table 14. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	762,454	11,424	1.5	19,823	2.6	731,207	95.9
Rural	496,401	4,622	0.9	8,516	1.7	483,263	97.4
Urban	266,053	6,802	2.6	11,307	4.2	247,944	93.2
Council							
Kilosa District	156,728	2,097	1.3	3,842	2.5	150,789	96.2
Morogoro District	106,904	906	0.8	1,882	1.8	104,116	97.4
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	2,573	2.9	3,697	4.1	84,010	93.1
Mlimba District	69,888	1,324	1.9	2,118	3.0	66,446	95.1
Ifakara Town	70,616	1,695	2.4	2,774	3.9	66,147	93.7
Ulanga District	51,198	431	0.8	1,121	2.2	49,646	97.0
Malinyi District	45,342	660	1.5	1,311	2.9	43,371	95.7
Mvomero District	109,156	1,180	1.1	1,900	1.7	106,076	97.2
Gairo District	62,342	558	0.9	1,178	1.9	60,606	97.2

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

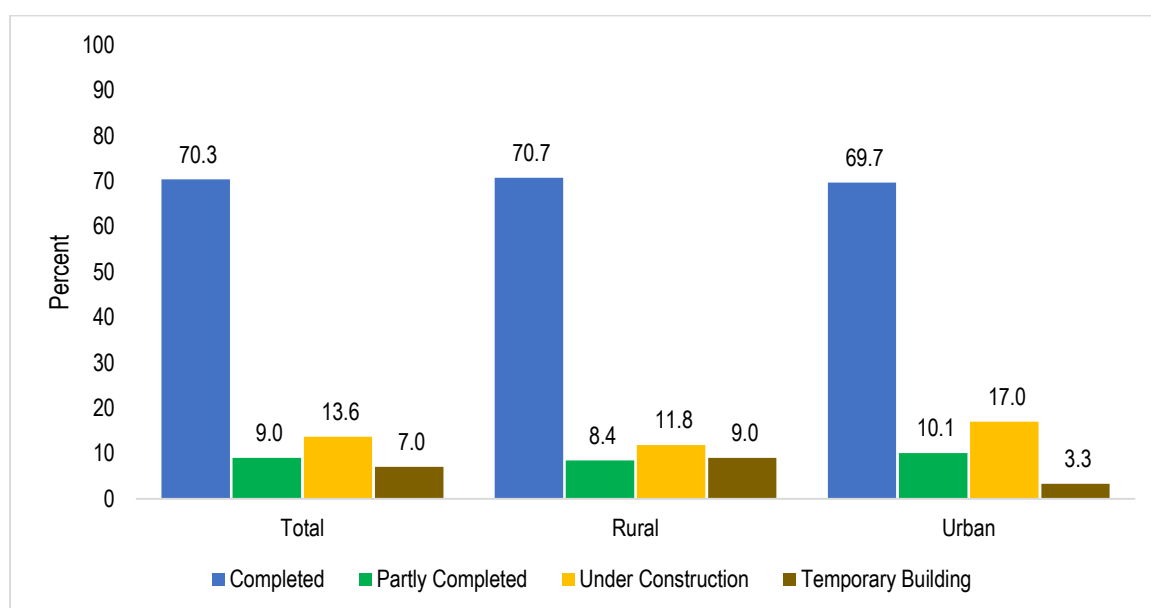
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 70.3 percent of all buildings in Morogoro Region have been completed and 9.0 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 13.6 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 7.0 percent. The results also indicate that 70.7 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 69.7 percent in urban areas.

Gairo District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (79.8%) while Ulanga District Council has the lowest (65.8%). Percentage of temporary buildings range from 2.3 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council to 13.4 percent in Ulanga District Council (Table 14.7).

Table 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	762,454	70.3	9.0	13.6	7.0
Rural	496,401	70.7	8.4	11.8	9.0
Urban	266,053	69.7	10.1	17.0	3.3
Council					
Kilosa District	156,728	71.9	7.6	13.0	7.4
Morogoro District	106,904	68.6	9.0	12.3	10.0
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	69.3	9.5	18.9	2.3
Mlimba District	69,888	66.8	12.6	14.1	6.5
Ifakara Town	70,616	66.8	12.4	17.3	3.5
Ulanga District	51,198	65.8	8.1	12.8	13.4
Malinyi District	45,342	71.9	9.1	10.5	8.5
Mvomero District	109,156	71.3	8.2	12.5	8.0
Gairo District	62,342	79.8	5.9	10.1	4.2

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

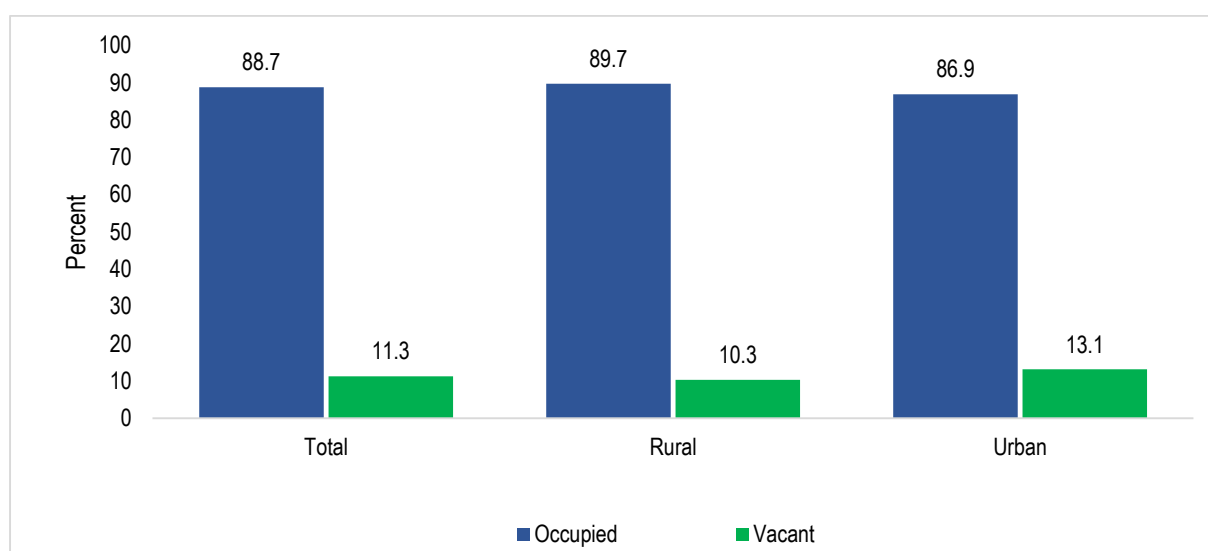
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 88.7 percent of all buildings in Morogoro Region

are in use, while 11.3 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (89.7%) compared with urban areas (86.9%). Malinyi District Council has the highest percentage (91.3%) of buildings in use while Ifakara Town has the lowest (85.6%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	762,454	88.7	11.3
Rural	496,401	89.7	10.3
Urban	266,053	86.9	13.1
Council			
Kilosa District	156,728	88.4	11.6
Morogoro District	106,904	90.1	9.9
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	86.1	13.9
Mlimba District	69,888	89.7	10.3
Ifakara Town	70,616	85.6	14.4
Ulanga District	51,198	90.5	9.5
Malinyi District	45,342	91.3	8.7
Mvomero District	109,156	88.7	11.3
Gairo District	62,342	90.3	9.7

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Morogoro 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. About forty percent of buildings in Morogoro Region (44.1%), have mud/soil or sand floor, followed by sand-cement floor (35.3%) and tiles or marble floor (4.2%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 25.0 percent of all buildings in rural area while in urban areas it is 54.4 percent. Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage (59.6%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Malinyi District Council have lowest percentage of about 20.5 percent each (Table. 14.9).

