THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mtwara Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

THE SIXTH CENSUS RESULTS

TANZANIA

CENSUS

2022

INCLUSIVE PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Republic of Tanzania

Mtwara Region
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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

MTWARA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, the results will enable the country to evaluate the progress of implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (United Nation Agenda 2030); 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 sith in a series of major planned publications for the 2022 PHC. The major reports that have been produced so far are Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, The Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile and *Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Report)* in two volumes of United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar. The first three major reports are in three volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The main purpose of this report is to provide a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered include

population and household characteristics, social and economic activities. Other report in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

Special gratitude is extended to the following Development Partners:- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); World Bank (WB); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN-Women; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO); United States Census Bureau (USCB), The Republic of South Korea, The People's Republic of China and other Development Partners for providing equipment, expertise, training and financial support in making the 2022 Population and Housing Census a success. We also thank religious, traditional and political leaders, non-governmental organization leaders, the media and all citizens and non-citizens in general for their participation and contributions in the successful implementation of the Census.

Special thanks also go to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda - Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland and Former Speaker of the National Assembly and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza - Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar, for their

effective leadership and management in educating and sensitizing all citizens and non-citizens to participate in the 2022 Population and Housing Census thus, resulting in enhanced quality, smooth and timely execution of the Census exercise. We also thank the Chairperson of the Governing Board of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Amina Msengwa and the Chairperson of the Statistics Board of Zanzibar, Ambassador Amina Salum Ali, for their guidance throughout the implementation of the Census exercise.

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

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

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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National Bureau of Statistics

Salum Kassim Ali
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Executive Summary

The 2022 Mtwara Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control and access; 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 to observe the trend over time. New topics covered in the 2022 PHC for the first time in order to fill in the national data gaps including; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. This report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Mtwara Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Mtwara Region has a population of 1.6 million persons, out of those, 858,165 are females and 776,782 are males. Population of Mtwara Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 28.6 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Mtwara Region is expected to double in the next 28 years. The Region's

population remains predominantly rural, with 76.3 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 23.7 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Mtwara 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 22.5 years. About thirty five percent (35.4%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 54.4 percent in 1988 Census 58.2 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (62.0%) compared with rural areas (57.1%) and the dependency ratio for the Region is 71.7. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Mtwara Region has increased from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 6.7 percent in 2012 and slightly decreased to 6.4 percent in 2022 census.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Mtwara Region has 491,811 private households, out of which 118,639 (24.1%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 22.7 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 34.4 percent in 2012 to 36.6 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (40.0%) than in rural areas (35.4%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 3.7 persons in 2012 to 3.3 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 50.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region are married, where males are slightly more married (49.9 %) than females (49.5%). About four percent (3.8) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (6.4%) than that of males (0.9%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Mtwara Region is 25.3 years for males and 21.0 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for females decreased from 21.5 years in 2012 to 21.0 years in 2022 while that of males increased from 24.2 years in 2012 to 25.3 years in 2022.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (70.4%) in Mtwara Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 27.0 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.1 percent have birth notification. Results further indicate that the under-five population has the highest percentage (69.6%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 66.5 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 192,213 persons (20.2%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 157,372 persons (16.6%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 86,524 persons (5.3%) out of 1,623,216 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 1,632,021 persons (99.8%) out of 1,634,947 persons enumerated in Mtwara Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (1,743 persons) followed by other East African Countries (603 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.7%) children under 18 years in Mtwara Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (9.3%) children under 18 years are orphans with insignificant difference between urban (9.8%) and rural areas (9.1%). About six percent (6.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while 2.6% are orphans with both parent dead. Masasi Town Council has the highest percentage (10.6%) of orphans compared with other councils in Mtwara Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region is 78.0 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (83.6%) than females (73.3%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 82.5 percent and it is higher among males (84.5%) than females (80.8%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 89.8 percent. It is higher among females (92.1%) than males (87.4%). Majority (80.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 15.6 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 2.8 percent attained university education.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 823,333 (78.6%) persons in employment. The unemployment rate in Mtwara Region using International relaxed definition is 3.9 percent. Unemployment rate is higher among females (4.3%) than for males (3.5%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Mtwara Region is 81.8 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Mtwara Region. For the purpose of this report, persons with disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. About fourteen percent (14.5%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (4.2%) and walking (1.9%) are the most common type of disabilities in Mtwara Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Mtwara Region. Forty-seven percent (47.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in the Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (45.5%) than that of males (48.8%). Six of ten (62.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Mtwara Region, majority of them own land alone and Jointly (17.3%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Mtwara Region. About even out of ten (74.7%) households in the Region live in their own houses. Forty-five percent (45.1%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than forty percent (43.9%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Two-third (66.3%) of households in Mtwara Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than forty percent (47.5%) of households in Mtwara Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Mtwara Region use firewood (74.5%) as main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (16.9%). The main source of energy which is used for lighting in the households is electricity from solar energy (55.2%) percent of. Percentage of households

using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 6.5 percent in 2012 to 16.6 percent in 2022. Four out of ten (47.7%) households in Mtwara Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 60.2 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 Mtwara Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone ownership in this region, with 78.2 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phone; 67.9 percent of them own non-smartphones and 0.4 percent own smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, eighty one percent (81.2%) of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.4%). About one percent (1.4%) of person aged 15 and above in Mtwara Region use laptop and 1.4 percent use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number types, main uses and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Mtwara Region and as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings also present that 78.0 percent of all buildings/units in Mtwara Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 7.4 percent are occupied by tenants. About fifty eight percent (58.2%) of all individually owned buildings in Mtwara Region are owned by males, 32.7 percent by females and 7.4 percent are jointly owned. About thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or ceramic tiles). About Sixty-five percent (64.6%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are built on un-surveyed land. About forty-seven percent (47.0%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. About eleven percent (11.3%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are connected to the national grid electricity while 46.9 percent are powered by other sources. About Twenty-four percent (24.1%) of all buildings have water services. Five percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**1,634,947**	**100.0**	**1,246,773**	**100.0**	**388,174**	**100.0**
Male	776,782	47.5	593,522	47.6	183,260	47.2
Female	858,165	52.5	653,251	52.4	204,914	52.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	**-**	**2.5**	**-**	**2.4**	**-**	**2.9**
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**201,097**	**12.3**	**154,952**	**12.4**	**46,145**	**11.9**
Male	99,582	12.8	76,653	12.9	22,929	12.5
Female	101,515	11.8	78,299	12.0	23,216	11.3
Young Population (0–14 years)	**578,133**	**35.4**	**449,078**	**36.0**	**129,055**	**33.2**
Male	288,833	37.2	225,501	38.0	63,332	34.6
Female	289,300	33.7	223,577	34.2	65,723	32.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	**676,384**	**41.4**	**522,781**	**41.9**	**153,603**	**39.6**
Male	339,210	43.7	264,294	44.5	74,916	40.9
Female	337,174	39.3	258,487	39.6	78,687	38.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**295,853**	**18.1**	**216,818**	**17.4**	**79,035**	**20.4**
Male	142,863	18.4	106,195	17.9	36,668	20.0
Female	152,990	17.8	110,623	16.9	42,367	20.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**546,028**	**33.4**	**397,210**	**31.9**	**148,818**	**38.3**
Male	259,729	33.4	190,334	32.1	69,395	37.9
Female	286,299	33.4	206,876	31.7	79,423	38.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**416,960**	**48.6**	**306,352**	**46.9**	**110,608**	**54.0**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**952,237**	**58.2**	**711,544**	**57.1**	**240,693**	**62.0**
Male	445,350	57.3	332,985	56.1	112,365	61.3
Female	506,887	59.1	378,559	58.0	128,328	62.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	**149,327**	**9.1**	**122,283**	**9.8**	**27,044**	**7.0**
Male	62,937	8.1	51,428	8.7	11,509	6.3
Female	86,390	10.1	70,855	10.8	15,535	7.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**104,577**	**6.4**	**86,151**	**6.9**	**18,426**	**4.7**
Male	42,599	5.5	35,036	5.9	7,563	4.1
Female	61,978	7.2	51,115	7.8	10,863	5.3
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	491,811	100.0	373,172	75.9	118,639	24.1
Male Headed Households	312,044	63.4	240,892	64.6	71,152	60.0
Female Headed Households	179,767	36.6	132,280	35.4	47,487	40.0
Average Household Size[1]	**-**	**3.3**	**-**	**3.3**	**-**	**3.2**

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	-	3.4	-	3.4	-	3.2
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	-	3.1	-	3.1	-	3.2
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	312,366	29.6	217,101	27.2	95,265	36.8
Married	525,033	49.7	405,693	50.9	119,340	46.1
Living Together	92,353	8.7	76,717	9.6	15,636	6.0
Divorced	72,756	6.9	56,269	7.1	16,487	6.4
Separated	13,792	1.3	10,718	1.3	3,074	1.2
Widowed	40,514	3.8	31,197	3.9	9,317	3.6
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	437,725	27.0	291,517	23.5	146,208	38.3
Population with Birth Notification	33,296	2.1	26,009	2.1	7,287	1.9
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,632,021	99.8	1,244,556	99.8	387,465	99.8
Non-Tanzanians	2,926	0.1	2,217	0.1	709	0.
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	91,709	5.3	60,028	3.8	31,681	10.6
Other Health Insurance	16,420	0.9	13,222	0.8	3,198	11.2
National Identification Card	192,213	20.2	122,945	17.1	69,268	30.3
National Identification Number	120,863	21.2	140,618	19.2	47,886	31.1
Zanzibar Identification Card	107	0.1	62	0.1	45	0.3
Driving License	22,414	2.5	13,277	1.8	9,137	5.9
Voter's Identification Card	536,323	60.4	434,582	59.2	101,741	66.1
Travel Passport	6,088	0.3	4,001	0.3	2,087	0.7
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	62,705	9.3	47,631	9.1	15,074	9.8
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	824,768	78.0	596,786	74.8	227,982	88.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	484,016	88.6	342,947	86.3	141,069	94.8
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	900,611	86.0	674,693	84.9	225,918	89.3
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	240,521	89.8	185,499	88.6	55,022	94.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	349,921	130.6	265,805	126.9	84,116	143.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	**807,451**	**100.0**	**600,255**	**100.0**	**207,196**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,139	0.1	909	0.2	230	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	649,054	80.4	510,902	85.1	138,152	66.7
Training After Primary	1,038	0.1	646	0.1	392	0.2
Pre-Form One	138	0.0	102	0.0	36	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	125,941	15.6	75,995	12.7	49,946	24.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,374	0.4	1,675	0.3	1,699	0.8
Training After Secondary Education	4,226	0.5	2,243	0.4	1,983	1.0
University and Other Related	22,508	2.8	7,771	1.3	14,737	7.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	33	0.0	12	0.0	21	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	2,978	0.4	1,041	0.2	1,937	1.0
Professionals	6,028	0.7	2,017	0.3	4,011	2.0
Technicians and associate professionals	22,362	2.7	9,915	1.6	12,447	6.3
Clerks	2,731	0.3	1,270	0.2	1,461	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	26,396	3.2	11,594	1.9	14,802	7.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	497,451	60.4	411,574	65.7	85,877	43.6
Craft and related workers	123,834	15.0	92,948	14.8	30,886	15.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,453	0.5	1,923	0.3	2,530	1.3
Elementary occupations	137,100	16.7	93,976	15.0	43,124	21.9
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	195,928	14.5	154,119	15.0	41,809	13.1
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,511	0.1	1,090	0.1	421	0.1
Seeing	56,375	4.2	42,932	4.2	13,443	4.2
Hearing	18,710	1.4	14,728	1.4	3,982	1.2
Walking	25,030	1.9	19,298	1.9	5,732	1.8
Remembering	11,396	0.8	9,030	0.9	2,366	0.7
Self-Care	3,601	0.3	2,752	0.3	849	0.3
Communication	7,974	0.6	6,120	0.6	1,854	0.6
Other Disability	72,842	5.4	59,259	5.8	13,583	4.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	492,073	47.0	405,873	51.1	86,200	34.1
Male	234,992	48.8	192,301	52.6	42,691	36.7
Female	257,081	45.5	213,572	49.8	43,509	31.9
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	367,166	74.7	297,355	79.7	69,811	58.8
Living without Paying any Rent	45,895	9.3	34,578	9.3	11,317	9.5
Rented Privately	53,850	10.9	23,758	6.4	30,092	25.4
Rented by Employer	8,522	1.7	6,329	1.7	2,193	1.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	8,204	1.7	5,132	1.4	3,072	2.6
Owned by Employer (Free)	5,398	1.1	4,171	1.1	1,227	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	2,776	0.6	1,849	0.5	927	0.8
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	359,743	73.1	248,174	66.5	111,569	94.0
Grass/Leaves	128,130	26.1	122,083	32.7	6,047	5.1
Mud and Leaves	1,974	0.4	1,803	0.5	171	0.1
Others	1,964	0.4	1,112	0.3	852	0.7
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	203,705	41.4	125,538	33.6	78,167	65.9

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Earth/Sand	272,131	55.3	241,524	64.7	30,607	25.8
Ceramic tiles	10,868	2.2	2,170	0.6	8,698	7.3
Other	5,107	1.0	3,940	1.1	1,167	1.0
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	93,949	19.1	35,576	9.5	58,373	49.2
Baked Bricks	126,651	25.8	102,277	27.4	24,374	20.5
Sundried Bricks	150,256	30.6	132,694	35.6	17,562	14.8
Poles and Mud	112,945	23.0	95,764	25.7	17,181	14.5
Stones	3,217	0.7	2,490	0.7	727	0.6
Others	4,793	1.0	4,371	1.2	422	0.4
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	81,846	16.6	26,619	7.1	55,227	46.6
Solar	271,366	55.2	229,162	61.4	42,204	35.6
Kerosene	5,540	1.1	3,747	1.0	1,793	1.5
Others	133,059	27.1	113,644	30.5	19,415	16.4
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	366,446	74.5	321,360	86.1	45,086	38.0
Charcoal	83,337	16.9	30,182	8.1	53,155	44.8
Kerosene	878	0.2	574	0.2	304	0.3
Electricity	6,127	1.2	1,830	0.5	4,297	3.6
Gas	13,861	2.8	3,655	1.0	10,206	8.6
Others	21,162	4.3	15,571	4.2	5,591	4.7
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	194,782	39.6	117,221	31.4	77,561	65.4
Other Protected Sources	131,082	26.7	102,127	27.4	28,955	24.4
Unprotected Sources	165,947	33.7	153,824	41.2	12,123	10.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	99,299	20.2	46,621	12.5	52,678	44.4
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	31,465	6.4	18,476	5.0	12,989	10.9
Pit Latrine	346,246	70.4	294,386	78.9	51,860	43.7
Others	1,686	0.3	1,529	0.4	157	0.1
No Facility	13,115	2.7	12,160	3.3	955	0.8
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	48,106	9.8	14,449	3.9	33,657	28.4
Burnt	234,443	47.7	186,085	49.9	48,358	40.8
Roadside Dumping	3,302	0.7	2,196	0.6	1,106	0.9
Burying/Pit	168,004	34.2	137,615	36.9	30,389	25.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	37,956	7.7	32,827	8.8	5,129	4.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	359,359	73.1	290,530	77.9	68,829	58.0
Farm Land	386,654	78.6	310,871	83.3	75,783	63.9
House	377,246	76.7	304,422	81.6	72,824	61.4
Bicycle	188,840	38.4	152,099	40.8	36,741	31.0

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Motorcycle or Vespa	52,014	10.6	35,367	9.5	16,647	14.0
Power Tiller	737	0.1	506	0.1	231	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	177,079	36.0	128,824	34.5	48,255	40.7
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	818,548	78.2	601,387	75.7	217,161	85.8
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	374,739	76.2	270,700	72.5	104,039	87.7
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	849,909	81.2	632,209	79.6	217,700	86.0
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	6,697	0.6	3,535	0.4	3,162	1.2
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	14,768	1.4	6,671	0.8	8,097	3.2
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	511,336	88.2	358,485	88.6	92,610	88.2
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	58,624	11.3	22,741	5.6	35,883	32.7
Water	124,830	24.1	80,419	19.7	44,411	40.5
Toilet	429,609	82.9	339,657	83.2	89,952	82.1
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	25,700	5.0	19,771	4.9	5,929	5.6
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	134,113	26.2	81,699	20.2	52,414	49.1
Not Surveyed	330,280	64.6	292,589	72.3	37,691	35.3
Regularised	35,937	7.0	22,098	5.5	13,839	13.0

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United State Census Bureau

VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

Enumeration Area (EA) is a designated area with an average of 60 to 100 households.

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

Never Married means persons who have remained single all their lives and exclude persons who have lived with a spouse but are now living alone.

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above.

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

Smart Mobile Phone (Smartphone) refers to a device that performs many computer functions, typically having a touch screen interface, broadband Internet access, and an operating system capable of running apps such as Facebook, WhatsApp or YouTube.

Non-Smartphone (Feature phone) refers to a device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls, sending/receiving text messages and browsing Internet.

Computer is an electronic device designed to process, store, and manipulate data according to a set of instructions known as programs. It can perform a wide range of tasks,

from simple calculations to complex operations involving data analysis, graphics design, and more.

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania, whereby a mobile technology was used at all stages of Census implementation. In the first phase, mobile GIS technology was used to facilitate demarcation of enumeration areas and transmission of census cartographic information to the servers located at NBS and OCGS Headquarters. Likewise, in the second phase, Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) technology was used for data capture and transmission of information from the field to the servers during enumeration. Mobile devices (tablets) were programmed with a data capture system developed using CSEntry (a CSpro tool for data capture) that runs on Android Operating System. Development of the applications and programming of the devices were done by Tanzanian experts. The third phase of Census implementation which

includes data processing, analysis and dissemination is based on the use of more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;

b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and

c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from MDAs, higher learning and research institutions, private sector and Non-State Actors. The 2022 PHC questionnaires were developed in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population Censuses. They included topics from previous censuses for comparison purposes (both national, regional and international) and new topics to cater for the country's current data needs (Tanzania Development Vision 2050) and to feed into regional and international programmes (i.e., East African Community Vision 2050; the

Southern African Development Community Vision 2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholders' workshops and the Census Committees. The final questionnaires were approved by the Central Census Committee.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

The 2022 PHC enumeration was preceded by extensive cartographic work covering the entire country. The main objective of the cartographic work was to delineate the entire country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) in order to produce maps required for Census operations. In urban areas, EA sizes ranged from 50 to 150 households while for rural areas, a hamlet was considered as an EA.

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 4,038 EAs were delineated in Mtwara Region (772 EAs in urban areas and 3,266 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
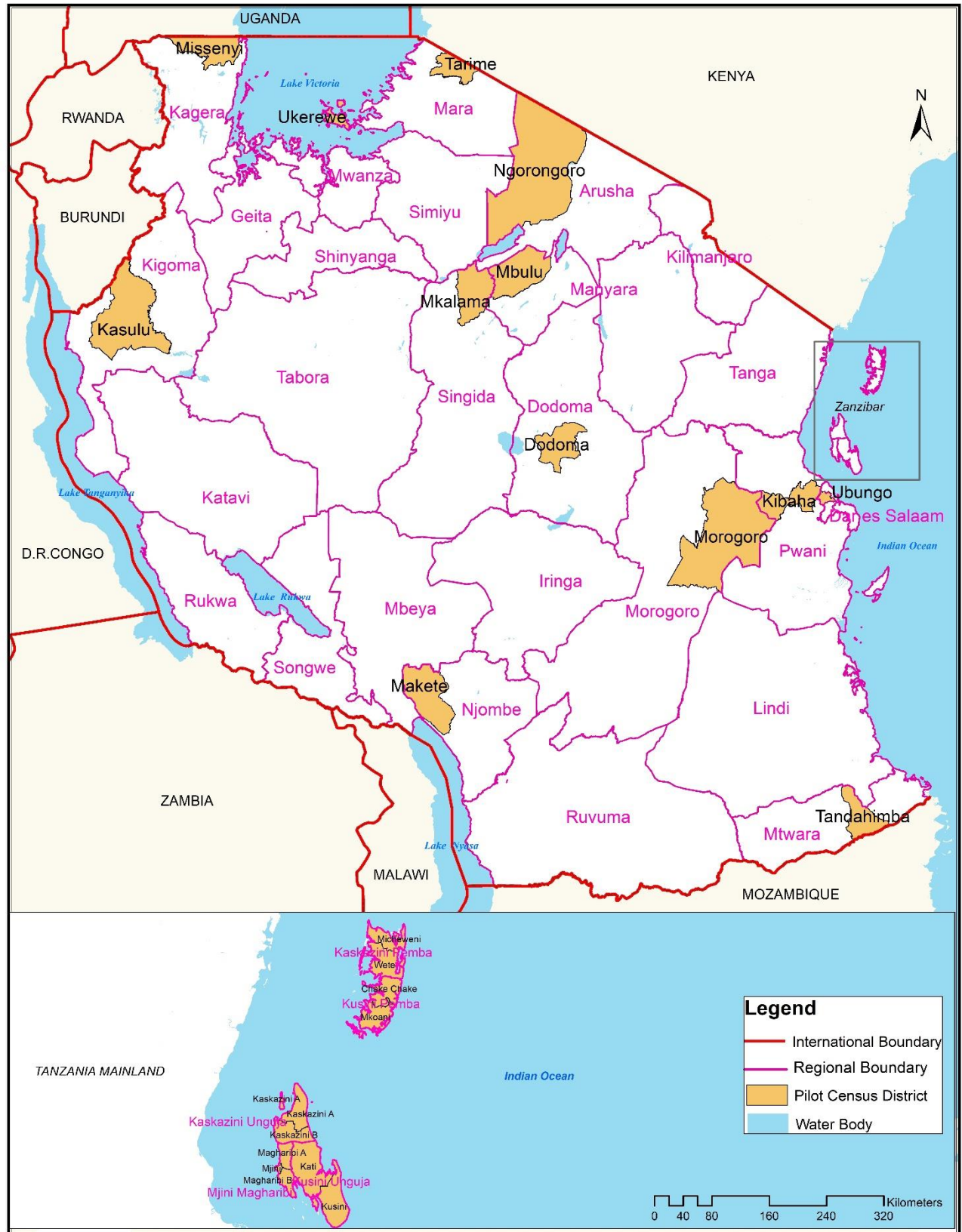
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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 the 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 sessions 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

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Key Points

- Mtwara Region has a population of 1,634,947 persons; (776,782 males and 858,165 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Mtwara Regional population is expected to double in the next 28 years; that is in year 2050.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 76.3 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 23.7 percent living in urban areas.

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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 Mtwara 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

Mtwara Region has a population of 1,634,947 persons and is the twentieth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. More than half (52.5%) of this population are females (858,165 persons) and 47.5 percent (776,782 persons) are males. (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Mtwara Region has nine Councils, out of those, five (5) are District Council, three (3) are Town Councils and one (1) is Municipal Council. Masasi District Council has the largest population (314,778 persons) compared with other Councils. Other Councils with large population are Tandahimba District Council (299,073 persons) and Nanyumbu District (204,323 persons). Thus, about 30 percent (30.8%) of the total population in Mtwara Region live in the mentioned two councils. The last two councils with least population in Mtwara Region are Newala Town Council (104,349 persons) and Nanyamba Town Council (132,624 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is high compared with males in all Councils (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,634,947**	**776,782**	**47.5**	**858,165**	**52.5**
Mtwara District	158,504	76,040	48.0	82,464	52.0
Nanyamba Town	132,624	62,240	46.9	70,384	53.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	146,772	69,841	47.6	76,931	52.4
Newala District	136,939	63,306	46.2	73,633	53.8
Newala Town	104,349	48,010	46.0	56,339	54.0
Masasi District	314,778	152,463	48.4	162,315	51.6
Masasi Town	137,585	65,781	47.8	71,804	52.2
Tandahimba District	299,073	139,403	46.6	159,670	53.4
Nanyumbu District	204,323	99,698	48.8	104,625	51.2

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
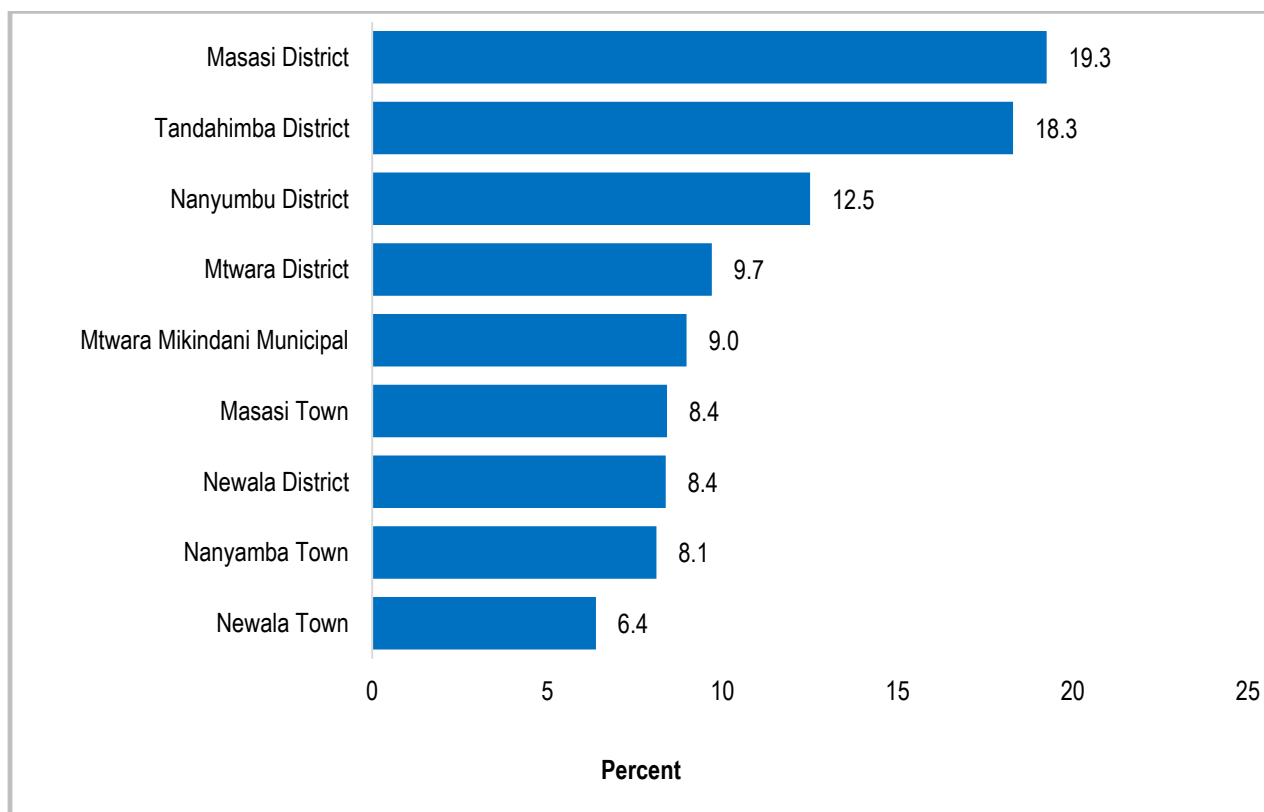
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Mtwara Region population is predominantly rural, with 76.3 percent of its population living in rural areas and 23.7 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils, Mtwara District Council has all of its population residing in rural areas. Other Councils with most of their population living in rural areas are Newala District Council and Masasi Districts Council with 95.6 percent and 94.1 percent respectively. Further results show that Mtwara Municipal Council is the most urbanized Council with 95.6 percent of persons residing in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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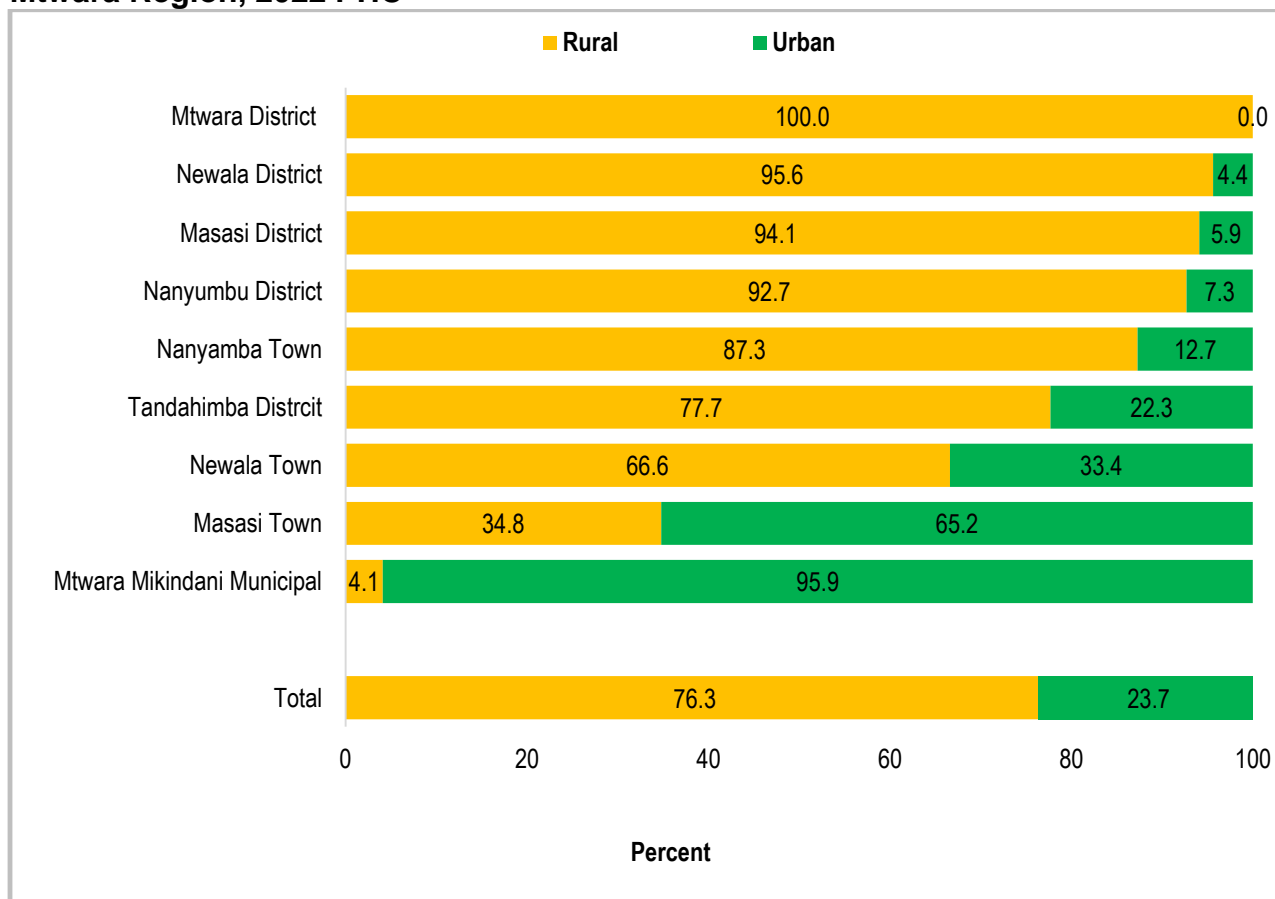
Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	**1,634,947**	**776,782**	**858,165**	**1,246,773**	**76.3**	**593,522**	**653,251**	**388,174**	**23.7**	**183,260**	**204,914**
Mtwara District	158,504	76,040	82,464	158,504	100	76,040	82,464	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	132,624	62,240	70,384	115,817	87.3	54,394	61,423	16,807	12.7	7846	8961
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	146,772	69,841	76,931	5,979	4.1	2,861	3,118	140,793	95.9	66,980	73,813
Newala District	136,939	63,306	73,633	130,945	95.6	60,469	70,476	5,994	4.4	2,837	3,157
Newala Town	104,349	48,010	56,339	69,487	66.6	31,709	37,778	34,862	33.4	16,301	18,561
Masasi District	314,778	152,463	162,315	296335	94.1	143785	152550	18,443	5.9	8,678	9,765
Masasi Town	137,585	65,781	71,804	47,885	34.8	23,003	24,882	89,700	65.2	42,778	46,922
Tandahimba Distrcit	299,073	139,403	159,670	232,358	77.7	108,625	123,733	66715	22.3	30778	35937
Nanyumbu District	204,323	99,698	104,625	189463	92.7	92636	96827	14,860	7.3	7,062	7,798

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Mtwara Region has increased by 28.6 percent from 1,270,854 persons in 2012 to 1,634,947 persons in 2022 (Table 2.3). This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two consecutive decades.

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Mtwara Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 28 years; that is in year 2050. The growth rate for the male population is slightly higher (2.6%) than that of female population 2.5 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Mtwara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Region	Population Size			Percentage Changes		Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)		Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	
Total	1,124,481	1,270,854	1,634,947	13.0	28.6	1.2	2.5	28
Male	531,722	599,648	776,782	12.8	29.5	1.2	2.6	27
Female	592,759	671,206	858,165	13.2	27.9	1.2	2.5	28

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of average annual intercensal growth rate for Mtwara Region has remained below the national average since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trends; it declined from 1.4 percent in 1978-1988 to 1.8 percent in 1988 - 2002, then increased to 2.5 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Mtwara Region, 1967–2022 Censuses
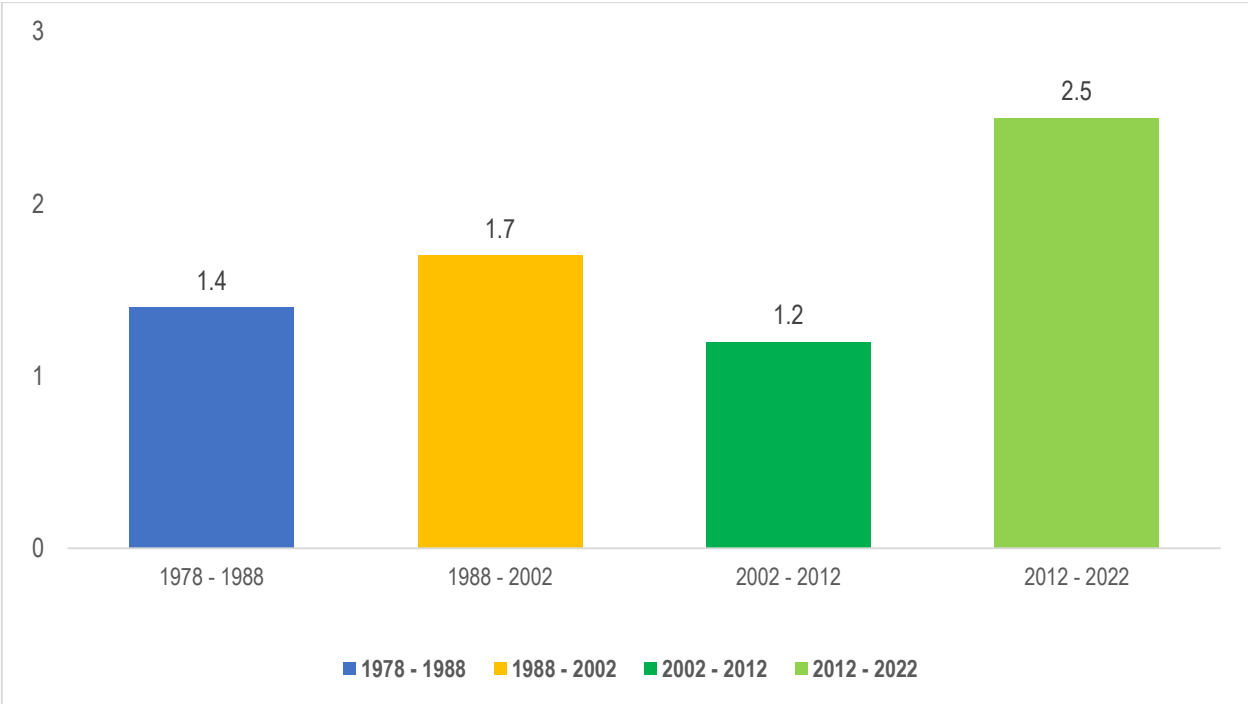
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

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Key Points

- More than thirty-five percent (35.4%) of the Mtwara Regional population is aged below 15 years and 6.4 percent is aged 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Mtwara Regional population is 22.5 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Mtwara Region has increased from 54.4 percent in 1988 Census to 58.2 percent in 2022 census.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Mtwara Region is 9.1.
- The dependency ratio for Mtwara Region is 71.7.

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3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and their respective demographic attributes in Mtwara 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 as well as 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. 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 Mtwara Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "8" and avoidance of ages ending with digits "1", "3'', and "7". 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
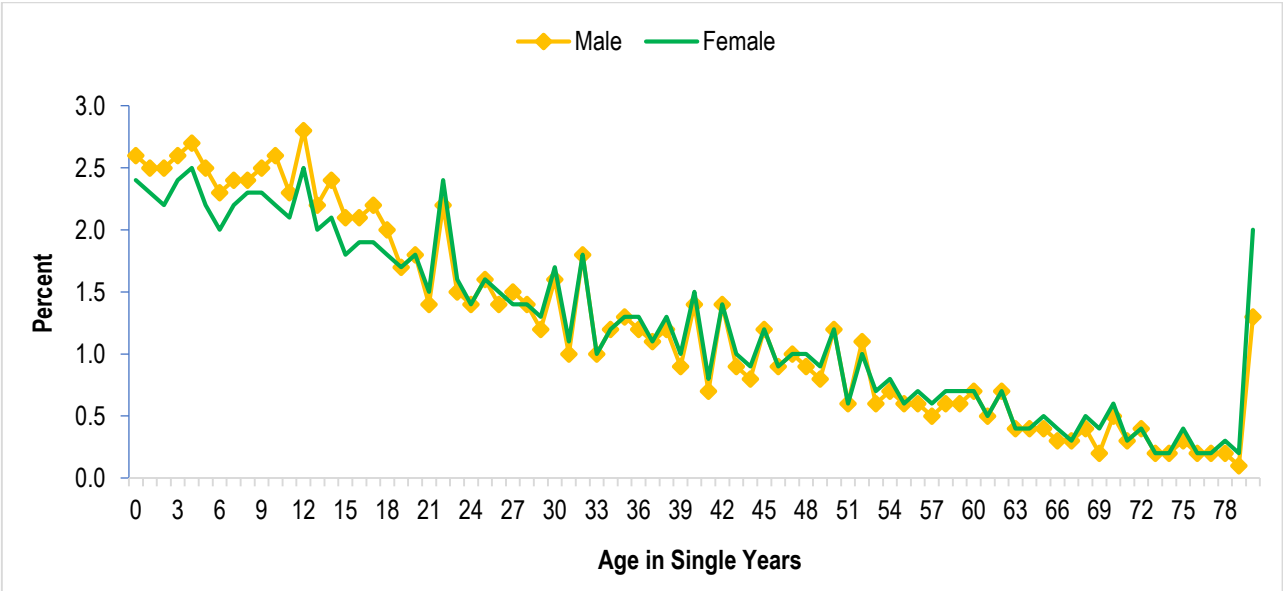
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Mtwara Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 35.4 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 6.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Mtwara Region population is 22.5 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 Mtwara Region is about 91 males for every 100 females (91 for rural areas and 89 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years (100 to 106 boys per 100 girls) in rural areas is relatively high. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (89 to 96 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,634,947	100.0	776,782	100.0	858,165	100.0	91
0–4	201,097	12.3	99,582	12.8	101,515	11.8	98
5–9	187,757	11.5	93,607	12.1	94,150	11.0	99
10-14	189,279	11.6	95,644	12.3	93,635	10.9	102
15-19	156,867	9.6	78,928	10.2	77,939	9.1	101
20-24	138,986	8.5	63,935	8.2	75,051	8.7	85
25-29	117,788	7.2	55,038	7.1	62,750	7.3	88
30-34	110,854	6.8	51,785	6.7	59,069	6.9	88
35-39	95,082	5.8	43,691	5.6	51,391	6.0	85
40-44	88,255	5.4	40,505	5.2	47,750	5.6	85
45-49	80,184	4.9	37,174	4.8	43,010	5.0	86
50-54	69,037	4.2	31,855	4.1	37,182	4.3	86
55-59	50,434	3.1	22,101	2.8	28,333	3.3	78
60-64	44,750	2.7	20,338	2.6	24,412	2.8	83
65-69	30,486	1.9	12,869	1.7	17,617	2.1	73
70-74	28,123	1.7	12,190	1.6	15,933	1.9	77
75-79	18,542	1.1	7,593	1.0	10,949	1.3	69
80-84	13,789	0.8	5,278	0.7	8,511	1.0	62
85+	13,637	0.8	4,669	0.6	8,968	1.0	52
Median Age	22.5		21.1		23.6		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,246,773	100.0	593,522	100.0	653,251	100.0	91
0 – 4	154,952	12.4	76,653	12.9	78,299	12.0	98
5 – 9	146,026	11.7	73,129	12.3	72,897	11.2	100
10 – 14	148,100	11.9	75,719	12.8	72,381	11.1	105
15 – 19	116,550	9.3	59,985	10.1	56,565	8.7	106
20 – 24	100,268	8.0	46,210	7.8	54,058	8.3	85
25 – 29	84,031	6.7	39,291	6.6	44,740	6.8	88
30 – 34	80,453	6.5	37,459	6.3	42,994	6.6	87
35 – 39	70,351	5.6	32,179	5.4	38,172	5.8	84
40 – 44	66,860	5.4	30,388	5.1	36,472	5.6	83
45 – 49	61,746	5.0	28,395	4.8	33,351	5.1	85
50 – 54	54,599	4.4	25,077	4.2	29,522	4.5	85
55 – 59	40,554	3.3	17,609	3.0	22,945	3.5	77
60 – 64	36,132	2.9	16,392	2.8	19,740	3.0	83
65 – 69	24,716	2.0	10,359	1.7	14,357	2.2	72
70 – 74	23,021	1.8	9,918	1.7	13,103	2.0	76
75 – 79	15,471	1.2	6,337	1.1	9,134	1.4	69
80-84	11,487	0.9	4,443	0.7	7,044	1.1	63
85+	11,456	0.9	3,979	0.7	7,477	1.1	53
Median Age	22.4		20.7		23.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	388,174	100.0	183,260	100.0	204,914	100.0	89
0 – 4	46,145	11.9	22,929	12.5	23,216	11.3	99
5 – 9	41,731	10.8	20,478	11.2	21,253	10.4	96
10 – 14	41,179	10.6	19,925	10.9	21,254	10.4	94
15 – 19	40,317	10.4	18,943	10.3	21,374	10.4	89
20 – 24	38,718	10.0	17,725	9.7	20,993	10.2	84
25 – 29	33,757	8.7	15,747	8.6	18,010	8.8	87
30 – 34	30,401	7.8	14,326	7.8	16,075	7.8	89
35 – 39	24,731	6.4	11,512	6.3	13,219	6.5	87
40 – 44	21,395	5.5	10,117	5.5	11,278	5.5	90
45 – 49	18,438	4.7	8,779	4.8	9,659	4.7	91
50 – 54	14,438	3.7	6,778	3.7	7,660	3.7	88
55 – 59	9,880	2.5	4,492	2.5	5,388	2.6	83
60 – 64	8,618	2.2	3,946	2.2	4,672	2.3	84
65 – 69	5,770	1.5	2,510	1.4	3,260	1.6	77

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
70 – 74	5,102	1.3	2,272	1.2	2,830	1.4	80
75 – 79	3,071	0.8	1,256	0.7	1,815	0.9	69
80-84	2,302	0.6	835	0.5	1,467	0.7	57
85+	2,181	0.6	690	0.4	1,491	0.7	46
Median Age	22.7		22.1		23.2		

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 Mtwara 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). Mtwara 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 Mtwara Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Mtwara Region shows a bulge in age group 15 – 24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
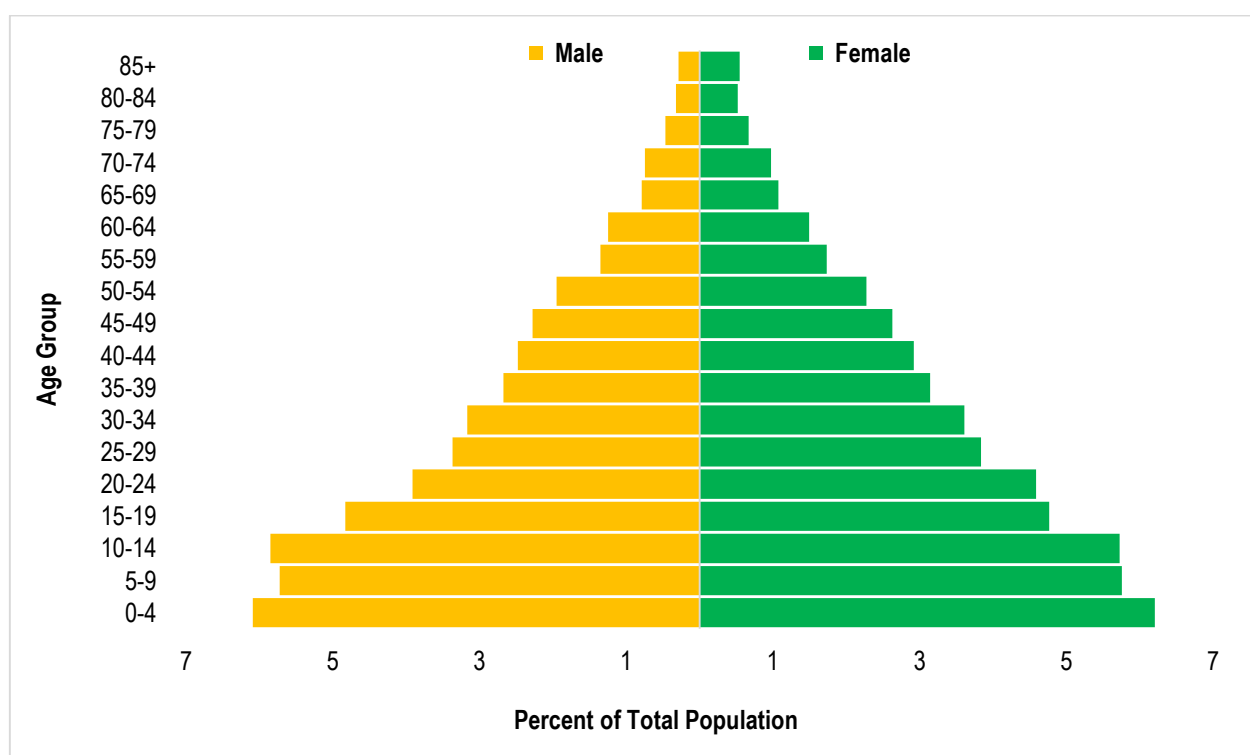
Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mtwara Rural, 2022 PHC
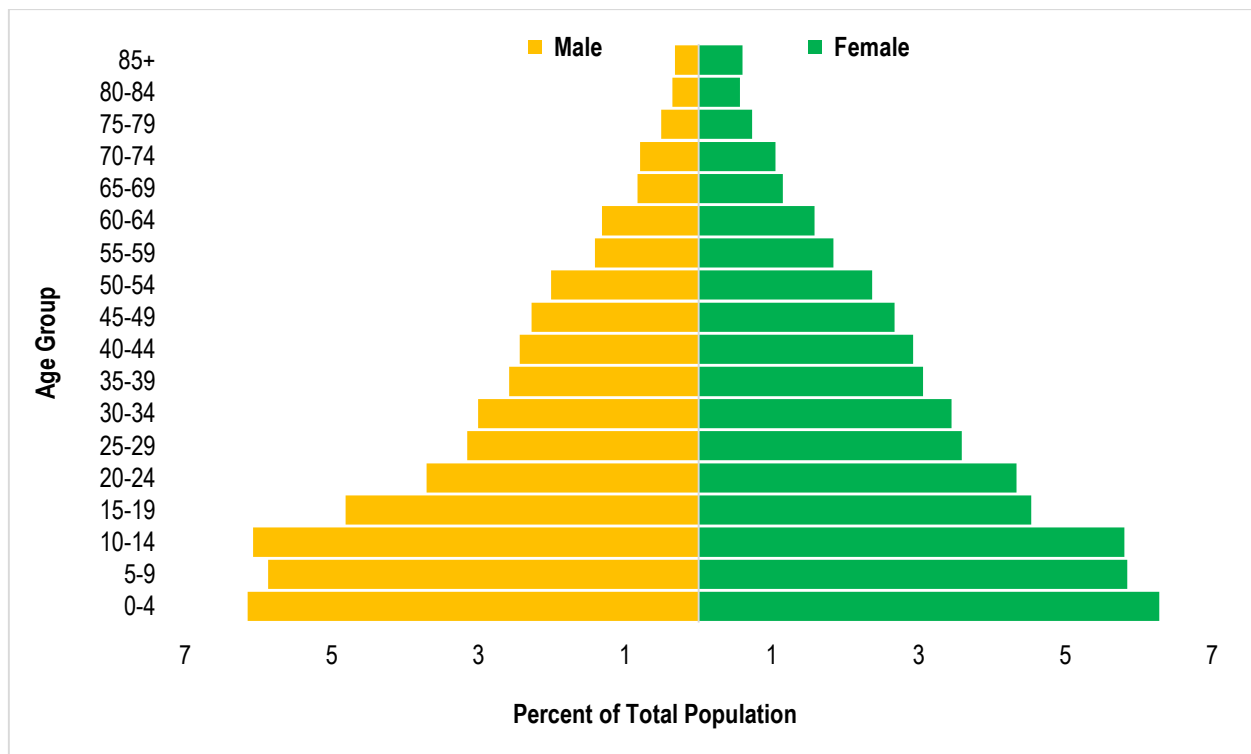
Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mtwara Urban, 2022 PHC
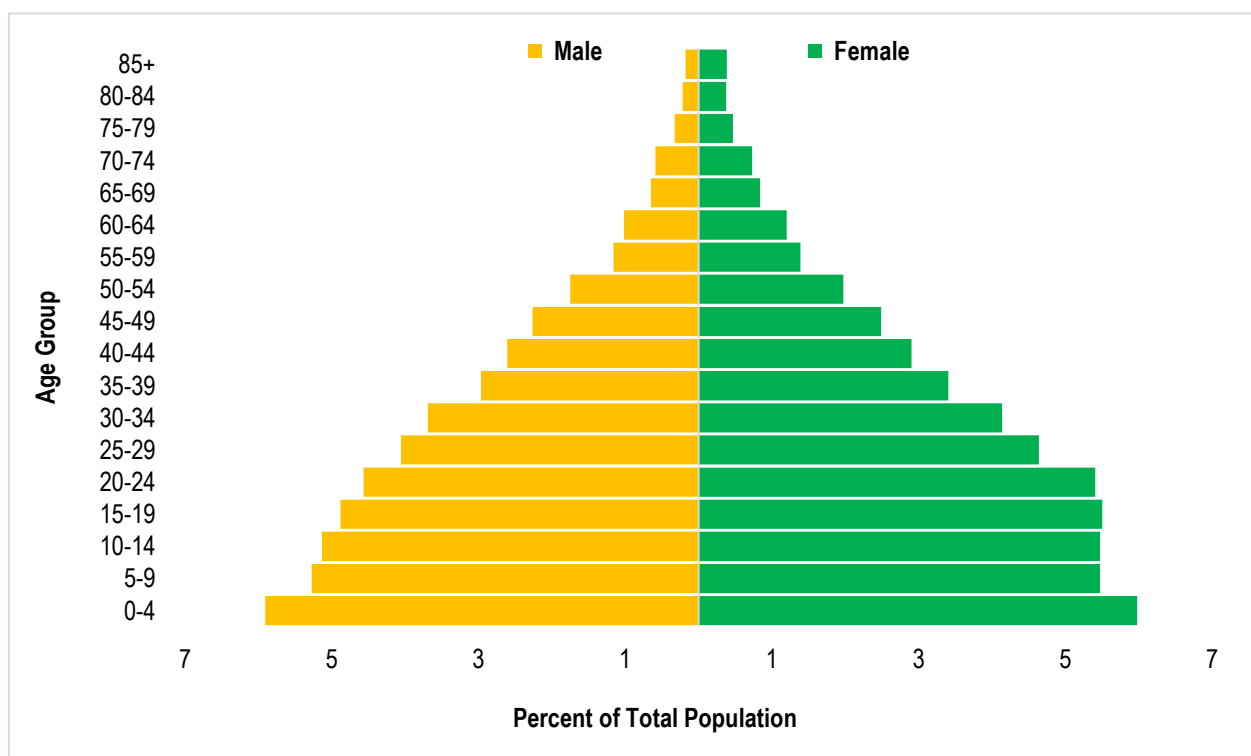
Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council, 2022 PHC
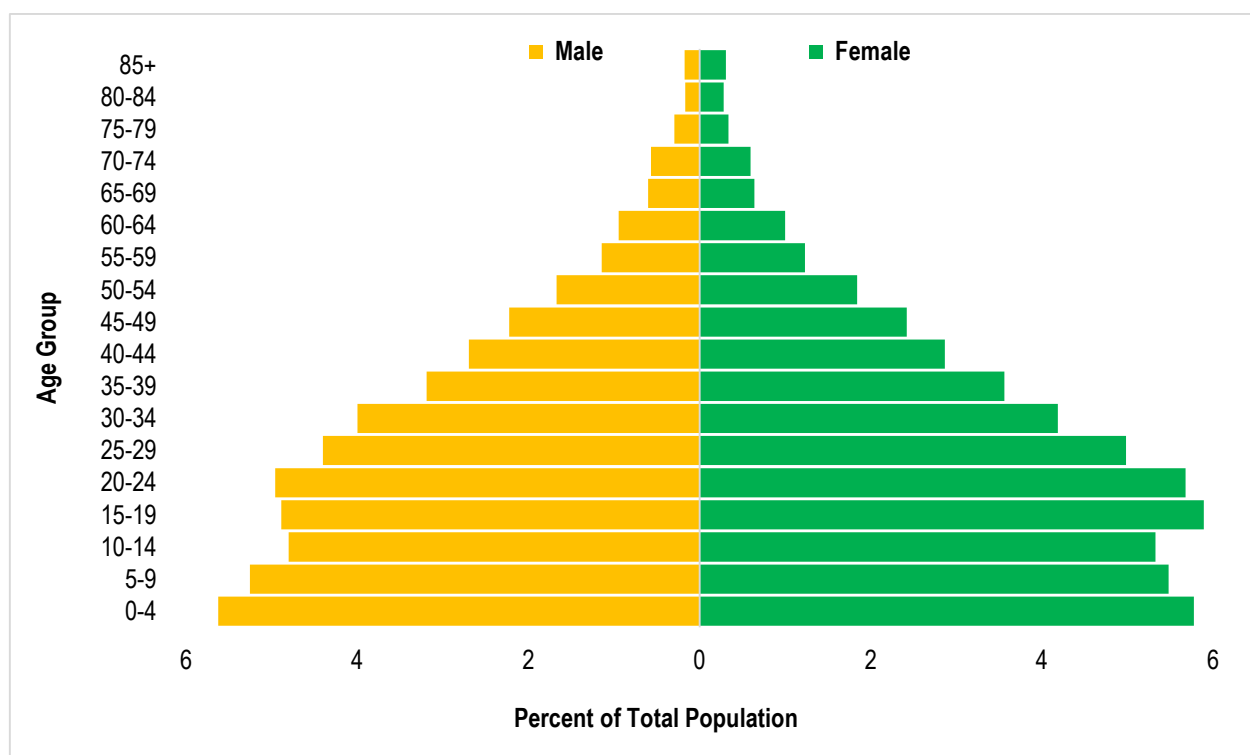
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Mtwara Region has a young population with 35.4 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 6.4 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**1,634,947**	**100.0**	**1,246,773**	**100.0**	**388,174**	**100.0**
Male	776,782	47.5	593,522	47.6	183,260	47.2
Female	858,165	52.5	653,251	52.4	204,914	52.8
Children (Under 1 year)	**40,409**	**2.5**	**31,011**	**2.5**	**9,398**	**2.4**
Male	19,927	2.6	15,329	2.6	4,598	2.5
Female	20,482	2.4	15,682	2.4	4,800	2.3
Children (0–4 years)	**201,097**	**12.3**	**154,952**	**12.4**	**46,145**	**11.9**
Male	99,582	12.8	76,653	12.9	22,929	12.5
Female	101,515	11.8	78,299	12.0	23,216	11.3
Children (0–8 years)	**349,639**	**21.4**	**270,679**	**21.7**	**78,960**	**20.3**
Male	173,991	22.4	134,847	22.7	39,144	21.4

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	175,648	20.5	135,832	20.8	39,816	19.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	**578,133**	**35.4**	**449,078**	**36.0**	**129,055**	**33.2**
Male	288,833	37.2	225,501	38.0	63,332	34.6
Female	289,300	33.7	223,577	34.2	65,723	32.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	**676,384**	**41.4**	**522,781**	**41.9**	**153,603**	**39.6**
Male	339,210	43.7	264,294	44.5	74,916	40.9
Female	337,174	39.3	258,487	39.6	78,687	38.4
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**227,629**	**13.9**	**171,199**	**13.7**	**56,430**	**14.5**
Male	114,625	14.8	88,023	14.8	26,602	14.5
Female	113,004	13.2	83,176	12.7	29,828	14.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**295,853**	**18.1**	**216,818**	**17.4**	**79,035**	**20.4**
Male	142,863	18.4	106,195	17.9	36,668	20.0
Female	152,990	17.8	110,623	16.9	42,367	20.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**546,028**	**33.4**	**397,210**	**31.9**	**148,818**	**38.3**
Male	259,729	33.4	190,334	32.1	69,395	37.9
Female	286,299	33.4	206,876	31.7	79,423	38.8
Primary School (6–12 years)	**268,407**	**16.4**	**210,005**	**16.8**	**58,402**	**15.0**
Male	134,247	17.3	105,767	17.8	28,480	15.5
Female	134,160	15.6	104,238	16.0	29,922	14.6
Primary School (7–13 years)	**267,988**	**16.4**	**209,460**	**16.8**	**58,528**	**15.1**
Male	134,080	17.3	105,618	17.8	28,462	15.5
Female	133,908	15.6	103,842	15.9	30,066	14.7
Secondary School (13-16 years)	**134,892**	**8.3**	**103,164**	**8.3**	**31,728**	**8.2**
Male	68,597	8.8	53,609	9.0	14,988	8.2
Female	66,295	7.7	49,555	7.6	16,740	8.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**134,404**	**8.2**	**101,524**	**8.1**	**32,880**	**8.5**
Male	68,674	8.8	53,179	9.0	15,495	8.5
Female	65,730	7.7	48,345	7.4	17,385	8.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**416,960**	**48.6**	**306,352**	**46.9**	**110,608**	**54.0**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**952,237**	**58.2**	**711,544**	**57.1**	**240,693**	**62.0**
Male	445,350	57.3	332,985	56.1	112,365	61.3
Female	506,887	59.1	378,559	58.0	128,328	62.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	**149,327**	**9.1**	**122,283**	**9.8**	**27,044**	**7.0**
Male	62,937	8.1	51,428	8.7	11,509	6.3
Female	86,390	10.1	70,855	10.8	15,535	7.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**104,577**	**6.4**	**86,151**	**6.9**	**18,426**	**4.7**
Male	42,599	5.5	35,036	5.9	7,563	4.1
Female	61,978	7.2	51,115	7.8	10,863	5.3
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**74,091**	**4.5**	**61,435**	**4.9**	**12,656**	**3.3**
Male	29,730	3.8	24,677	4.2	5,053	2.8
Female	44,361	5.2	36,758	5.6	7,603	3.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		**71.7**		**75.2**		**61.3**

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Mtwara Region is 12.3 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the Region has decreased from 13.8 percent in 2002 to 12.3 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; Mtwara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
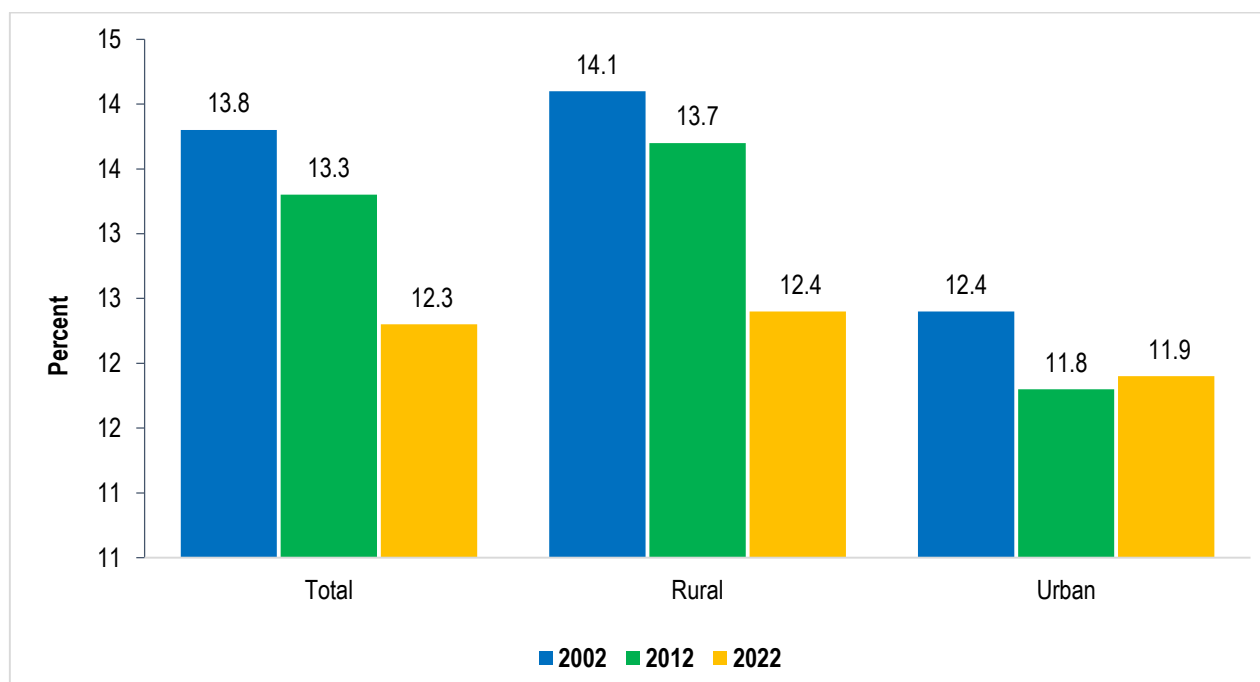
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Mtwara Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 35.4 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 increased slightly from 37.2 percent in 2002 to 38.5 percent in 2012 and then decline to 35.4 percent in 2022.

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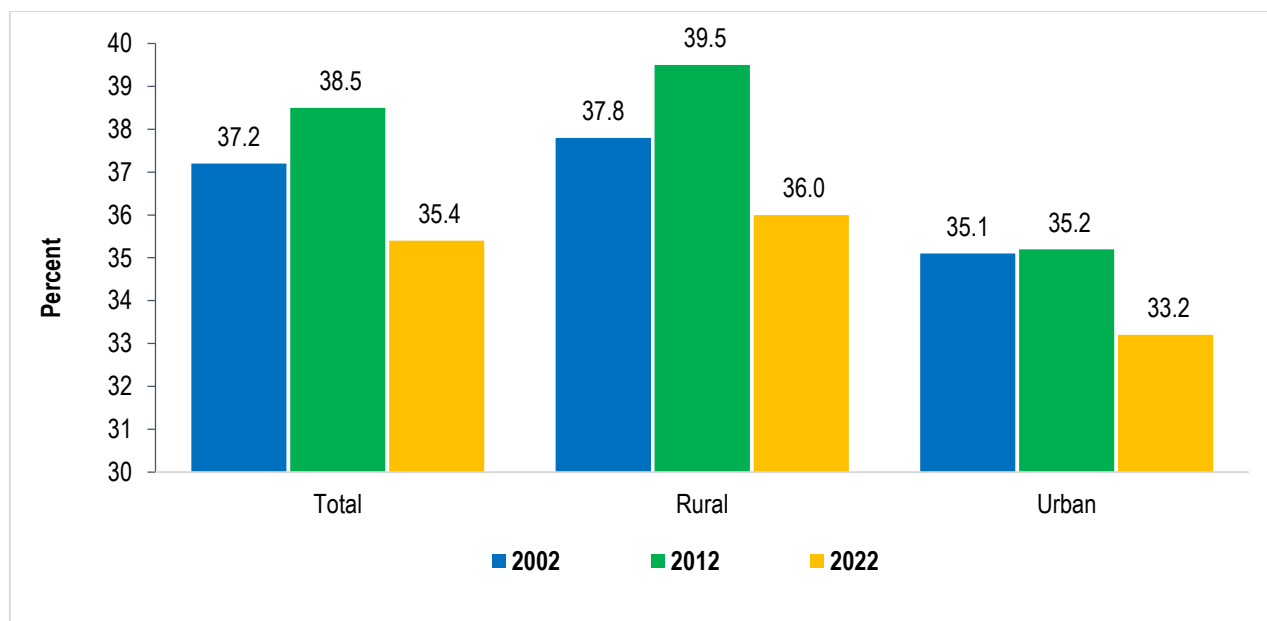
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Mtwara Region 41.4 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Mtwara Region has increased slightly from 43.1 percent in 2002 to 43.7 percent in 2012 and then declined to 41.4 percent in 2022.

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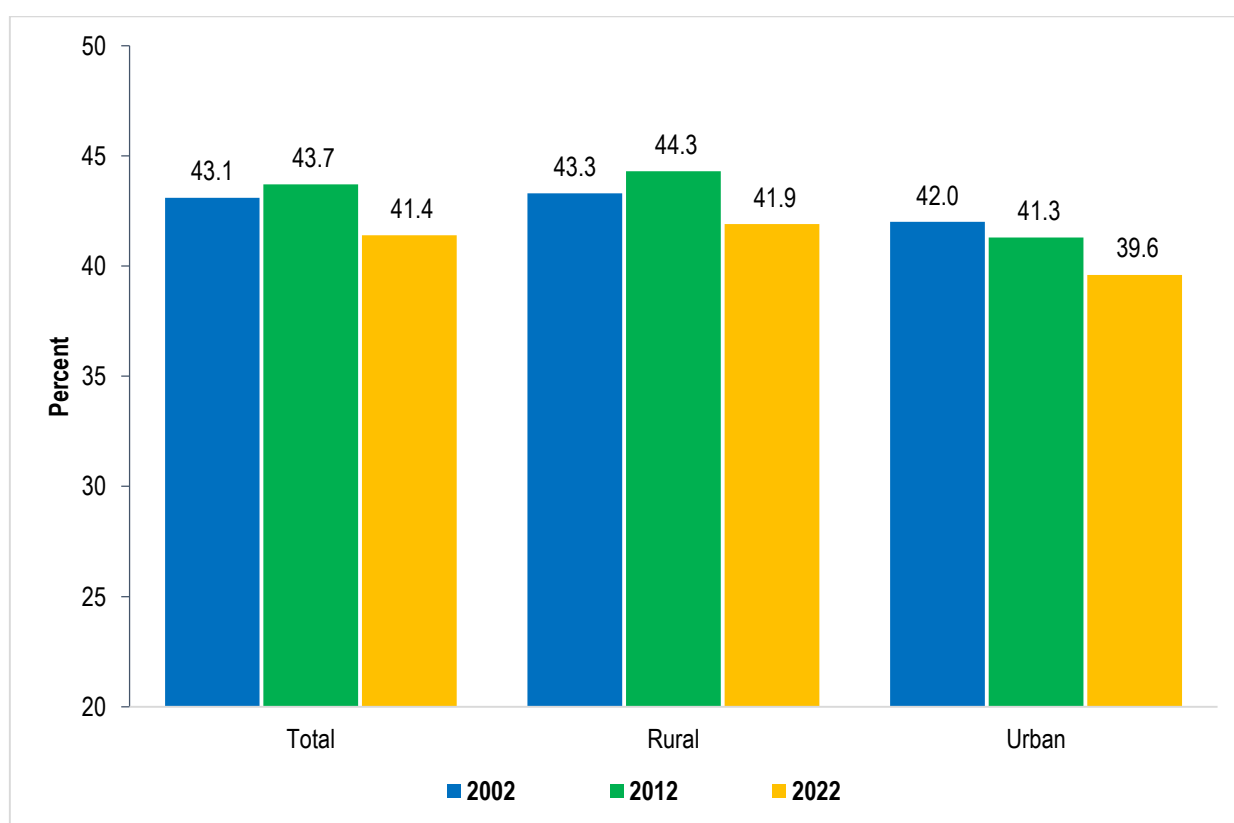
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 the census results on youth population as per the United Nations definition (age 15 - 24) for Mtwara Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Mtwara Region accounts for 18.1 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Mtwara Region has decreased from 18.9 percent in 1988 to 16.0 percent in 2012 and then increased to 18.1 percent in 2022.

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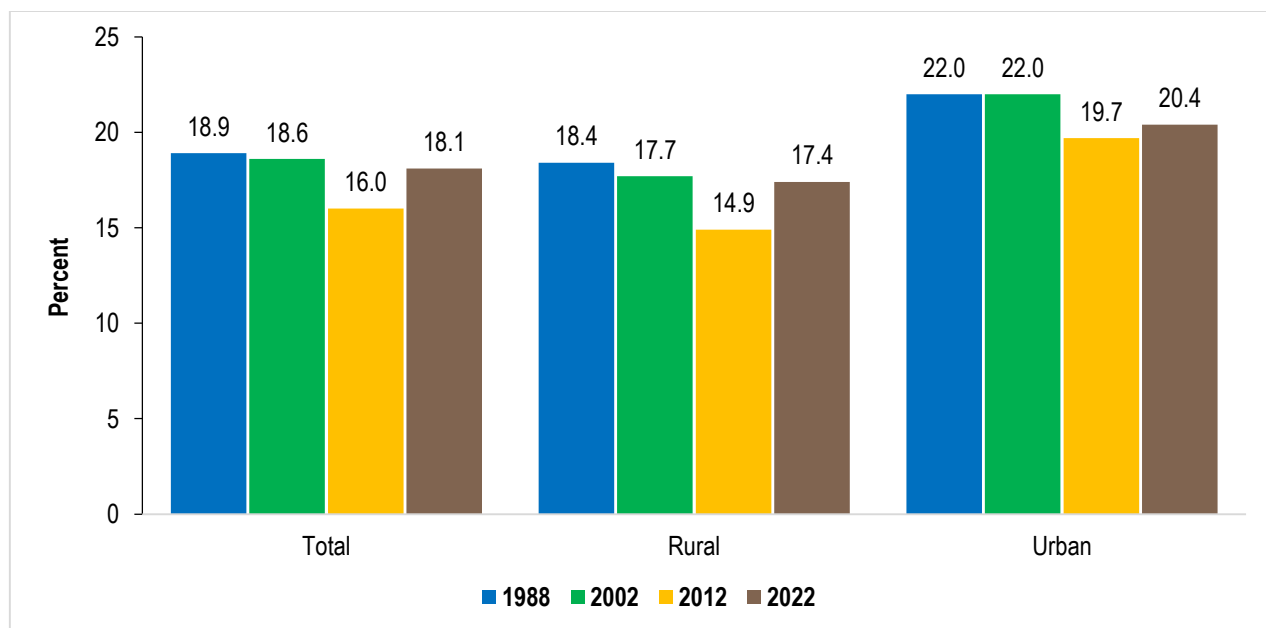
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 33.4 percent of the Mtwara regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined from 35.7 percent in 2002 to 31.7 percent in 2012 and then increased to 33.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

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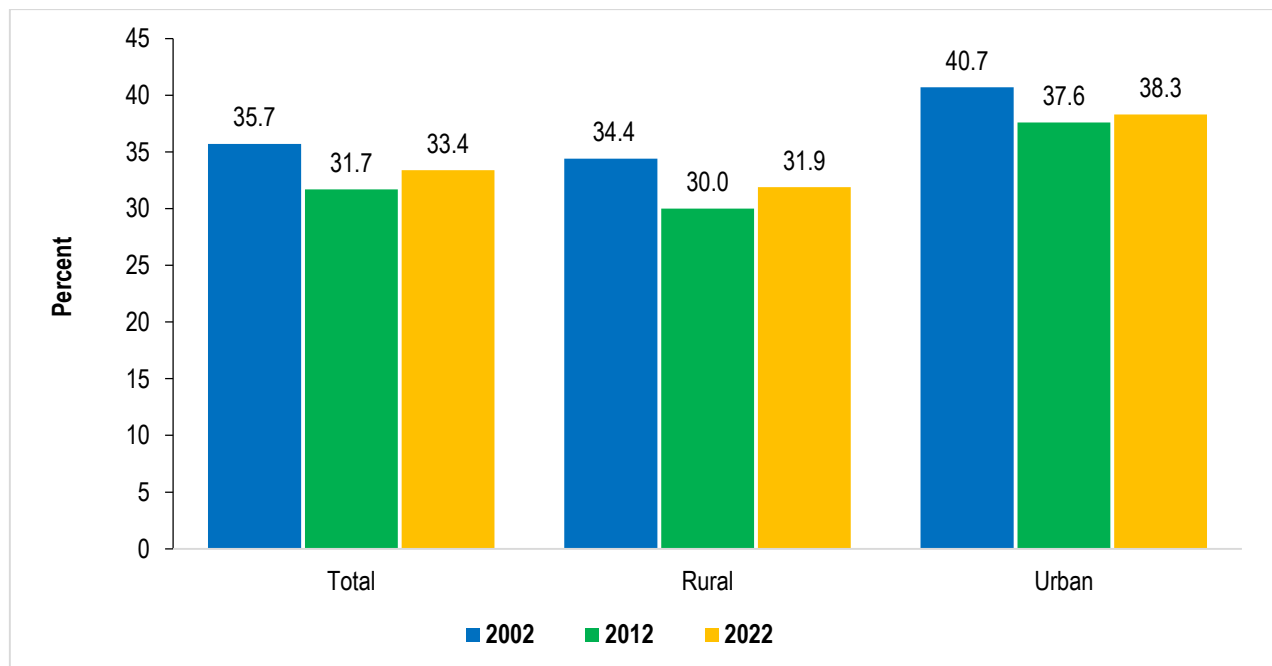
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Mtwara Region is 58.2 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 54.4 percent in 1988 Census to 57.1 percent in 2002, decreased to 54.8 percent in 2012 and then increased to 58.2 percent in 2022 census (Figure 3.11).