Table 14. 8: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Tanzania, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence ¹	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	762,454	35.3	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	44.1	0.1	15.7
Rural	496,401	25.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	56.3	0.1	16.7
Urban	266,053	54.4	9.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	21.4	0.1	13.8
Council										
Kilosa District	156,728	36.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	44.5	0.1	16.0
Morogoro District	106,904	26.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	58.6	0.2	12.6
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	59.6	18.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.0	11.5
Mrimba District	69,888	37.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	41.9	0.1	19.1
Ifakara Town	70,616	47.6	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.2	0.1	16.6
Ulanga District	51,198	22.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	58.7	0.1	16.8
Malinyi District	45,342	20.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	57.1	0.1	20.9
Mvomero District	109,156	32.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	49.0	0.2	15.5
Gairo District	62,342	24.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	56.3	0.1	17.6

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, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Morogoro Region have walls built with burnt bricks (59.5%), followed by bamboo poles or wood planks (22.0%). Over sixty percent of buildings in urban areas (67.2%) have walls constructed with burnt bricks followed by sand-cement blocks (21.2%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (55.4%) are constructed using burnt bricks followed by bamboo poles or wood planks (30.4%). Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage (48.0%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Ulanga District Council has the lowest percentage (0.6%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14. 9: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	762,454	0.3	8.7	7.4	59.5	0.1	0.3	22.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Rural	496,401	0.2	2.0	9.7	55.4	0.1	0.3	30.4	1.2	0.0	0.8
Urban	266,053	0.5	21.2	3.0	67.2	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.3	0.0	1.2
Council											
Kilosa District	156,728	0.2	4.1	8.5	61.0	0.0	0.2	24.2	0.8	0.0	1.0
Morogoro District	106,904	0.4	3.5	10.5	51.7	0.1	0.3	31.6	1.2	0.0	0.8
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	0.4	48.0	2.5	46.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.3
Mlimba District	69,888	0.1	1.1	2.7	81.2	0.1	0.2	12.6	1.1	0.0	0.8
Ifakara Town	70,616	0.7	3.1	2.0	86.6	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.4	0.0	1.5
Ulanga District	51,198	0.1	0.6	2.7	66.5	0.1	0.6	27.4	1.1	0.0	0.9
Malinyi District	45,342	0.1	0.8	3.6	63.0	0.1	0.4	29.0	2.4	0.0	0.6
Mvomero District	109,156	0.3	4.3	12.8	55.9	0.1	0.3	24.5	1.1	0.0	0.7
Gairo District	62,342	0.2	6.9	14.3	31.9	0.0	0.4	45.3	0.3	0.0	0.6

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 (74.6 %) of all buildings in Morogoro Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (17.1%). In urban areas, 86.2 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 68.4 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets ranges from 51.8 percent in Malinyi District Council to 90.7 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	762,454	74.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	17.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	6.4
Rural	496,401	68.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	23.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	5.7
Urban	266,053	86.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	7.7
Council										
Kilosa District	156,728	73.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	17.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	6.7
Morogoro District	106,904	72.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	20.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	5.0
Morogoro Municipal	90,280	90.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.6
Mlimba District	69,888	69.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	22.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	5.7
Ifakara Town	70,616	80.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	9.0
Ulanga District	51,198	57.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	33.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	5.9
Malinyi District	45,342	51.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	39.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	5.8
Mvomero District	109,156	74.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	18.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	5.9
Gairo District	62,342	86.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.9

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

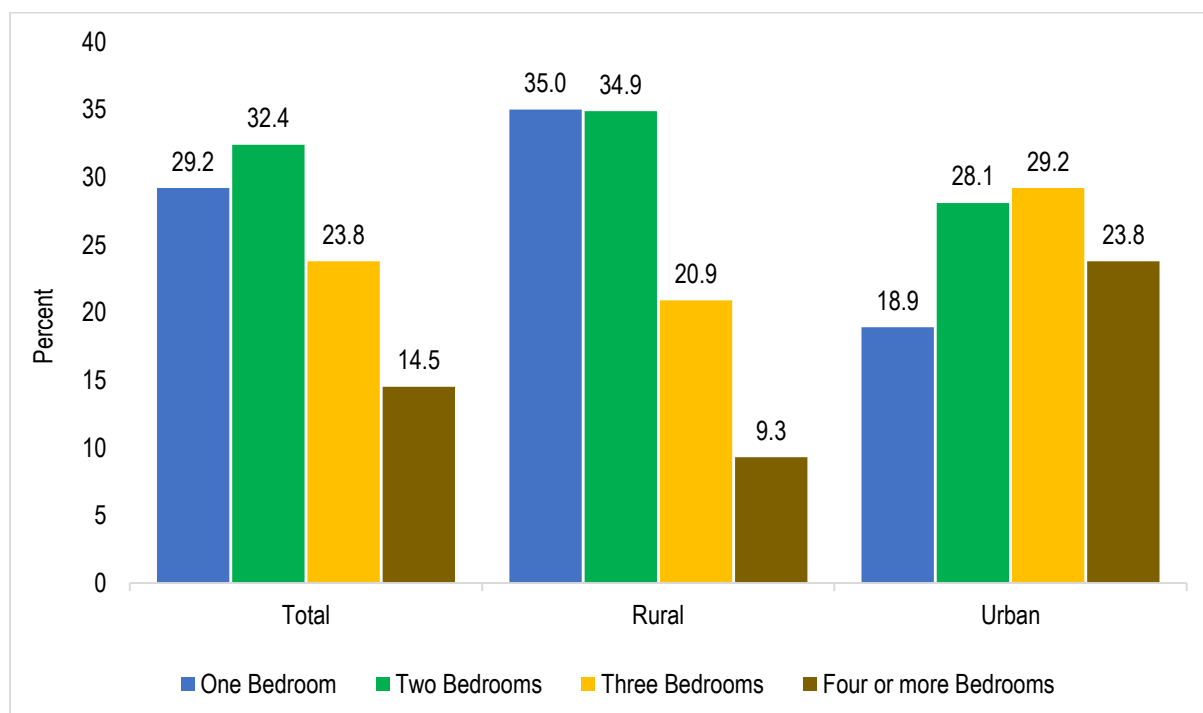
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 32.4 percent of such buildings/units in Morogoro Region have two bedrooms, 29.2 percent have one bedroom, 23.8 percent have three bedrooms and 14.5 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedrooms is almost same (35.0%) compared with 34.9 percent those with two bedroom. In urban areas, most (29.2%) of buildings/units have three bedrooms, followed by those with two bedrooms (28.1 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14. 11: Percentages of Residential and Commercial -Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	782,698	29.2	32.4	23.8	7.8	2.9	1.6	2.2
Rural	503,890	35.0	34.9	20.9	6.0	1.8	0.8	0.7
Urban	278,808	18.9	28.1	29.2	11.2	4.8	3.1	4.7
Council								
Kilosa District	159,995	31.0	34.6	23.4	6.0	2.3	1.2	1.4
Morogoro District	108,252	27.4	38.4	20.8	9.4	2.0	1.1	0.8
Morogoro Municipal	96,405	14.5	23.0	31.4	14.0	5.5	4.3	7.2
Mlimba District	70,792	30.9	32.3	24.0	6.5	3.1	1.4	1.7
Ifakara Town	73,403	23.0	29.5	27.9	9.5	4.8	2.1	3.3
Ulanga District	52,340	30.5	34.5	23.8	6.3	2.7	1.0	1.3
Malinyi District	46,293	35.8	31.9	20.4	6.4	3.1	1.0	1.5
Mvomero District	111,140	32.9	31.6	23.3	7.5	2.1	1.2	1.4
Gairo District	64,078	43.1	34.8	17.5	2.8	0.9	0.4	0.4

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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