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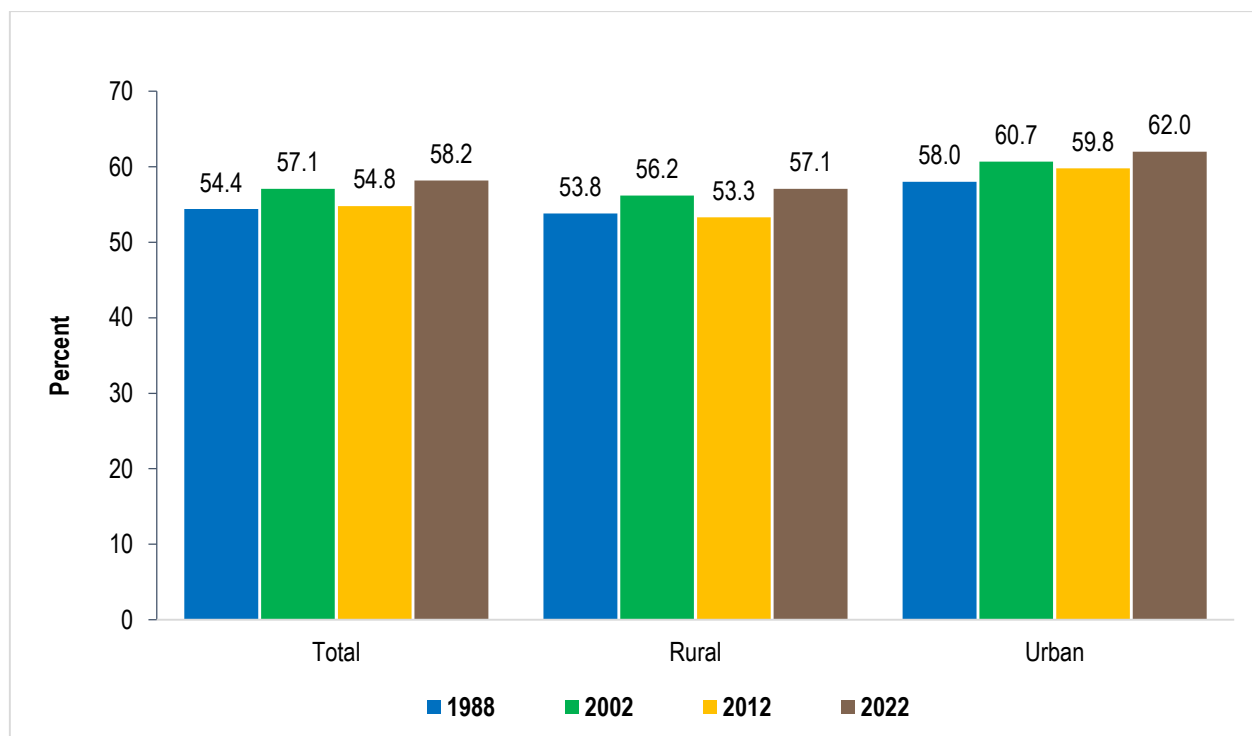
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Mtwara regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Mtwara Region is 9.1 percent. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Mtwara Region has increased from 7.2 percent in 1988 census to 9.5 percent in 2012 and then decreased slightly to 9.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

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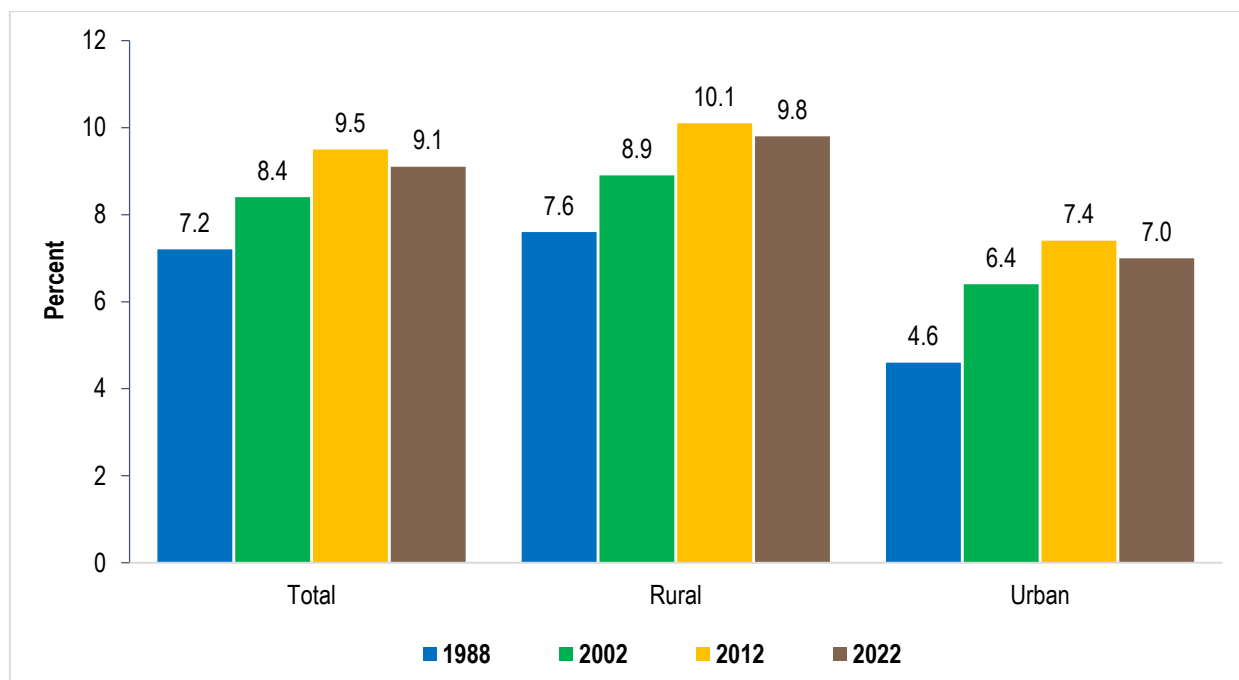
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (6.4%) of Mtwara regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region has increased from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 6.7 percent in 2012 and then decreased to 6.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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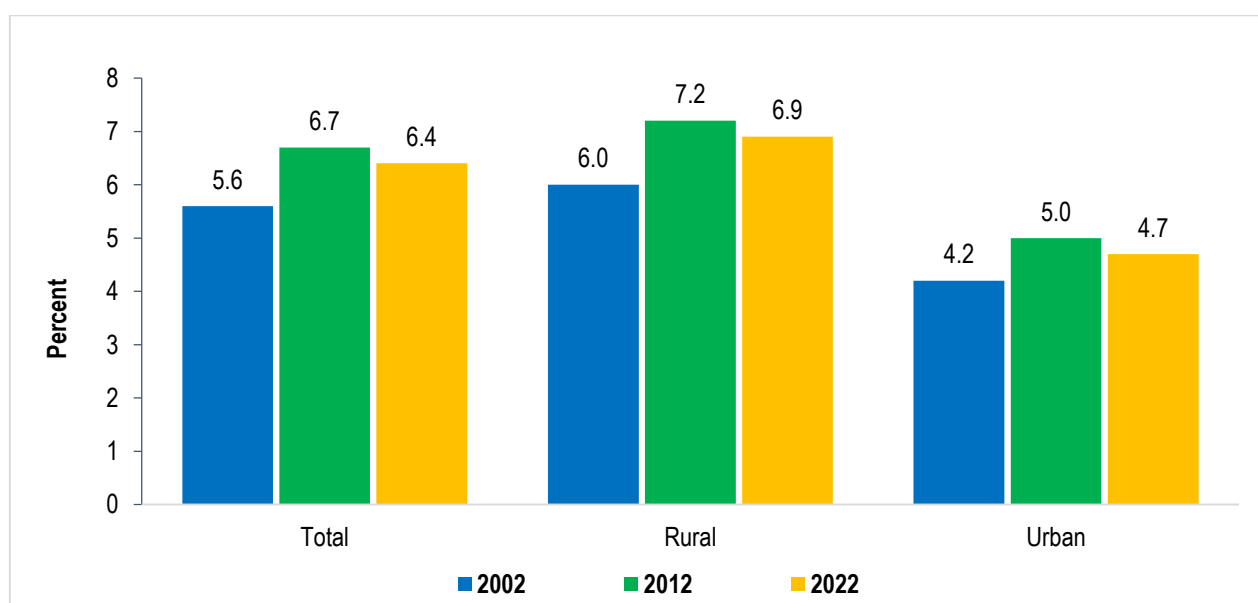
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the "dependant" 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 dependants 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 Mtwara Region is 71.7 implying that there are 72 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that, the age dependency ratio for the Region has declined from 83.4 in the 1988 census to 75.1 in 2002, increased to 82.4 in 2012 and then declined to 71.7 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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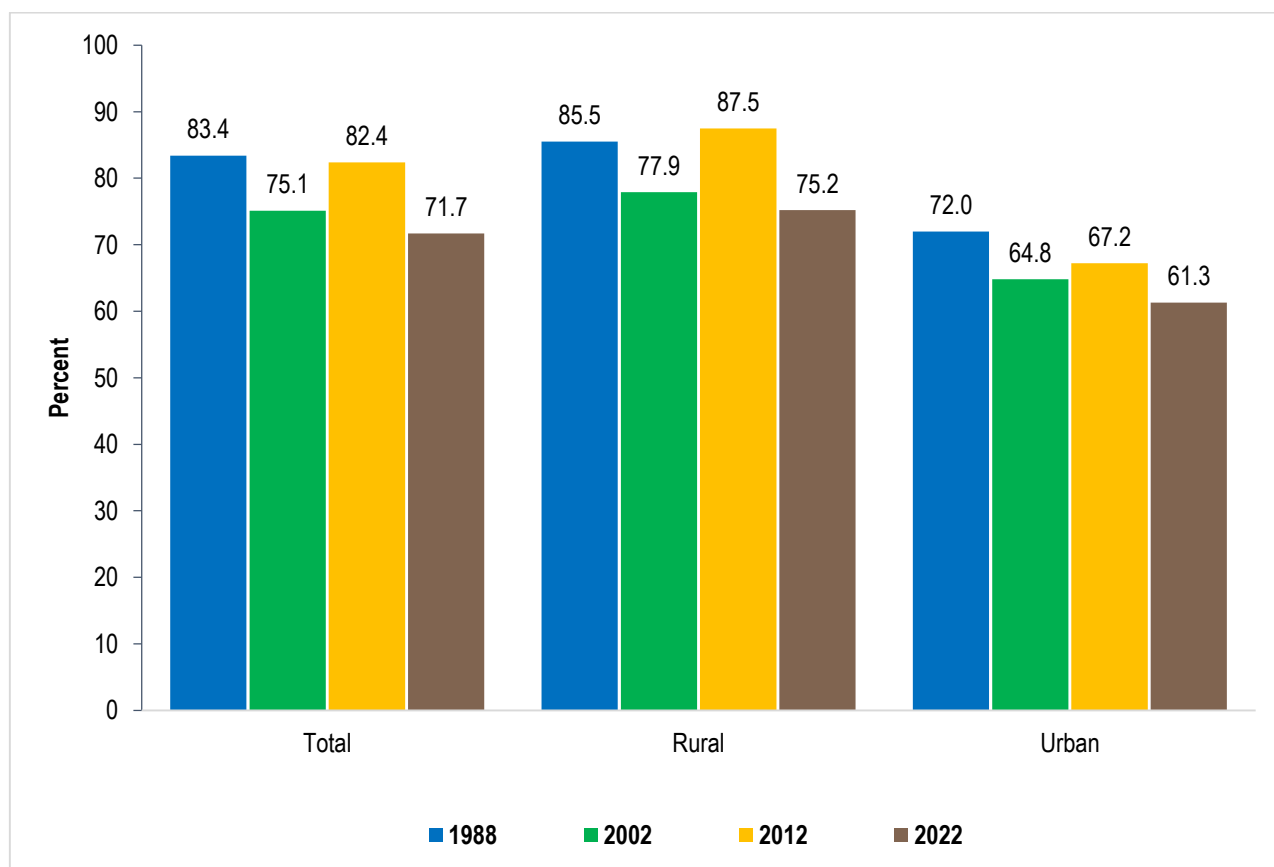
Chapter 4

Household Composition

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Key points

- Most of private households. (75.9%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Mtwara Region is 3.3 persons; in rural areas it is 3.3 persons while in urban areas it is 3.2 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 3.7 persons in 2012 to 3.3 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.4 and 3.1 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Mtwara Region increased from 34.4 percent in 2012 to 36.6 percent in 2022.

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4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 PHC collected information from private and collective households, this 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 method 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. Furthermore, 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 Mtwara Region has a total of 491,811 private households out of which 118,639 (24.1%) are in urban areas and 373,172 (75.9%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 36.6 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (40.0%) than in rural areas (35.4%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.4).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Mtwara 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	491,811	312,044	63.4	179,767	36.6	373,172	240,892	64.6	132,280	35.4	118,639	71,152	60.0	47,487	40.0
<10[2]	75	45	60.0	30	40.0	51	30	58.8	21	41.2	24	15	62.5	9	37.5
10 - 14	643	346	53.8	297	46.2	432	244	56.5	188	43.5	211	102	48.3	109	51.7
15 - 19	8,949	5,678	63.4	3,271	36.6	6,391	4,207	65.8	2,184	34.2	2,558	1,471	57.5	1,087	42.5
20 - 24	39242	26,816	68.3	12,426	31.7	28,502	20,338	71.4	8,164	28.6	10,740	6,478	60.3	4,262	39.7
25 - 29	53,717	37,862	70.5	15,855	29.5	37,810	27,752	73.4	10,058	26.6	15,907	10,110	63.6	5,797	36.4
30 - 34	57,929	39,674	68.5	18,255	31.5	41,454	29,297	70.7	12,157	29.3	16,475	10,377	63.0	6,098	37.0
35 - 39	52,497	34,827	66.3	17,670	33.7	38,384	26,182	68.2	12,202	31.8	14,113	8,645	61.3	5,468	38.7
40 - 44	51,344	33,274	64.8	18,070	35.2	38,547	25,450	66.0	13,097	34.0	12,797	7,824	61.1	4,973	38.9
45 - 49	48,113	31,184	64.8	16,929	35.2	36,804	24,237	65.9	12,567	34.1	11,309	6,947	61.4	4,362	38.6
50 - 54	43,068	27,345	63.5	15,723	36.5	33,892	21,860	64.5	12,032	35.5	9,176	5,485	59.8	3,691	40.2
55 - 59	33,103	19,498	58.9	13,605	41.1	26,514	15,699	59.2	10,815	40.8	6,589	3,799	57.7	2,790	42.3
60 - 64	31,198	18,204	58.3	12,994	41.7	25,054	14,755	58.9	10,299	41.1	6,144	3,449	56.1	2,695	43.9
65 - 69	21,635	11,475	53.0	10,160	47.0	17,496	9,323	53.3	8,173	46.7	4,139	2,152	52.0	1,987	48.0
70 - 74	20,676	10,960	53.0	9,716	47.0	16,951	8,969	52.9	7,982	47.1	3,725	1,991	53.4	1,734	46.6
75 - 79	12,999	6,686	51.4	6,313	48.6	10,870	5,594	51.5	5,276	48.5	2,129	1,092	51.3	1,037	48.7
80+	16,623	8,170	49.1	8,453	50.9	14,020	6,955	49.6	7,065	50.4	2,603	1,215	46.7	1,388	53.3

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

Results further reveal that, Masasi District has the largest number of households accounting for 19.9 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Tandahimba District (18.3%), Nanyumbu District (12.3%), Mtwara District (9.1%) and Mtwara Mikindani Municipal (9.0%). On the other hand, Newala Town Council has the smallest contribution of households (6.5%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	491,811	100.0	373,172	75.9	118,639	24.1
Mtwara District	44,726	9.1	44,726	12.0	0	0.0
Nanyamba Town	37,993	7.7	33,048	8.9	4,945	4.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	9.0	1,688	0.5	42,561	35.9
Newala District	41,941	8.5	40,132	10.8	1,809	1.5
Newala Town	31,724	6.5	21,066	5.6	10,658	9.0
Masasi District	97,786	19.9	92,098	24.7	5,688	4.8
Masasi Town	42,914	8.7	14,881	4.0	28,033	23.6
Tandahimba District	89,851	18.3	69,340	18.6	20,511	17.3
Nanyumbu District	60,627	12.3	56,193	15.1	4,434	3.7

Figure 4.1 shows that, the proportion of urban households increased from 22.7 percent in 2012 to 24.1 percent in 2022. Mtwara Region shows an increase of 1.4 percentage points in urban households.

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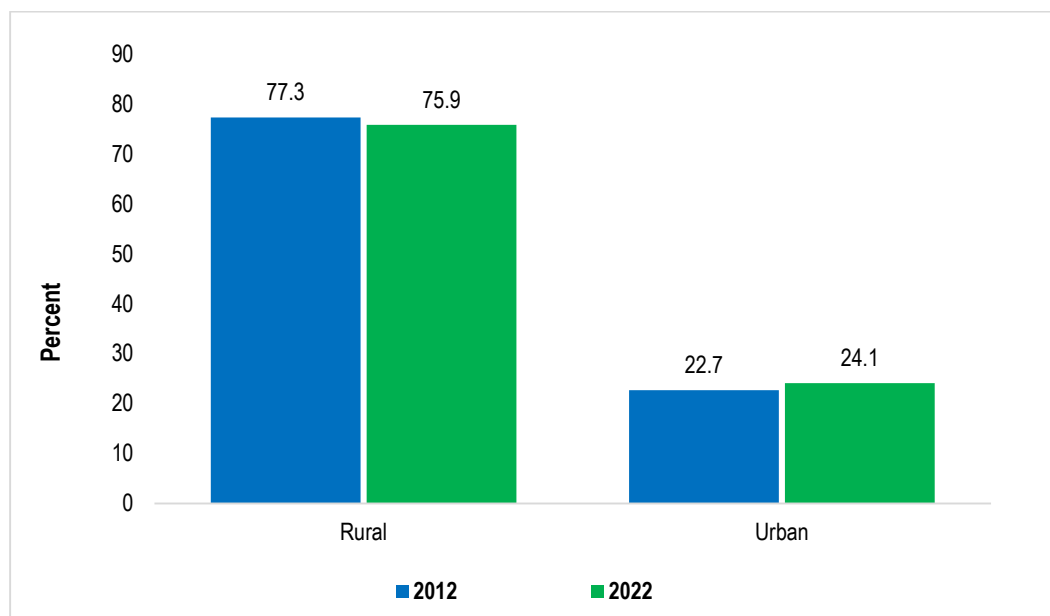
4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 3.7 in 2012 to 3.3 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 3.2 persons per household which is slightly lower than in urban areas (3.3 persons). Average household size declined from 3.7 persons in 2012 to 3.3 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 3.6 persons in 2012 to 3.2 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.1 persons in Masasi District Council to 3.5 persons in Mtwara District and Nanyamba Town Councils (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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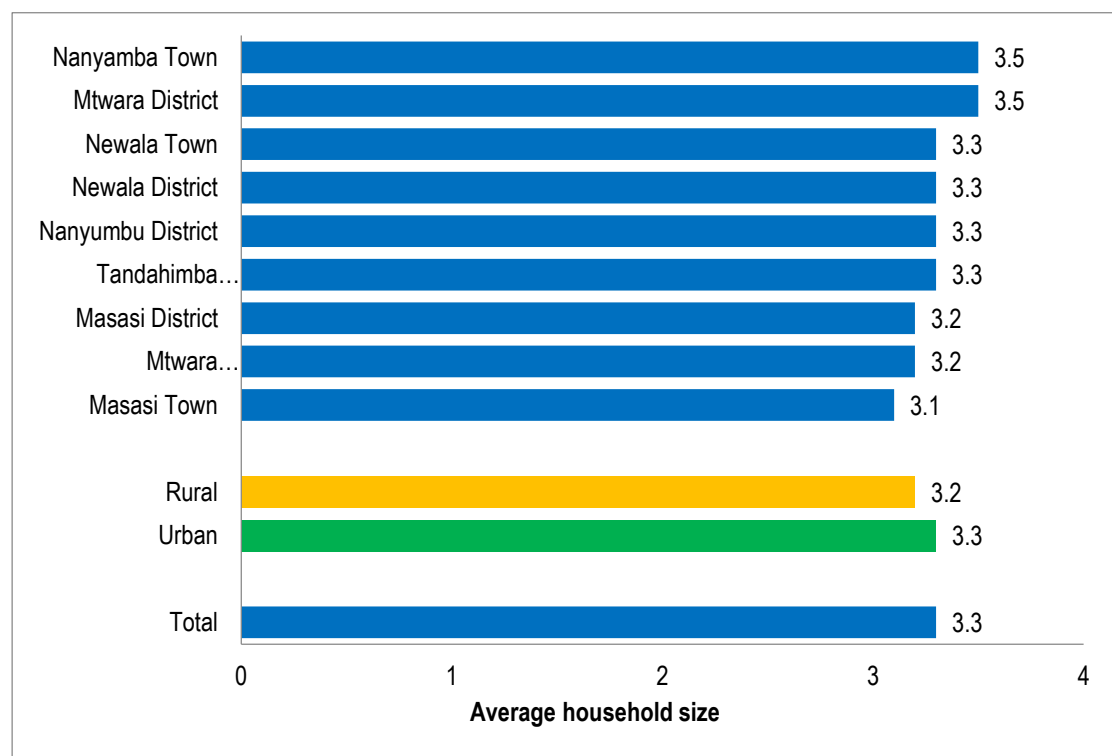
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Council	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012[3]	2022
Total	**1,270,854**	**1,623,216**	**342,165**	**491,811**	**3.7**	**3.3**
Rural	979,350	1,241,829	264,596	373,172	3.7	3.3
Urban	291,504	381,387	77,569	118,639	3.6	3.2
Council						
Mtwara District	122,997	157,830	31,698	44,726	3.9	3.5
Nanyamba Town	105,006	132,424	26,904	37,993	3.9	3.5
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	108,299	143,600	27,968	44,249	3.7	3.2
Newala District	116,241	136,404	33,029	41,941	3.5	3.3
Newala Town	89,251	103,649	25,006	31,724	3.6	3.3
Masasi District	260,854	313,084	71,322	97,786	3.6	3.2
Masasi Town	89,835	134,947	24,620	42,914	3.6	3.1
Tandahimba District	227,514	298,360	60,872	89,851	3.7	3.3
Nanyumbu District	150,857	202,918	40,746	60,627	3.6	3.3

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[3] Data from Mtwara 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, 63.4 percent of the total private households in Mtwara Region, are headed by males and 36.6 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
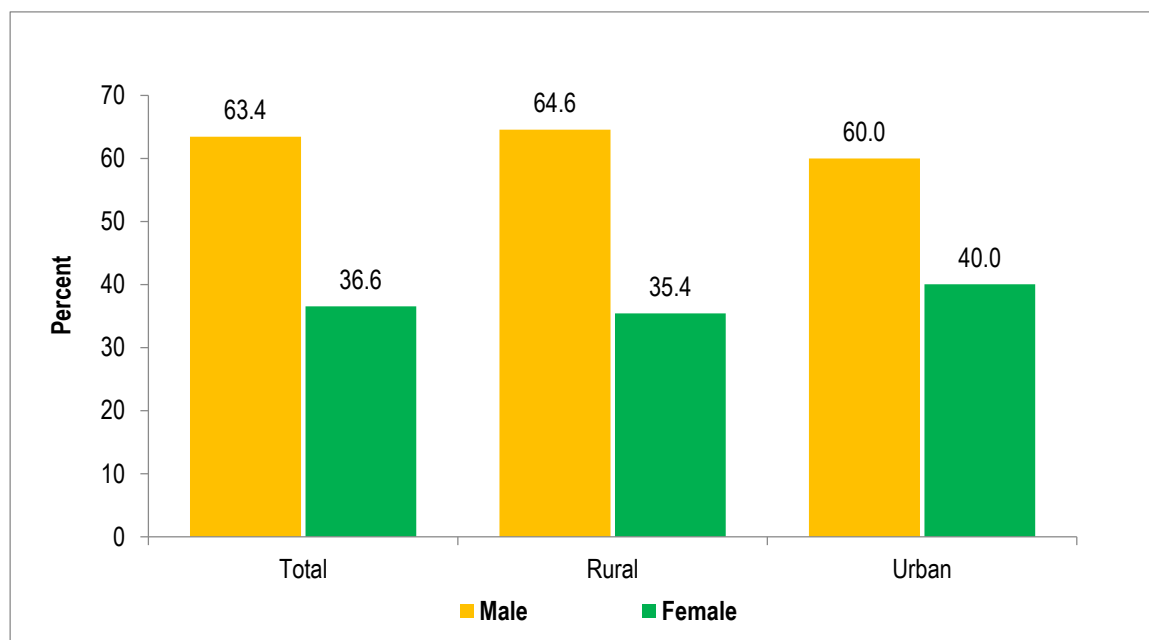
Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 65.6 in 2012 to 63.4 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 34.4 in 2012 to 36.6 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Council	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	**Female-Headed**	**Male Headed**	**Female-Headed**
Total	**65.6**	**34.4**	**63.4**	**36.6**
Rural	66.5	33.5	64.6	35.4
Urban	62.5	37.5	60.0	40.0
Council				
Mtwara District	67.0	33.0	64.1	35.9
Nanyamba Town	67.2	32.8	65.7	34.3
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	62.1	37.9	60.5	39.5
Newala District	65.3	34.7	62.3	37.7
Newala Town	62.0	38.0	60.4	39.6
Masasi District	66.6	33.4	65.8	34.2
Masasi Town	64.9	35.1	59.0	41.0
Tandahimba District	65.9	34.1	62.9	37.1
Nanyumbu District	66.6	33.4	66.3	33.7

In Mtwara Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (3.4 persons) than in female headed households (3.1 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas. However, in urban areas the average household size is the same for male headed and female headed households. In addition, irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Mtwara District and Nanyamba Town Council is the highest of all Councils (3.5 persons), followed by Newala District Council, Newala Town Council and Tandahimba District Council with (3.3 persons each), followed by Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council and Masasi District Council (3.2 persons each) and Masasi Town Council has the lowest (3.1 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; Mtwara 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	**1,623,216**	**1,059,799**	**563,417**	**491,811**	**312,044**	**179,767**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.1**
Rural	1,241,829	830,396	411,433	373,172	240,892	132,280	3.3	3.4	3.1
Urban	381,387	229,403	151,984	118,639	71,152	47,487	3.2	3.2	3.2
Council									
Mtwara District	157,830	103,122	54,708	44,726	28,668	16,058	3.5	3.6	3.4
Nanyamba Town	132,424	89,114	43,310	37,993	24,957	13,036	3.5	3.6	3.3
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	143,600	85,361	58,239	44,249	26,773	17,476	3.2	3.2	3.3
Newala District	136,404	88,157	48,247	41,941	26,123	15,818	3.3	3.4	3.1
Newala Town	103,649	64,044	39,605	31,724	19,167	12,557	3.3	3.3	3.2
Masasi District	313,084	214,549	98,535	97,786	64,335	33,451	3.2	3.3	2.9
Masasi Town	134,947	80,871	54,076	42,914	25,308	17,606	3.1	3.2	3.1
Tandahimba District	298,360	192,948	105,412	89,851	56,528	33,323	3.3	3.4	3.2
Nanyumbu District	202,918	141,633	61,285	60,627	40,185	20,442	3.3	3.5	3.0

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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 64.7 percent of households in Mtwara Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is slightly higher for male headed households and slightly lower than female headed households (64.5% and 65.0% respectively). Results show further that the percentage of households which live in improved houses is higher (87.1%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (57.6%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households (87.5% versus 57.8% and 86.6% versus 57.2% respectively).

Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses are Masasi Town (84.6%), Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (83.6%), Tandahimba District (75.8%), Newala Town (74.7%), Newala District (65.2%) and Masasi District (64.2%). On the other hand, Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in unimproved houses are Mtwara District (66.4%) and Nanyamba Town (64.8%), A similar pattern is observed for both males headed, and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Un improved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**64.7**	**35.3**	**312,044**	**64.5**	**35.5**	**179,767**	**65.0**	**35.0**
Rural	373,172	57.6	42.4	240,892	57.8	42.2	132,280	57.2	42.8
Urban	118,639	87.1	12.9	71,152	87.5	12.5	47,487	86.6	13.4
Council									
Mtwara District	44,726	33.6	66.4	28,668	34.6	65.4	16,058	31.8	68.2
Nanyamba Town	37,993	35.2	64.8	24,957	35.9	64.1	13,036	33.8	66.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	83.6	16.4	26,773	84.2	15.8	17,476	82.7	17.3
Newala District	41,941	65.2	34.8	26,123	66.1	33.9	15,818	63.7	36.3
Newala Town	31,724	74.7	25.3	19,167	74.8	25.2	12,557	74.5	25.5
Masasi District	97,786	64.2	35.8	64,335	64.1	35.9	33,451	64.4	35.6
Masasi Town	42,914	84.6	15.4	25,308	84.7	15.3	17,606	84.4	15.6
Tandahimba District	89,851	75.8	24.2	56,528	75.8	24.2	33,323	75.9	24.1
Nanyumbu District	60,627	56.9	43.1	40,185	56.8	43.2	20,442	57.2	42.8

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 67.3 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 58.6 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation seems to hold for both male-headed, and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	491,811	64.7	35.3	312,044	64.5	35.5	179,767	65.0	35.0
Below 18	3,741	66.4	33.6	2,324	65.6	34.4	1,417	67.8	32.2
18- 24	45,168	62.0	38.0	30,561	58.8	41.2	14,607	68.6	31.4
25 - 29	53,717	65.7	34.3	37,862	63.4	36.6	15,855	71.2	28.8
30 - 34	57,929	67.3	32.7	39,674	67.0	33.0	18,255	68.1	31.9
35 - 39	52,497	67.4	32.6	34,827	67.6	32.4	17,670	66.9	33.1
40 - 44	51,344	67.0	33.0	33,274	67.6	32.4	18,070	65.9	34.1
45 - 49	48,113	67.2	32.8	31,184	67.9	32.1	16,929	65.9	34.1
50 - 54	43,068	64.8	35.2	27,345	65.0	35.0	15,723	64.6	35.4
55 - 59	33,103	62.8	37.2	19,498	63.1	36.9	13,605	62.3	37.7
60 - 64	31,198	62.3	37.7	18,204	62.6	37.4	12,994	62.0	38.0
65 - 69	21,635	61.5	38.5	11,475	62.6	37.4	10,160	60.4	39.6
70 - 74	20,676	59.6	40.4	10,960	59.7	40.3	9,716	59.5	40.5
75 - 79	12,999	59.9	40.1	6,686	59.9	40.1	6,313	59.9	40.1
80+	16,623	58.6	41.4	8,170	59.9	40.1	8,453	57.5	42.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that, in Mtwara Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (124,354 or 54.7%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (43,577 or 19.2%) and those in elementary occupations (31,748 or 14.0%). Among the 1,596 widowed males 954 or 59.8 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 313 or 19.6 percent are craft and related workers and 227 or 14.2 percent are elementary workers (Table 4.8).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**227,134**	**27,096**	**156,855**	**28,358**	**10,778**	**2,451**	**1,596**
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,478	180	1,176	82	21	11	8
Professionals	2,811	524	2,049	175	37	15	11
Technicians and associate professionals	10,828	2,314	6,643	1,341	378	108	44
Clerks	973	203	621	117	22	4	6
Service workers and shop sales workers	8,934	1,621	5,848	1,016	351	71	27
Agricultural and fishery workers	124,354	11,493	89,606	14,966	6,030	1,305	954
Craft and related workers	43,577	5,707	28,388	6,467	2,139	563	313
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,431	562	1,443	315	86	19	6
Elementary occupations	31,748	4,492	21,081	3,879	1,714	355	227

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**227,134**	**27,096**	**156,855**	**28,358**	**10,778**	**2,451**	**1,596**
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Professionals	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	4.8	8.5	4.2	4.7	3.5	4.4	2.8
Clerks	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.9	6.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	1.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	54.7	42.4	57.1	52.8	55.9	53.2	59.8
Craft and related workers	19.2	21.1	18.1	22.8	19.8	23.0	19.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4
Elementary occupations	14.0	16.6	13.4	13.7	15.9	14.5	14.2

On the other hand, results reveal that 64,373 (58.7%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (20,136 or 18.3%). Among the 13,574 widowed females 8,823 or 65.0 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 2,332 or 17.2 percent are craft and related workers and 1,974 or 14.5 percent are elementary workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	109,757	23,591	39,289	5,089	23,824	4,390	13,574
Legislators, administrators and managers	505	205	214	19	37	11	19
Professionals	992	409	407	33	66	32	45
Technicians and associate professionals	1,822	692	679	108	198	49	96
Clerks	375	188	88	17	44	11	27
Service workers and shop sales workers	4,804	1,742	1,407	266	969	172	248
Agricultural and fishery workers	64,373	12,027	23,892	2,806	14,233	2,592	8,823
Craft and related workers	20,136	4,693	7,051	1,052	4,191	817	2,332
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	163	47	59	4	38	5	10
Elementary occupations	16,587	3,588	5,492	784	4,048	701	1,974

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	109,757	23,591	39,289	5,089	23,824	4,390	13,574
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professionals	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
Technicians and associate professionals	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.7
Clerks	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.4	7.4	3.6	5.2	4.1	3.9	1.8
Agricultural and fishery workers	58.7	51.0	60.8	55.1	59.7	59.0	65.0
Craft and related workers	18.3	19.9	17.9	20.7	17.6	18.6	17.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Elementary occupations	15.1	15.2	14.0	15.4	17.0	16.0	14.5

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

In Mtwara Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 47.8 percent for the male headed and 47.0 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is no 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; Mtwara Region 2022 PHC
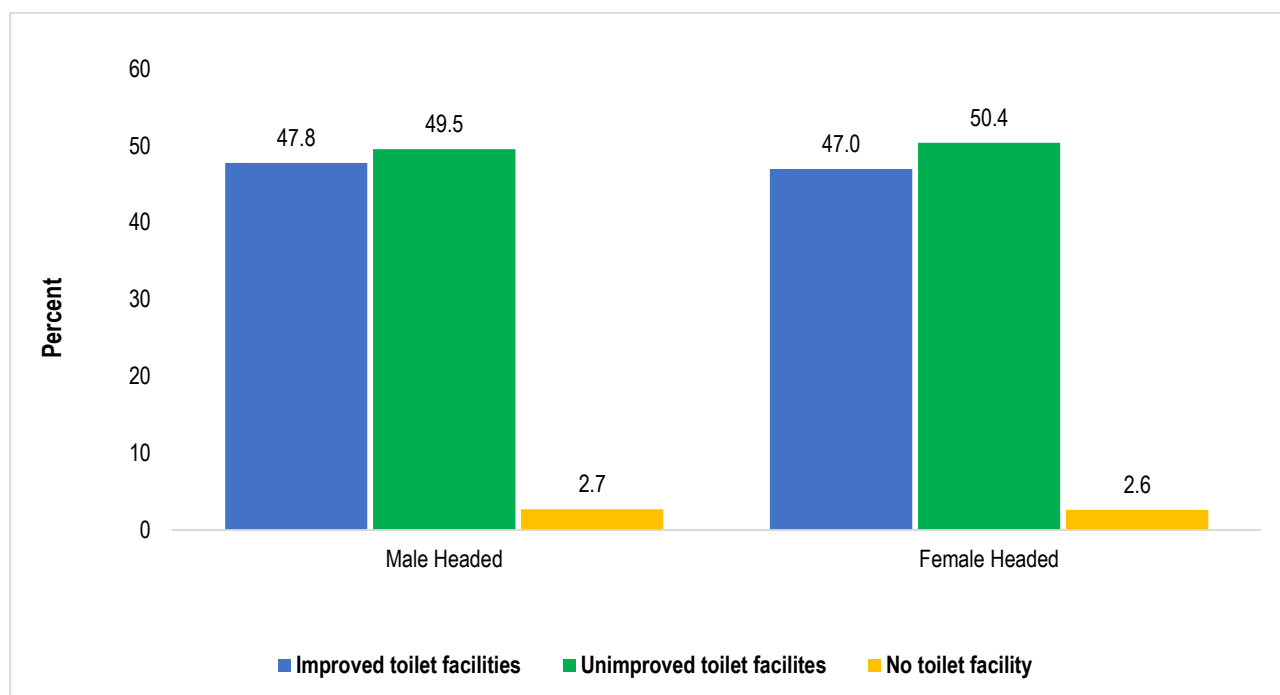
Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 39.8. For female headed households the percentage point difference is 40.9 compared to 39.3 for the male headed. In contrast, results further reveal 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; Mtwara Region; 2022 PHC
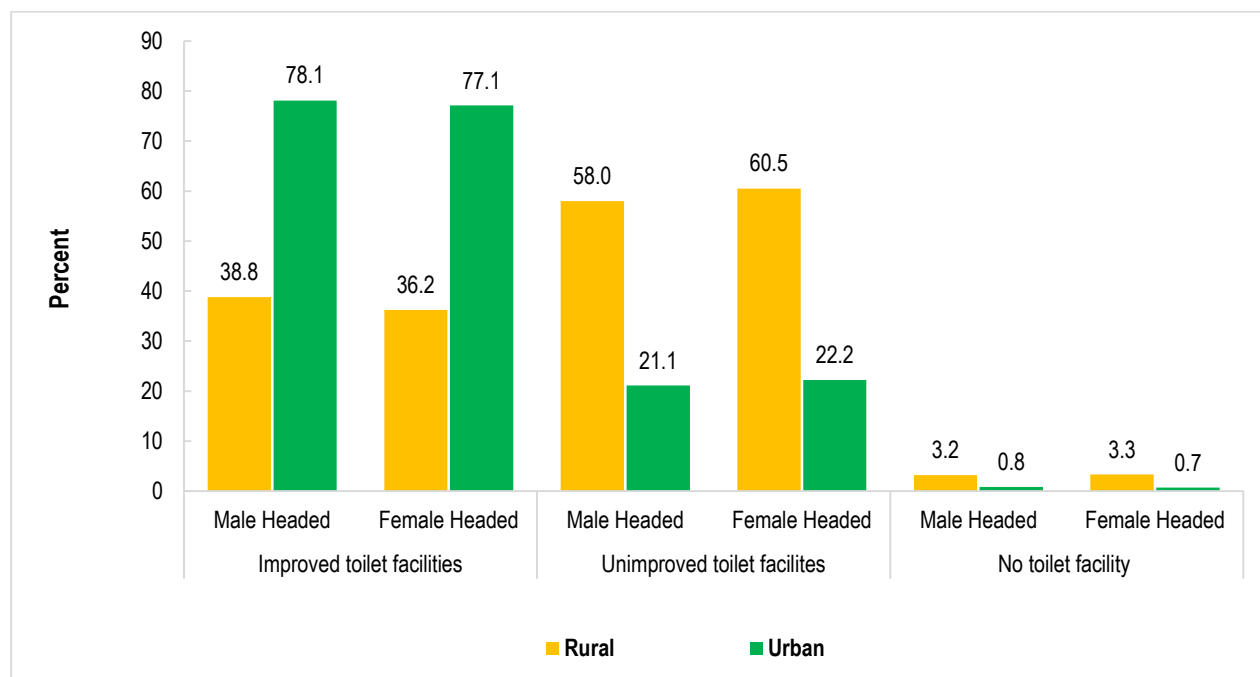
Across Councils, results reveal that Mtwara Mikindani Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (83.5% and 82.9% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Masasi Town (77.4% and 76.1% respectively), and Masasi District (52.0% and 50.6% respectively).

Councils with relatively high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Mtwara District (5.6%), Nanyumbu District. (4.7%) and Masasi District (3.7%). On the other hand, Councils with relatively high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Nanyumbu District (5.8%), Mtwara District (5.6%) and Masasi District (3.9%) (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, Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	**491,811**	**47.5**	**49.9**	**2.7**	**312,044**	**47.8**	**49.5**	**2.7**	**179,767**	**47.0**	**50.4**	**2.6**
Rural	373,172	37.9	58.9	3.3	240,892	38.8	58.0	3.2	132,280	36.2	60.5	3.3
Urban	118,639	77.7	21.5	0.8	71,152	78.1	21.1	0.8	47,487	77.1	22.2	0.7
Council												
Mtwara District	44,726	28.2	66.2	5.6	28,668	28.6	65.8	5.6	16,058	27.7	66.7	5.6
Nanyamba Town	37,993	22.5	76.2	1.3	24,957	22.8	75.9	1.4	13,036	22.1	76.7	1.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	83.3	16.0	0.7	26,773	83.5	15.7	0.8	17,476	82.9	16.4	0.7
Newala District	41,941	36.8	61.8	1.5	26,123	38.0	60.4	1.5	15,818	34.7	64.0	1.3
Newala Town	31,724	46.7	52.0	1.3	19,167	47.8	50.7	1.5	12,557	45.0	53.9	1.1
Masasi District	97,786	51.5	44.7	3.8	64,335	52.0	44.3	3.7	33,451	50.6	45.5	3.9
Masasi Town	42,914	76.9	21.6	1.5	25,308	77.4	21.0	1.6	17,606	76.1	22.4	1.5
Tandahimba District	89,851	41.3	57.2	1.5	56,528	42.0	56.5	1.6	33,323	40.2	58.4	1.4
Nanyumbu District	60,627	40.8	54.2	5.1	40,185	42.2	53.2	4.7	20,442	38.1	56.1	5.8

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is no significant slight difference between female headed households that use improved source of drinking water (90.1%) compared with male headed households (89.5%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 60.7 percent and 57.7 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 in rural areas is higher (42.3%) for male than female (39.3%) headed. The percentage in urban areas are 10.5 and 9.9 for male and female headed respectively (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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
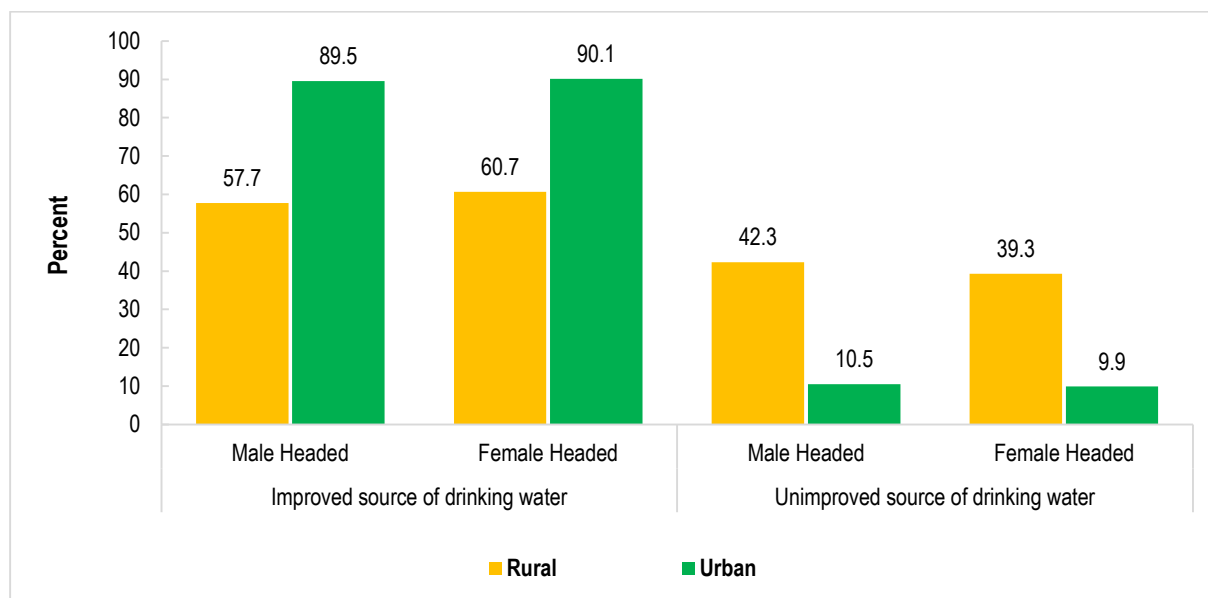
The results also reveal that, for the whole region, the percentage of male headed households using unimproved source of drinking water is higher (35.0%) compared with that of female headed households (31.5%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
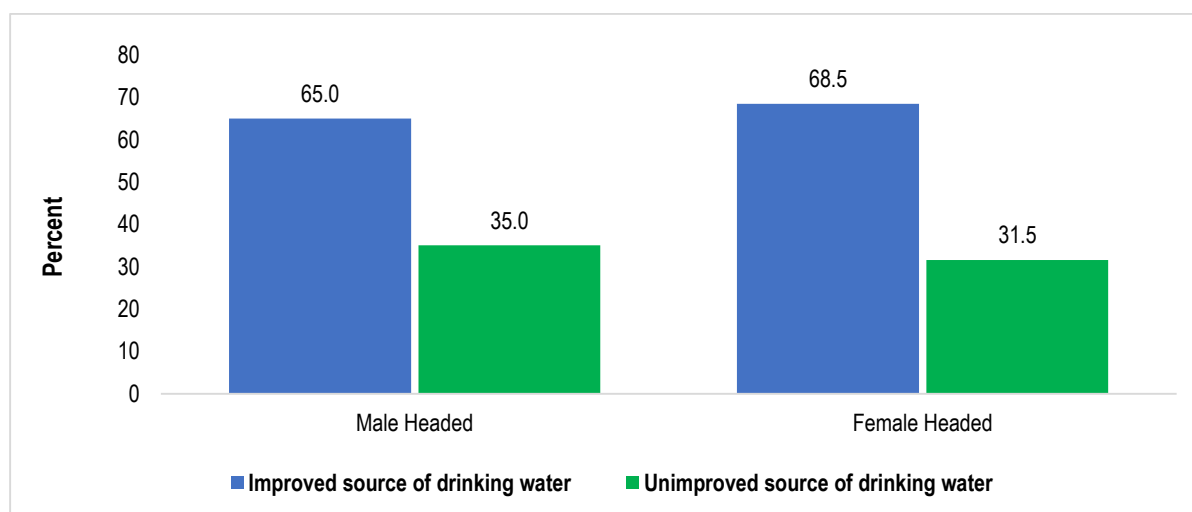
Across Councils, Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water (97.1% each). Other Councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Newala Town Council (91.7% and 94.3% respectively), and Newala District Council (91.1% and 91.2% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Nanyumbu District Council (79.2%), Masasi District Council (43.8%) and Mtwara District Council (39.3%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Nanyumbu District Council (78.3%), Masasi District Council (39.7%) and Mtwara District Council (37.4 %). In general, these Councils have higher percentages of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking for both male and female headed households (Table 4.13).

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

Council	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	491,811	66.3	33.7	312,044	65.0	35.0	179,767	68.5	31.5
Rural	373,172	58.8	41.2	240,892	57.7	42.3	132,280	60.7	39.3
Urban	118,639	89.8	10.2	71,152	89.5	10.5	47,487	90.1	9.9
Council									
Mtwara District	44,726	61.4	38.6	28,668	60.7	39.3	16,058	62.6	37.4
Nanyamba Town	37,993	65.3	34.7	24,957	64.7	35.3	13,036	66.5	33.5
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	97.1	2.9	26,773	97.1	2.9	17,476	97.1	2.9
Newala District	41,941	91.2	8.8	26,123	91.1	8.9	15,818	91.2	8.8
Newala Town	31,724	92.7	7.3	19,167	91.7	8.3	12,557	94.3	5.7
Masasi District	97,786	57.6	42.4	64,335	56.2	43.8	33,451	60.3	39.7
Masasi Town	42914	79.8	20.2	25,308	79.3	20.7	17,606	80.5	19.5
Tandahimba District	89851	66.3	33.7	56,528	65.9	34.1	33,323	66.9	33.1
Nanyumbu District	60627	21.1	78.9	40,185	20.8	79.2	20,442	21.7	78.3

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (61.8%) than that of male headed households (54.1%). The percentage of female headed households with more than three children under 18 years is slightly higher (8.1%) than that of male headed households (7.8%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (38.1%) compared with that of female headed households (30.1%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
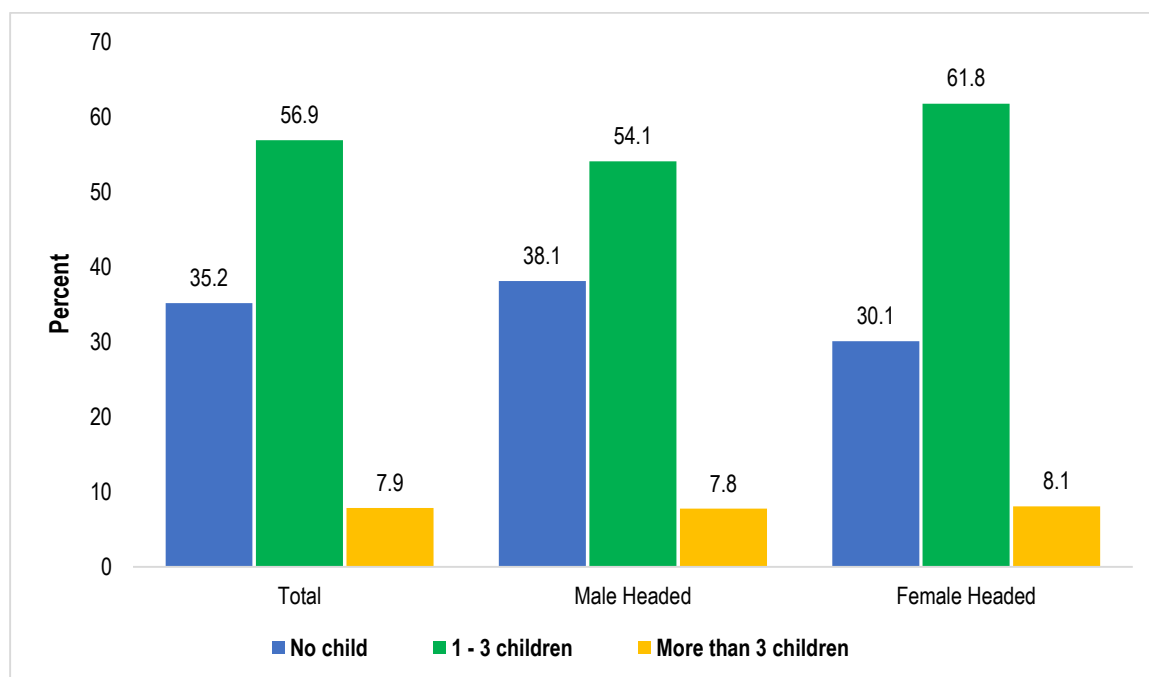
The results show that majority of households have one to three such children under 18 years. Out of 491,811 household's 56.9 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 35.2 percent have no child and 7.9 percent have more than three children. Results further indicate that 62.5 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 55.9 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 8 (7.9%) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas which is the same percentage for female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (44.4%) compared with female headed households (31.6%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Nanyamba Town has the highest percentage of households (59.9%) with one to three children followed by Nanyumbu District with 59.3 percent, while Mtwara Mikindani Municipal has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (50.0%) (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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
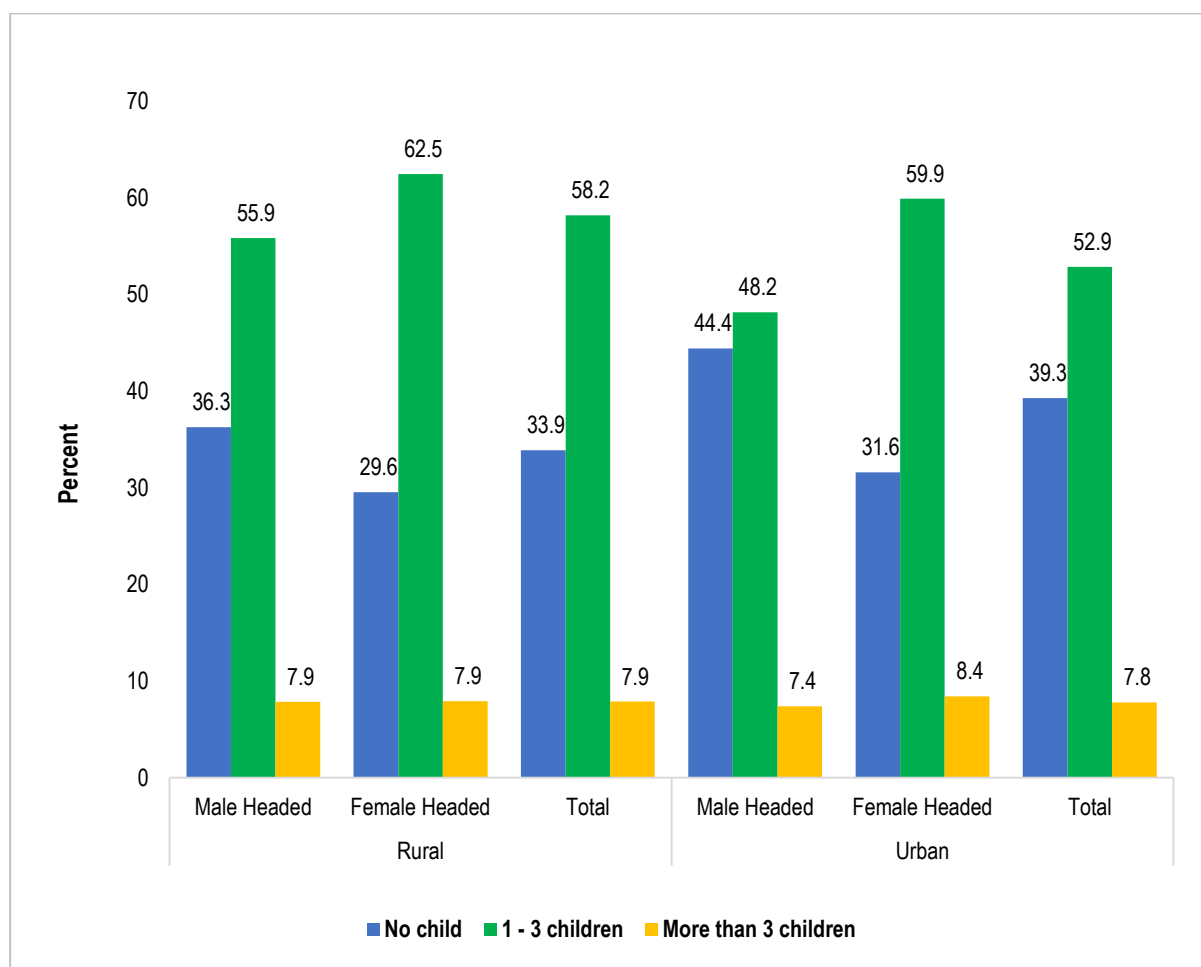
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

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	**491,811**	**35.2**	**56.9**	**7.9**	**312,044**	**38.1**	**54.1**	**7.8**	**179,767**	**30.1**	**61.8**	**8.1**
Rural	373,172	33.9	58.2	7.9	240,892	36.3	55.9	7.9	132,280	29.6	62.5	7.9
Urban	118,639	39.3	52.9	7.8	71,152	44.4	48.2	7.4	47,487	31.6	59.9	8.4
Council												
Mtwara District	44,726	32.9	56.8	10.3	28,668	36.2	53.7	10.1	16,058	27.0	62.4	10.6
Nanyamba Town	37,993	31.1	59.9	9.0	24,957	34.0	57.4	8.5	13,036	25.5	64.6	9.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	41.7	50.0	8.3	26,773	47.8	44.5	7.7	17,476	32.4	58.5	9.1
Newala District	41,941	36.3	57.2	6.4	26,123	38.8	54.6	6.6	15,818	32.2	61.6	6.2
Newala Town	31,724	35.9	56.6	7.4	19,167	39.5	53.3	7.1	12,557	30.4	61.7	7.9
Masasi District	97,786	35.7	57.7	6.6	64,335	37.7	55.7	6.6	33,451	31.8	61.6	6.6
Masasi Town	42,914	37.9	54.8	7.4	25,308	42.4	50.6	7.0	17,606	31.4	60.8	7.8
Tandahimba District	89,851	34.5	57.6	7.9	56,528	37.4	54.9	7.7	33,323	29.5	62.4	8.2
Nanyumbu District	60,627	32.0	59.3	8.7	40,185	33.5	57.4	9.1	20,442	29.0	63.0	8.0

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- About half (49.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region are married.

- About four percent (3.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (6.4%) than that of Males (0.9%).

- Nearly seven percent (6.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are likely to be divorced (9.2%) than males (4.1%).

- Mean Age at First Marriage in Mtwara Region is 23.0 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (21.0 years) than males (25.3 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 Mtwara Region, results show that 49.7% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among males (49.9%) than females (49.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (50.9%) compared with urban areas (46.1%). Nearly one third (29.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 35.0 percent while for females it is 24.9 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (27.2% and 36.8% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 3.8 percent which is higher among females (6.4%) than males (0.9%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Mtwara Region is 3.9 while for urban areas it is 3.6 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,056,814	100.0	100.0	100.0	797,695	100.0	100.0	100.0	259,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	312,366	29.6	35.0	24.9	217,101	27.2	33.1	22.2	95,265	36.8	40.9	33.2
Married	525,033	49.7	49.9	49.5	405,693	50.9	50.8	50.9	119,340	46.1	47.3	45.0
Living Together	92,353	8.7	9.1	8.4	76,717	9.6	10.1	9.2	15,636	6.0	6.3	5.8
Divorced	72,756	6.9	4.1	9.2	56,269	7.1	4.2	9.5	16,487	6.4	3.8	8.5
Separated	13,792	1.3	0.9	1.6	10,718	1.3	1.0	1.7	3,074	1.2	0.9	1.5
Widowed	40,514	3.8	0.9	6.4	31,197	3.9	0.9	6.5	9,317	3.6	0.8	6.0

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
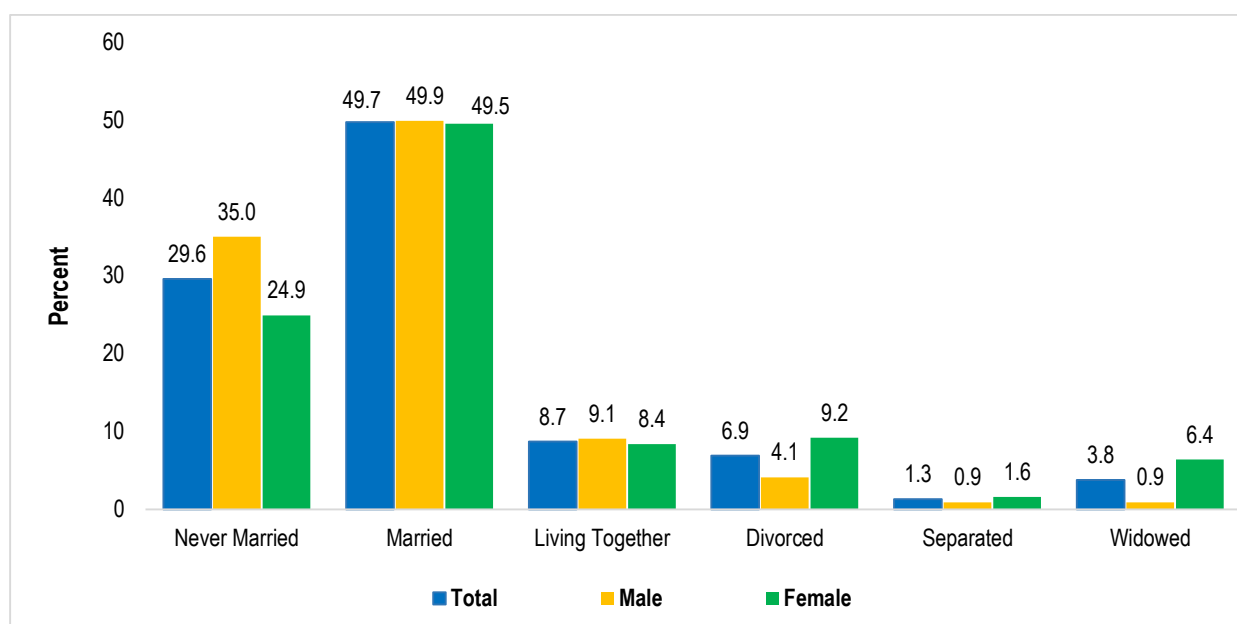
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 63.2 percent for persons aged 30-34 years to 68.0 percent for those aged 45-49 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.7 percent for those aged 15–19 years to 12.2 percent for those aged 70-74 years and gradually decline to 10.4 percent for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 25-29 to 39.0 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,056,814**	**29.6**	**49.7**	**8.7**	**6.9**	**1.3**	**3.8**
15 - 19	156,867	88.8	7.3	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	138,986	19.6	14.4	4.0	1.7	0.2	0.0
25 - 29	117,788	8.6	18.5	4.3	2.1	0.3	0.1
30 - 34	110,854	15.9	63.2	12.7	6.8	1.1	0.3
35 - 39	95,082	12.2	66.0	12.3	7.5	1.4	0.6
40 - 44	88,255	10.7	67.9	10.5	8.2	1.6	1.1
45 - 49	80,184	9.7	68.0	9.8	8.7	1.8	1.9
50 - 54	69,037	9.3	67.1	8.4	9.5	2.1	3.7
55 - 59	50,434	9.7	63.5	7.3	10.7	2.4	6.4
60 - 64	44,750	9.7	60.3	5.6	11.6	2.6	10.2

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
65 - 69	30,486	10.8	54.4	4.6	12.0	2.7	15.5
70 - 74	28,123	11.5	49.0	4.0	12.2	2.5	20.9
75 - 79	18,542	12.5	42.7	3.1	11.7	2.4	27.6
80+	27,426	15.2	30.9	2.2	10.4	2.3	39.0

Results show that 45.6 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 41.7 percent are married and 7.6 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Mtwara Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.9 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	583,593	45.6	41.7	7.6	3.5	0.8	0.7
10 – 14	95,644	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	78,928	97.9	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	63,935	69.1	20.5	8.4	1.7	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	55,038	32.8	49.0	13.7	3.9	0.6	0.0
30 – 34	51,785	17.9	62.5	14.1	4.6	0.8	0.1
35 – 39	43,691	12.7	67.2	13.8	5.0	1.1	0.2
40 – 44	40,505	10.5	70.6	11.7	5.7	1.1	0.4
45 – 49	37,174	9.5	71.4	10.9	6.1	1.5	0.5
50 – 54	31,855	8.7	72.5	9.9	6.4	1.6	0.9
55 – 59	22,101	8.2	72.7	9.1	6.7	1.8	1.4
60 – 64	20,338	6.9	74.9	7.3	7.0	1.9	2.0
65 – 69	12,869	6.4	75.4	6.5	6.6	2.1	3.0
70 – 74	12,190	6.1	74.9	5.9	6.9	2.0	4.3
75 – 79	7,593	5.5	73.8	5.2	6.8	1.9	6.8
80+	9,947	6.9	67.3	4.2	6.7	2.1	12.7

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 42.5 percent are married, 35.5 percent are never married and 7.2 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.8%) aged 10 - 14 years and 79.6.0 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	662,500	35.5	42.5	7.2	7.9	1.4	5.5
10 – 14	93,635	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	77,939	79.6	13.4	5.5	1.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	75,051	31.8	49.1	11.5	6.6	0.8	0.1
25 – 29	62,750	19.0	59.5	11.9	8.3	1.1	0.2
30 – 34	59,069	14.2	63.7	11.4	8.8	1.3	0.6
35 – 39	51,391	11.7	65.0	10.9	9.7	1.6	1.0
40 – 44	47,750	10.9	65.6	9.5	10.3	2.0	1.8
45 – 49	43,010	9.9	65.0	8.9	11.0	2.1	3.1
50 – 54	37,182	9.8	62.4	7.2	12.1	2.5	6.0
55 – 59	28,333	10.8	56.2	5.9	13.8	2.9	10.3
60 – 64	24,412	12.0	48.2	4.1	15.4	3.2	17.0
65 – 69	17,617	14.0	39.1	3.2	16.0	3.1	24.6
70 – 74	15,933	15.6	29.2	2.5	16.2	2.8	33.7
75 – 79	10,949	17.4	21.1	1.6	15.1	2.8	42.0
80+	17,479	19.9	10.3	1.0	12.5	2.4	53.9

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 Mtwara Region is 54.6 while for age group 65 years and above is 42.0 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged group 65 and above is 31.9 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 8.3 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Mtwara Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (2.3 and 2.4 %) 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	80,532	39.2	44.8	1.9	8.1	1.2	4.8
10-14	12,555	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	18,928	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	18,233	73.6	21.6	1.4	3.1	0.3	0.0
15 - 35	33,260	49.0	41.9	2.3	5.9	0.7	0.1
15 - 64	59,792	30.7	54.6	2.4	8.9	1.3	2.1
65+	8,185	8.3	42.0	0.8	14.5	2.6	31.9
70+	5,844	8.6	37.7	0.7	14.0	2.3	36.7

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 97.9 percent of males and 79.6 percent of females population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (9.2%) than males (4.1%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.4%) than males (0.9 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	487,949	35.0	49.9	9.1	4.1	0.9	0.9
15 – 19	78,928	97.9	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	63,935	69.1	20.5	8.4	1.7	0.3	0.0
25 – 29	55,038	32.8	49.0	13.7	3.9	0.6	0.0
30 – 34	51,785	17.9	62.5	14.1	4.6	0.8	0.1
35 – 39	43,691	12.7	67.2	13.8	5.0	1.1	0.2
40 – 44	40,505	10.5	70.6	11.7	5.7	1.1	0.4
45 – 49	37,174	9.5	71.4	10.9	6.1	1.5	0.5
50 – 54	31,855	8.7	72.5	9.9	6.4	1.6	0.9
55 – 59	22,101	8.2	72.7	9.1	6.7	1.8	1.4
60 – 64	20,338	6.9	74.9	7.3	7.0	1.9	2.0
65 – 69	12,869	6.4	75.4	6.5	6.6	2.1	3.0
70 – 74	12,190	6.1	74.9	5.9	6.9	2.0	4.3
75 – 79	7,593	5.5	73.8	5.2	6.8	1.9	6.8
80+	9,947	6.9	67.3	4.2	6.7	2.1	12.7

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

Age Group	Total Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	568,865	24.9	49.5	8.4	9.2	1.6	6.4
15 – 19	77,939	79.6	13.4	5.5	1.4	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	75,051	31.8	49.1	11.5	6.6	0.8	0.1
25 – 29	62,750	19.0	59.5	11.9	8.3	1.1	0.2
30 – 34	59,069	14.2	63.7	11.4	8.8	1.3	0.6
35 – 39	51,391	11.7	65.0	10.9	9.7	1.6	1.0
40 – 44	47,750	10.9	65.6	9.5	10.3	2.0	1.8
45 – 49	43,010	9.9	65.0	8.9	11.0	2.1	3.1
50 – 54	37,182	9.8	62.4	7.2	12.1	2.5	6.0
55 – 59	28,333	10.8	56.2	5.9	13.8	2.9	10.3
60 – 64	24,412	12.0	48.2	4.1	15.4	3.2	17.0
65 – 69	17,617	14.0	39.1	3.2	16.0	3.1	24.6
70 – 74	15,933	15.6	29.2	2.5	16.2	2.8	33.7
75 – 79	10,949	17.4	21.1	1.6	15.1	2.8	42.0
80+	17,479	19.9	10.3	1.0	12.5	2.4	53.9

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that never married category ranges from 24.3 percent in Newala District Council to 39.8 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 39.8 percent in Nanyumbu District Council to 62.3 percent in Nanyamba Town Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.1 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 5.7 percent in Newala Town Council.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,056,814**	**29.6**	**49.7**	**8.7**	**6.9**	**1.3**	**3.8**
Rural	797,695	27.2	50.9	9.6	7.1	1.3	3.9
Urban	259,119	36.8	46.1	6.0	6.4	1.2	3.6
Council							
Mtwara District	100,551	30.1	56.0	1.3	8.2	0.8	3.6
Nanyamba Town	83,561	26.1	62.3	0.7	6.8	1.0	3.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	99,418	39.8	44.5	3.9	7.1	1.2	3.6
Newala District	89,761	24.3	58.2	2.6	8.6	1.2	5.0
Newala Town	67,977	28.0	53.1	2.2	9.6	1.4	5.7
Masasi District	204,566	28.7	40.1	19.3	5.9	1.8	4.1
Masasi Town	90,095	35.3	39.9	14.9	4.6	1.6	3.7
Tandahimba District	192,288	27.8	59.8	0.7	7.5	0.9	3.3
Nanyumbu District	128,597	27.8	39.8	22.1	5.4	1.6	3.3

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 married and living together categories.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Mtwara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.
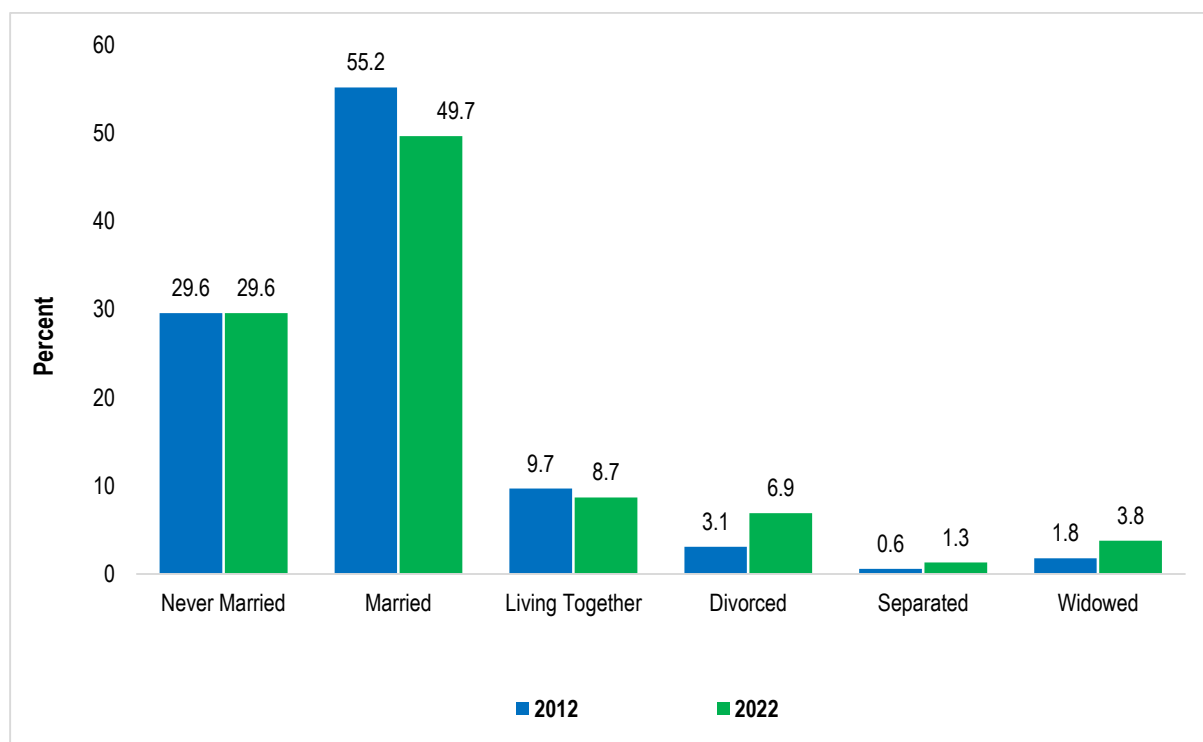
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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 23.0 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.0 years) than males (25.3 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 21.5 years in 2012 to 21.0 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 24.2 years in 2012 to 25.3 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Mtwara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
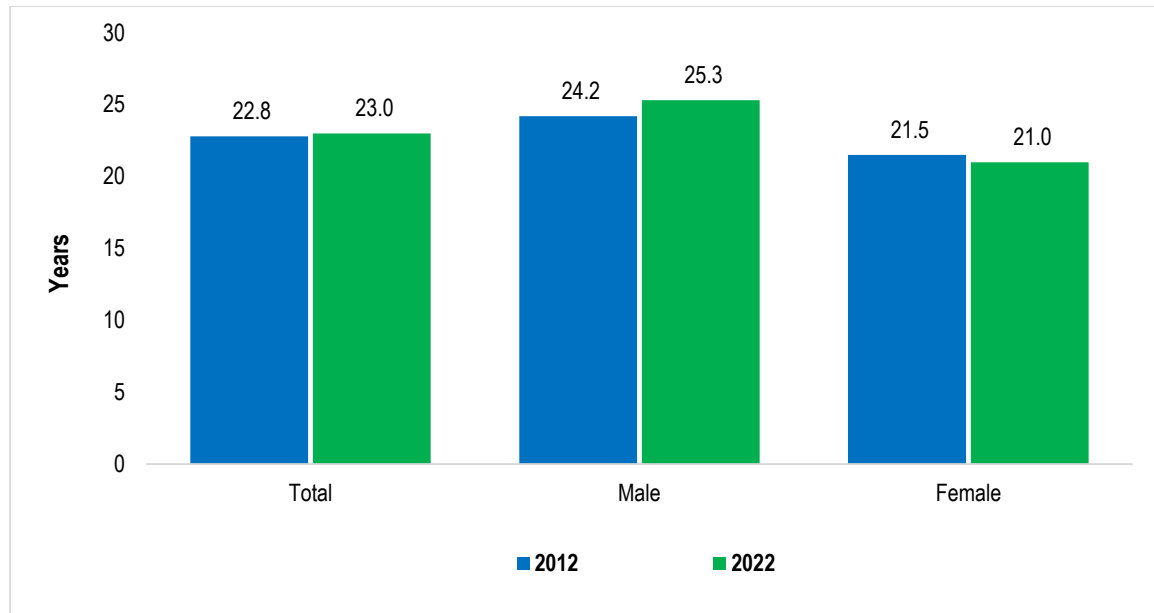
The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Mtwara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
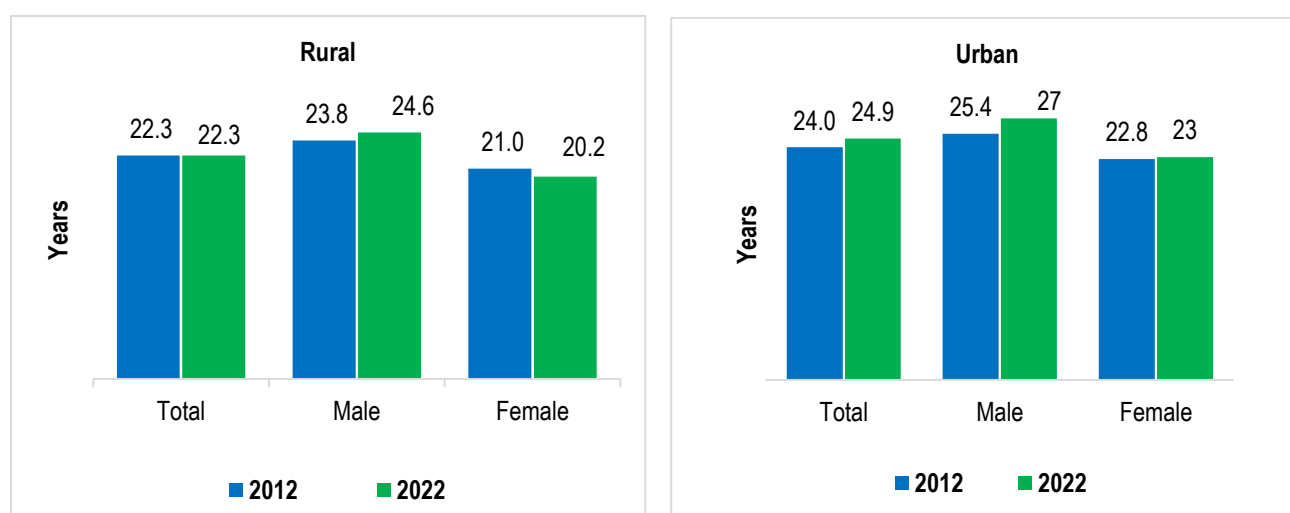
Table 5.9 shows that in Mtwara Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 21.5 years in 2012 to 21.0 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 24.2 years in 2012 to 25.3 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012					2022
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**22.8**	**24.2**	**21.5**	**23.0**	**25.3**	**21.0**
Rural	22.3	23.8	21.0	22.3	24.6	20.2
Urban	24.0	25.4	22.8	24.9	27.0	23.0
Council						
Mtwara District	22.9	24.5	21.5	23.3	25.9	20.9
Nanyamba Town	22.6	24.4	21.1	22.3	24.9	20.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	25.1	26.5	23.9	26.0	28.0	24.2
Newala District	22.6	24.0	21.4	22.3	24.5	20.3
Newala Town	23.1	24.4	22.1	23.5	25.9	21.4
Masasi District	22.3	23.6	21.2	22.4	24.4	20.5
Masasi Town	23.0	24.2	21.8	23.9	25.8	22.2
Tandahimba District	22.4	24.3	20.9	22.3	25.0	20.0
Nanyumbu District	22.0	23.2	21.0	22.0	23.9	20.2

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council having the highest MAFM for both males (28.0 years) and females (24.2 years), followed by Newala

Town Council (25.9 and 21.4 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Nanyumbu District Council (20.2 years) for females and 23.9 years for males.

Figure 5.5: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
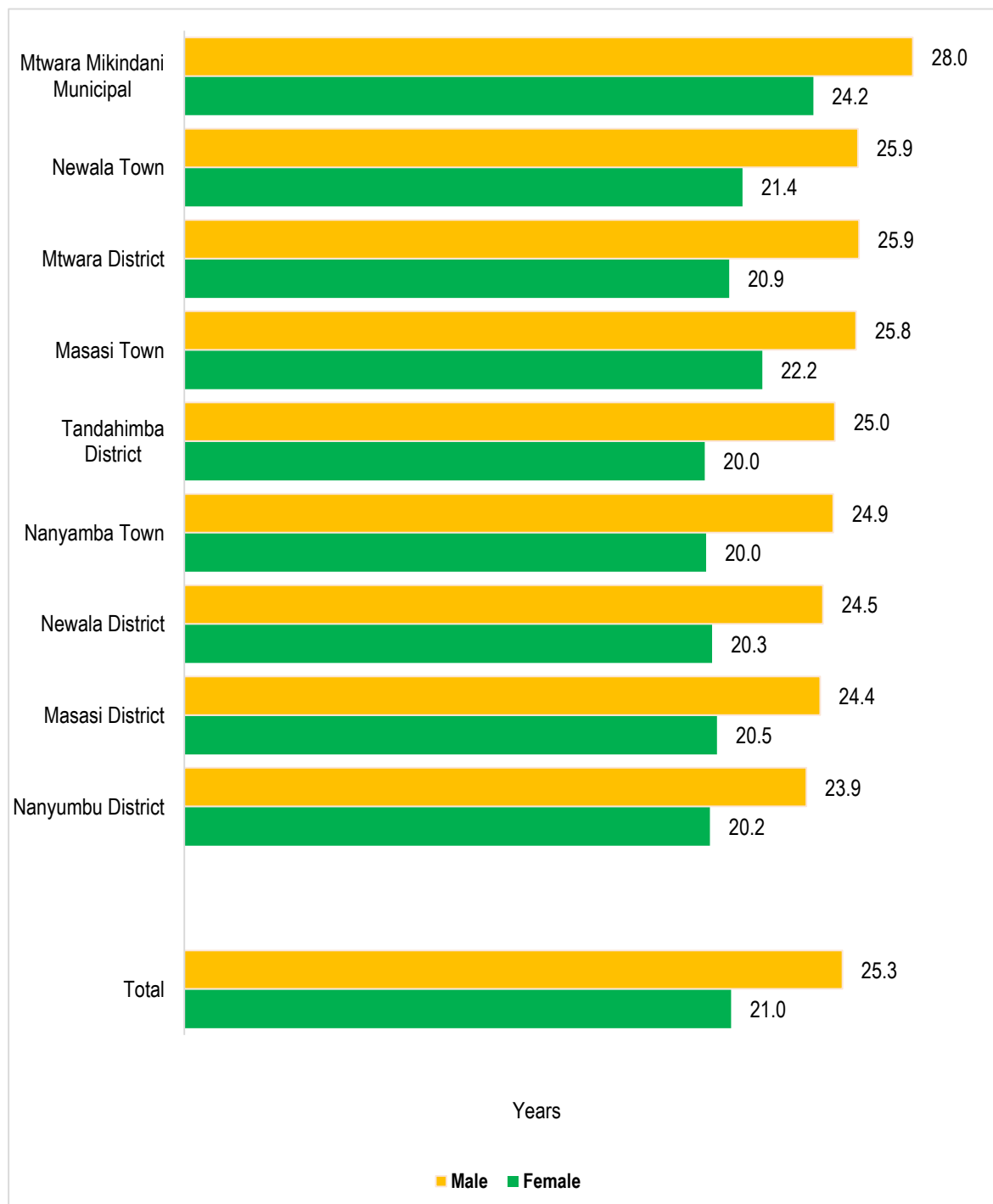
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- Seventy percent 70.4% of the population in Mtwara Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About seventy percent of children (69.6%) under-five have birth certificate.
- About 17 percent of persons (16.6%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 20.2 percent have national identification cards.
- About persons 86,524 out of 1,623,216 persons in Mtwara 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, information on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Mtwara Region 27.0 percent of the persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (70.4%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (69.6%) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (66.5%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (38.3%) than in rural areas (23.5%). Further results show, 41.0 percent of males and 35.9 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (25.2% and 21.9 % respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Mtwara Region 2.1 percent of the population have birth notifications, with the same percentage observed in rural area while in urban areas is 1.9 percent (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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mtwara 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	Male	Female
Total	27.0	28.9	25.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	70.4	68.3	72.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
0 – 4	69.6	69.8	69.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
5 – 9	66.5	66.9	66.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	29.4	29.0	29.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
10 – 14	25.7	25.4	26.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	69.9	70.2	69.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
15 – 19	23.8	23.0	24.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	73.4	74.2	72.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
20 – 24	19.5	21.8	17.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	78.6	76.2	80.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
25 – 29	16.3	19.0	13.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	82.2	79.5	84.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
30 – 34	14.5	18.1	11.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	84.2	80.6	87.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
35 – 39	9.7	12.6	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	89.1	86.2	91.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
40 – 44	6.6	8.2	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	92.4	90.8	93.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
45 – 49	5.2	6.5	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	93.9	92.5	95.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
50 – 54	4.2	5.2	3.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	95.1	94.1	95.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
55 – 59	3.8	5.0	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	95.5	94.3	96.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
60 – 64	3.4	4.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	95.9	94.6	97.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
65 – 69	2.6	3.9	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	96.7	95.4	97.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
70 – 74	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	97.9	97.2	98.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
75 – 79	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	98.4	98.1	98.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
80+	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	98.4	98.3	98.5	0.4	0.2	0.5

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mtwara 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	Male	Female
Total	23.5	25.2	21.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	73.8	72.0	75.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
0 – 4	69.1	69.3	69.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	24.5	24.6	24.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
5 – 9	64.4	64.9	64.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	31.2	30.8	31.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
10 – 14	20.6	20.4	20.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	74.8	75.1	74.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
15 – 19	17.2	16.7	17.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	79.9	80.4	79.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
20 – 24	13.1	15.1	11.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	84.9	82.9	86.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
25 – 29	9.9	12.2	8.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	88.7	86.4	90.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
30 – 34	8.9	11.9	6.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	90.0	87.0	92.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
35 – 39	5.6	7.7	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.4	91.2	95.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
40 – 44	3.6	4.5	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	95.5	94.6	96.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
45 – 49	3.0	3.9	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	96.2	95.3	97.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
50 – 54	2.4	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	96.9	96.3	97.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
55 – 59	2.3	3.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.0	96.1	97.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
60 – 64	2.3	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	97.1	96.1	97.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
65 – 69	1.8	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.6	96.6	98.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
70 – 74	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	98.3	97.8	98.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
75 – 79	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	98.7	98.6	98.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
80+	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	98.7	98.7	98.7	0.4	0.2	0.5

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Mtwara 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	Male	Female
Total	38.3	41.0	35.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	59.1	56.3	61.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
0 – 4	71.2	71.4	71.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	22.9	22.7	23.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
5 – 9	73.5	74.1	73.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	23.2	22.8	23.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
10 – 14	44.1	44.4	43.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	52.2	51.9	52.4	1.0	1.0	1.1
15 – 19	43.0	42.9	43.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	54.4	54.4	54.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
20 – 24	36.8	40.2	34.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	61.3	57.8	64.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
25 – 29	32.4	36.4	28.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	65.8	61.8	69.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
30 – 34	29.7	34.7	25.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	68.8	63.5	73.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
35 – 39	21.7	26.5	17.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	76.8	71.9	81.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
40 – 44	16.3	19.4	13.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	82.5	79.0	85.5	0.5	0.8	0.3
45 – 49	12.7	15.1	10.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	86.1	83.5	88.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
50 – 54	10.9	13.3	8.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	88.2	85.9	90.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
55 – 59	9.9	11.8	8.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	88.9	87.0	90.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
60 – 64	8.3	10.5	6.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	90.9	88.5	92.8	0.3	0.5	0.1
65 – 69	6.1	8.0	4.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	92.6	90.4	94.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
70 – 74	3.0	4.4	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	96.3	94.9	97.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
75 – 79	2.4	3.0	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.3	96.7	95.7	97.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
80+	1.9	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	97.3	96.3	97.8	0.4	0.5	0.4

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (45.5%) and the lowest percentage is in Nanyumbu District Council (22.8%). Councils with percentage above regional average (27.0%) is Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (45.5%), Masasi town Council (33.1%) and Newala Town Council (29.4%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Council; Mtwara 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	Male	Female
Total	27.0	28.9	25.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	70.4	68.3	72.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mtwara District	25.2	27.2	23.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	71.3	69.3	73.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
Nanyamba Town	24.5	26.6	22.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	71.6	69.5	73.5	0.6	0.2	0.6
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	45.5	48.6	42.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	52.0	48.9	54.9	0.7	0.3	0.6

| 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	Male	Female
Newala District	23.9	26.0	22.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	74.0	71.8	75.8	0.6	0.4	0.6
Newala Town	29.4	32.4	26.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	68.3	65.1	71.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Masasi District	22.5	23.8	21.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	75.1	73.7	76.4	0.5	0.2	0.5
Masasi Town	33.1	34.9	31.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	64.5	62.6	66.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
Tandahimba District	25.4	27.7	23.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	72.2	69.8	74.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nanyumbu District	22.8	24.1	21.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	74.4	73.0	75.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

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 treatment of elderly.