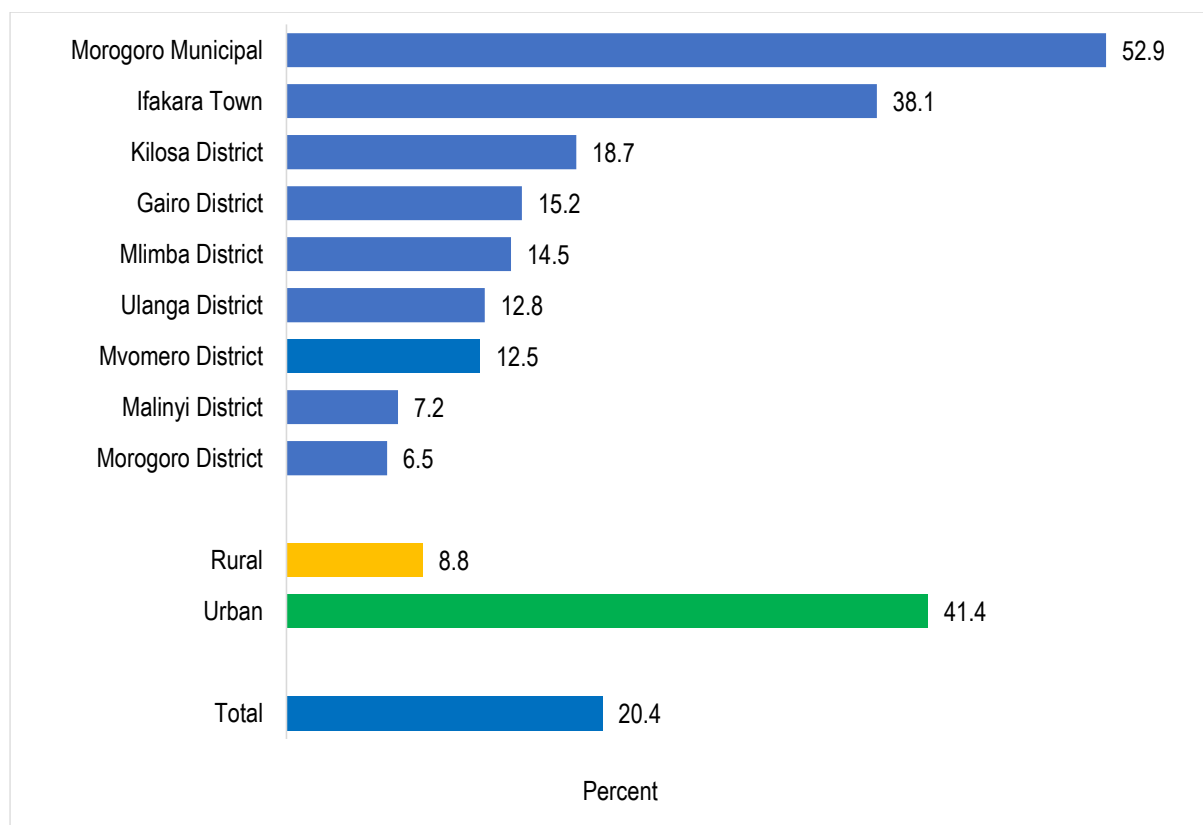
14.4.1 Electricity

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 20.4 percent of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region are connected to the national grid. More than forty percent (41.4%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 8.8 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Morogoro Region, Morogoro Municipality has the

highest proportion (52.9%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Morogoro District has the lowest percentage (6.5%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (TANESCO) by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



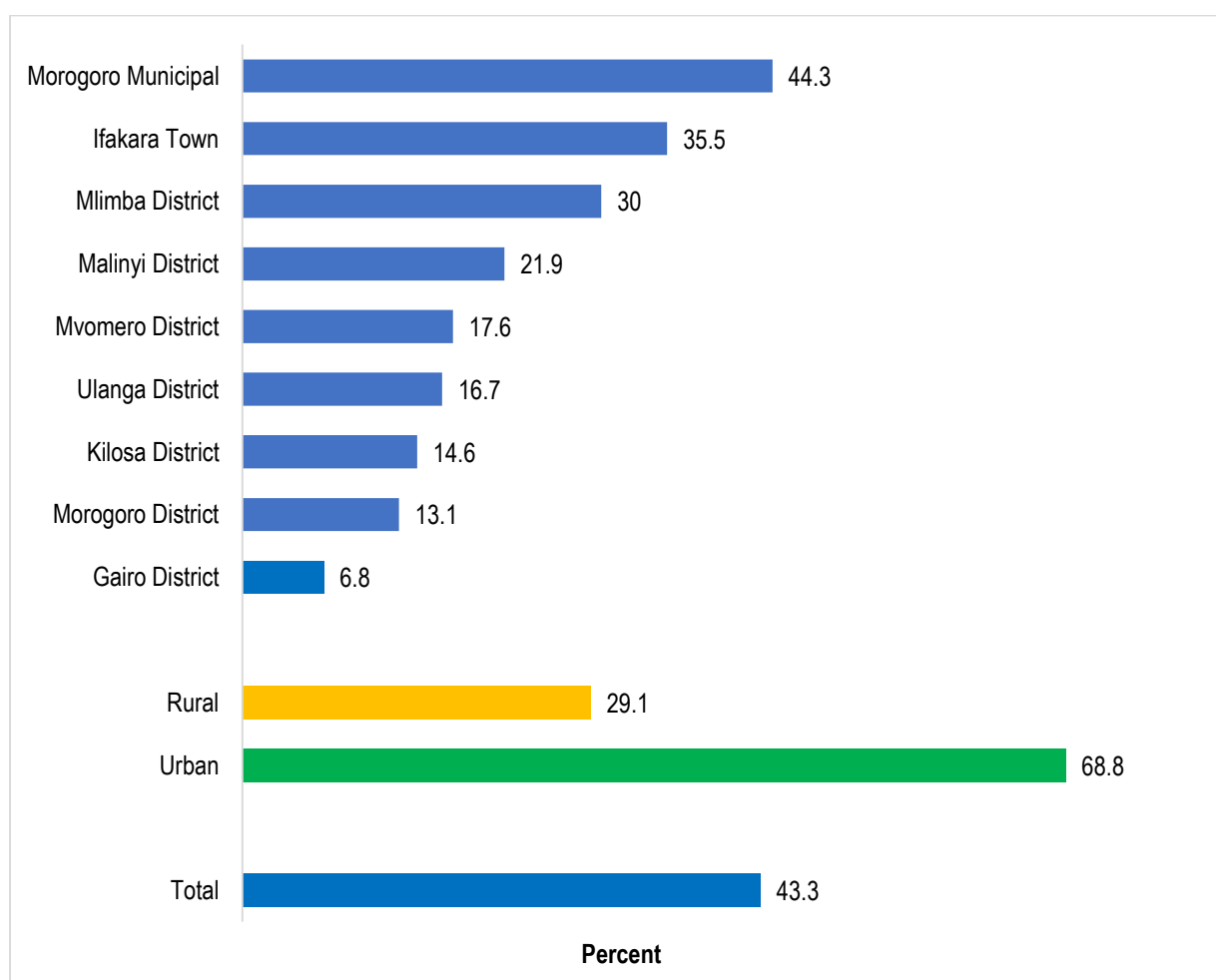
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 25.6 percent of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative sources of electricity is high in rural areas (29.4%) than in urban area (18.9%).

Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from 12.9 percent in Ifakara Town Council to 37.0 percent in Malinyi District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the relevant building/units. The results reveal that 43.3 percent of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (68.8%) than in rural areas (29.1%). Across councils, Morogoro Municipality has the highest percentage (44.3%) of buildings with water service while Gairo District Council has the lowest percentage (6.8%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services byCouncil; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a buildings/units includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 79.2 percent of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of

buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (81.0%) than in rural areas (78.2%). There are marked disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 74.8 percent in Malinyi District to 82.2 percent in Mlimba District (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/units with Toilet Facility by and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

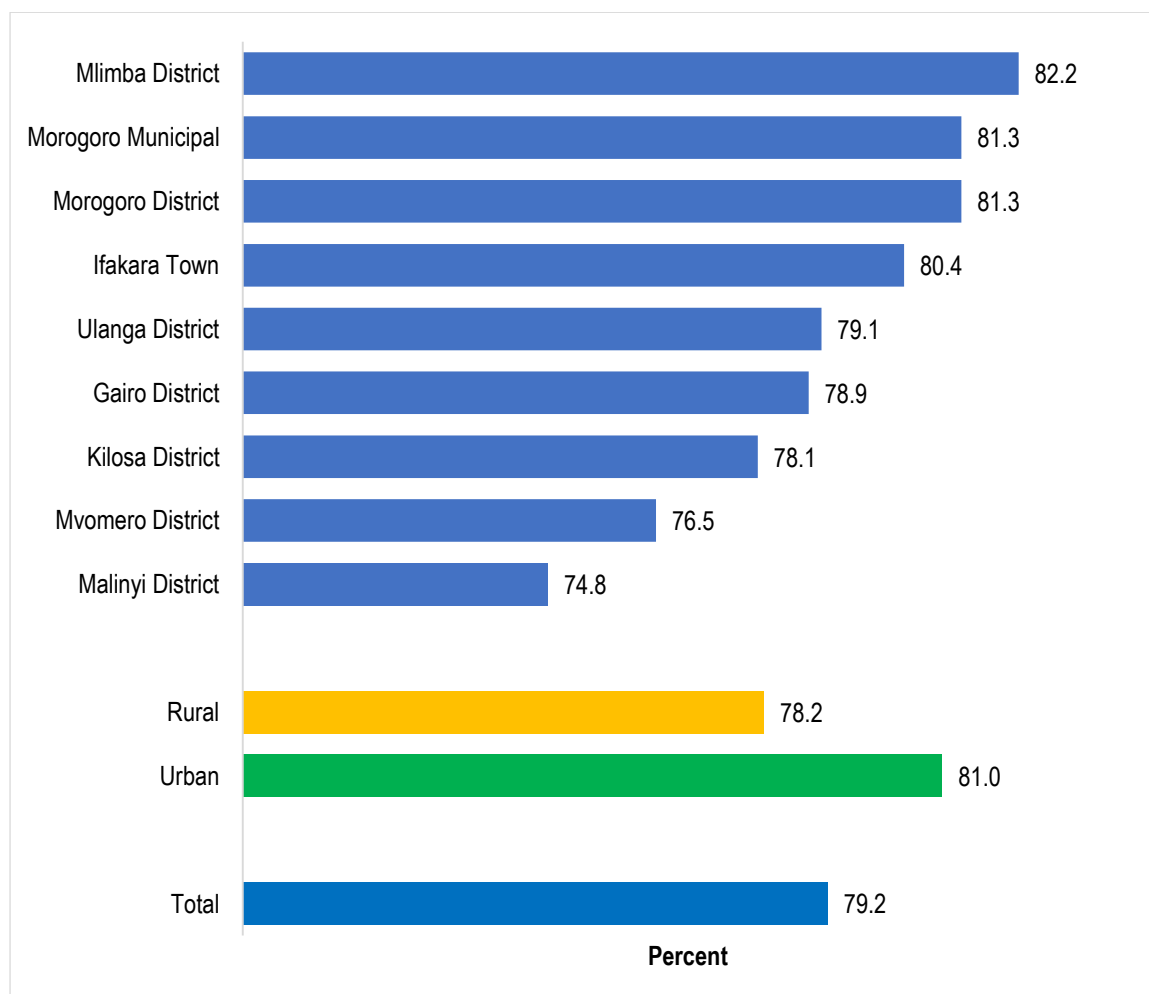


Table 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Building	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	782,698	20.4	25.6	43.3	79.2
Rural	503,890	8.8	29.4	29.1	78.2
Urban	278,808	41.4	18.9	68.8	81.0
Council					
Kilosa District	159,995	18.7	26.7	14.6	78.1
Morogoro District	108,252	6.5	25.1	13.1	81.3
Morogoro Municipal	96,405	52.9	17.4	44.3	81.3
Mlimba District	70,792	14.5	33.8	30.0	82.2
Ifakara Town	73,403	38.1	12.9	35.5	80.4
Ulanga District	52,340	12.8	29.7	16.7	79.1
Malinyi District	46,293	7.2	37.0	21.9	74.8

Mvomero District	111,140	12.5	28.8	17.6	76.5
Gairo District	64,078	15.2	24.7	6.8	78.9

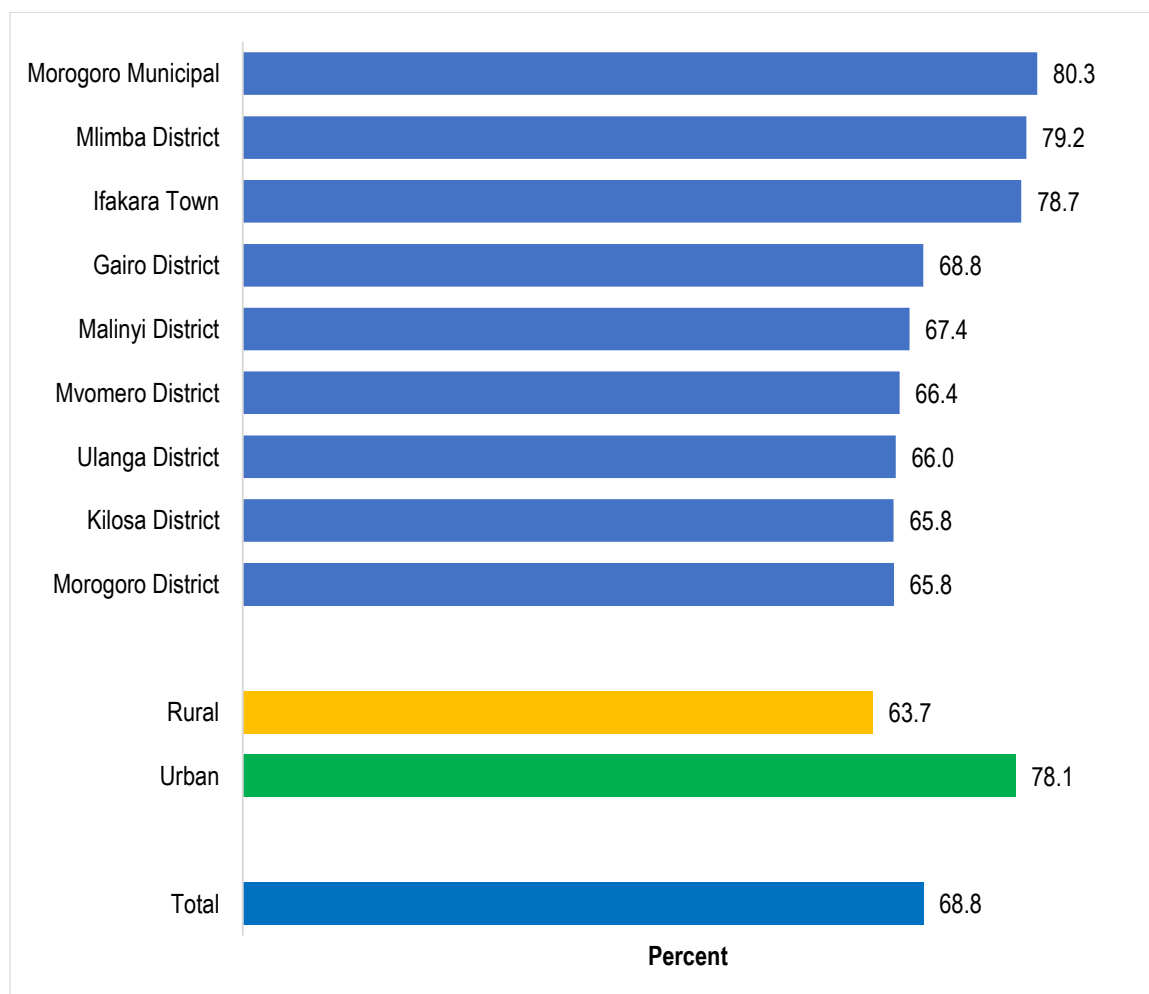
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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 68.8 percent of all buildings in Morogoro Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (78.1%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 63.7 percent in rural areas. Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage (80.3%) of buildings accessible by road while Kilosa and Morogoro District Councils has the lowest (65.8%) proportion of buildings accessible by road (Figure 14.11).