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 20.2 percent of persons aged 18 years and above in Mtwara Region have national identification cards while 16.6 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (30.3%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (17.1%). Additionally, results reveal that, 74.8 percent of persons have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that about five percent (4.90%) 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
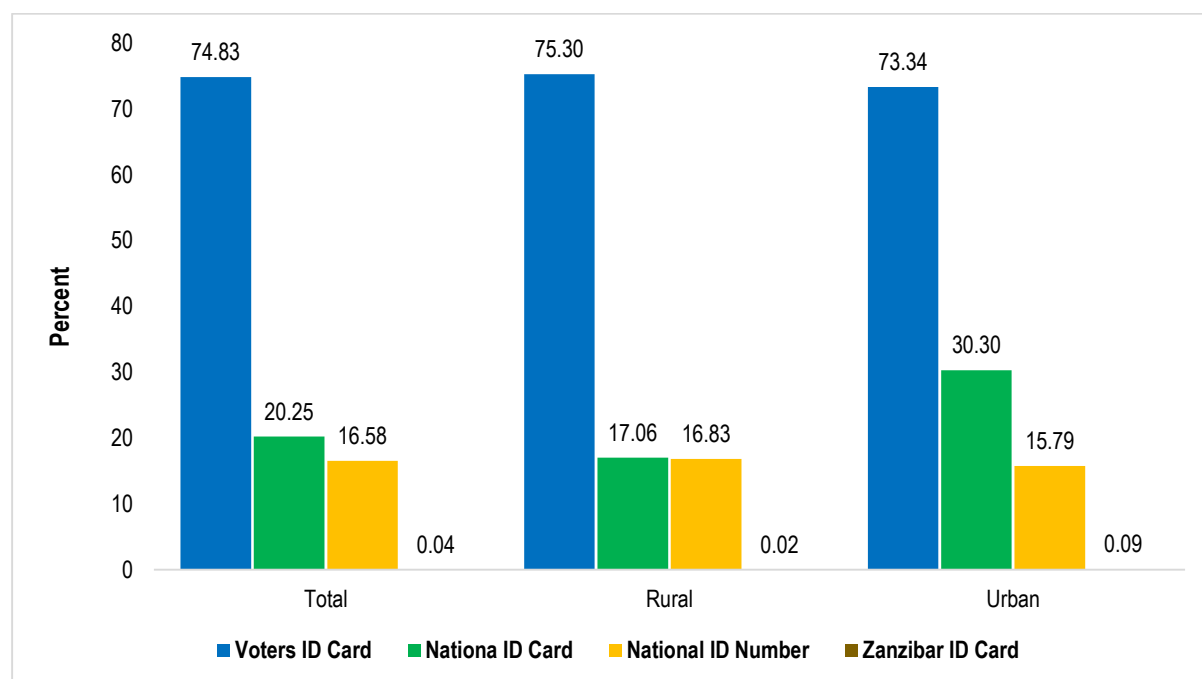
Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

| Councils | Type of National Documents | | | | | Person of All Ages | Person Aged 15 and above |
| | Percentage of Person aged 18 and above | | | | | | |
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	**20.25**	**16.58**	**0.04**	**2.67**	**74.83**	**0.5**	**4.90**
Rural	17.06	16.83	0.02	1.5	75.3	0.36	4.23
Urban	30.3	15.79	0.09	6.37	73.34	0.96	6.49
Council							
Mtwara District	8.63	22.58	0.02	1.34	76.53	0.44	4.24
Nanyamba Town	6.21	25.37	0.02	1.24	79.3	0.47	3.55
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	29.46	19.5	0.18	9.33	75.53	1.32	5.57
Newala District	18.19	19.55	0.01	1.55	73.79	0.28	4.02
Newala Town	27.26	14.25	0.04	3.11	78.8	0.55	7.66
Masasi District	14.16	17.08	0.02	1.43	75.34	0.25	4.01
Masasi Town	24.05	14.85	0.04	4.13	70.81	0.64	4.70
Tandahimba District	40.6	6.6	0	2.3	72.1	0.5	4.26
Nanyumbu District	5.5	18.6	0	1.7	74.8	0.4	6.08

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 5.3 percent of persons in private households in Mtwara Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the largest percentage (13.4%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Masasi Town Council; (7.9%) persons) and lastly Nanyumbu District Council (3.3%). In addition, 0.7% percent has health insurance from other health insurers. Results further indicates that, more persons (10.6%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (3.7%). On the other hand, 1.0 percent of persons in urban areas have other health insurance schemes while in rural areas is 0.6 percent.

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

Council	Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,623,216**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**3.3**
Rural	1,241,829	3.7	3.9	3.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.2	3.4	3.0
Urban	381,387	10.6	10.8	10.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	4.8	4.8	4.7
Council										
Mtwara District	157,830	5.1	5.4	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nanyamba Town	132,424	4.6	4.8	4.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.0	2.8	3.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	143,600	13.4	13.8	13.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	8.2	7.5	8.8
Newala District	136,404	4.0	4.2	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.4	6.2	4.8
Newala Town	103,649	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	3.2	2.5
Masasi District	313,084	3.9	4.0	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Masasi Town	134,947	7.9	7.8	8.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tandahimba District	298,360	3.8	4.1	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.5
Nanyumbu District	202,918	3.3	3.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5	6.4	4.7

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 1,632,021 persons (99.8%) out of 1,634,947 persons enumerated in Mtwara Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (1,743 persons) followed by other East African Countries (603 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,634,947	776,782	858,165	1,246,773	593,522	653,251	388,174	183,260	204,914
Tanzania	1,632,021	775,346	856,675	1,244,556	592,480	652,076	387,465	182,866	204,599
Other East African Countries	603	289	314	411	195	216	192	94	98
Other African Countries	1,743	794	949	1,448	654	794	295	140	155
Countries Outside Africa	577	350	227	356	191	165	221	159	62
Dual Citizenship	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
No Citizenship	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (90.7%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (9.3%) children under 18 years are orphan with proportionately higher in urban areas (9.8%) than rural area (9.1%).
- About six percent (6.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Two percent (2.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Masasi Town Council has the highest proportion (10.6%) of orphans than other councils in Mtwara Region.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents[4]. This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a significant greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of deaths among under-5 children left behind[5]. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents but not adopting from or fostering parents.

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 90.7 percent of all children under 18 years in Mtwara Region has both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents' alive decreases with increasing age from 96.6 percent for children under one year to 82.4 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their father dead and mother alive is higher (4.9%) than their father alive and mother dead (1.8%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are almost 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	676,384	613,679	90.7	12,144	1.8	33,083	4.9	17,478	2.6
0	40,409	39,040	96.6	175	0.4	482	1.2	712	1.8
1	39,258	37,855	96.4	211	0.5	630	1.6	562	1.4
2	38,403	36,837	95.9	222	0.6	735	1.9	609	1.6
3	40,280	38,392	95.3	318	0.8	864	2.1	706	1.8
4	42,747	40,346	94.4	412	1.0	1,148	2.7	841	2.0
5	37,867	35,455	93.6	403	1.1	1,142	3.0	867	2.3
6	35,028	32,371	92.4	471	1.3	1,241	3.5	945	2.7
7	37,362	34,266	91.7	516	1.4	1,385	3.7	1,195	3.2
8	38,285	34,734	90.7	605	1.6	1,692	4.4	1,254	3.3
9	39,215	35,508	90.5	662	1.7	1,958	5.0	1,087	2.8
10	39,483	35,488	89.9	813	2.1	2,153	5.5	1,029	2.6
11	35,791	31,867	89.0	820	2.3	2,118	5.9	986	2.8
12	43,243	38,081	88.1	1,060	2.5	2,875	6.6	1,227	2.8
13	34,609	30,176	87.2	904	2.6	2,583	7.5	946	2.7
14	36,153	31,071	85.9	1,092	3.0	2,873	7.9	1,117	3.1
15	31,594	26,937	85.3	1,008	3.2	2,666	8.4	983	3.1
16	32,536	27,151	83.4	1,201	3.7	3,033	9.3	1,151	3.5
17	34,121	28,104	82.4	1,251	3.7	3,505	10.3	1,261	3.7

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Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mtwara 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	339,210	307,262	90.6	6,192	1.8	16,797	5.0	8,959	2.6
0	19,927	19,216	96.4	92	0.5	247	1.2	372	1.9
1	19,442	18,748	96.4	109	0.6	307	1.6	278	1.4
2	19,211	18,429	95.9	104	0.5	363	1.9	315	1.6
3	19,872	18,949	95.4	150	0.8	443	2.2	330	1.7
4	21,130	19,939	94.4	203	1.0	578	2.7	410	1.9
5	19,307	18,112	93.8	192	1.0	537	2.8	466	2.4
6	17,567	16,198	92.2	254	1.4	607	3.5	508	2.9
7	18,774	17,156	91.4	259	1.4	704	3.7	655	3.5
8	18,761	16,985	90.5	323	1.7	857	4.6	596	3.2
9	19,198	17,465	91.0	330	1.7	912	4.8	491	2.6
10	20,226	18,132	89.6	436	2.2	1,122	5.5	536	2.7
11	17,998	16,033	89.1	415	2.3	1,083	6.0	467	2.6
12	21,723	19,076	87.8	548	2.5	1,495	6.9	604	2.8
13	17,400	15,182	87.3	433	2.5	1,293	7.4	492	2.8
14	18,297	15,679	85.7	555	3.0	1,473	8.1	590	3.2
15	16,312	13,843	84.9	532	3.3	1,377	8.4	560	3.4
16	16,588	13,797	83.2	610	3.7	1,549	9.3	632	3.8
17	17,477	14,323	82.0	647	3.7	1,850	10.6	657	3.8

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mtwara 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	337,174	306,417	90.9	5,952	1.8	16,286	4.8	8,519	2.5
0	20,482	19,824	96.8	83	0.4	235	1.1	340	1.7
1	19,816	19,107	96.4	102	0.5	323	1.6	284	1.4
2	19,192	18,408	95.9	118	0.6	372	1.9	294	1.5
3	20,408	19,443	95.3	168	0.8	421	2.1	376	1.8
4	21,617	20,407	94.4	209	1.0	570	2.6	431	2.0
5	18,560	17,343	93.4	211	1.1	605	3.3	401	2.2
6	17,461	16,173	92.6	217	1.2	634	3.6	437	2.5
7	18,588	17,110	92.0	257	1.4	681	3.7	540	2.9
8	19,524	17,749	90.9	282	1.4	835	4.3	658	3.4
9	20,017	18,043	90.1	332	1.7	1,046	5.2	596	3.0
10	19,257	17,356	90.1	377	2.0	1,031	5.4	493	2.6
11	17,793	15,834	89.0	405	2.3	1,035	5.8	519	2.9
12	21,520	19,005	88.3	512	2.4	1,380	6.4	623	2.9
13	17,209	14,994	87.1	471	2.7	1,290	7.5	454	2.6
14	17,856	15,392	86.2	537	3.0	1,400	7.8	527	3.0
15	15,282	13,094	85.7	476	3.1	1,289	8.4	423	2.8
16	15,948	13,354	83.7	591	3.7	1,484	9.3	519	3.3
17	16,644	13,781	82.8	604	3.6	1,655	9.9	604	3.6

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 Mtwara Region ranges from 89.4 percent to 92.1 percent. Nanyamba Town Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (92.1%) while Masasi Town Council has the least (89.4%).

The results further show that Mtwara District Council and Mtwara Municipal Council have the highest percentage (5.4%) of children with Father Dead and Mother Alive compared with other councils while Masasi Town Council has the highest percentage of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead (2.2%) as well as children with both parents dead (3.5%).

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

	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	**676,384**	**613,679**	**90.7**	**12,144**	**1.8**	**33,083**	**4.9**	**17,478**	**2.6**
Rural	522,781	475,150	90.9	9,137	1.7	25,067	4.8	13,427	2.6
Urban	153,603	138,529	90.2	3,007	2.0	8,016	5.2	4,051	2.6
Council									
Mtwara District	67,768	61,063	90.1	1,265	1.9	3,683	5.4	1,757	2.6
Nanyamba Town	56,954	52,449	92.1	844	1.5	2,713	4.8	948	1.7
Mtwara Muncipal	56,895	51,264	90.1	1,107	1.9	3,060	5.4	1,464	2.6
Newala District	54,570	49,867	91.4	884	1.6	2,391	4.4	1,428	2.6
Newala Town	42,745	38,982	91.2	793	1.9	2,241	5.2	729	1.7
Masasi District	128,418	116,845	91.0	2,238	1.7	5,796	4.5	3,539	2.8
Masasi Town	56,147	50,168	89.4	1,232	2.2	2,792	5.0	1,955	3.5
Tandahimba District	123,772	111,781	90.3	2,229	1.8	6,260	5.1	3,502	2.8
Nanyumbu District	89,115	81,260	91.2	1,552	1.7	4,147	4.7	2,156	2.4

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Mtwara Region, 9.3 percent of children are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (6.7%) of children lost either father or mother and about three percent (2.6%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is higher in urban areas (9.8%) than in rural areas (9.1%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranges from 7.9 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 10.6 percent in Masasi Town Council (Table 7.5 and Map 8.0).

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
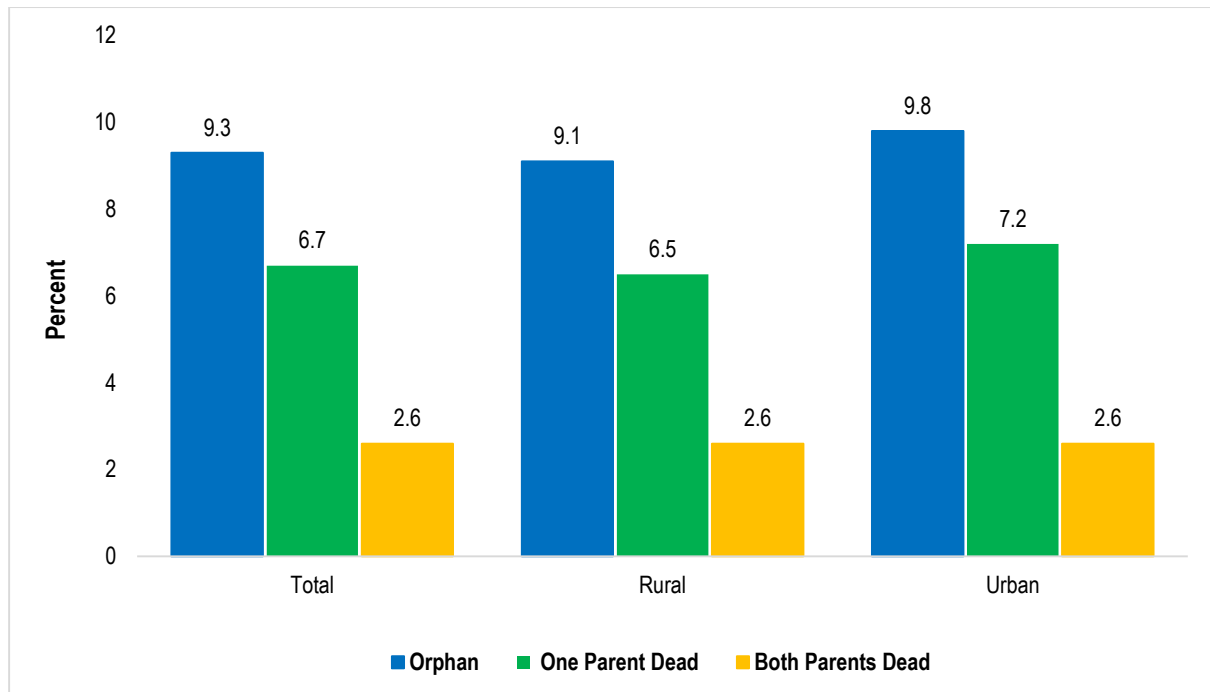
Table 7. 5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	**676,384**	**613,679**	**90.7**	**45,227**	**6.7**	**17,478**	**2.6**	**62,705**	**9.3**
Rural	522,781	475,150	91	34,204	6.5	13,427	2.6	47,631	9.1
Urban	153,603	138,529	90	11,023	7.2	4,051	2.6	15,074	9.8
Council									
Mtwara District	67,768	61,063	90.1	4,948	7.3	1,757	2.6	6,705	9.9
Nanyamba Town	56,954	52,449	92.1	3,557	6.2	948	1.7	4,505	7.9
Mtwara Municipal	56,895	51,264	90.1	4,167	7.3	1,464	2.6	5,631	9.9
Newala District	54,570	49,867	91.4	3,275	6.0	1,428	2.6	4,703	8.6
Newala Town	42,745	38,982	91.2	3,034	7.1	729	1.7	3,763	8.8
Masasi District	128,418	116,845	91.0	8,034	6.3	3,539	2.8	11,573	9.0
Masasi Town	56,147	50,168	89.4	4,024	7.2	1,955	3.5	5,979	10.6
Tandahimba District	123,772	111,781	90.3	8,489	6.9	3,502	2.8	11,991	9.7
Nanyumbu District	89,115	81,260	91.2	5,699	6.4	2,156	2.4	7,855	8.8

Map 7.1 Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years with At Least One Parent Dead by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
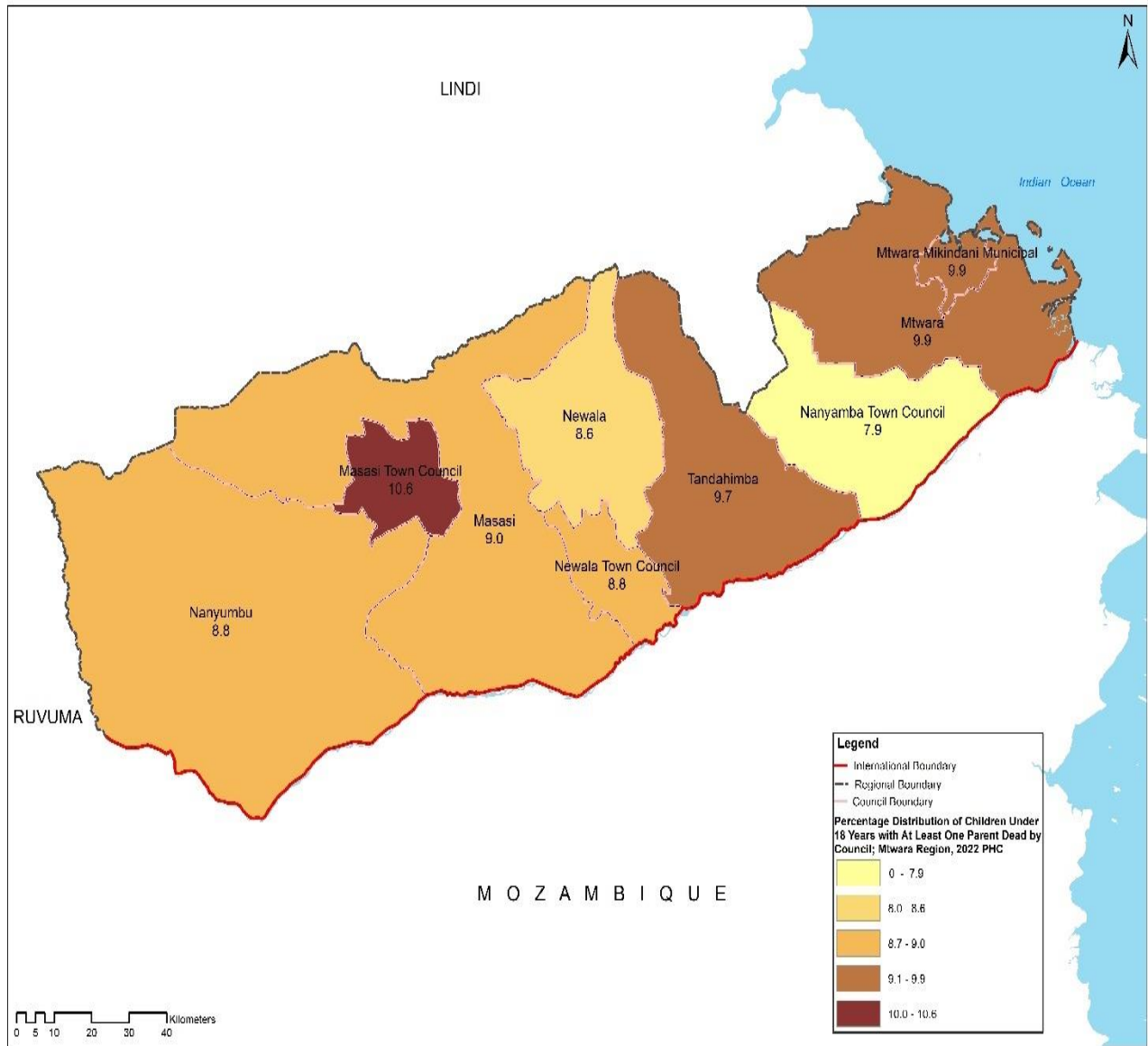
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

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Key Points

- More than three quarter (78.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region are literate; 74.8 percent in rural and 88.0 percent in urban areas.

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 82.5 percent. It is higher among males (84.5%) than females (80.8%).

- 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 89.8 percent. It is higher (94.0%) in urban than in rural areas (88.6%).

- Majority (80.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 15.6 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.

- About three (2.8%) of the population aged four years and above attained university education.

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8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above in Mtwara 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 a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorised phrases. The literacy rate in 2022 PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; both Kiswahili and English or any other languages. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

Results show that out of 1,433,850 persons aged five years and above in Mtwara Region 1,099,165 persons (76.7%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (79.7%) than females (73.9%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 91.6 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 65 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 (86.7%) than in rural areas (73.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,433,850	677,200	756,650	1,099,165	539,913	559,252	76.7	79.7	73.9
5 - 9	187,757	93,607	94,150	104,291	48,989	55,302	55.5	52.3	58.7
10-14	189,279	95,644	93,635	170,106	83,229	86,877	89.9	87.0	92.8
15 - 19	156,867	78,928	77,939	143,734	71,148	72,586	91.6	90.1	93.1
20 - 24	138,986	63,935	75,051	123,920	57,044	66,876	89.2	89.2	89.1
25 - 29	117,788	55,038	62,750	105,263	49,652	55,611	89.4	90.2	88.6
30 - 34	110,854	51,785	59,069	94,243	45,892	48,351	85.0	88.6	81.9
35 - 39	95,082	43,691	51,391	72,761	35,759	37,002	76.5	81.8	72.0
40 - 44	88,255	40,505	47,750	66,187	32,207	33,980	75.0	79.5	71.2
45 - 49	80,184	37,174	43,010	58,122	28,705	29,417	72.5	77.2	68.4
50 - 54	69,037	31,855	37,182	48,199	24,282	23,917	69.8	76.2	64.3
55 - 59	50,434	22,101	28,333	35,422	17,792	17,630	70.2	80.5	62.2
60 - 64	44,750	20,338	24,412	28,671	16,322	12,349	64.1	80.3	50.6
65 - 69	30,486	12,869	17,617	16,608	9,753	6,855	54.5	75.8	38.9
70 - 74	28,123	12,190	15,933	14,119	8,634	5,485	50.2	70.8	34.4
75 - 79	18,542	7,593	10,949	8,126	4,967	3,159	43.8	65.4	28.9
80+	27,426	9,947	17,479	9,393	5,538	3,855	34.2	55.7	22.1

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,091,821	516,869	574,952	802,568	397,435	405,133	73.5	76.9	70.5
5 – 9	146,026	73,129	72,897	74,774	35,081	39,693	51.2	48.0	54.5
10-14	148,100	75,719	72,381	131,008	64,576	66,432	88.5	85.3	91.8
15 – 19	116,550	59,985	56,565	105,026	53,124	51,902	90.1	88.6	91.8
20 – 24	100,268	46,210	54,058	86,979	40,141	46,838	86.7	86.9	86.6
25 – 29	84,031	39,291	44,740	73,081	34,594	38,487	87.0	88.0	86.0
30 – 34	80,453	37,459	42,994	66,013	32,277	33,736	82.1	86.2	78.5
35 – 39	70,351	32,179	38,172	51,004	25,226	25,778	72.5	78.4	67.5
40 – 44	66,860	30,388	36,472	47,757	23,122	24,635	71.4	76.1	67.5
45 – 49	61,746	28,395	33,351	42,637	21,006	21,631	69.1	74.0	64.9
50 – 54	54,599	25,077	29,522	36,399	18,395	18,004	66.7	73.4	61.0
55 – 59	40,554	17,609	22,945	27,528	13,865	13,663	67.9	78.7	59.5
60 – 64	36,132	16,392	19,740	22,398	12,902	9,496	62.0	78.7	48.1
65 – 69	24,716	10,359	14,357	12,821	7,653	5,168	51.9	73.9	36.0
70 – 74	23,021	9,918	13,103	11,116	6,866	4,250	48.3	69.2	32.4
75 – 79	15,471	6,337	9,134	6,503	4,042	2,461	42.0	63.8	26.9
80+	22,943	8,422	14,521	7,524	4,565	2,959	32.8	54.2	20.4

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	342,029	160,331	181,698	296,597	142,478	154,119	86.7	88.9	84.8
5 – 9	41,731	20,478	21,253	29,517	13,908	15,609	70.7	67.9	73.4
10-14	41,179	19,925	21,254	39,098	18,653	20,445	94.9	93.6	96.2
15 – 19	40,317	18,943	21,374	38,708	18,024	20,684	96.0	95.1	96.8
20 – 24	38,718	17,725	20,993	36,941	16,903	20,038	95.4	95.4	95.5
25 – 29	33,757	15,747	18,010	32,182	15,058	17,124	95.3	95.6	95.1
30 – 34	30,401	14,326	16,075	28,230	13,615	14,615	92.9	95.0	90.9
35 – 39	24,731	11,512	13,219	21,757	10,533	11,224	88.0	91.5	84.9
40 – 44	21,395	10,117	11,278	18,430	9,085	9,345	86.1	89.8	82.9
45 – 49	18,438	8,779	9,659	15,485	7,699	7,786	84.0	87.7	80.6
50 – 54	14,438	6,778	7,660	11,800	5,887	5,913	81.7	86.9	77.2
55 – 59	9,880	4,492	5,388	7,894	3,927	3,967	79.9	87.4	73.6
60 – 64	8,618	3,946	4,672	6,273	3,420	2,853	72.8	86.7	61.1
65 – 69	5,770	2,510	3,260	3,787	2,100	1,687	65.6	83.7	51.7
70 – 74	5,102	2,272	2,830	3,003	1,768	1,235	58.9	77.8	43.6

| 75 – 79 | 3,071 | 1,256 | 1,815 | 1,623 | 925 | 698 | 52.8 | 73.6 | 38.5 |
| 80+ | 4,483 | 1,525 | 2,958 | 1,869 | 973 | 896 | 41.7 | 63.8 | 30.3 |

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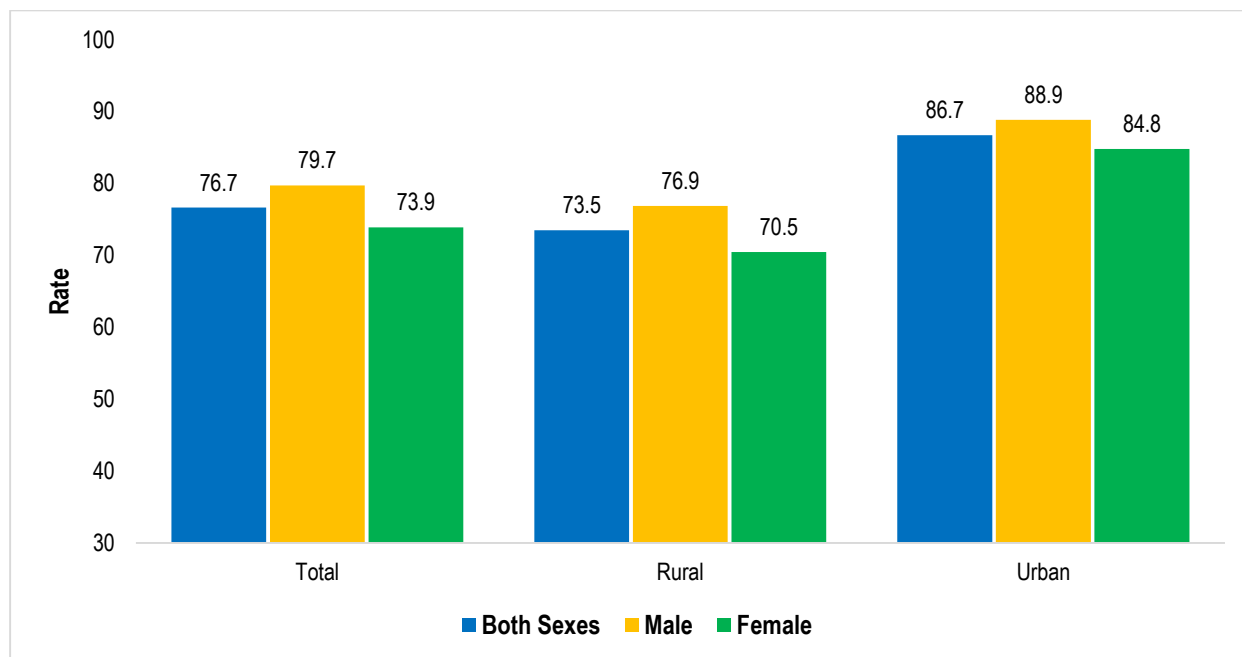
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 88 percent and the rate is the highest among Secondary School in the age group of 14-17 years (92.3%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Mtwara Region is 92.2 percent and among secondary school age population is 92.3 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	91.7	89.9	93.6	90.3	88.3	92.5	96.0	95.3	96.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	90.5	89.7	91.2	88.6	87.8	89.3	95.7	95.3	96.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	88.6	89.4	88.0	86.3	87.3	85.5	94.8	95.2	94.5
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	81.5	85.1	78.5	78.5	82.5	75.1	90.4	92.7	88.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	51.5	71.8	36.7	49.4	70.1	34.3	61.2	79.8	47.4
Population Aged 4 years and above	74.8	77.7	72.3	71.6	74.8	68.8	85.1	87.1	83.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	78.5	83.8	74.0	75.4	81.2	70.3	88.2	91.8	85.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	76.6	82.7	71.4	73.2	79.9	67.5	87.1	91.2	83.6
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	92.2	89.9	94.6	91.0	88.3	93.9	96.1	95.4	96.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	92.3	90.3	94.4	91.0	88.8	93.5	96.3	95.5	97.0

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region is 78.0 percent. The literacy rate is higher (83.6%) among males than females (73.3%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (88.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (74.8%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
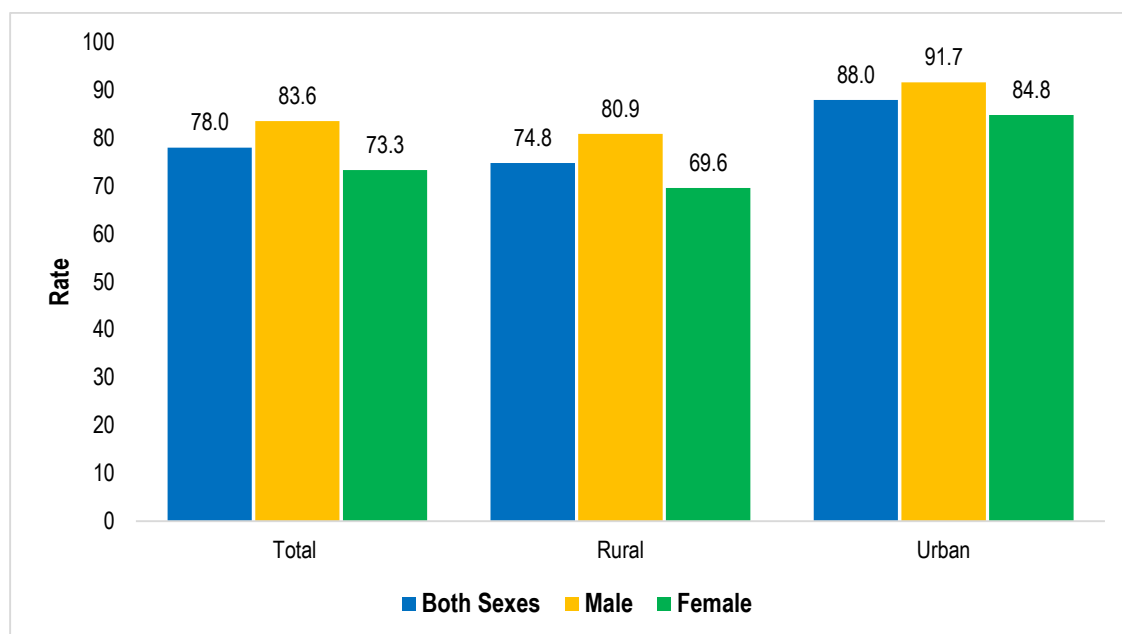
Literacy rates among adults increased from 70.8 percent in 2012 to 78.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (8.3 percentage point difference) than males (5.7 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Mtwara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
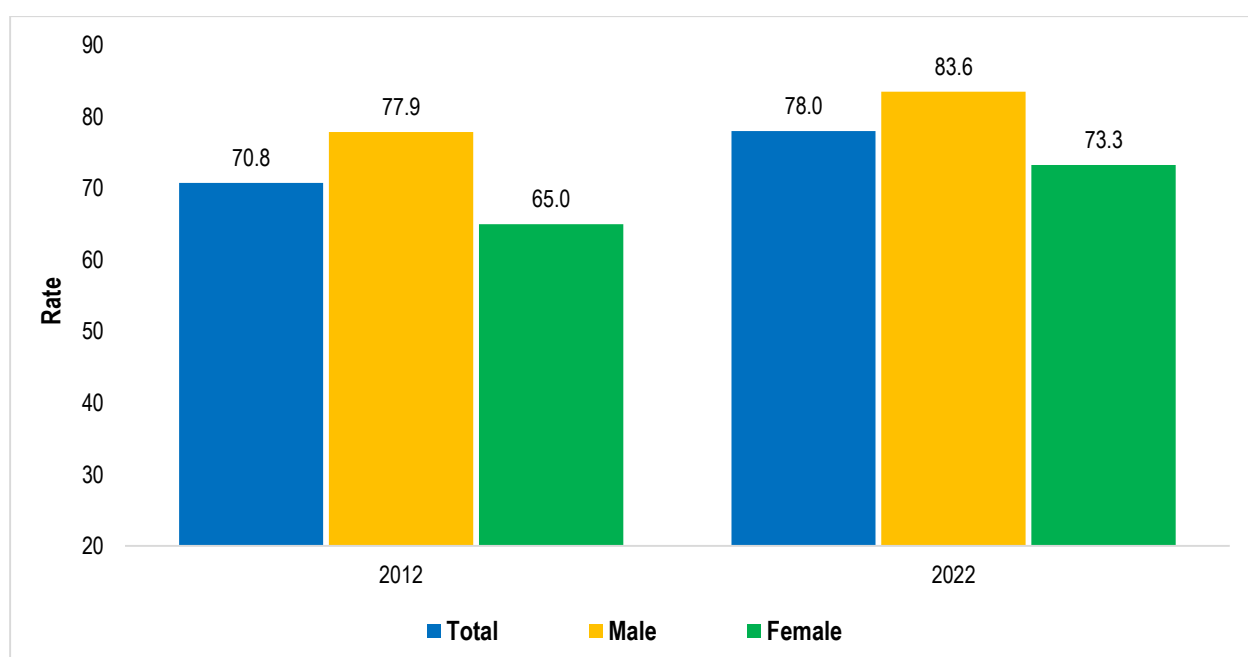
Adult literacy rates vary across Councils, ranging from 68.1 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 89.6 percent in Masasi Town Council. Five (5) councils have adult literacy rate above 80 percent. Other councils besides Nanyamba Town Council with relatively low adult literacy rates are Mtwara District Council (68.2%), Nanyumbu District Council (73.5%) and Tandahimba District Council (74.3%) (Map 8.1).

Map 8. 1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
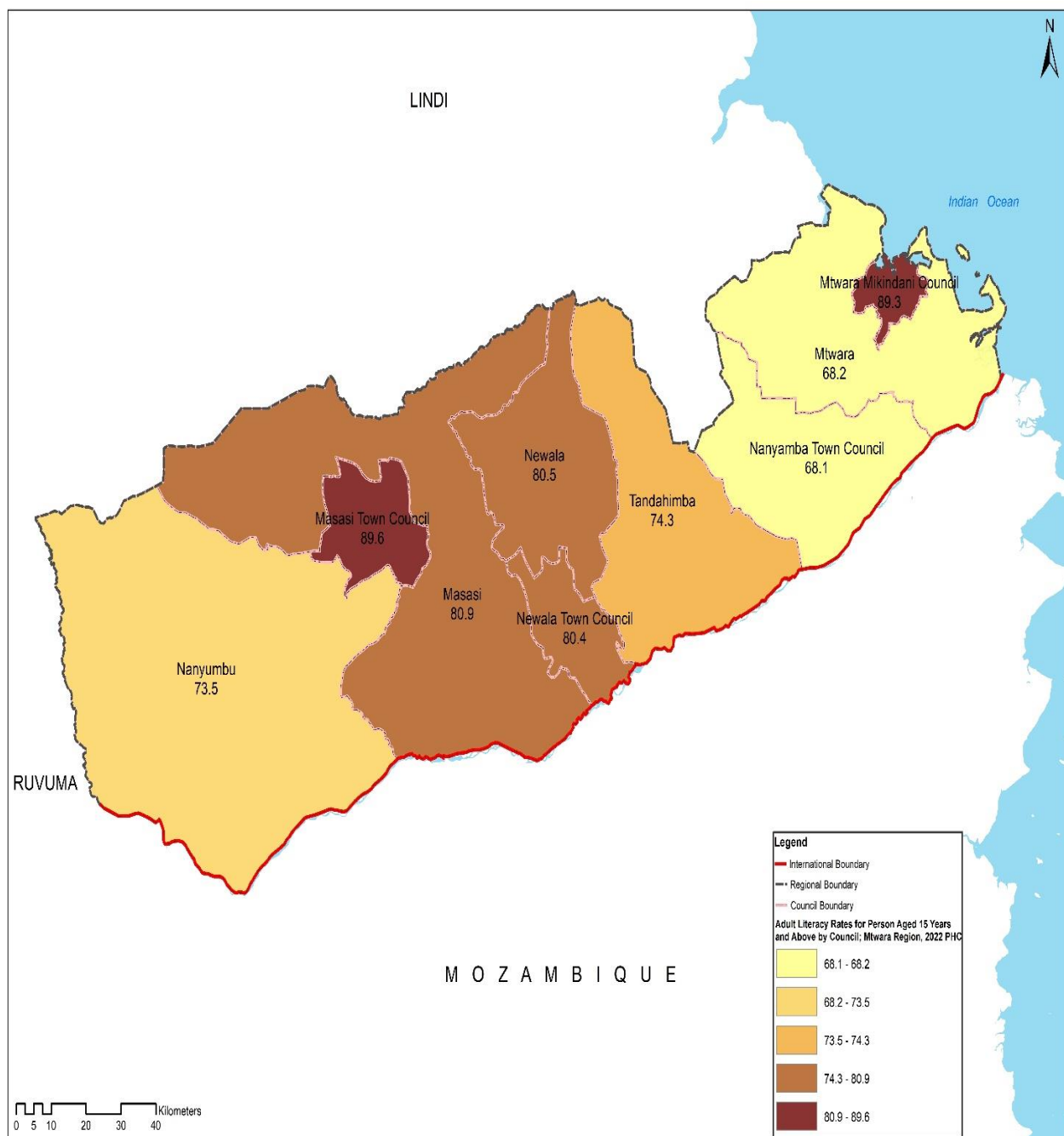
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 70.8 percent in 2012 to 78.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 7.2 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 11.5 percent in Mtwara District Council (Table 8.5).