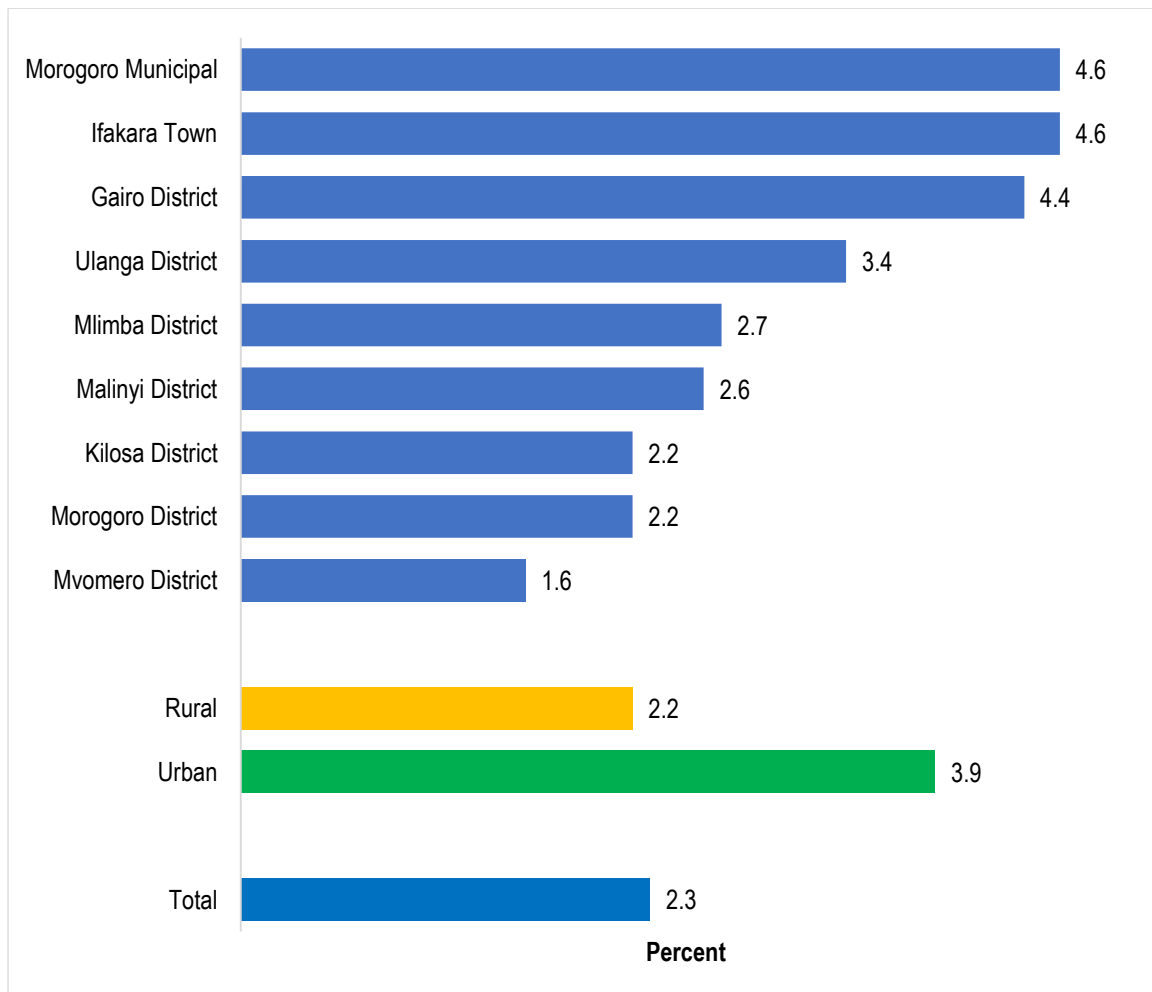
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 2.8 percent of all buildings in Morogoro Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 3.9 percent and 2.2 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Morogoro Municipal Council and Ifakara Town Council has the highest percentage (4.6%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mvomero District Council has the lowest percentage (1.6%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



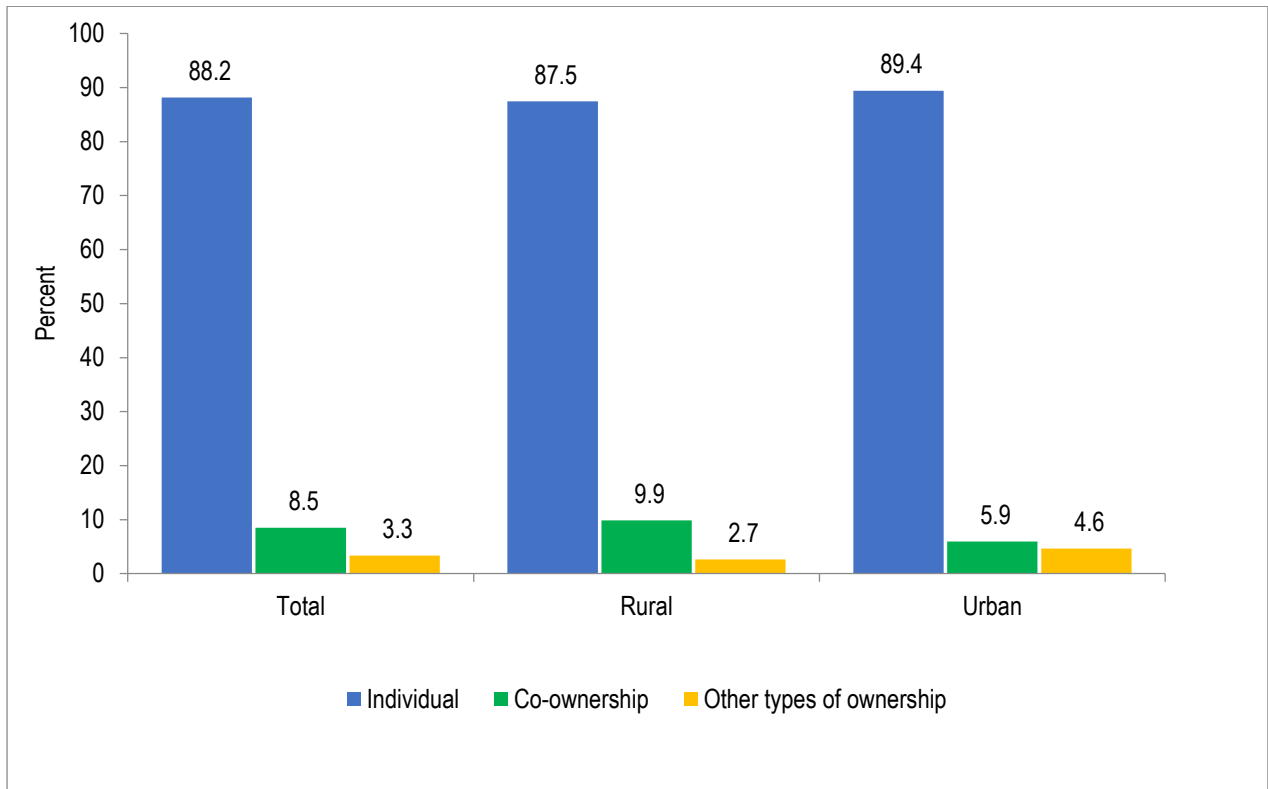
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 (88.2%) of buildings in Morogoro Region are individually owned, followed by 8.5 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Building Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownerships may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Morogoro Region are owned by males only (66.0%), followed by female only (25.4%) and 5.6 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Morogoro District Council has the highest proportion (27.8%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Mlimba District Council has the lowest proportion (21.8%) (Table 14.14).

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

Council	Total						Rural					Urban						
	Number of Buildings/Units	Male Individually	Female Individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	782,698	66.0	25.4	5.6	1.5	1.5	503,890	66.9	24.5	5.8	1.4	1.4	278,808	64.4	27.1	5.1	1.6	1.7
Kilosa District	159,995	66.4	25.2	5.5	1.5	1.5	108,605	68.0	24.0	5.6	1.3	1.2	51,390	63.2	27.7	5.3	1.9	1.9
Morogoro District	108,252	65.1	27.8	4.4	1.4	1.4	94,928	64.9	27.7	4.6	1.4	1.4	13,324	66.1	28.3	2.8	1.5	1.4
Morogoro Municipal	96,405	65.3	26.5	4.8	1.6	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96,405	65.3	26.5	4.8	1.6	1.7
Mlimba District	70,792	67.1	21.8	8.5	1.4	1.3	53,087	68.1	21.1	8.2	1.4	1.3	17,705	64.1	23.8	9.3	1.4	1.4
Ifakara Town	73,403	63.3	27.7	5.5	1.8	1.8	24,085	65.2	26.5	4.8	1.7	1.8	49,318	62.4	28.3	5.8	1.8	1.8
Ulanga District	52,340	68.6	23.0	6.0	1.2	1.2	41,510	69.4	21.9	6.4	1.2	1.2	10,830	65.7	27.3	4.6	1.2	1.2
Malinyi District	46,293	69.2	22.0	5.7	1.6	1.5	38,255	69.3	21.3	6.0	1.7	1.6	8,038	68.4	25.0	4.4	1.2	1.0
Mvomero District	111,140	64.6	26.6	5.4	1.7	1.7	93,520	65.1	26.0	5.7	1.6	1.6	17,620	61.9	29.6	4.3	2.2	2.1
Gairo District	64,078	67.9	24.5	5.6	1.0	1.0	49,900	67.5	24.1	6.2	1.1	1.1	14,178	69.1	26.1	3.5	0.6	0.7

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 74.0 percent of all buildings/units in Morogoro Region are occupied by the owners themselves , followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (11.6%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 79.2 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (8.2%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (17.9%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Gairo District Council has the highest percentage (82.9%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Morogoro Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (58.4%). In addition, Morogoro Municipal Council has the highest percentage (21.2%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Gairo District Council has the lowest (6.8%) (Table 14.15).

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

Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without Paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and	Occupied by Tenants	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without Paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and	Occupied by Tenants	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without Paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and	Occupied by Tenants
Total	782,698	74.0	8.2	6.1	11.6	503,890	79.2	8.0	4.6	8.2	278,808	64.6	8.6	8.9	17.9
Kilosa District	159,995	73.7	8.7	5.5	12.0	108,605	77.8	8.5	4.6	9.0	51,390	65.1	9.1	7.4	18.3
Morogoro District	108,252	79.7	8.2	4.6	7.6	94928	81.0	8.2	4.3	6.6	13,324	70.4	8.1	6.8	14.7
Morogoro Municipal	96,405	58.4	8.9	11.5	21.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96,405	58.4	8.9	11.5	21.2
Mlimba District	70,792	75.3	7.3	6.0	11.5	53,087	76.7	7.6	5.4	10.4	17,705	71.0	6.5	7.7	14.8
Ifakara Town	73,403	68.5	9.1	7.9	14.5	24,085	72.4	9.8	6.4	11.4	49,318	66.6	8.7	8.6	16.0
Ulanga District	52,340	80.2	6.9	4.5	8.5	41,510	82.2	6.7	4.0	7.1	10,830	72.5	7.6	6.4	13.6
Malinyi District	46,293	78.7	8.1	4.7	8.5	38,255	79.2	8.2	4.5	8.1	8,038	76.5	7.5	5.7	10.4
Mvomero District	111,140	75.4	8.5	5.7	10.5	93,520	77.7	8.2	5.2	8.9	17,620	62.9	9.9	8.3	18.8
Gairo District	64,078	82.9	6.5	3.8	6.8	49,900	85.5	6.4	3.1	5.0	14,178	73.9	7.0	6.1	13.0

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Morogoro Region (61.8%) are built on un-surveyed land, with 27.9 percent on surveyed land and 6.7 percent are on built on regularized land. Moreover, 40.2 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 21.3 percent of rural buildings. Gairo District Council has the highest percentage (82.0%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Morogoro Municipal Council has the lowest (33.0%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Morogoro Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	762,448	27.9	61.8	6.7	3.7	496,398	21.3	70.1	5.9	2.8	266,050	40.2	46.2	8.2	5.3
Council															
Kilosa District	156,728	13.8	76.9	6.1	3.2	107,232	8.7	84.2	5.0	2.1	49,496	24.9	61.2	8.4	5.4
Morogoro District	106,903	13.3	77.6	6.1	3.0	93,864	12.4	79.0	5.9	2.7	13,039	20.0	67.4	7.5	5.1
Morogoro Municipal	90,277	51.5	33.0	10.7	4.8	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	90,277	51.5	33.0	10.7	4.8
Mlimba District	69,888	42.6	44.9	6.9	5.6	52,621	39.9	47.9	6.8	5.4	17,267	50.8	35.6	7.3	6.3
Ifakara Town	70,616	48.8	41.7	4.1	5.5	23,616	57.9	34.2	3.8	4.1	47,000	44.2	45.5	4.2	6.2
Ulanga District	51,198	51.5	37.3	7.5	3.7	40,694	53.2	35.6	8.4	2.9	10,504	44.9	43.9	4.2	7.1
Malinyi District	45,342	29.3	55.0	12.1	3.6	37,512	30.6	52.4	13.6	3.4	7,830	23.0	67.3	5.0	4.6
Mvomero District	109,154	17.4	74.7	5.0	3.0	92,173	16.0	77.3	4.3	2.5	16,981	25.1	60.7	8.6	5.6
Gairo District	62,342	12.1	82.0	4.4	1.4	48,686	4.5	91.8	2.9	0.8	13,656	39.2	47.3	9.9	3.6

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 31.7 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 23.6 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 14.1 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings/Units	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	782,698	14.1	1.0	4.0	23.6	3.6	0.0	16.8	31.7	5.2
Kilosa District	159,995	7.2	0.6	2.8	21.0	3.8	0.0	18.4	41.6	4.7
Morogoro District	108,252	5.4	0.9	1.3	28.2	3.6	0.0	20.2	36.1	4.3
Morogoro Municipal	96,405	33.1	2.7	17.0	4.0	6.3	0.0	23.2	7.1	6.5
Mlimba District	70,792	14.3	1.5	1.9	27.5	3.8	0.0	16.1	29.0	5.8
Ifakara Town	73,403	27.7	1.4	3.9	19.0	3.2	0.0	13.7	23.7	7.4
Ulanga District	52,340	25.5	0.7	0.9	32.6	1.3	0.0	4.5	30.3	4.3
Malinyi District	46,293	17.5	0.7	1.0	30.2	0.9	0.0	11.1	33.3	5.3
Mvomero District	111,140	5.8	0.5	2.4	24.6	4.3	0.0	20.2	36.6	5.5
Gairo District	64,078	4.5	0.5	1.3	39.1	2.0	0.0	9.5	40.2	3.0

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 Morogoro Region.

15.2 Key Findings

The key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of the Morogoro Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policies and programmes implementation by councils in the 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

- i. Population of Morogoro Region has increased from 2,218,492 in 2012 to 3,197,104 persons in 2022; and
- ii. Population of Morogoro Region has been growing at a rate of 3.7 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.7 percent (which is above the national average of 3.2%), the population of Morogoro Region is expected to double in the next 19 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.7 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale;
- iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 3.7 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards; and
- iv. High population growth rate may put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure as well as on education and health facilities.

Recommendations

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

15.2.2 Young Population and Age Dependency Ratio

- i. About four out of ten persons (39.9%) of the Morogoro Regional population are aged below 15 years;
- ii. About forty six percent (45.9%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty five percent (34.9%) of Morogoro regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Slightly above six percent (6.3%) of Morogoro 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 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 can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, high proportion of persons under 18 years, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when the youth are educated and skilled;
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion

of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development; and

- iv. The increased number of elderly persons indicates an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing;
- v.

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 ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iii. 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.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

- i. About seventeen percent (16.5%) of female population aged 15 - 19 in Morogoro Region are married; and
- ii. Five percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. Percentage of widowed females is significantly higher among females (7.9%) than males (1.5%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Early marriage has potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, increased early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunities and can experience psychological consequences;and
Widowhood have economic and social implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should supervise, formulate and implement programmes and projects related to relevant national and sector policies on the 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 and public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

- i. About 71 percent of the population in Morogoro Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications;
- ii. About 27 and 11.3 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and
- iii. About seven percent (7.2%) of persons in Morogoro Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. 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); and
- ii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

1. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and national identification to issue corresponding documents;
2. Regional, and Local Government authorities to sensitize the public, especially the youth on the importance of national identification cards; and
3. Regional Authorities, Local Government and stakeholders need to undertake public awareness and education campaign on the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms;

15.2.5 Orphanhood

- i. Ten percent (10.0%) of children under age 18 in Morogoro Region are orphans, (6.7% with one parent dead and 3.3% with both parents dead; and
- ii. Malinyi District Council has the highest (13.7%) of children under age 18 who are orphans while Gairo District Council has the lowest (8.4%) in Morogoro Region.