Table 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara 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	**70.8**	**77.9**	**65.0**	**78.0**	**83.6**	**73.3**	**7.2**	**5.7**	**8.3**
Rural	67.3	74.9	61.1	74.8	80.9	69.6	10.7	8.7	12.2
Urban	82.1	87.3	77.8	88.0	91.7	84.8	5.9	4.4	7.0
Council									
Mtwara District	56.6	66.6	48.3	68.2	76.9	60.6	11.5	10.3	12.2
Nanyamba Town	59.3	70.8	50.0	68.1	78.1	59.9	8.8	7.4	10.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	83.8	88.7	79.7	89.3	92.9	86.1	5.5	4.2	6.4
Newala District	71.5	77.9	66.4	80.5	85.3	76.7	9.0	7.4	10.3
Newala Town	73.1	80.3	67.7	80.4	85.9	76.2	7.3	5.6	8.5
Masasi District	76.5	80.6	73.0	80.9	83.6	78.4	4.3	3.0	5.4
Masasi Town	84.9	88.3	82.0	89.6	91.8	87.6	4.7	3.5	5.6
Tandahimba District	66.3	75.0	59.4	74.3	81.7	68.3	8.0	6.7	8.9
Nanyumbu District	67.4	74.9	60.8	73.5	79.3	68.2	6.1	4.4	7.3

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Mtwara Region, literacy rate is the highest in Kiswahili only (65.6%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (11.9%) and is lowest for other languages (0.2%). In addition, results show that from age 15 years to age 25 years, illiteracy rates gradually increase with age from 8.4 at 15 – 19 age group to 65.8 percent at age 80 years and above.

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Mtwara 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	65.6	0.4	11.9	0.2	78.0	22.0	1,056,814
15 – 19	65.1	0.5	25.9	0.1	91.6	8.4	156,867
20 – 24	70.9	0.5	17.7	0.1	89.2	10.8	138,986
25 – 29	73.2	0.4	15.6	0.1	89.4	10.6	117,788
30 – 34	69.2	0.4	15.2	0.1	85.0	15.0	110,854
35 – 39	67.7	0.3	8.3	0.2	76.5	23.5	95,082
40 – 44	69.0	0.3	5.5	0.2	75.0	25.0	88,255
45 – 49	67.5	0.2	4.6	0.2	72.5	27.5	80,184
50 – 54	65.9	0.3	3.4	0.2	69.8	30.2	69,037
55 – 59	66.2	0.3	3.6	0.2	70.2	29.8	50,434
60 – 64	59.6	0.2	4.0	0.2	64.1	35.9	44,750
65 – 69	49.9	0.2	4.1	0.3	54.5	45.5	30,486
70 – 74	46.2	0.3	3.4	0.4	50.2	49.8	28,123
75 – 79	40.8	0.2	2.4	0.4	43.8	56.2	18,542
80+	32.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	34.2	65.8	27,426

Figure 8. 4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
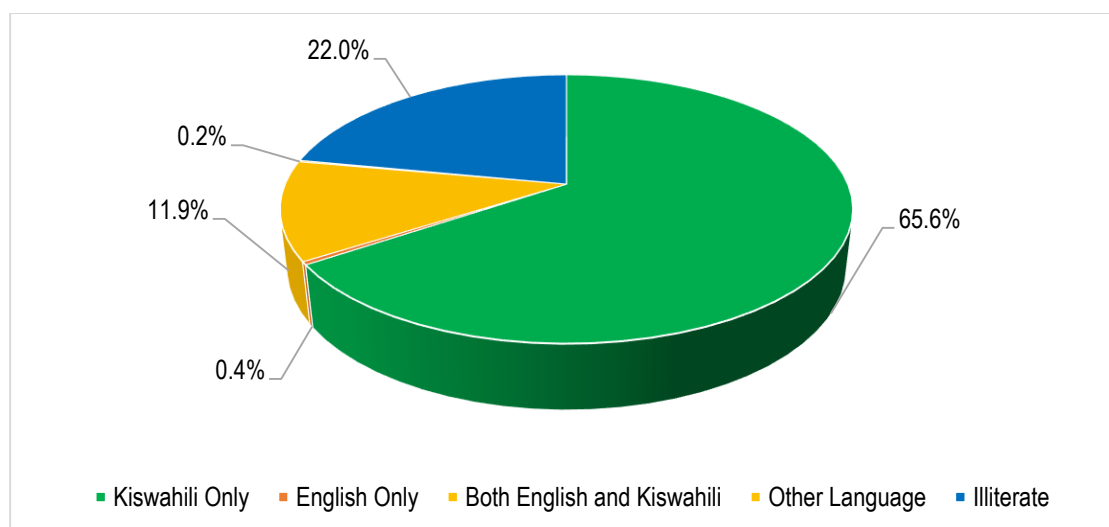
Table 8.7, and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (65.9%) than in urban areas (64.5%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (22.9 %) than in rural areas (8.4 %). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (64.8%) than males (64.2%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**65.6**	**0.4**	**11.9**	**0.2**	**78.0**	**22.0**	**1,056,814**
Male	68.5	0.4	14.5	0.2	83.6	16.4	487,949
Female	63.1	0.4	9.7	0.1	73.3	26.7	568,865
Rural	**65.9**	**0.3**	**8.4**	**0.2**	**74.8**	**25.2**	**797,695**
Male	69.9	0.4	10.4	0.2	80.9	19.1	368,021
Female	62.5	0.3	6.6	0.1	69.6	30.4	429,674
Urban	**64.5**	**0.5**	**22.9**	**0.2**	**88.0**	**12.0**	**259,119**
Male	64.2	0.5	26.8	0.2	91.7	8.3	119,928
Female	64.8	0.4	19.5	0.1	84.8	15.2	139,191

Figure 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mtwara Rural, 2022 PHC
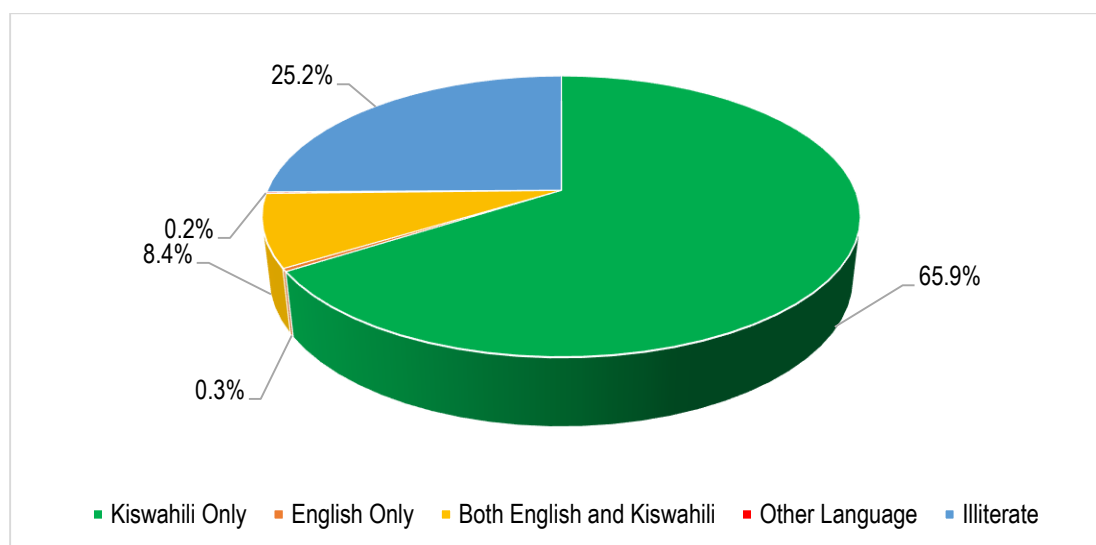
Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mtwara Urban, 2022 PHC
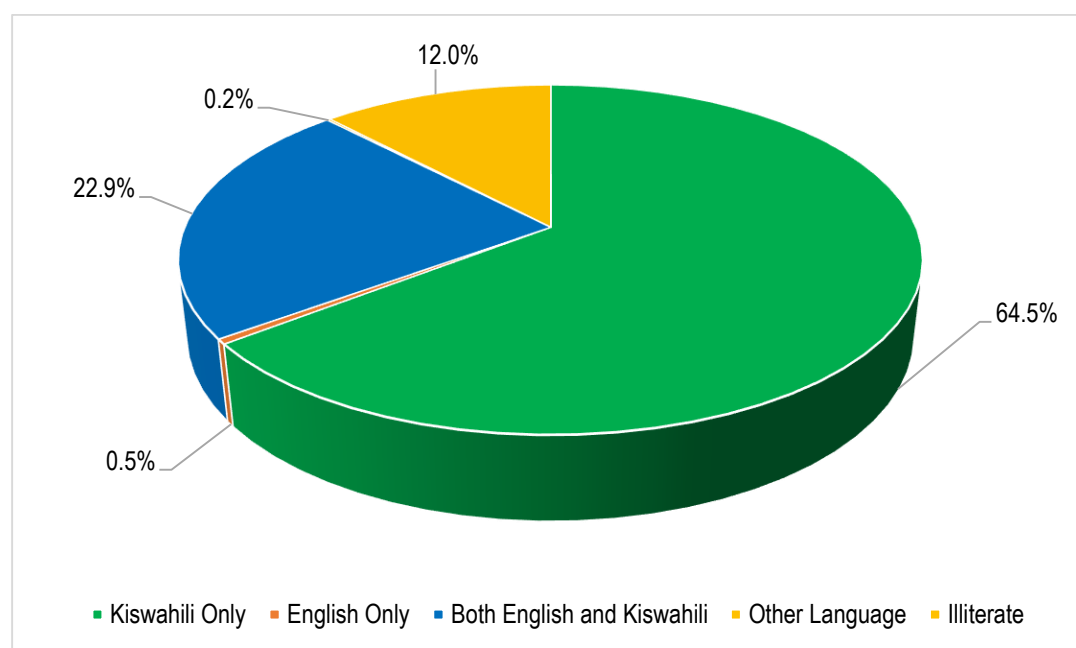
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Mtwara Region differ across councils with Mtwara District having the highest illiteracy rate (31.8%), followed by Nanyamba Town (31.9%). The council with lowest illiteracy rate is Masasi Town (10.4%) followed by Mtwara Mikindani Municipal (10.7%).

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

Council	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**65.6**	**0.4**	**11.9**	**0.2**	**78.0**	**22.0**	**1,056,814**
Rural	65.9	0.3	8.4	0.2	74.8	25.2	797,695
Urban	64.5	0.5	22.9	0.2	88.0	12.0	259,119
Council							
Mtwara District	59.2	0.5	8.0	0.4	68.2	31.8	100,551
Nanyamba Town	59.2	0.4	8.3	0.2	68.1	31.9	83,561
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	57.9	0.5	30.7	0.2	89.3	10.7	99,418
Newala District	70.8	0.4	9.2	0.1	80.5	19.5	89,761
Newala Town	64.4	0.3	15.6	0.1	80.4	19.6	67,977
Masasi District	71.1	0.3	9.4	0.1	80.9	19.1	204,566
Masasi Town	73.1	0.4	15.9	0.1	89.6	10.4	90,095
Tandahimba District	64.9	0.4	8.9	0.1	74.3	25.7	192,288
Nanyumbu District	64.6	0.3	8.5	0.2	73.5	26.5	128,597

8.3 Numeracy

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

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

Out of 1,422,655 persons aged 5 years and above in Mtwara Region, 1,174,219 persons (82.5%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (84.5%) than females (80.8%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 90%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (56.8%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older population (70 years and above) which is with rates ranging from 46.2 percent to 67.1 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (86.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.3%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	82.5	84.5	80.8	81.3	83.4	79.3	86.7	87.9	85.6
5-9	56.8	54.3	59.2	54.1	51.7	56.5	66.3	63.9	68.6
10-14	88.8	87.1	90.5	88.1	86.3	90.0	91.1	90.0	92.1
15 – 19	91.7	90.9	92.6	91.4	90.5	92.3	92.8	92.1	93.4
20 – 24	91.3	91.6	91.2	90.9	91.1	90.7	92.5	92.8	92.3
25 – 29	92.1	92.9	91.3	91.5	92.6	90.6	93.3	93.6	93.1
30 – 34	90.5	92.3	89.0	89.7	91.8	87.9	92.6	93.7	91.7
35 – 39	87.7	90.5	85.4	86.6	89.7	84.1	90.8	92.7	89.2
40 – 44	87.1	89.9	84.7	86.1	89.1	83.6	90.2	92.5	88.3
45 – 49	86.3	89.4	83.6	85.4	88.9	82.5	89.3	91.3	87.5
50 – 54	84.4	88.6	80.8	83.6	88.1	79.8	87.6	90.6	85.1
55 – 59	83.2	89.4	78.4	82.5	89.1	77.5	86.2	90.9	82.3
60 – 64	78.7	88.4	70.7	78.0	88.0	69.6	82.1	89.8	75.6
65 – 69	72.0	85.9	61.9	71.1	85.4	60.7	76.3	87.9	67.3
70 – 74	67.1	82.2	55.6	66.6	81.9	55.0	69.4	83.4	58.2
75–79	59.4	77.1	47.2	58.7	76.7	46.3	63.0	79.2	51.7
80+	46.2	66.9	34.4	45.5	66.4	33.3	49.8	69.6	39.6

Figure 8. 7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
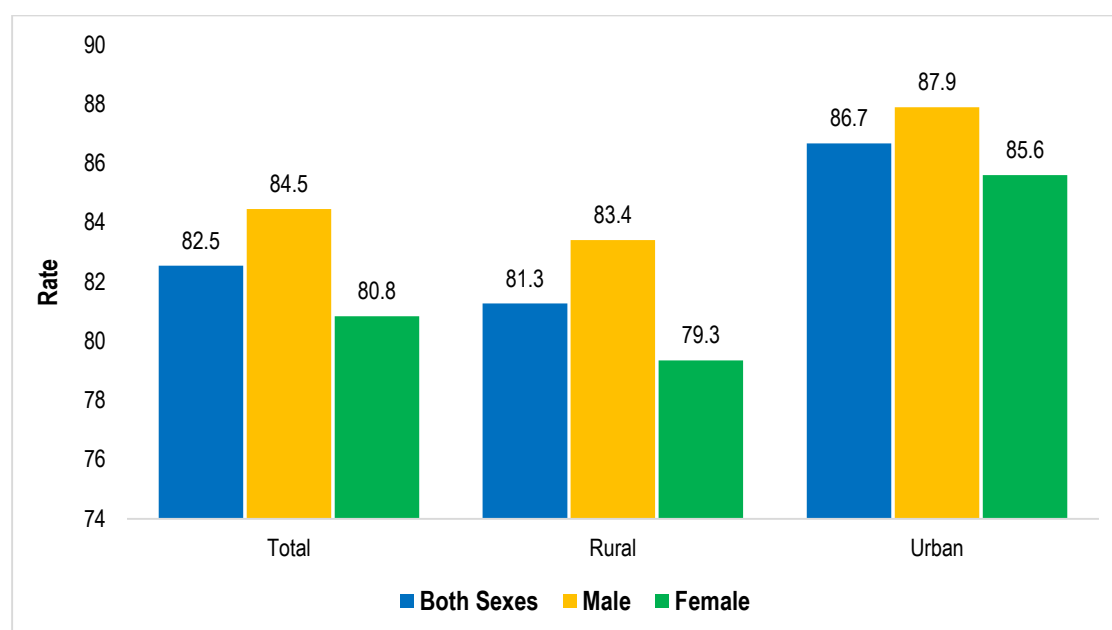
The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 91.3 percent. The rate is slightly higher (91.7%) for males than females (90.9%) whereas among

teenagers the rate is higher (92.5%) for females than males (90.5%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (91.1%) in urban than in rural areas (87.9%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Mtwara Region is 91.8 percent and 81.1 percent for the persons in primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (92.9%) for females than for males (90.7%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	91.5	90.5	92.5	91.1	90.0	92.2	92.7	92.0	93.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	91.5	91.2	91.9	91.2	90.7	91.6	92.7	92.4	92.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	91.3	91.7	90.9	90.8	91.3	90.3	92.7	93.0	92.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	81.1	79.1	83.2	79.8	77.7	82.0	85.8	84.3	87.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	91.8	90.7	92.9	91.4	90.2	92.7	93.2	92.5	93.7
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	88.7	90.8	86.8	87.9	90.3	85.8	91.1	92.4	90.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	66.8	81.9	55.8	65.9	81.4	54.7	70.9	84.3	61.0
Population Aged 14+ years and above	86.2	89.7	83.1	85.1	89.1	81.7	89.4	91.7	87.4
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	85.4	89.6	81.9	84.3	88.9	80.4	88.9	91.6	86.5

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region is 86.0 percent and is higher (89.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (84.9%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 80.1 percent in Mtwara District to 90.7 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,047,289	481,716	565,573	900,611	432,267	468,344	86.0	89.7	82.8
Rural	794,271	365,260	429,011	674,693	325,462	349,231	84.9	89.1	81.4
Urban	253,018	116,456	136,562	225,918	106,805	119,113	89.3	91.7	87.2
Council									
Mtwara District	99,892	46,098	53,794	79,983	39,569	40,414	80.1	85.8	75.1
Nanyamba Town	83,393	37,613	45,780	69,497	33,500	35,997	83.3	89.1	78.6
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	96,589	45,108	51,481	87,639	41,952	45,687	90.7	93.0	88.7
Newala District	89,552	39,806	49,746	73,391	34,453	38,938	82.0	86.6	78.3
Newala Town	67,357	29,569	37,788	59,270	27,137	32,133	88.0	91.8	85.0
Masasi District	203,325	96,215	107,110	181,047	87,714	93,333	89.0	91.2	87.1
Masasi Town	88,080	41,139	46,941	77,861	37,109	40,752	88.4	90.2	86.8

Council	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tandahimba District	191,634	85,454	106,180	160,339	75,772	84,567	83.7	88.7	79.6
Nanyumbu District	127,467	60,714	66,753	111,584	55,061	56,523	87.5	90.7	84.7

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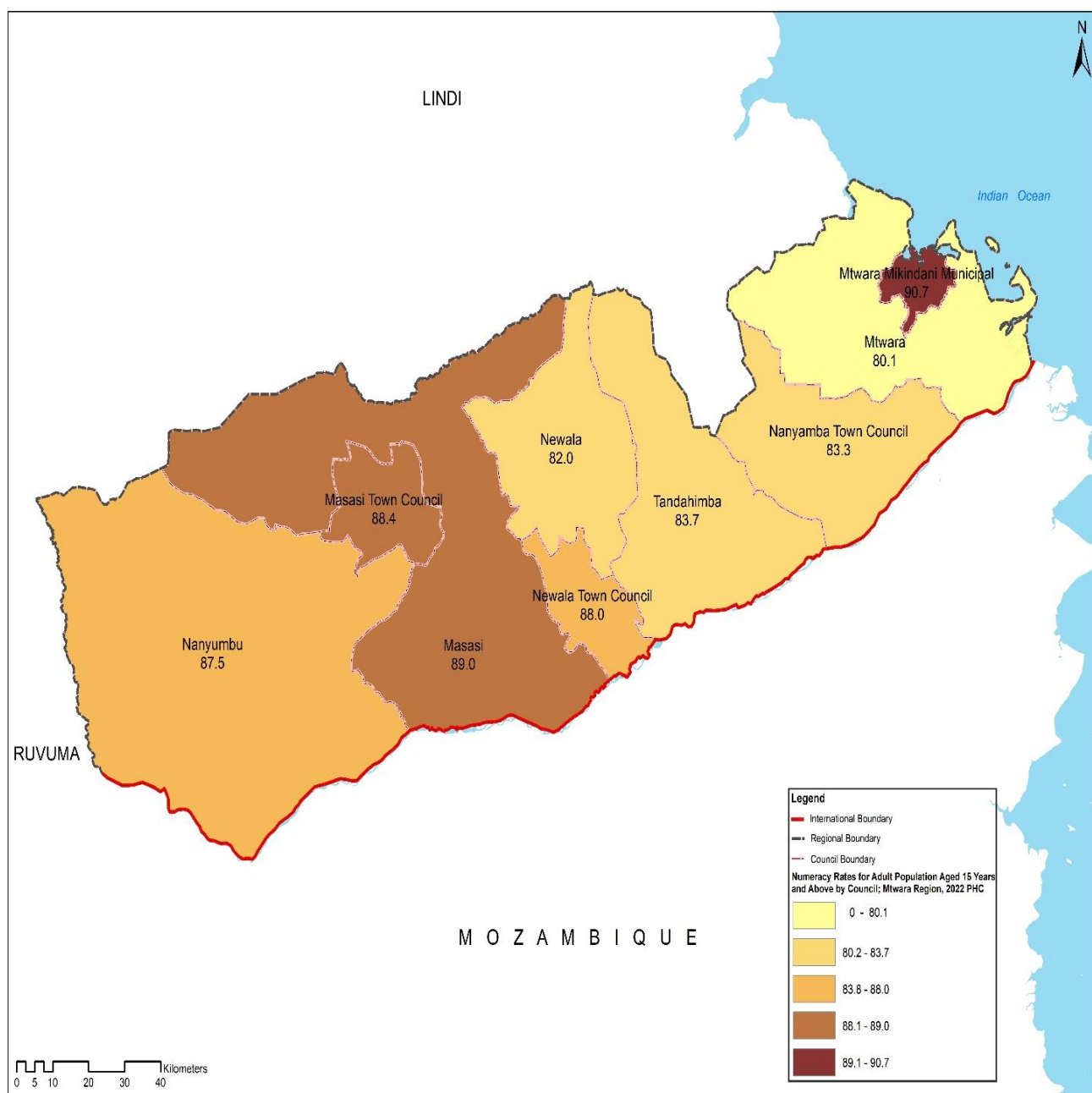
8.4 Education

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

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 1,476,597 persons aged four years and above in Mtwara Region, 42.0 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 27.2 percent are attending school, 12.7 percent have dropped out and 18.1 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (21.1%) compared with that of males (14.8%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (14.5%) among males than among females (11.1%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
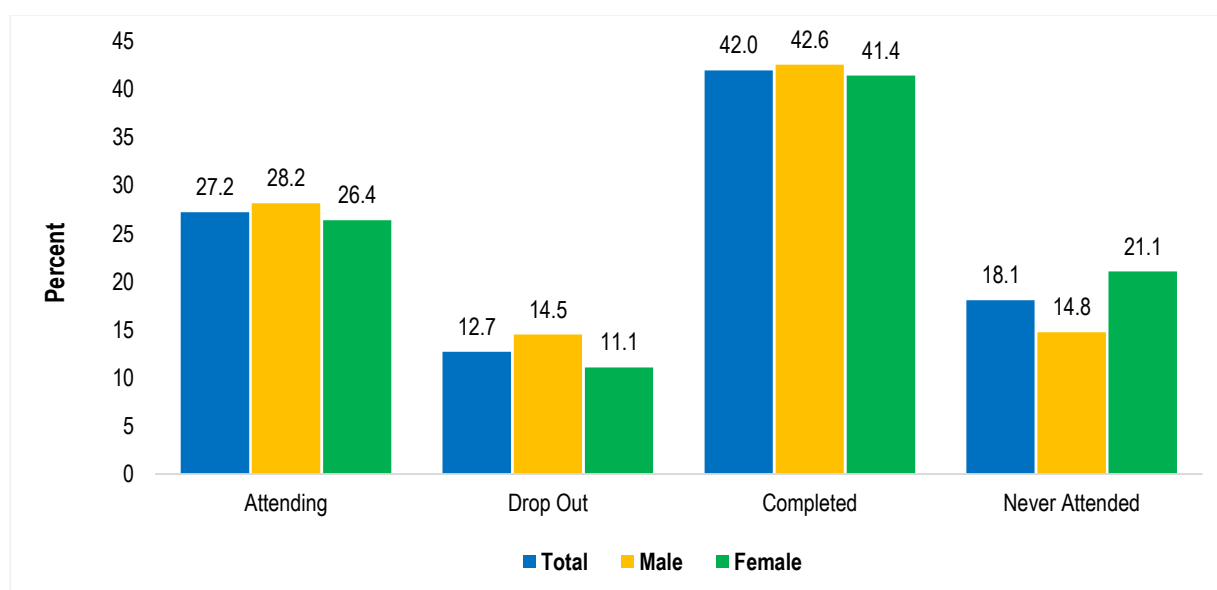
Nearly ninety percent (89.8%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 6.4 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 61.9 percent are attending, 4.6 percent had never been to school, while 20.7 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (12.9%) than among the primary school age population (3.0%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mtwara 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	1,476,597	27.2	12.7	42.0	18.1	698,330	28.2	14.5	42.6	14.8	778,267	26.4	11.1	41.4	21.1
4	42,747	21.7	0.0	0.1	78.2	21,130	20.3	0.0	0.1	79.6	21,617	23.1	0.1	0.1	76.8
5	37,867	51.3	0.2	0.2	48.4	19,307	48.8	0.2	0.2	50.8	18,560	53.8	0.1	0.1	45.9
6	35,028	74.8	0.4	0.2	24.7	17,567	72.7	0.4	0.2	26.7	17,461	76.8	0.3	0.2	22.7
4-6	115,642	47.5	0.2	0.1	52.2	58,004	45.7	0.2	0.1	54.0	57,638	49.3	0.1	0.1	50.5
7	37,362	86.0	0.6	0.2	13.1	18,774	84.6	0.7	0.3	14.4	18,588	87.5	0.4	0.2	11.8
8	38,285	90.6	1.0	0.3	8.2	18,761	89.3	1.3	0.3	9.2	19,524	91.8	0.7	0.2	7.3
9	39,215	92.5	1.5	0.3	5.7	19,198	90.9	2.1	0.4	6.6	20,017	94.0	0.8	0.3	4.9
10	39,483	91.7	2.8	0.4	5.2	20,226	89.4	4.0	0.5	6.1	19,257	94.0	1.5	0.3	4.2
11	35,791	91.5	3.9	0.5	4.2	17,998	88.8	5.6	0.5	5.0	17,793	94.1	2.1	0.4	3.3
12	43,243	89.0	5.2	1.2	4.6	21,723	85.7	7.4	1.5	5.4	21,520	92.4	3.0	1.0	3.7
13	34,609	86.7	6.3	2.9	4.1	17,400	82.6	9.3	3.1	5.0	17,209	90.9	3.2	2.6	3.2
7-13	267,988	89.8	3.0	0.8	6.4	134,080	87.4	4.4	0.9	7.4	133,908	92.1	1.7	0.7	5.5
14	36,153	77.9	8.3	9.6	4.2	18,297	73.1	11.8	10.0	5.1	17,856	82.8	4.7	9.3	3.3
15	31,594	66.2	10.8	18.3	4.7	16,312	61.3	14.4	18.6	5.8	15,282	71.5	6.9	17.9	3.6
16	32,536	57.0	14.0	24.5	4.6	16,588	52.7	17.7	24.4	5.3	15,948	61.4	10.1	24.6	3.8
17	34,121	45.7	18.6	30.9	4.9	17,477	43.3	21.9	29.4	5.4	16,644	48.3	15.1	32.4	4.3
14 - 17	134,404	61.9	12.9	20.7	4.6	68,674	57.8	16.4	20.4	5.4	65,730	66.2	9.2	20.9	3.7
18	30,985	25.4	21.3	46.6	6.7	15,280	27.7	24.4	40.7	7.3	15,705	23.3	18.2	52.3	6.1
19	27,631	15.7	22.4	55.6	6.3	13,271	18.6	25.2	49.7	6.6	14,360	13.0	19.8	61.1	6.1
18 - 19	58,616	20.8	21.8	50.8	6.5	28,551	23.5	24.7	44.8	6.9	30,065	18.4	19.0	56.5	6.1
20	29,306	9.3	22.7	60.4	7.6	13,690	11.9	26.1	54.4	7.6	15,616	6.9	19.7	65.8	7.6
21	23,841	7.3	22.1	64.1	6.5	11,016	9.0	26.2	58.3	6.5	12,825	5.9	18.6	69.0	6.5
22	37,143	4.9	22.1	65.7	7.3	16,799	6.9	25.8	60.1	7.1	20,344	3.3	18.9	70.2	7.5
23	25,911	3.6	19.1	71.0	6.3	11,849	5.0	23.7	65.0	6.2	14,062	2.4	15.3	76.0	6.3
24	22,785	2.6	17.4	73.9	6.2	10,581	3.5	21.2	69.3	6.0	12,204	1.7	14.1	77.8	6.4
20 - 24	138,986	5.6	20.9	66.6	6.9	63,935	7.4	24.8	61.0	6.8	75,051	4.1	17.6	71.4	6.9
25+	760,961	0.4	15.8	61.4	22.3	345,086	0.5	17.7	66.7	15.1	415,875	0.4	14.2	57.0	28.4

In Mtwara Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is about twice (20.1%) that of urban areas (11.6%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (13.8%) than in urban areas (9.4%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (49.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (39.6%) (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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023
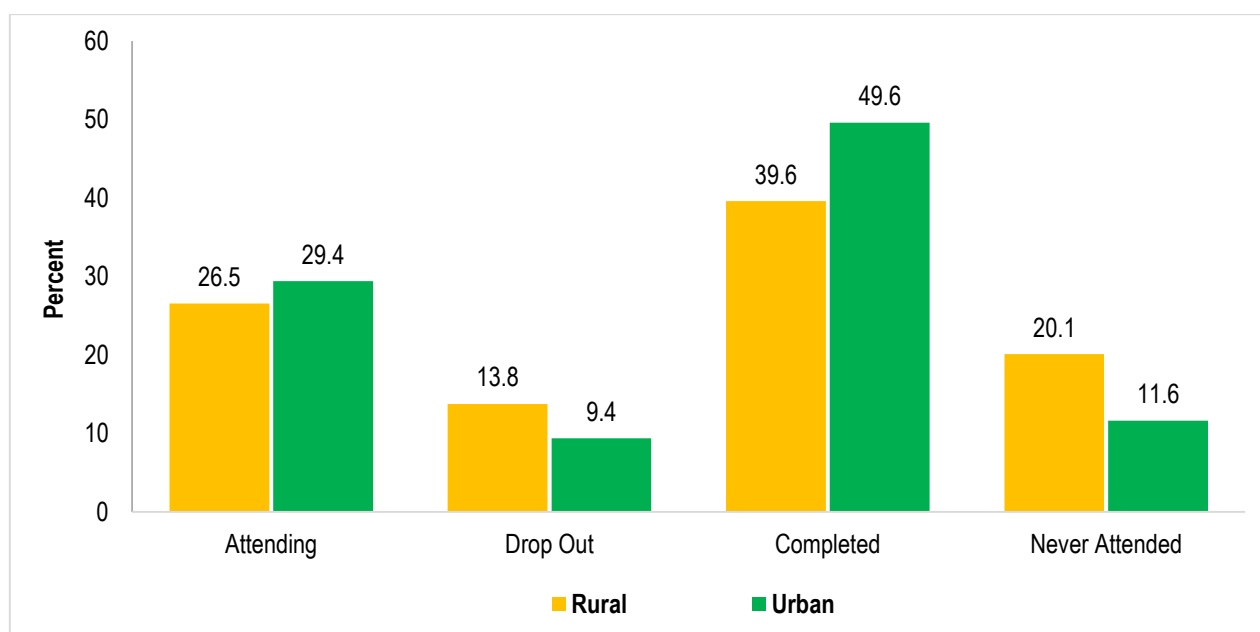
Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mtwara Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
			Both Sexes					Male					Female		
Total	1,125,187	26.5	13.8	39.6	20.1	533,354	27.5	15.8	40.2	16.5	591,833	25.7	11.9	39.0	23.4
4	33,366	17.1	0.0	0.1	82.8	16,485	15.7	0.1	0.1	84.2	16,881	18.5	0.0	0.1	81.4
5	29,472	46.6	0.2	0.1	53.2	15,043	44.2	0.2	0.1	55.5	14,429	49.0	0.1	0.1	50.8
6	27,373	71.6	0.4	0.1	27.8	13,801	69.6	0.5	0.1	29.8	13,572	73.7	0.3	0.1	25.8
5-6	90,211	43.3	0.2	0.1	56.4	45,329	41.6	0.2	0.1	58.1	44,882	45.0	0.1	0.1	54.7
7	29,271	84.2	0.6	0.2	15.0	14,745	82.7	0.8	0.3	16.2	14,526	85.6	0.5	0.2	13.7
8	29,611	89.2	1.1	0.3	9.5	14,605	87.7	1.4	0.3	10.6	15,006	90.6	0.8	0.2	8.4
9	30,299	91.5	1.7	0.3	6.5	14,935	89.7	2.5	0.3	7.6	15,364	93.2	1.0	0.2	5.6
10	31,145	90.7	3.1	0.3	5.9	16,096	88.3	4.5	0.4	6.8	15,049	93.3	1.7	0.2	4.8
11	28,236	90.5	4.4	0.4	4.7	14,279	87.6	6.3	0.5	5.7	13,957	93.6	2.4	0.3	3.7
12	34,070	88.0	5.7	1.2	5.1	17,306	84.2	8.2	1.4	6.1	16,764	91.8	3.2	0.9	4.1
13	26,828	85.6	7.1	2.7	4.5	13,652	80.7	10.6	3.1	5.7	13,176	90.7	3.5	2.4	3.4
7-13	209,460	88.6	3.4	0.8	7.3	105,618	85.9	4.9	0.9	8.3	103,842	91.3	1.9	0.6	6.2
14	27,821	76.7	9.2	9.4	4.7	14,386	71.1	13.1	10.1	5.7	13,435	82.7	5.0	8.7	3.5
15	24,130	64.3	11.7	18.6	5.4	12,748	58.5	15.5	19.4	6.6	11,382	70.9	7.4	17.7	4.0
16	24,385	53.9	15.4	25.4	5.2	12,823	49.1	19.2	25.8	5.9	11,562	59.2	11.2	25.1	4.5
17	25,188	42.4	20.5	31.3	5.7	13,222	39.5	23.9	30.3	6.3	11,966	45.6	16.8	32.4	5.1
14 - 17	101,524	59.8	14.1	20.9	5.2	53,179	54.9	17.9	21.1	6.1	48,345	65.1	10.0	20.6	4.3
18	22,732	22.5	23.5	46.2	7.9	11,415	24.6	26.6	40.4	8.3	11,317	20.4	20.3	52.0	7.4
19	20,115	12.7	24.8	54.9	7.6	9,777	16.0	28.1	48.4	7.5	10,338	9.7	21.8	61.0	7.6
18 - 19	42,847	17.9	24.1	50.2	7.7	21,192	20.6	27.3	44.1	8.0	21,655	15.3	21.0	56.3	7.5
20	21,177	6.7	25.3	58.9	9.1	9,945	9.6	29.0	52.4	8.9	11,232	4.2	21.9	64.7	9.2
21	17,254	4.8	24.5	63.0	7.7	8,000	6.6	28.6	57.2	7.6	9,254	3.2	20.9	68.0	7.8
22	27,060	2.9	24.3	64.2	8.5	12,238	4.4	28.6	58.7	8.2	14,822	1.7	20.8	68.8	8.7
23	18,557	2.1	21.2	69.1	7.5	8,508	2.9	26.5	63.3	7.4	10,049	1.4	16.8	74.1	7.7
24	16,220	1.7	19.1	71.7	7.4	7,519	2.5	23.3	67.2	7.0	8,701	1.1	15.5	75.7	7.7
20 - 24	100,268	3.7	23.1	65.0	8.1	46,210	5.3	27.5	59.3	7.9	54,058	2.3	19.5	69.9	8.3
25+	580,877	0.4	17.2	57.8	24.7	261,826	0.4	19.5	63.2	16.8	319,051	0.3	15.2	53.4	31.1

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Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mtwara 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	351,410	29.4	9.4	49.6	11.6	164,976	30.3	10.3	50.2	9.3	186,434	28.7	8.6	49.1	13.7
4	9,381	37.9	0.1	0.1	61.9	4,645	36.4	0.0	0.2	63.4	4,736	39.4	0.1	0.1	60.4
5	8,395	67.8	0.2	0.3	31.7	4,264	65.2	0.2	0.3	34.3	4,131	70.6	0.2	0.2	29.0
6	7,655	86.0	0.2	0.2	13.6	3,766	84.2	0.2	0.2	15.3	3,889	87.7	0.2	0.3	11.9
5-6	25,431	62.3	0.1	0.2	37.4	12,675	60.3	0.1	0.2	39.3	12,756	64.2	0.2	0.2	35.4
7	8,091	92.9	0.4	0.2	6.5	4,029	91.4	0.4	0.2	7.9	4,062	94.3	0.3	0.2	5.2
8	8,674	95.4	0.5	0.3	3.8	4,156	94.9	0.7	0.3	4.1	4,518	95.9	0.3	0.3	3.5
9	8,916	95.8	0.7	0.5	3.0	4,263	95.2	1.0	0.6	3.1	4,653	96.4	0.3	0.5	2.8
10	8,338	95.1	1.6	0.7	2.6	4,130	93.7	2.4	0.6	3.3	4,208	96.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
11	7,555	95.0	2.2	0.6	2.2	3,719	93.7	3.2	0.6	2.5	3,836	96.3	1.2	0.6	1.9
12	9,173	93.0	3.2	1.4	2.5	4,417	91.5	4.3	1.5	2.7	4,756	94.3	2.2	1.2	2.2
13	7,781	90.6	3.5	3.4	2.5	3,748	89.4	4.7	3.4	2.5	4,033	91.8	2.4	3.4	2.5
7-13	58,528	94.0	1.7	1.0	3.3	28,462	92.9	2.4	1.0	3.7	30,066	95.1	1.1	1.0	2.8
14	8,332	81.7	5.3	10.4	2.6	3,911	80.3	7.1	9.7	2.9	4,421	82.9	3.7	11.1	2.4
15	7,464	72.3	7.8	17.2	2.7	3,564	71.2	10.3	15.7	2.8	3,900	73.3	5.5	18.6	2.6
16	8,151	66.2	9.5	21.7	2.5	3,765	64.9	12.4	19.7	3.0	4,386	67.4	7.1	23.4	2.1
17	8,933	55.0	12.9	29.6	2.5	4,255	55.0	15.4	26.7	2.9	4,678	55.0	10.7	32.2	2.1
14 - 17	32,880	68.5	9.0	20.0	2.6	15,495	67.5	11.4	18.2	2.9	17,385	69.3	6.8	21.6	2.3
18	8,253	33.5	15.2	47.8	3.5	3,865	36.7	17.6	41.5	4.2	4,388	30.7	13.0	53.4	3.0
19	7,516	23.6	15.9	57.5	3.1	3,494	26.0	17.1	53.1	3.8	4,022	21.5	14.8	61.3	2.4
18 - 19	15,769	28.8	15.5	52.4	3.3	7,359	31.6	17.4	47.0	4.0	8,410	26.3	13.9	57.1	2.7
20	8,129	15.9	16.0	64.3	3.7	3,745	18.1	18.3	59.6	4.0	4,384	14.1	14.0	68.4	3.5
21	6,587	13.9	16.0	66.9	3.3	3,016	15.3	20.0	61.2	3.5	3,571	12.7	12.5	71.7	3.1
22	10,083	10.4	15.9	69.5	4.2	4,561	13.5	18.3	64.0	4.3	5,522	7.8	14.0	74.1	4.1
23	7,354	7.4	13.8	75.6	3.1	3,341	10.6	16.5	69.5	3.4	4,013	4.8	11.6	80.7	2.9
24	6,565	4.6	12.9	79.2	3.3	3,062	6.2	15.8	74.6	3.3	3,503	3.2	10.4	83.2	3.3
20 - 24	38,718	10.6	15.0	70.8	3.6	17,725	13.0	17.8	65.5	3.7	20,993	8.6	12.7	75.3	3.4
25+	180,084	0.7	11.5	73.0	14.8	83,260	0.9	12.1	77.6	9.4	96,824	0.6	11.0	69.0	19.5