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, community and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to strengthen sensitization of communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their suffering; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sustain mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and strategies regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

- i. About 82 percent (82.1%) of population aged 15 years and above in Morogoro Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 68.5 percent in Gairo District Council to 96.1 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Morogoro Region is 81.9 percent with notable disparity among councils, ranging from 58.4 percent in Malinyi District to 96.2 percent in Morogoro Municipal;
- iii. About six percent (6.2%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) drop out of school;
- iv. About fifty six percent (56.1%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (NER) increased from 92.1 percent in 2012 to 122 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, high and sustainable economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and a course of disharmony in the society;
- iii. The NER for Morogoro Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in Morogoro Region, which also

- translate into better education outcomes for the Region's children and in a long term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iv. Persons With Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education exacerbates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty;
 - v. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risk or crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system; and
 - vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Morogoro Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in the 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 in time 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, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rates;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to establish major causes of dropouts, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to educate and raise awareness of parents and guardians on the importance of education for People With Disabilities.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Morogoro Region is 5.9 percent;

- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (71.7%) of the total employment in the Region; and

About 58 percent (57.8%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Morogoro Region;

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 5.9 percent unemployment for Morogoro 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 significant 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. Employment is the main source of household income leading to wellbeing and poverty reduction. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the Region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Morogoro Region. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve working environment for the sector it can become insecure and likelihood of weak or lack of social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put strengthen 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 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 the private sector to thrive by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

- i. About twelve percent (12.1%) of the total Morogoro Regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (61.3%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. Almost six percent (5.7%) 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 outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative 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.
- iv. The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programmes and projects 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 continue strengthening health and nutrition 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 so as to enforce laws and regulations; and

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

15.2.9 Land Ownership

- i. Thirty-five percent of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Morogoro Region; the percentage ranges from 50.3 in Kilosa District Council to 17.5 in Mlimba District Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (18.2%) than females (11.5%);

Implication 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 Tanzania, with significant policy 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;

- 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;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents by addressing the existing challenges; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue addressing discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.2.10 Drinking water

- i. About 93 percent (92.8%) of private households use drinking water from improved sources; and
- ii. There is small disparity between urban (91.2%) and rural (97.4%) on percentage of private households using improved source of drinking water in Morogoro Region .

Implications for Policies and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Relatively few (7.2%) of households in Morogoro Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, which presents a likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage among these households. The use of drinking water from unimproved sources may also in longer terms have a negative impact on ecosystem leading to environmental degradation.

Recommendations

Region and Local Government Authorities needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources.

15.2.11 Sanitation

- i. About 62 percent (61.9%) of households in Morogoro Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 37.1 percent in Morogoro District to 95.0 percent in Morogoro Municipal; and
- ii. About four percent (4.2%) of households in Morogoro Region have no toilet facilities with notable disparity between councils ranging from less than one percent in Morogoro Municipality to 10.3 percent in Malinyi District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or none use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness and even death; and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effect of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to enforce by-laws to enforce implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns.

15.2.12 Energy

- i. Over fifty percent (52.8%) and 34.8 percent of private households in Morogoro Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About ten percent (10.1%) of households in Morogoro Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. About thirty-three percent (33.4%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging

from 11.3 in Malinyi District to 72.3 percent in Morogoro Municipal Council;
and

- iv. Almost one third (30.6%) of households in Morogoro 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 Morogoro 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
- v. .

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen sensitization and education programmes on the importance of using clean energy and negative effects of dirty energy such as respiratory system diseases and deforestation; and
- ii. 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

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (84.4%) in Morogoro Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.5%) and females (0.7%) age 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;

- iii. Less than one percent of persons aged 15 years and above living in both urban (0.8%) and rural areas (0.4%) areas own smartphones or tablets;
- iv. One percent and about two percent (2.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- v. Thirty-three percent of households in Morogoro Region own radio while 22.0 percent own television with notable disparities between councils, ranging from 23.8 percent in Morogoro District to 42 percent in Kilosa District (Radio) and from 7.5 percent in Morogoro District to 41.2 percent in Morogoro Municipal (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 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 to strengthen awareness campaigns for 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

- i. About seventy percent (70.3%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region have physical addresses;
- ii. Over ninety percent (93.8%) of all buildings in urban areas of Morogoro Region are single storey;
- iii. Forty six percent (46.0%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region have electricity services, of which 20.4 percent are connected to the national grid and 25.6 percent are powered by other sources;
- iv. About forty three percent (43.3%) of all buildings have water services;
- v. About two percent (2.3%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- vi. Over sixty percent (61.8%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vii. About thirty two percent (31.7%) of all buildings in Morogoro Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents, while 14.1 and 1.0 percent have title deeds and residential licenses respectively.

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 also 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 large percentage of single-storey building indicates urban sprawl and housing in general, which can have a negative impact on provision of basic social services such as roads, water, electricity and open spaces. In addition, this urban growth interferes and reduce natural areas such as forest reserves, grazing land and land suitable for agriculture;
- iii. 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 development;
- iv. 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;

- v. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicates 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
- vi. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure;

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to supervise 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; Morogoro Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	3,197,104	1,947,832	1,249,272	1,579,869	1,617,235
Kilosa District	617,032	398,193	218,839	308,204	308,828
Morogoro District	387,736	333,825	53,911	192,252	195,484
Morogoro Municipal	471,409	NA	471,409	226,817	244,592
Mlimba District	292,536	212,463	80,073	146,947	145,589
Ifakara Town	290,424	84,581	205,843	141,023	149,401
Ulanga District	232,895	188,250	44,645	116,441	116,454
Malinyi District	225,126	188,728	36,398	111,842	113,284
Mvomero District	421,741	342,518	79,223	210,834	210,907
Gairo District	258,205	199,274	58,931	125,509	132,696

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	3,147,161	1,925,097	1,222,064	1,546,508	1,600,653
Kilosa District	612,005	396,572	215,433	304,511	307,494
Morogoro District	384,692	331,604	53,088	190,101	194,591
Morogoro Municipal	457,773	NA	457,773	217,995	239,778
Mlimba District	289,459	210,527	78,932	144,896	144,563
Ifakara Town	285,722	84,015	201,707	138,013	147,709
Ulanga District	229,437	185,708	43,729	113,825	115,612
Malinyi District	216,748	180,938	35,810	107,227	109,521
Mvomero District	417,272	340,052	77,220	207,475	209,797
Gairo District	254,053	195,681	58,372	122,465	131,588

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	49,943	22,735	27,208	33,361	16,582
Kilosa District	5,027	1,621	3,406	3,693	1,334
Morogoro District	3,044	2,221	823	2151	893
Morogoro Municipal	13,636	NA	13,636	8,822	4,814
Mlimba District	3,077	1,936	1,141	2,051	1,026
Ifakara Town	4,702	566	4,136	3010	1692
Ulanga District	3,458	2,542	916	2,616	842
Malinyi District	8,378	7,790	588	4,615	3,763
Mvomero District	4,469	2,466	2,003	3,359	1,110
Gairo District	4,152	3,593	559	3044	1108

N.A Not Applicable

**Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Morogoro 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)	400,839	199,472	201,367	227,219	116,968	110,251	173,620	82,504	91,116
Youth Population (15–24 years)	514,590	249,760	264,830	274,064	137,579	136,485	240,526	112,181	128,345
Youth Population (15–35 years)	956,575	468,517	488,058	497,579	252,025	245,554	458,996	216,492	242,504
Primary School (6–12 years)	422,549	205,007	217,542	243,601	117,891	125,710	178,948	87,116	91,832
Primary School (7–13 years)	445,887	216,911	228,976	261,752	127,336	134,416	184,135	89,575	94,560
Secondary School (14-17 years)	235,422	118,293	117,129	134,743	70,456	64,287	100,679	47,837	52,842
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,497,096	758,109	738,987	791,802	414,723	377,079	705,294	343,386	361,908
Elderly population (60+ years)	129,767	75,604	54,163	76,152	46,437	29,715	53,615	29,167	24,448
Population Aged 4 years and above	2,182,514	1,099,354	1,083,160	1,184,416	612,194	572,222	998,098	487,160	510,938
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,644,549	838,311	806,238	879,462	464,228	415,234	765,087	374,083	391,004
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,409,127	720,018	689,109	744,719	393,772	350,947	664,408	326,246	338,162