Across councils, Mtwara District Council has the highest percentage of persons who has never attended school (27.1%) while Masasi Town Council has the lowest (9.6%) (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Nanyumbu District Council is the Council with the highest dropout rate (15.6%) while Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the lowest rate (8.4%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

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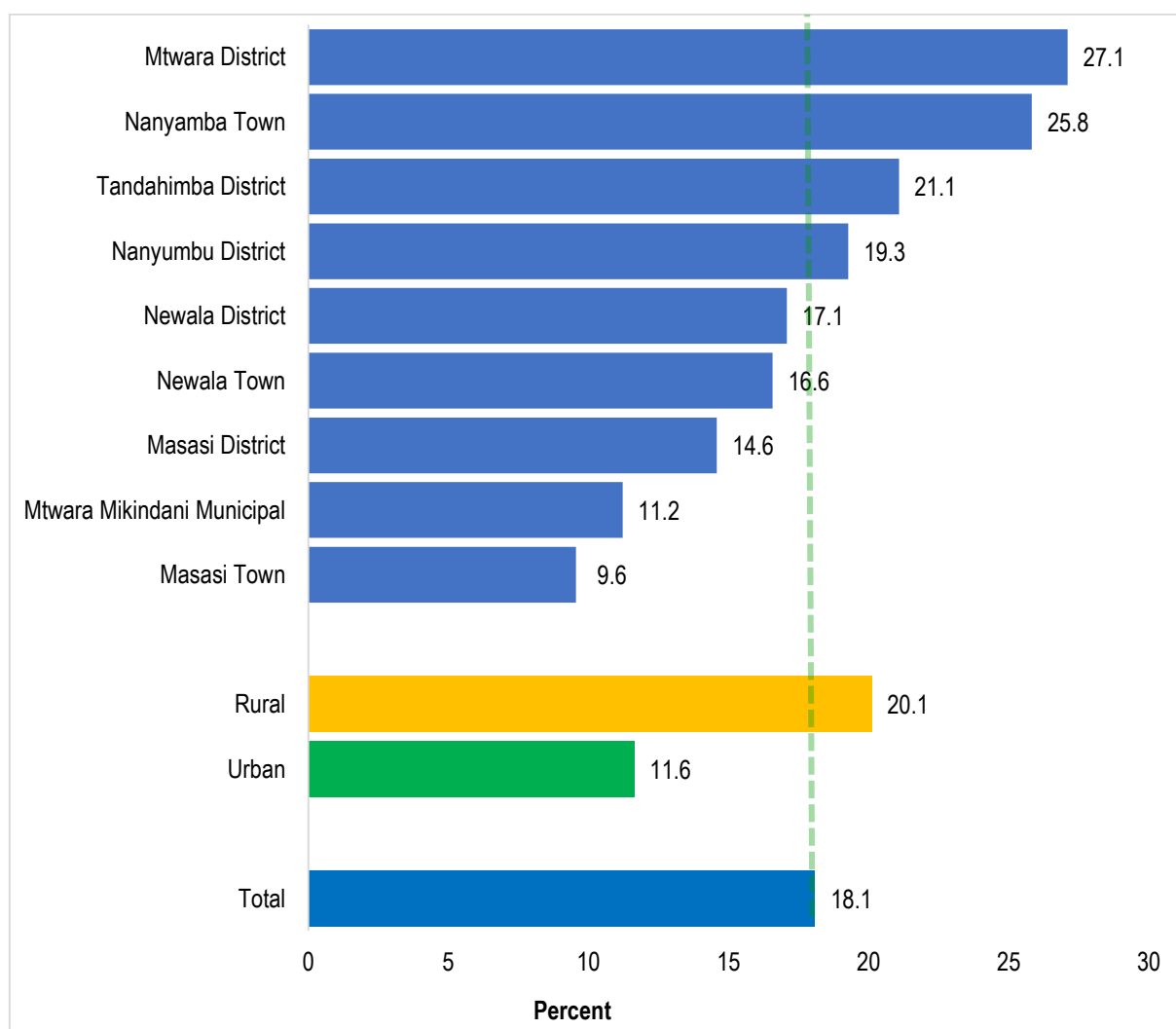
Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,476,597	27.2	12.7	42.0	18.1	698,330	28.2	14.5	42.6	14.8	778,267	26.4	11.1	41.4	21.1
Rural	1,125,187	26.5	13.8	39.6	20.1	533,354	27.5	15.8	40.2	16.5	591,833	25.7	11.9	39.0	23.4
Urban	351,410	29.4	9.4	49.6	11.6	164,976	30.3	10.3	50.2	9.3	186,434	28.7	8.6	49.1	13.7
Council															
Mtwara District	143,710	27.9	14.5	30.5	27.1	68,590	28.7	17.9	32.1	21.3	75,120	27.1	11.4	29.0	32.4
Nanyamba Town	118,915	26.4	15.2	32.5	25.8	55,435	27.6	18.4	34.8	19.2	63,480	25.4	12.4	30.5	31.6
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	133,410	30.6	8.4	49.8	11.2	63,231	31.1	9.4	51.0	8.6	70,179	30.1	7.6	48.7	13.6
Newala District	124,119	27.1	10.0	45.8	17.1	57,015	28.5	11.8	45.8	13.9	67,104	26.0	8.4	45.8	19.8
Newala Town	94,636	29.3	12.0	42.1	16.6	43,154	31.4	13.8	41.7	13.1	51,482	27.5	10.5	42.5	19.5
Masasi District	284,679	25.9	14.2	45.3	14.6	137,623	26.4	15.7	44.6	13.3	147,056	25.4	12.8	46.0	15.8
Masasi Town	124,246	28.6	9.8	52.1	9.6	59,208	29.0	10.2	52.2	8.6	65,038	28.3	9.4	51.9	10.4
Tandahimba District	269,814	27.3	12.1	39.6	21.1	124,897	29.0	14.0	40.8	16.3	144,917	25.8	10.4	38.5	25.3
Nanyumbu District	183,068	25.0	15.6	40.2	19.3	89,177	25.3	17.0	40.8	16.9	93,891	24.6	14.3	39.6	21.5

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	**1,125,187**	**26.5**	**13.8**	**39.6**	**20.1**	**533,354**	**27.5**	**15.8**	**40.2**	**16.5**	**591,833**	**25.7**	**11.9**	**39.0**	**23.4**
Mtwara District	143,710	27.9	14.5	30.5	27.1	68,590	28.7	17.9	32.1	21.3	75,120	27.1	11.4	29.0	32.4
Nanyamba Town	103,768	26.2	15.4	31.5	26.9	48,421	27.4	18.7	33.8	20.1	55,347	25.2	12.5	29.4	32.8
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	5,414	28.5	12.3	35.1	24.1	2,584	30.4	15.2	36.5	17.9	2,830	26.7	9.7	33.9	29.7
Newala District	118,662	27.1	10.1	45.4	17.3	54,446	28.5	12.0	45.4	14.1	64,216	26.0	8.5	45.4	20.1
Newala Town	63,023	28.5	13.0	39.2	19.3	28,475	30.5	15.3	38.9	15.2	34,548	26.9	11.2	39.3	22.6
Masasi District	267,834	25.9	14.3	44.9	14.9	129,734	26.4	15.8	44.2	13.6	138,100	25.4	13.0	45.6	16.1
Masasi Town	43,258	26.6	12.7	46.2	14.4	20,742	26.9	13.6	46.8	12.8	22,516	26.3	11.9	45.8	16.0
Tandahimba District	209,782	27.1	12.6	38.3	22.0	97,470	28.9	14.6	39.6	16.9	112,312	25.6	10.8	37.2	26.4
Nanyumbu District	169,736	24.8	15.8	39.9	19.5	82,892	25.1	17.2	40.6	17.1	86,844	24.5	14.5	39.3	21.8

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mtwara Urban, 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	**351,410**	**29.4**	**9.4**	**49.6**	**11.6**	**164,976**	**30.3**	**10.3**	**50.2**	**9.3**	**186,434**	**28.7**	**8.6**	**49.1**	**13.7**
Mtwara District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	15,147	27.7	14.0	39.8	18.5	7,014	29.0	16.4	41.7	12.9	8,133	26.6	12.0	38.1	23.3
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	127,996	30.6	8.3	50.4	10.7	60,647	31.1	9.1	51.6	8.2	67,349	30.2	7.5	49.4	12.9
Newala District	5,457	27.2	7.1	54.2	11.5	2,569	27.5	8.4	54.8	9.3	2,888	26.9	6.1	53.6	13.4
Newala Town	31,613	30.7	10.0	48.1	11.2	14,679	33.0	10.9	47.1	9.0	16,934	28.7	9.2	48.9	13.1
Masasi District	16,845	26.0	12.6	51.8	9.6	7,889	26.4	14.3	50.7	8.6	8,956	25.6	11.1	52.8	10.5
Masasi Town	80,988	29.7	8.2	55.2	6.9	38,466	30.1	8.4	55.1	6.4	42,522	29.3	8.1	55.2	7.4
Tandahimba District	60,032	27.8	10.3	43.9	18.0	27427.0	29.3	11.7	45.0	14.0	32605.0	26.5	9.1	43.0	21.4
Nanyumbu District	13,332	27.3	12.9	43.4	16.4	6,285	28.0	14.2	43.3	14.6	7,047	26.6	11.7	43.6	18.1

NA = Not Available

Among the 923,976 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Mtwara Region, 54.4 percent completed, 29.8 percent are still attending and 15.9 percent dropped out. Out of the 195,267 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 44.2 percent completed, 35.5 percent are still attending and 20.3 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 71.2 percent completed, 28.1 percent are still attending and 0.7 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 (0.8%) 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; Mtwara 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	42,846	97.3	2.2	0.5	21,230	97.1	2.5	0.4	21,616	97.6	2.0	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	923,976	29.8	15.9	54.4	450,126	29.9	17.8	52.3	473,850	29.7	14.0	56.4
Training After Primary	1,038	0.0	2.8	97.2	629	0.0	3.0	97.0	409	0.0	2.4	97.6
Pre-Form One	138	0.0	26.1	73.9	78	0.0	25.6	74.4	60	0.0	26.7	73.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	195,267	35.5	20.3	44.2	95,064	34.1	21.2	44.7	100,203	36.8	19.4	43.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,809	61.7	2.8	35.5	5,577	58.5	2.9	38.6	3,232	67.2	2.5	30.3
Training After Secondary Education	4,226	0.0	1.0	99.0	2,481	0.0	1.0	99.0	1,745	0.0	1.0	99.0
University and Other Related	31,320	28.1	0.7	71.2	18,840	25.3	0.7	74.0	12,480	32.4	0.8	66.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	33	0.0	48.5	51.5	21	0.0	42.9	57.1	12	0.0	58.3	41.7

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mtwara 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	30,342	97.0	2.6	0.4	14,993	96.7	2.9	0.4	15,349	97.3	2.3	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	723,976	29.4	17.2	53.4	355,600	29.4	19.3	51.3	368,376	29.5	15.2	55.3
Training After Primary	646	0.0	3.3	96.7	400	0.0	3.3	96.8	246	0.0	3.3	96.7
Pre-Form One	102	0.0	28.4	71.6	55	0.0	27.3	72.7	47	0.0	29.8	70.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	124,088	38.8	23.4	37.8	61,377	37.0	24.5	38.5	62,711	40.4	22.4	37.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,586	63.5	3.3	33.2	3,183	61.0	3.3	35.7	1,403	69.0	3.4	27.6
Training After Secondary Education	2,243	0.0	1.1	98.9	1,439	0.0	1.2	98.8	804	0.0	0.9	99.1
University and Other Related	12,174	36.2	0.7	63.1	7,943	31.2	0.8	68.0	4,231	45.5	0.6	54.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	12	0.0	33.3	66.7	8	0.0	25.0	75.0	4	0.0	50.0	50.0

8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mtwara 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	12,504	98.2	1.3	0.6	6,237	98.0	1.4	0.6	6,267	98.3	1.2	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	200,000	30.9	11.0	58.1	94,526	31.6	12.2	56.1	105,474	30.3	9.8	59.9
Training After Primary	392	0.0	2.0	98.0	229	0.0	2.6	97.4	163	0.0	1.2	98.8
Pre-Form One	36	0.0	19.4	80.6	23	0.0	21.7	78.3	13	0.0	15.4	84.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	71,179	29.8	14.8	55.4	33,687	28.7	15.3	56.0	37,492	30.8	14.4	54.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,223	59.8	2.2	38.0	2,394	55.1	2.5	42.4	1,829	65.8	1.9	32.3
Training After Secondary Education	1,983	0.0	1.0	99.0	1,042	0.0	0.8	99.2	941	0.0	1.2	98.8
University and Other Related	19,146	23.0	0.7	76.3	10,897	21.0	0.6	78.4	8,249	25.7	0.9	73.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	0.0	57.1	42.9	13	0.0	53.8	46.2	8	0.0	62.5	37.5

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depicts the proportions of children currently attending school which is important indicator in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 7-13 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 7-13 years age group is the official primary school age in Tanzania. On the other hand, Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the number of children attending primary school regardless of age divided by the total number of children aged 7-13 years.

Net Enrolment Rate

Results show that, for primary schools in Mtwara Region the NER is 89.8 percent; it is higher (94.0%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (88.6%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (92.1%) for females than for males (87.4%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**89.8**	**87.4**	**92.1**	**88.6**	**85.9**	**91.3**	**94.0**	**92.9**	**95.1**
Mtwara District	87.7	84.6	90.9	87.7	84.6	90.9	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	85.9	83.1	88.8	85.1	82.1	88.2	92.0	91.0	93.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	95.3	94.7	95.9	89.9	87.1	93.0	95.6	95.1	96.0
Newala District	92.5	90.4	94.6	92.5	90.3	94.7	93.4	93.0	93.9
Newala Town	92.0	90.4	93.5	90.7	88.5	92.9	94.7	94.4	95.0
Masasi District	89.4	86.7	92.3	89.3	86.5	92.2	92.0	90.0	94.0
Masasi Town	93.4	91.9	94.7	91.3	88.9	93.6	94.6	93.8	95.4
Tandahimba District	90.3	88.0	92.7	89.9	87.6	92.2	92.0	89.5	94.4
Nanyumbu District	84.9	82.0	87.9	84.6	81.7	87.5	89.0	85.4	92.5

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 84.9 percent in Nanyumbu District to 95.3 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 89.8 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8. 11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
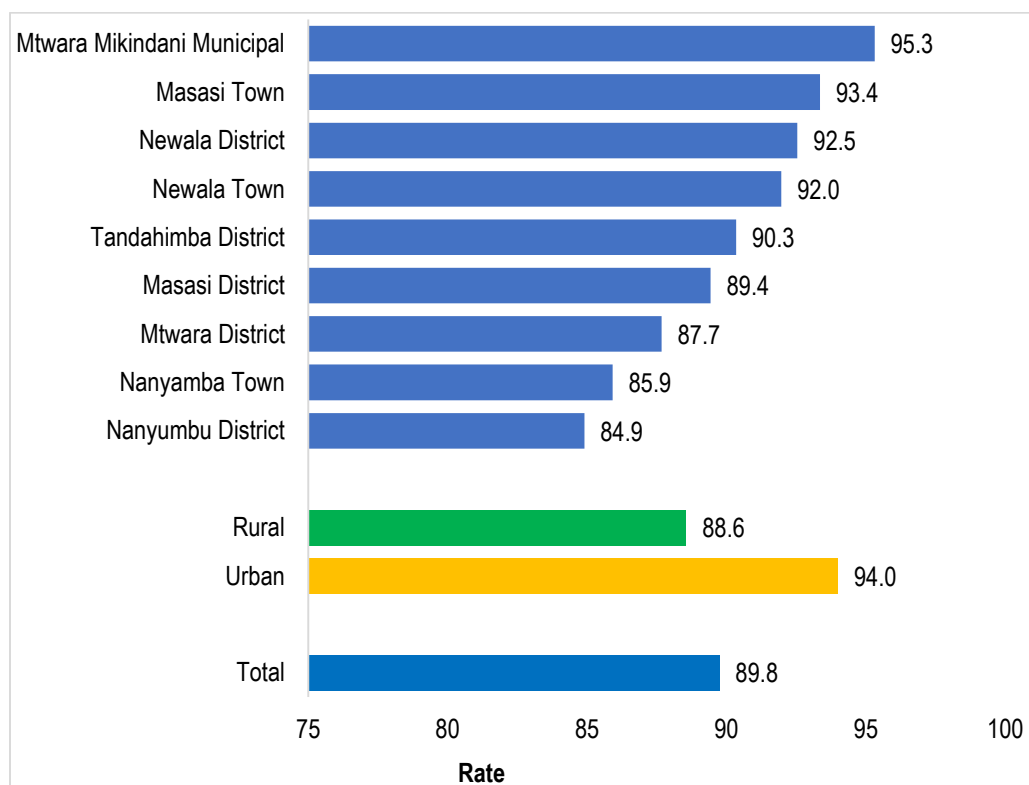
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 65.4 percent in 2002 to 89.6 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 66.8% to 92.1%) compared with males (from 64.0% to 87.4%) (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8. 12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mtwara Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
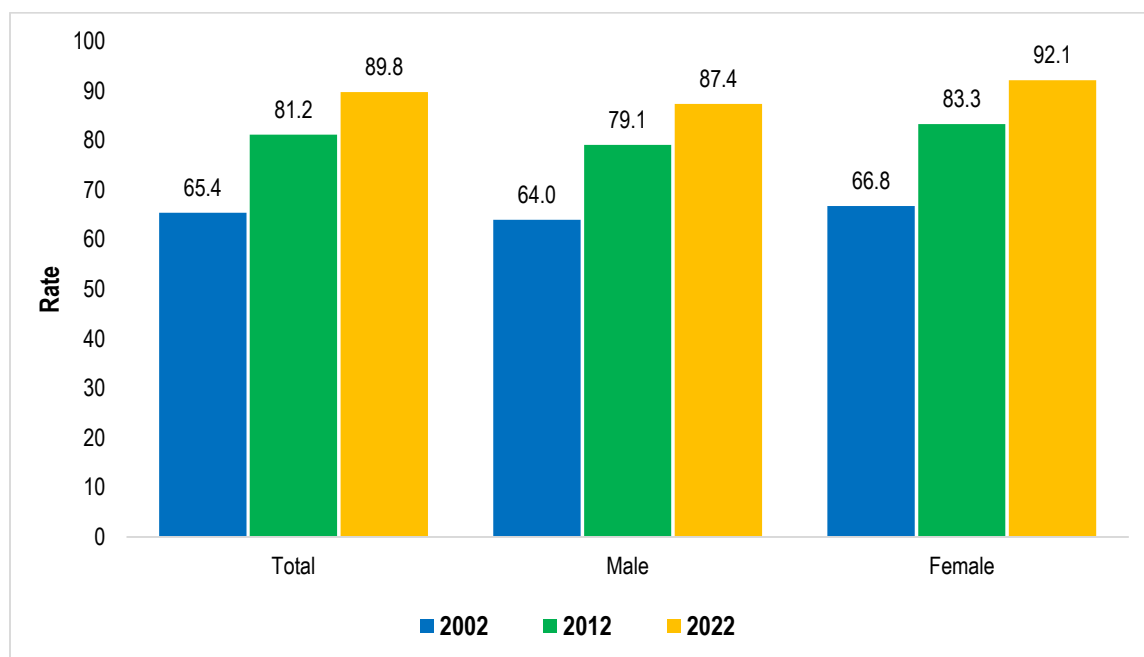
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 64.0 percent in 2002 to 88.6 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 70.8 percent in 2002 to 94.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

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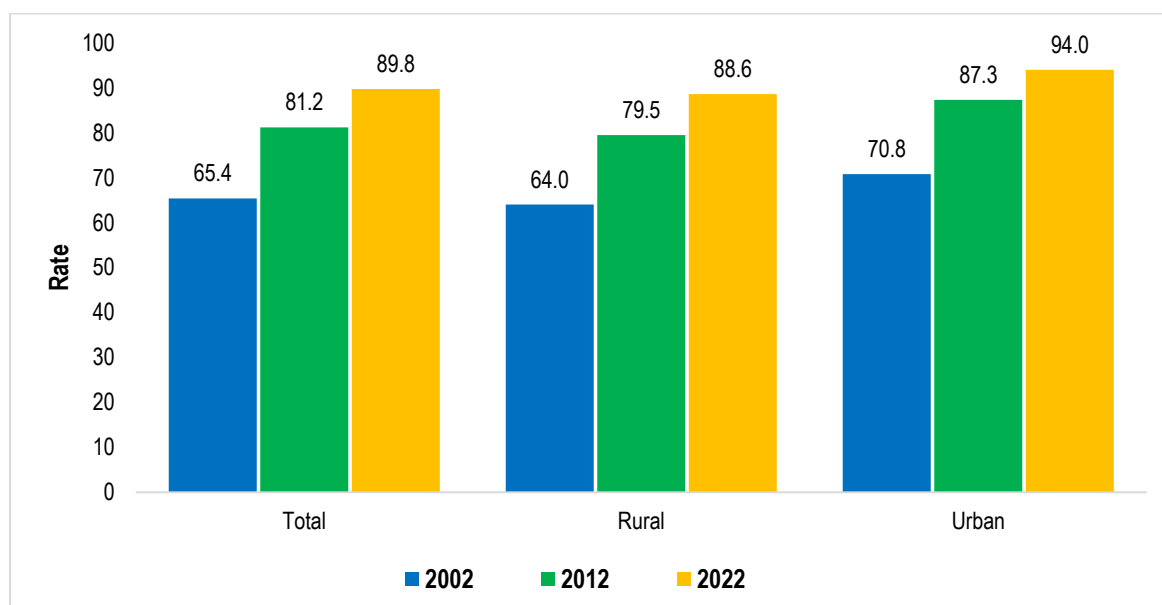
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Mtwara Region is 130.6 percent. GER is higher (143.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (126.9%) and is higher (134.7%) for females than males (126.5%). 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
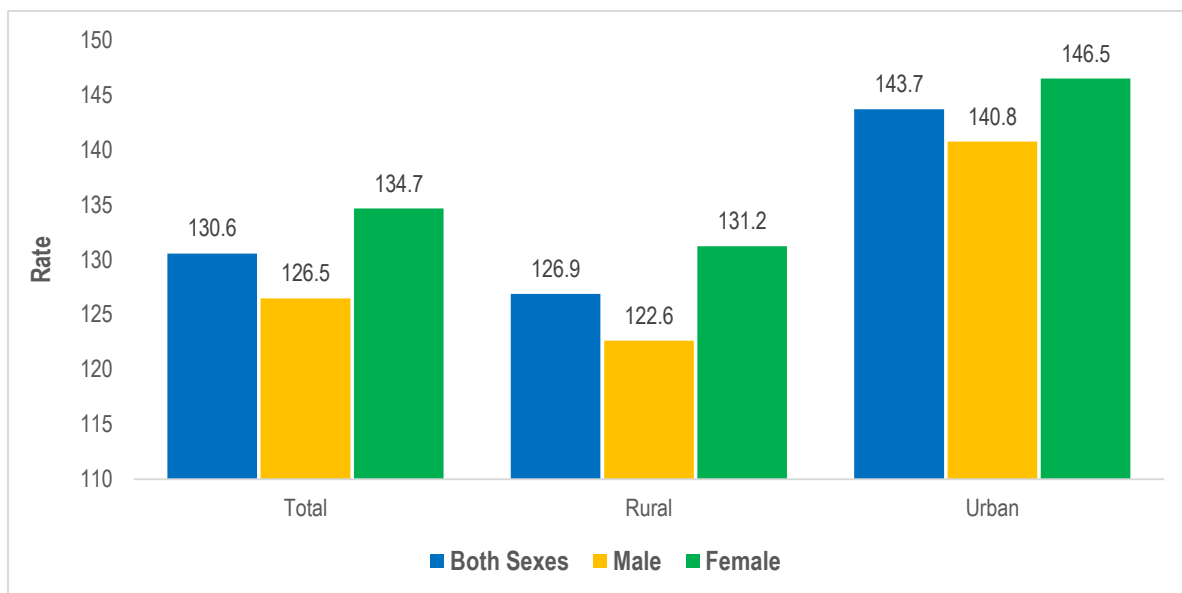
Results show GER in Mtwara Region increased from 97.8 percent in the 2012 to 130.6 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 100.0% to 134.7%) compared with males (from 95.8% to 126.5%) (Figure 8.15).

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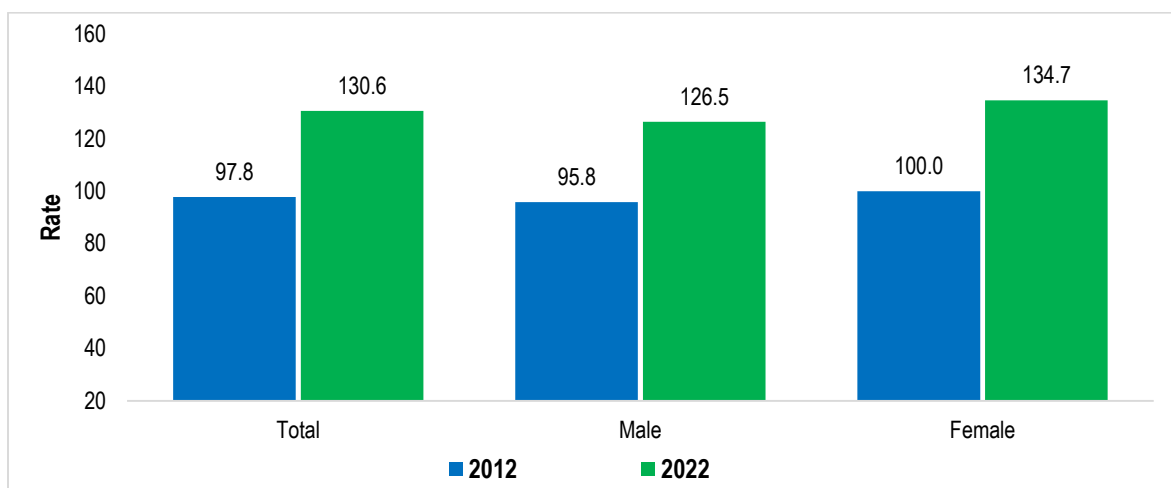
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (80.4%) of the population aged four years and above in Mtwara Region attained primary school education and 15.6 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (81.5%) compared with males (79.2%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 2.8 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**807,451**	**398,596**	**408,855**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,139	613	526	0.1	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	649,054	315,735	333,319	80.4	79.2	81.5
Training After Primary	1,038	629	409	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	138	78	60	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	125,941	62,654	63,287	15.6	15.7	15.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,374	2,314	1,060	0.4	0.6	0.3
Training After Secondary Education	4,226	2,481	1,745	0.5	0.6	0.4
University and Other Related	22,508	14,071	8,437	2.8	3.5	2.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	33	21	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	**600,255**	**298,843**	**301,412**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	909	491	418	0.2	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	510,902	251,106	259,796	85.1	84.0	86.2
Training After Primary	646	400	246	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	102	55	47	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	75,995	38,641	37,354	12.7	12.9	12.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,675	1,240	435	0.3	0.4	0.1
Training After Secondary Education	2,243	1,439	804	0.4	0.5	0.3
University and Other Related	7,771	5,463	2,308	1.3	1.8	0.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	12	8	4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	**207,196**	**99,753**	**107,443**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	230	122	108	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	138,152	64,629	73,523	66.7	64.8	68.4
Training After Primary	392	229	163	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pre-Form One	36	23	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	49,946	24,013	25,933	24.1	24.1	24.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,699	1,074	625	0.8	1.1	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	1,983	1,042	941	1.0	1.0	0.9
University and Other Related	14,737	8,608	6,129	7.1	8.6	5.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	21	13	8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

> **Key Points**
>
> - The overall unemployment rate in Mtwara Region is 3.9 percent; the rate is higher for females (4.3%) than for males (3.5%).
>
> - The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mtwara is 81.8 percent; it is higher in urban areas (84.8%) than rural areas (80.8%).
>
> - Forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (79.1%) of the total employment.
>
> - Majority of employed persons (60.4%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
>
> - Elementary occupations constitute (16.7%) share of employed persons.
>
> - There are 187,863 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (99,800 persons) than males (88,063 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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, in Mtwara Region, out of 1,047,289 persons aged 15 years and above, 823,333 persons are in employment, 33,361 are unemployed and 190,595 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 626,258 employed persons in rural areas and 197,075 persons in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 152,131 inactive persons in rural and 38,464 persons in urban areas.

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	**823,333**	**33,361**	**190,595**	**1,047,289**
Male	388,737	13,959	79,020	481,716
Female	434,596	19,402	111,575	565,573
Place of Residence				
Rural	626,258	15,882	152,131	794,271
Urban	197,075	17,479	38,464	253,018

The result further shows that in Mtwara Region, 78.6 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The Council with highest level of employed persons is Nanyamba Town Council (83.5%) while the Council with the lowest is Masasi Town Council (74.9%) (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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
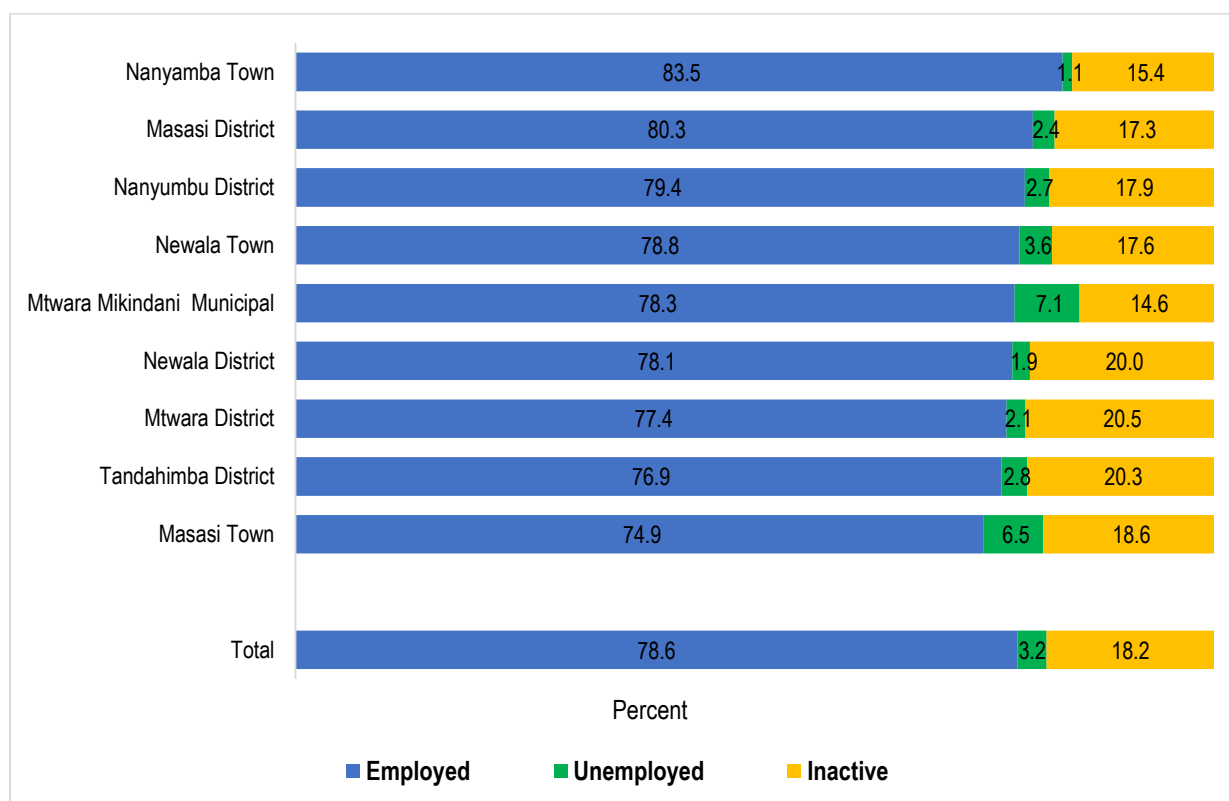
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 93,790 in Nanyumbu District Council to 114,351 in Tandahimba District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 9,224 in Nanyamba Town Council to 72,951 in Mtwara Municipality Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	**Unemployed**	**Inactive**	
Total	**Total**	**823,333**	**33,361**	**190,595**	**1,047,289**
	Rural	388,737	13,959	79,020	481,716
	Urban	434,596	19,402	111,575	565,573
Councils					
Mtwara District	**Total**	**77,353**	**2,050**	**20,489**	**99,892**
	Rural	77,353	2,050	20,489	99,892
	Urban	0	0	0	0
Nanyamba Town	**Total**	**69,642**	**890**	**12,861**	**83,393**
	Rural	60,418	616	11,388	**72,422**
	Urban	9,224	274	1,473	10,971
Mtwara Municipal	**Total**	**75,632**	**6,816**	**14,141**	**96,589**
	Rural	2,681	87	966	**3,734**
	Urban	72,951	6,729	13,175	**92,855**
Newala District	**Total**	**69,911**	**1,696**	**17,945**	**89,552**
	Rural	66,649	1,441	17,438	**85,528**
	Urban	3,262	255	507	**4,024**
Newala Town	**Total**	**53,082**	**2,398**	**11,877**	**67,357**
	Rural	35,087	857	8,785	**44,729**
	Urban	17,995	1,541	3,092	**22,628**
Masasi District	**Total**	**4,845**	**35,252**	**11,877**	**51,974**
	Rural	4,235	33,742	8,785	46,762
	Urban	610	1,510	3,092	5,212
Masasi Town	**Total**	**65,967**	**5,763**	**16,350**	**88,080**
	Rural	22,811	853	6,523	30,187
	Urban	43,156	4,910	9,827	57,893
Tandahimba District	**Total**	**147,308**	**5,444**	**38,882**	**191,634**
	Rural	114,351	2,913	31,438	148,702
	Urban	32,957	2,531	7,444	42,932
Nanyumbu District	**Total**	**101,210**	**3,459**	**22,798**	**127,467**
	Rural	93,790	2,830	21,362	117,982
	Urban	7,420	629	1,436	9,485

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is the largest (409,051) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (347,678).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	823,333	33,361	190,595	1,047,289
15-35	409,051	22,795	107,738	539,584
36-64	347,678	9,841	45,792	403,311
65 years and above	66,604	725	37,065	104,394

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 Mtwara Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the unemployment in Mtwara Region is 3.9 percent. The rate is higher (8.1%) in urban than rural areas (2.5%). Furthermore, unemployment rate is higher (4.3%) among females than males (3.5%).

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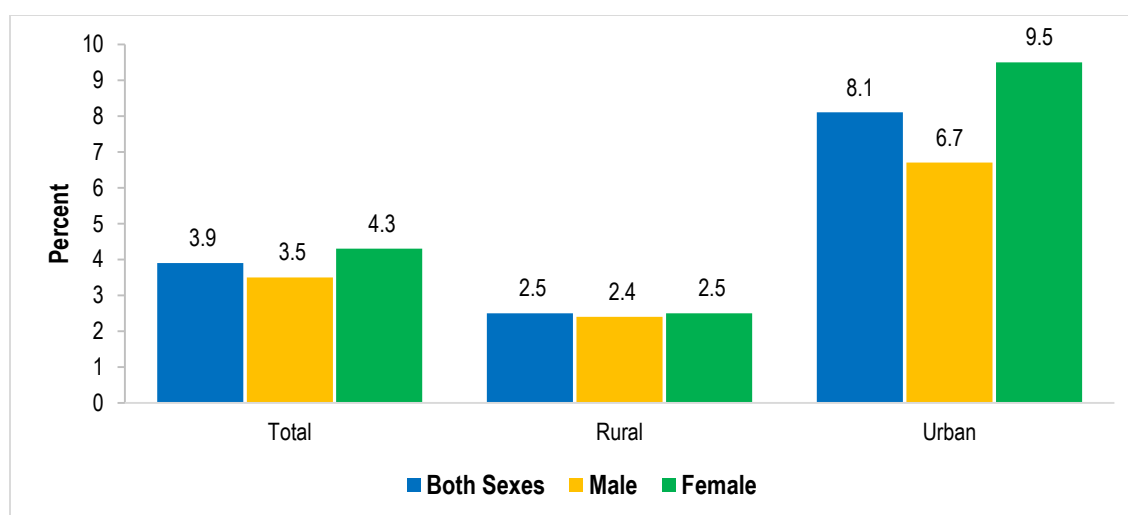
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mtwara Region is 81.8 percent; it is higher in urban areas (84.8%) than rural areas (80.8%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (83.6%) than for females (80.3%).