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,921,353	940,632	980,721	1,577,147	804,823	772,324
Rural	1,120,153	557,615	562,538	839,093	443,609	395,484
Urban	801,200	383,017	418,183	738,054	361,214	376,840
Council						
Kilosa District	367,336	182,654	184,682	296,758	153,626	143,132
Morogoro District	231,314	112,465	118,849	169,224	89,931	79,293
Morogoro Municipal	313,314	148,935	164,379	301,018	144,833	156,185
Mlimba District	174,531	88,092	86,439	147,320	77,903	69,417
Ifakara City	189,258	90,303	98,955	172,336	85,163	87,173
Ulanga District	135,197	67,379	67,818	108,056	56,762	51,294
Malinyi District	124,086	61,222	62,864	91,395	47,918	43,477
Mvomero District	248,942	124,110	124,832	196,975	102,079	94,896
Gairo District	137,375	65,472	71,903	94,065	46,608	47,457

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,114,334	1,050,277	1,064,057	1,190,494	605,904	584,590	923,840	444,373	479,467
5-9	220,310	104,720	115,590	121,436	57,285	64,151	98,874	47,435	51,439
10-14	319,551	158,453	161,098	195,271	98,077	97,194	124,280	60,376	63,904
15 - 19	264,625	132,306	132,319	149,292	77,800	71,492	115,333	54,506	60,827
20 - 24	236,066	109,022	127,044	126,367	59,860	66,507	109,699	49,162	60,537
25 - 29	213,344	101,584	111,760	111,918	54,791	57,127	101,426	46,793	54,633
30 - 34	183,707	90,339	93,368	96,830	49,329	47,501	86,877	41,010	45,867
35 - 39	150,043	74,232	75,811	80,861	40,998	39,863	69,182	33,234	35,948
40 - 44	131,130	67,071	64,059	72,435	37,872	34,563	58,695	29,199	29,496
45 - 49	108,984	57,467	51,517	62,475	33,604	28,871	46,509	23,863	22,646
50 - 54	87,199	45,948	41,251	51,716	27,850	23,866	35,483	18,098	17,385
55 - 59	60,456	32,384	28,072	36,383	19,916	16,467	24,073	12,468	11,605
60 - 64	52,563	29,046	23,517	31,731	18,087	13,644	20,832	10,959	9,873
65 - 69	31,141	17,260	13,881	18,717	10,534	8,183	12,424	6,726	5,698
70 - 74	25,131	14,064	11,067	15,699	8,944	6,755	9,432	5,120	4,312
75 - 79	13,371	7,408	5,963	8,441	4,821	3,620	4,930	2,587	2,343
80+	16,713	8,973	7,740	10,922	6,136	4,786	5,791	2,837	2,954

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Morogoro 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)	391,114	194,786	196,328	226,153	116,697	109,456	164,961	78,089	86,872
Youth Population (15–24 years)	500,691	241,328	259,363	275,659	137,660	137,999	225,032	103,668	121,364
Youth Population (15–35 years)	934,484	451,800	482,684	504,660	252,346	252,314	429,824	199,454	230,370
Primary School (6–12 years)	391,582	190,328	201,254	229,818	111,692	118,126	161,764	78,636	83,128
Primary School (7–13 years)	419,982	204,815	215,167	250,256	122,350	127,906	169,726	82,465	87,261
Secondary School (14-17 years)	229,895	115,791	114,104	133,737	70,249	63,488	96,158	45,542	50,616
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,488,117	739,399	748,718	820,008	420,107	399,901	668,109	319,292	348,817
Elderly population (60+ years)	138,919	76,751	62,168	85,510	48,522	36,988	53,409	28,229	25,180
Population Aged 4 years and above	2,127,359	1,056,355	1,071,004	1,196,195	608,577	587,618	931,164	447,778	483,386
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,639,979	819,757	820,222	913,540	470,952	442,588	726,439	348,805	377,634
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,410,084	703,966	706,118	779,803	400,703	379,100	630,281	303,263	327,018

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

Council	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	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	569,038	285,461	283,577	369,522	187,132	182,390	199,516	98,329	101,187	465,911	228,050	237,861	279,890	137,052	142,838	186,021	90,998	95,023
Council																		
Kilosa District	112,269	56,490	55,779	75,221	38,315	36,906	37,048	18,175	18,873	92,974	45,213	47,761	58,972	28,780	30,192	34,002	16,433	17,569
Morogoro District	71,413	36,714	34,699	62,108	31,959	30,149	9,305	4,755	4,550	57,686	29,076	28,610	49,771	25,060	24,711	7,915	4,016	3,899
Morogoro Municipal	70,427	34,396	36,031	NA	NA	NA	70,427	34,396	36,031	67,751	33,113	34,638	-	-	-	67,751	33,113	34,638
Mlimba District	50,709	25,185	25,524	37,840	18,893	18,947	12,869	6,292	6,577	42,370	20,754	21,616	30,162	14,820	15,342	12,208	5,934	6,274
Ifakara City	45,369	22,748	22,621	13,751	6,918	6,833	31,618	15,830	15,788	43,325	21,615	21,710	12,991	6,500	6,491	30,334	15,115	15,219
Ulanga District	42,214	21,259	20,955	34,921	17,633	17,288	7,293	3,626	3,667	30,385	14,874	15,511	24,358	11,955	12,403	6,027	2,919	3,108
Malinyi District	41,713	21,037	20,676	35,493	17,948	17,545	6,220	3,089	3,131	24,347	11,938	12,409	19,457	9,553	9,904	4,890	2,385	2,505
Mvomero District	80,058	40,327	39,731	66,990	33,885	33,105	13,068	6,442	6,626	67,198	32,808	34,390	54,804	26,731	28,073	12,394	6,077	6,317
Gairo District	54,866	27,305	27,561	43,198	21,581	21,617	11,668	5,724	5,944	39,875	18,659	21,216	29,375	13,653	15,722	10,500	5,006	5,494

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Morogoro Region

Council	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	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	569,038	285,461	283,577	369,522	187,132	182,390	199,516	98,329	101,187	694,198	339,743	354,455	405,506	199,207	206,299	288,692	140,536	148,156
Council																		
Kilosa District	136,140	66,327	69,813	84,575	41,325	43,250	51,565	25,002	26,563	136,140	66,327	69,813	84,575	41,325	43,250	51,565	25,002	26,563
Morogoro District	83,571	42,058	41,513	71,527	36,029	35,498	12,044	6,029	6,015	83,571	42,058	41,513	71,527	36,029	35,498	12,044	6,029	6,015
Morogoro Municipal	106,371	51,780	54,591	-	-	-	106,371	51,780	54,591	106,371	51,780	54,591	-	-	-	106,371	51,780	54,591
Mlimba District	64,510	31,590	32,920	45,500	22,418	23,082	19,010	9,172	9,838	64,510	31,590	32,920	45,500	22,418	23,082	19,010	9,172	9,838
Ifakara City	68,731	34,162	34,569	20,543	10,335	10,208	48,188	23,827	24,361	68,731	34,162	34,569	20,543	10,335	10,208	48,188	23,827	24,361
Ulanga District	46,291	22,757	23,534	36,840	18,208	18,632	9,451	4,549	4,902	46,291	22,757	23,534	36,840	18,208	18,632	9,451	4,549	4,902
Malinyi District	36,713	18,031	18,682	29,216	14,425	14,791	7,497	3,606	3,891	36,713	18,031	18,682	29,216	14,425	14,791	7,497	3,606	3,891
Mvomero District	95,828	46,707	49,121	76,866	37,564	39,302	18,962	9,143	9,819	95,828	46,707	49,121	76,866	37,564	39,302	18,962	9,143	9,819
Gairo District	56,043	26,331	29,712	40,439	18,903	21,536	15,604	7,428	8,176	56,043	26,331	29,712	40,439	18,903	21,536	15,604	7,428	8,176

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