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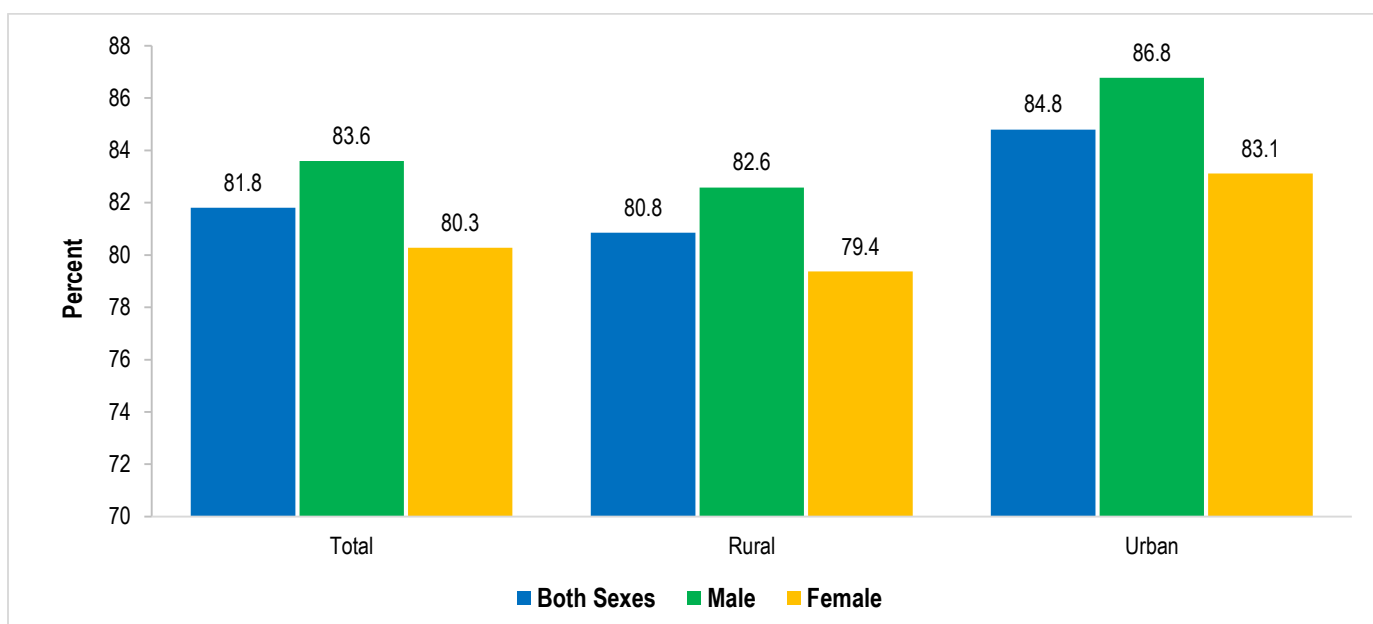
9.5 Employment by Industry

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 have the highest proportion (79.1%) of the total employment. The Industry of Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked second with (4.9%) percent, followed by 'Other services activities' with (4.1%) 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; Mtwara Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	823,333	388,737	434,596	626,258	294,431	331,827	197,075	94,306	102,769
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	79.1	75.4	82.3	87.8	84.5	90.6	51.4	47.0	55.4
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	1.9	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.5	4.3	6.3	2.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	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	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.9	3.7	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.9	5.6	4.3	2.6	3.3	2.0	12.3	12.9	11.6
Transportation and storage	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.6	5.0	0.5
Accommodation and food services activities	2.4	1.3	3.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	5.5	2.6	8.2
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.9	2.3	1.5
Administrative and support services activities	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.2	3.7
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.9
Education	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other services activities	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	8.7	7.6	9.7

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 60.4 percent of employed persons in Mtwara Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (16.7%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	**823,333**	**388,737**	**434,596**	**626,258**	**294,431**	**331,827**	**197,075**	**94,306**	**102,769**
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.7
Professionals	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	2.4	1.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.7	4.3	1.3	1.6	2.6	0.7	6.3	9.4	3.5
Clerks	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.2	3.5	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	7.5	7.4	7.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	60.4	57.6	62.9	65.7	63.5	67.7	43.6	39.3	47.5
Craft and related workers	15.0	15.7	14.5	14.8	15.6	14.2	15.7	16.0	15.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	2.4	0.2
Elementary occupations	16.7	16.1	17.1	15.0	14.5	15.4	21.9	21.0	22.7

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 agriculture sector accounts for the highest (78.8%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (10.9 %) and household activities (7.9 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**823,333**	**388,737**	**434,596**	**626,258**	**294,431**	**331,827**	**197,075**	**94,306**	**102,769**
Public	2.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.3	4.5	5.4	3.6
Private	10.9	13.8	8.3	5.9	8.0	4.0	26.8	31.7	22.3
Agriculture	78.8	75.3	81.9	85.0	82.2	87.4	59.0	53.7	63.9
Household activities	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	9.7	9.1	10.2

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that there are 187,863 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 99,800 females and 88,063 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 53.1 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 39.1 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 7.9 percent. A distribution is observed in rural with about (50.7%) and urban areas (58.3%) engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**53.1**	**39.1**	**7.9**	**187,863**
	Male	54.5	38.6	6.9	88,063
	Female	51.8	39.5	8.7	99,800
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**50.7**	**40.1**	**9.2**	**129,979**
	Male	52.4	39.7	7.9	61,638
	Female	49.3	40.4	10.3	68,341
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**58.3**	**36.8**	**4.9**	**57,884**
	Male	59.3	36.0	4.7	26,425
	Female	57.4	37.5	5.1	31,459

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 195,928 persons in Mtwara Region, equivalent to 14.5 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.

- Most common type of disability is seeing (4.2%) followed by walking (1.9%).

- Most Persons with Disabilities (56.7%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

- Almost five percent (4.8%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.

- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low (below ten percent) except albinism (16.7%).

10.1 Introduction

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

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

Tanzania started collecting data on disability through the population census for the first time in 2002. However, the definition of disability used was based on impairment rather than activity limitation. The 2012 and 2022 PHCs used the broad definition of disability that is based on activity limitation to collect disability statistics. More specifically, the 2022 PHC defines PWDs as all persons with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

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

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

Albinism

Cleft Palate

Hydrocephalus

Spinal bifida

Spinal cord injuries

psoriasis
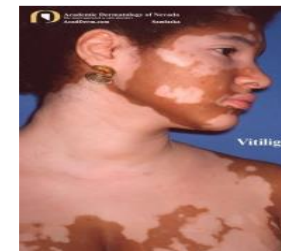
Storiasis

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.

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 195,928 persons in Mtwara Region (85,997 males and 109,931 female), which is equivalent to 14.5 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the prevalence is slightly higher among those living in rural (15.0%) than in urban areas (13.1%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (4.2%) 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 hearing, remembering, self-care and communication, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing and walking) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 13.0 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council to 17.3 percent in Newala Town Council. Four councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 14.5 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

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

Council	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**14.5**	**195,928**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**5.9**
Rural	15.0	154,119	4.2	3.9	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.8	5.1	6.3
Urban	13.1	41,809	4.2	3.8	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.7	4.7
Council																							
Mtwara District	14.7	19,253	4.2	4.1	4.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	5.5	5.0	5.9
Nanyambu Town	13.4	14,524	3.9	3.8	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.7	4.4	5.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	13.0	15,698	4.2	3.7	4.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	3.6	4.5
Newala District	13.9	15,838	4.0	3.6	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.6	5.0	6.2
Newala Town	17.3	15,103	5.1	4.5	5.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	7.1	5.7	8.2
Masasi District	15.3	39,995	4.2	3.9	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.9	5.3	6.5
Masasi Town	14.2	15,994	4.4	3.9	4.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.0	4.4	5.5
Tandahimba District	14.0	34,642	4.1	3.8	4.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.1	4.5	5.7
Nanyumbu District	15.0	24,881	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.5	5.0	6.0

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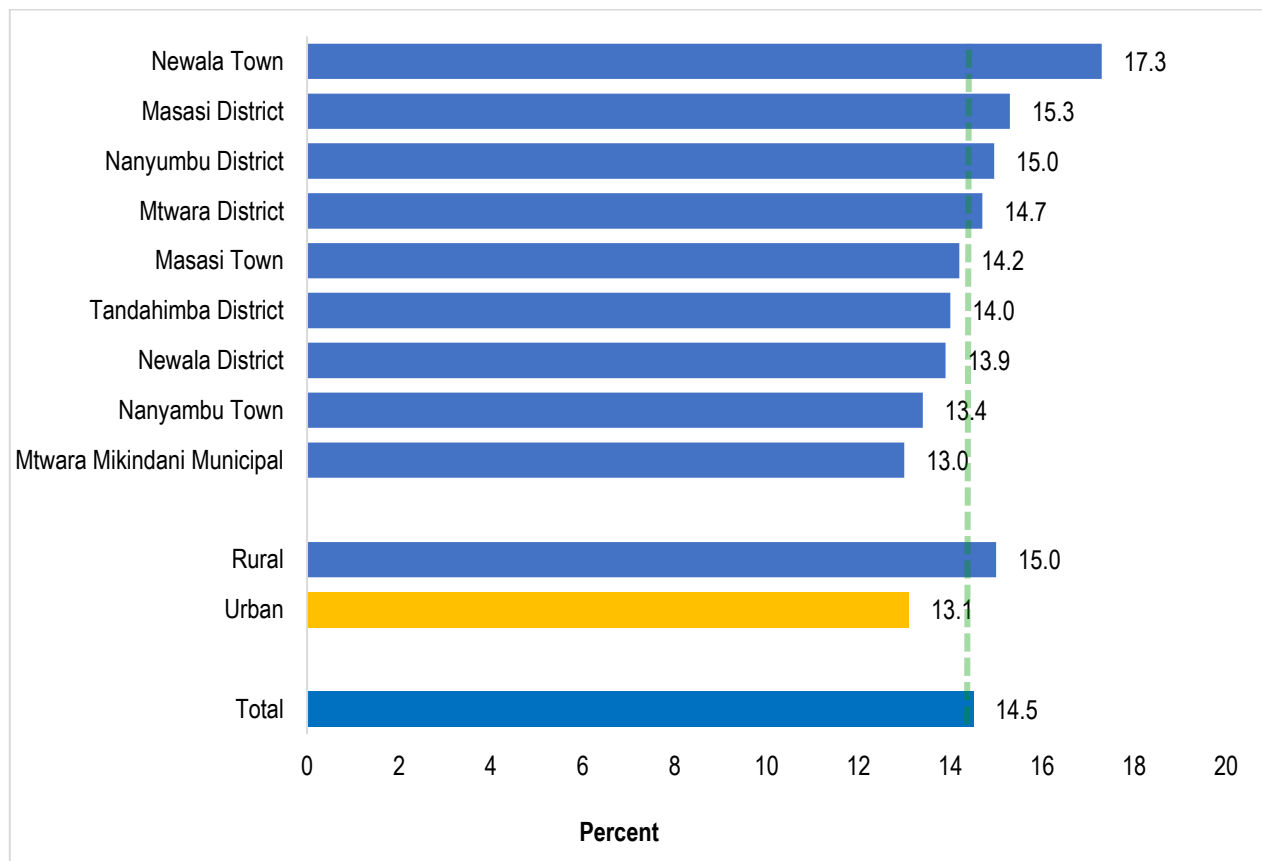
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in all councils. Newala Town Council has higher prevalence of Disability for both Males (15.4%) and Females (19.0%) (Table 10.2).

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

Council	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**195,928**	**85,997**	**109,931**	**14.5**	**13.6**	**15.3**
Rural	154,119	68,115	86,004	15.0	14.1	15.8
Urban	41,809	17,882	23,927	13.1	12.0	14.0
Council						
Mtwara District	19,253	8,679	10,574	14.7	14.0	15.3
Nanyambu Town	14,524	6,634	7,890	13.4	13.2	13.5
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	15,698	6,664	9,034	13.0	11.7	14.1
Newala District	15,838	6,692	9,146	13.9	12.9	14.7
Newala Town	15,103	6,048	9,055	17.3	15.4	19.0
Masasi District	39,995	18,012	21,983	15.3	14.3	16.3
Masasi Town	15,994	6,942	9,052	14.2	13.1	15.3
Tandahimba District	34,642	14,836	19,806	14.0	13.0	14.8
Nanyumbu District	24,881	11,490	13,391	15.0	14.3	15.6

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. In Mtwara Region, the level of disability prevalence at 35-39 age group is 11.8 percent for males and 12.3 percent for females, the prevalence gradually increases to 27.4 percent for males and 31.6 percent for females at 65-69 age group. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply reaching 64.2 percent for females and 64.0 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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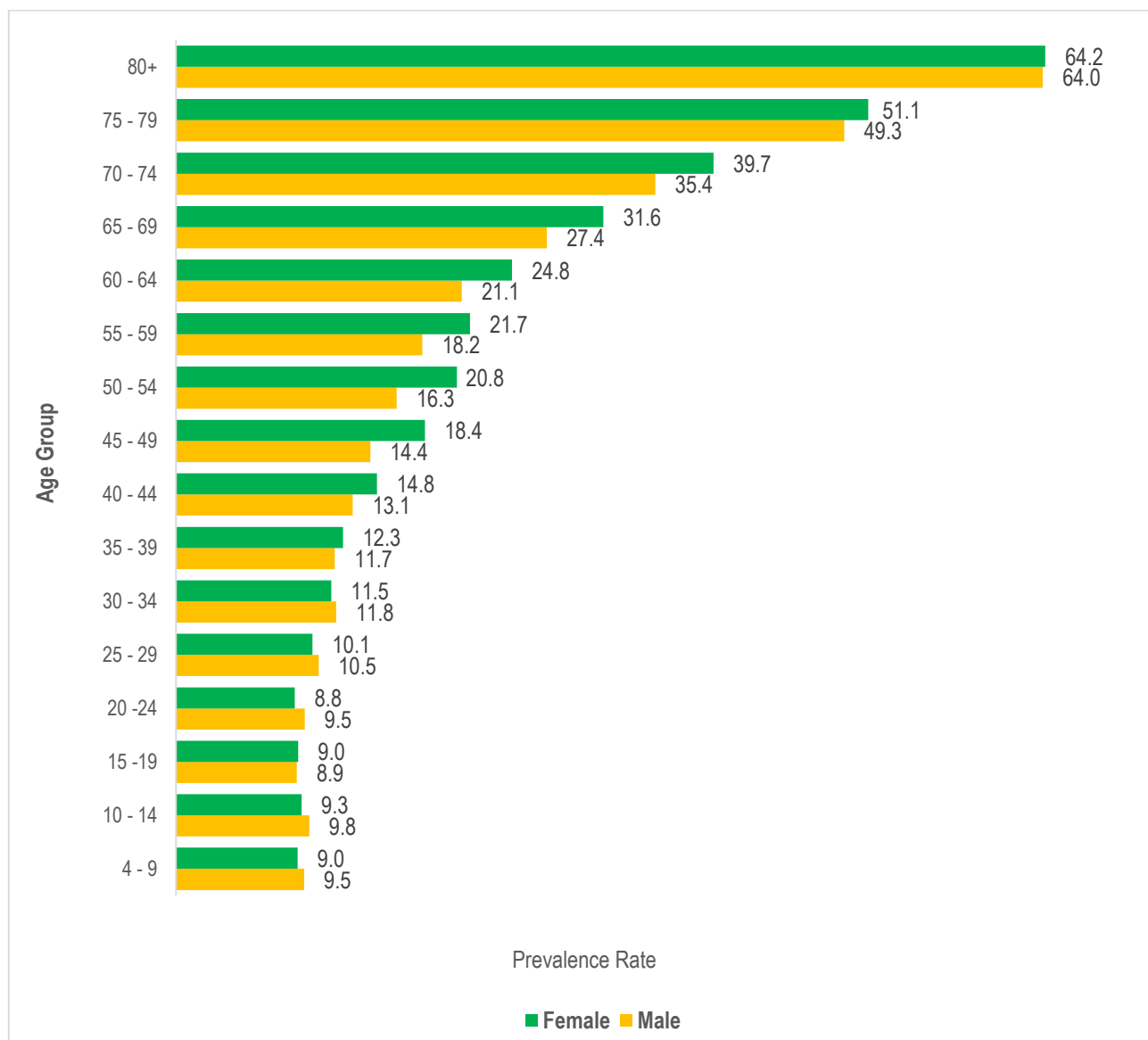
10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Mtwara Region has a total of 1,511 persons with albinism which is less than 1 percent (0.09%) of the total population of Mtwara region. Out of that, 885 persons (0.12%) are males and 626 (0.07%) are females. Almost seven out ten persons with albinism are living in rural areas (72.1%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Tandahimba District Council (277 persons), Masasi District Council (254 persons) and Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (173 persons) (Table 10.3).

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

Council	Total Population			Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,623,216	769,373	853,843	1,511	0.09	885	0.12	626	0.07
Rural	1,241,829	589,942	651,887	1,090	0.09	642	0.11	448	0.07
Urban	381,387	179,431	201,956	421	0.11	243	0.14	178	0.09
Council									
Mtwara District	157,830	75,446	82,384	146	0.09	91	0.12	55	0.07
Nanyambu Town	132,424	62,141	70,283	108	0.08	60	0.10	48	0.07
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	143,600	67,940	75,660	173	0.12	101	0.15	72	0.10
Newala District	136,404	62,900	73,504	167	0.12	105	0.17	62	0.08
Newala Town	103,649	47,595	56,054	87	0.08	55	0.12	32	0.06
Masasi District	313,084	151,660	161,424	254	0.08	143	0.09	111	0.07
Masasi Town	134,947	64,139	70,808	146	0.11	84	0.13	62	0.09
Tandahimba District	298,360	138,919	159,441	277	0.09	148	0.11	129	0.08
Nanyumbu District	202,918	98,633	104,285	153	0.08	98	0.10	55	0.05

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,511	0.09	885	0.12	626	0.07	1,623,216	769,373	853,843
0 – 4	89	0.04	37	0.04	52	0.05	200,561	99,290	101,271
5 – 9	103	0.06	50	0.05	53	0.06	186,433	92,873	93,560
10 – 14	97	0.05	49	0.05	48	0.05	188,933	95,494	93,439
15 – 19	101	0.06	63	0.08	38	0.05	156,013	78,556	77,457
20 – 24	147	0.11	83	0.13	64	0.09	136,858	62,813	74,045
25 – 29	156	0.13	96	0.18	60	0.10	116,171	53,922	62,249
30 – 34	149	0.14	96	0.19	53	0.09	109,263	50,521	58,742
35 – 39	119	0.13	83	0.19	36	0.07	94,068	42,895	51,173
40 – 44	113	0.13	66	0.17	47	0.10	87,452	39,924	47,528
45 – 49	110	0.14	72	0.20	38	0.09	79,634	36,799	42,835
50 – 54	79	0.12	45	0.14	34	0.09	68,603	31,563	37,040
55 – 59	69	0.14	45	0.20	24	0.08	50,217	21,964	28,253
60 – 64	62	0.14	34	0.17	28	0.11	44,616	20,258	24,358
65 – 69	37	0.12	23	0.18	14	0.08	30,409	12,827	17,582
70 – 74	38	0.14	21	0.17	17	0.11	28,078	12,162	15,916
75 – 79	19	0.10	9	0.12	10	0.09	18,513	7,582	10,931
80+	23	0.08	13	0.13	10	0.06	27,394	9,930	17,464

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 46,762persons in Mtwara Region which is equivalent to 3.46 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Other types (0.53%) and mental health (0.50%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males compared with females. 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; Mtwara 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	46,762	24,173	22,589	3.46	3.82	3.15	3.64	4.01	3.31	2.89	3.17	2.65
Cleft Palate	3,104	1,505	1,599	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.29
Hydrocephalus	3,418	1,583	1,835	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25
Spinal bifida	3,294	1,502	1,792	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25
Spinal cord injuries	4,589	2,070	2,519	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.34
Epilepsy or seizures	5,626	2,948	2,678	0.42	0.47	0.37	0.46	0.51	0.41	0.29	0.33	0.26
Psoriasis	3,136	1,443	1,693	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.18
Storiasis	676	306	370	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04
Autism	854	483	371	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Mental health	6,728	3,884	2,844	0.50	0.61	0.40	0.53	0.65	0.43	0.38	0.49	0.29
Mental disorder	5,854	3,367	2,487	0.43	0.53	0.35	0.47	0.57	0.38	0.33	0.42	0.25
Dwarfism	981	481	500	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06
Leprosy	767	418	349	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02
Hunch Back	516	272	244	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other	7,219	3,911	3,308	0.53	0.62	0.46	0.58	0.67	0.50	0.39	0.45	0.35

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 Mtwara Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (56.7%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 17.5 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (60.1%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities

compared with 55.9 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is other causes (19.9%).

more males with disabilities (7.0%) reported accidents as the major cause of their disability compared with females (3.1%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percentage	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**41,701**	**100.0**	**17.5**	**56.7**	**4.8**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**19.9**
Rural	33,404	80.1	18.0	55.9	4.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	20.6
Urban	8,297	19.9	15.8	60.1	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	17.4
Sex									
Male	18,144	43.5	20.9	56.5	7.0	0.7	0.2	NA	14.7
Female	23,557	56.5	15.0	56.8	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	24.0

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Mtwara 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	15,988	6.8	56.3	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	31.9	6,591	7.4	57.5	6.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	27.8	9,397	6.3	55.4	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	34.7
Hearing	7,259	28.4	45.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	23.2	2,983	33.7	46.8	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	16.1	4,276	24.6	44.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	28.2
Walking	14,091	14.8	47.5	8.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	28.3	5,695	19.3	47.6	13.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	18.9	8,396	11.8	47.5	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	34.6
Remembering	6,258	28.9	38.8	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	29.4	2,725	37.2	42.6	2.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	16.7	3,533	22.5	35.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	39.2
Self-care	6,044	26.0	45.2	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	24.9	2,647	33.2	47.6	4.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	13.9	3,397	20.3	43.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	33.4
Communication	8,865	28.9	64.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.1	4,315	33.6	63.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	4,550	24.5	66.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	7.8

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for the persons with Albinism, of whom 16.7 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent each of persons with hearing (0.4%) and communication (1.3%) 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	16.7	18.1	14.7	16.0	17.6	13.6	18.5	19.3	17.4
Seeing	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.9	3.6	4.1
Hearing	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8
Walking	6.1	7.3	5.1	5.8	7.0	4.8	7.0	8.3	6.0
Self-care	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.9	5.3	7.9	6.3	9.5
Communication	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.1

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

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Key Points

- Forty-seven percent (47.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region own land.
- About twenty-five percent (24.8%) of males in Mtwara Region own land alone compared with (20.8%percent of females.
- Six of ten (62.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Mtwara Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Mtwara Region, 18.7percent own land alone.

</div>

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 47.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (51.1%) among rural population compared with the urban population (34.1%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower (45.5%) than that of males (48.8%) (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**1,047,289**	**492,073**	**47.0**
	Male	481,716	234,992	48.8
	Female	565,573	257,081	45.5
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**794,271**	**405,873**	**51.1**
	Male	365,260	192,301	52.6
	Female	429,011	213,572	49.8
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**253,018**	**86,200**	**34.1**
	Male	116,456	42,691	36.7
	Female	136,562	43,509	31.9

Fifty-two percent (52.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 22.6 percent own land alone and also 22.6 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Mtwara Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (20.8%) is below that of males (24.8%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (23.1%) than that of males (22.0%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (26.2% and 13.6% respectively) compared with that of males (25.0% and 12.7% 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; Mtwara 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**	**1,047,289**	**22.6**	**22.6**	**1.7**	**52.3**	**0.7**
	Male	481,716	24.8	22.0	1.9	50.5	0.7
	Female	565,573	20.8	23.1	1.5	53.8	0.7
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**794,271**	**23.5**	**25.6**	**1.9**	**48.2**	**0.7**
	Male	365,260	25.4	25.0	2.2	46.6	0.7
	Female	429,011	21.9	26.2	1.7	49.5	0.7
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**253,018**	**19.8**	**13.2**	**1.1**	**65.1**	**0.8**
	Male	116,456	22.8	12.7	1.1	62.5	0.8
	Female	136,562	17.3	13.6	1.0	67.3	0.9

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Mtwara Region is 52.3 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 47.0 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (48.8%) for males than for females (45.5%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC.
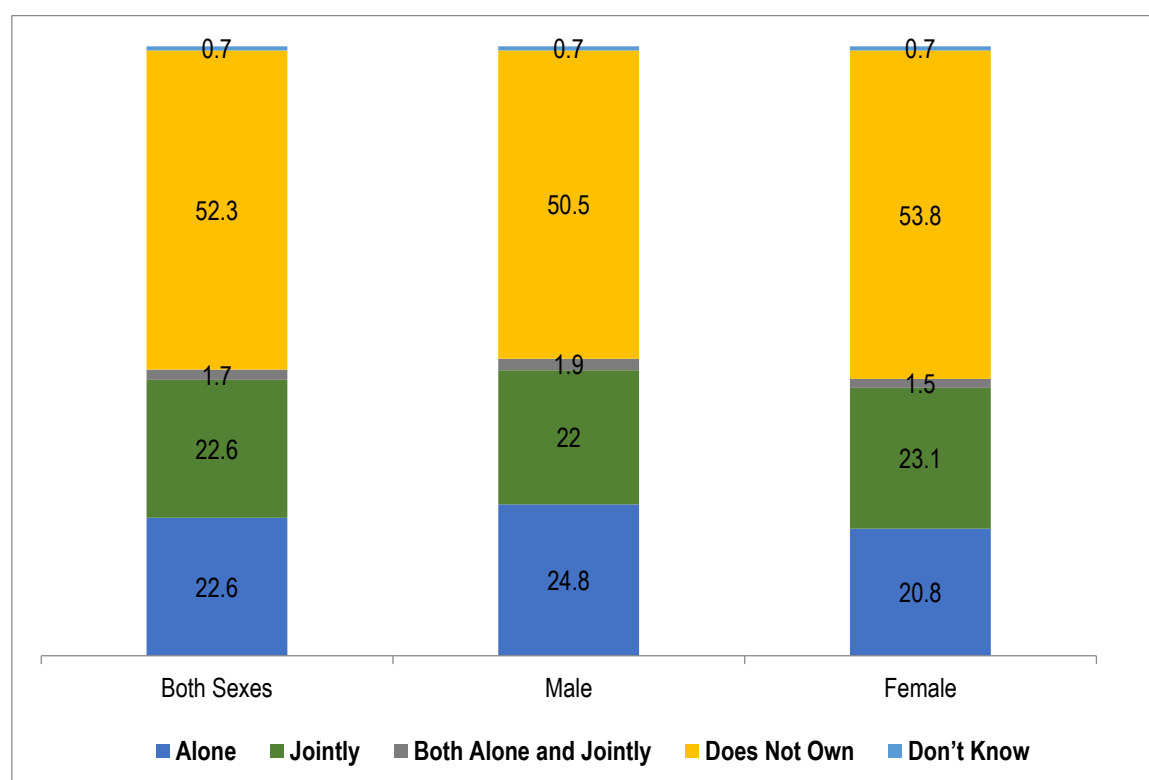
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (83.5%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (14.1%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (83.0% and 85.8% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is higher (2.6%) than those in urban areas (1.6%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group. (Table 11.3).

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex, Mtwara 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	**1,047,289**	**14.9**	**75.1**	**10.0**	**794,271**	**14.6**	**74.5**	**10.8**	**253,018**	**15.7**	**77.1**	**7.2**
Male	481,716	16.3	74.9	8.8	365,260	16.4	74.0	9.6	116,456	16.1	77.5	6.4
Female	565,573	13.7	75.4	10.9	429,011	13.2	74.9	11.9	136,562	15.4	76.7	7.9
Owning land												
Total	**492,073**	**2.4**	**83.5**	**14.1**	**405,873**	**2.6**	**83.0**	**14.4**	**86,200**	**1.6**	**85.8**	**12.6**
Male	234,992	2.3	84.2	13.5	192,301	2.5	83.6	13.9	42,691	1.5	86.6	11.9
Female	257,081	2.5	82.9	14.6	213,572	2.7	82.5	14.9	43,509	1.7	85.1	13.2
Does not own												
Total	**547,531**	**25.7**	**68.0**	**6.3**	**382,857**	**27.0**	**66.0**	**7.1**	**164,674**	**22.8**	**72.8**	**4.4**
Male	243,178	29.4	66.3	4.4	170,387	31.5	63.7	4.8	72,791	24.4	72.4	3.3
Female	304,353	22.8	69.4	7.8	212,470	23.4	67.8	8.9	91,883	21.6	73.1	5.3
Don't Know												
Total	**7,685**	**41.6**	**47.4**	**11.1**	**5,541**	**42.8**	**44.8**	**12.4**	**2,144**	**38.5**	**53.9**	**7.6**
Male	3,546	47.3	48.4	4.3	2,572	49.9	45.1	5.0	974	40.3	57.2	2.5
Female	4,139	36.7	46.4	16.9	2,969	36.6	44.6	18.9	1,170	37.0	51.2	11.8

Findings reveals that Nanyamba Town Council has a relatively higher proportion (60.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with small proportions of persons owning land is Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (29.0%) (Figure 11.2).

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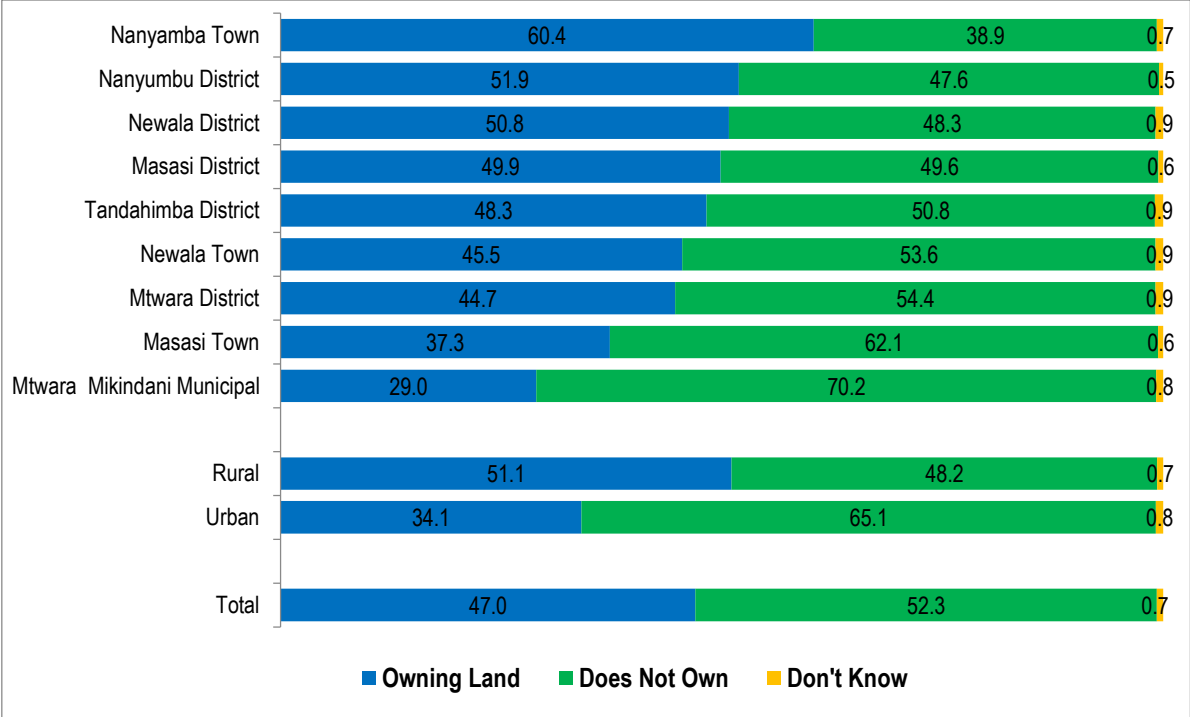
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 62.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 18.7 percent own land alone, 17.3 percent own land jointly and 1.3 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (18.7%) compared with males (15.8%) (Table 11.4).

Further, two-third (66.0%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 45.6 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 15.4 and 17.3 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 32.2 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 20.4 percent own land jointly. Results also show that, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly in both rural

and urban areas (17.9% and, 22.8% respectively), whereas it is higher among males owning land alone in both rural and urban areas (17.3% and, 36.0% respectively) (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	492,073	234,992	257,081	405,873	192,301	213,572	86,200	42,691	43,509
Alone	18.7	20.7	16.9	15.9	17.3	14.6	32.2	36.0	28.5
Jointly	17.3	15.8	18.7	16.7	15.4	17.9	20.4	17.9	22.8
Both alone and jointly	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
No legal document	62.4	61.9	62.9	66.0	65.8	66.2	45.6	44.2	46.9
Don't Know	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (64.9%) followed by Masasi Town Council (55.1%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Nanyamba Town Council (28.6%) (Figure 11.3).

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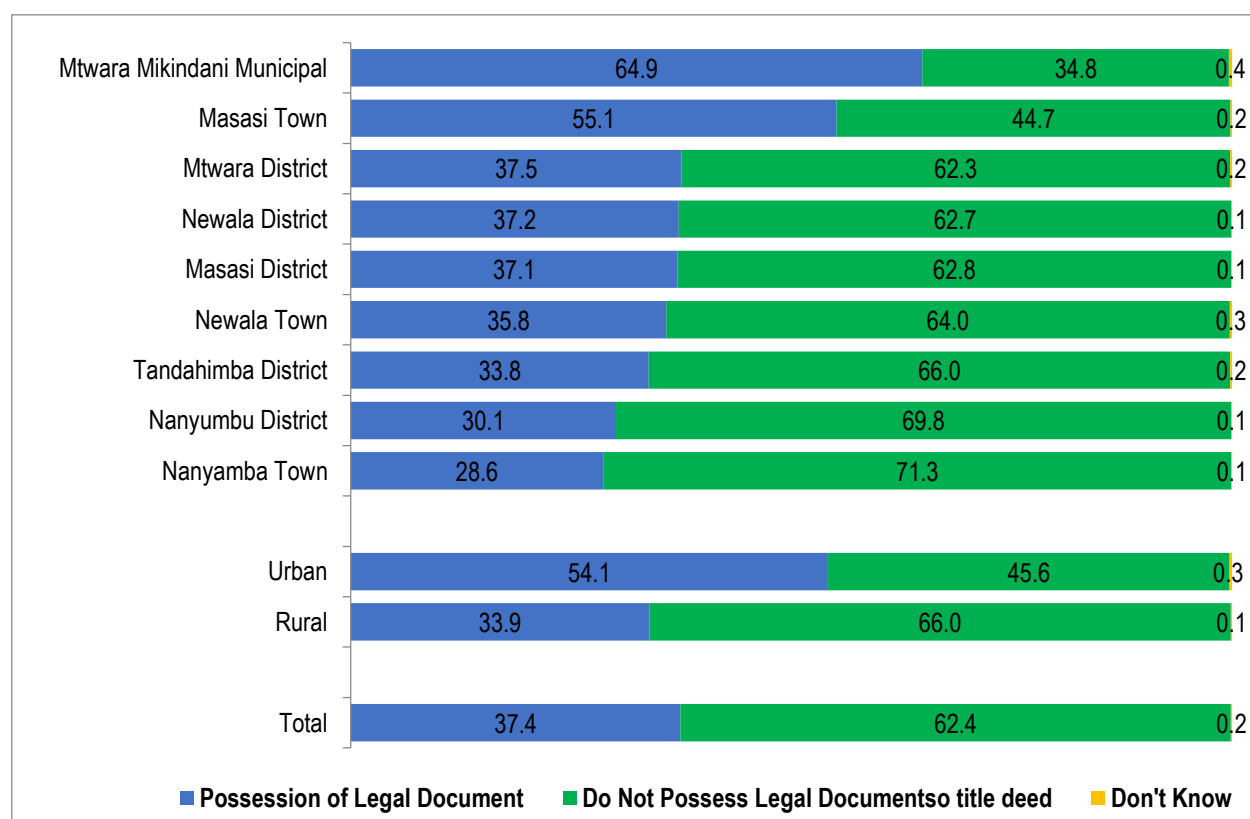
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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Key Points

- Three-quarter (74.7%) of households in Mtwara Region own houses they live in.
- About two-third (66.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- More than forty percent (47.5%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than eighty percent (86.1%) of households in rural areas and 38.0 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 6.5 percent in 2012 to 16.6 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (47.7%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

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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 Mtwara Region, 74.7 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (79.7%) in rural areas than

in urban (58.8%). The percentages of male headed households owning houses are slightly higher (74.7%) than for female (74.5%). Across councils, Nanyamba Town Council has the largest percentage (84.3%) of households living in their own houses while Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the smallest percentage (50.5%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

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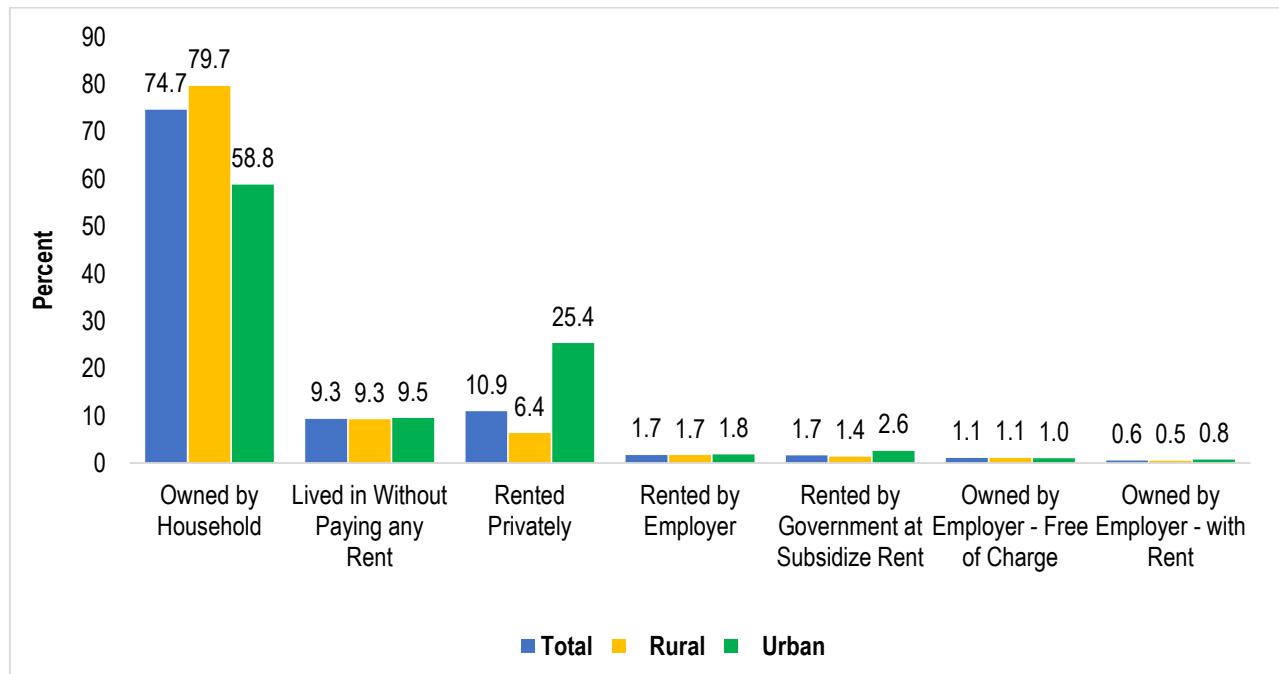
Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**491,811**	**74.7**	**9.3**	**10.9**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**0.6**
Rural	373,172	79.7	9.3	6.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.5
Urban	118,639	58.8	9.5	25.4	1.8	2.6	1.0	0.8
Male Headed Households	312,044	74.7	9.3	10.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.6
Female Headed Households	179,767	74.5	9.4	11.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.5
Council								
Mtwara District	44,726	76.8	10.6	7.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6
Nanyambu Town	37,993	84.3	8.2	4.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	50.5	10.1	33.9	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.6
Newala District	41,941	81.7	8.2	5.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.5
Newala Town	31,724	79.7	7.9	9.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
Masasi District	97,786	76.5	10.0	8.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.6
Masasi Town	42,914	63.9	9.2	20.3	2.0	2.8	0.9	1.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	78.1	8.9	6.8	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.6
Nanyumbu District	60,627	76.6	9.8	9.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.4

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Mtwara Region, 45.1 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.3 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 24.1 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (24.2%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (4.6%). On the other hand, rural household living in their own houses are more likely (26.6%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (13.3%). Female-headed households are more likely (9.4%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (7.7%). Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.3 percent in Nanyumbu District Council to 33.0 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara 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 Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	**367,166**	**8.3**	**0.7**	**3.1**	**24.1**	**2.6**	**NA**	**16.0**	**45.1**
Rural	297,355	4.6	0.5	1.3	26.6	2.5	NA	16.3	48.1
Urban	69,811	24.2	1.7	10.4	13.3	3.3	NA	14.9	32.1
Male Headed	233,240	7.7	0.7	3.0	24.3	2.8	NA	16.4	45.1
Female Headed	133,926	9.4	0.7	3.1	23.8	2.4	NA	15.5	45.1
Council							NA		
Mtwara District	34,347	6.9	0.5	1.4	31.1	1.8	NA	12.9	45.3
Nanyambu Town	32,044	4.2	0.8	1.0	35.1	2.6	NA	14.0	42.4
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	22,357	33.0	2.9	18.6	7.4	3.5	NA	14.9	19.7
Newala District	34,254	4.9	0.2	1.1	28.2	2.1	NA	20.2	43.3
Newala Town	25,286	12.8	0.5	4.0	14.7	1.3	NA	12.6	54.2
Masasi District	74,835	4.2	0.3	1.4	26.3	2.9	NA	15.9	48.9
Masasi Town	27,414	19.4	1.8	7.1	14.7	5.0	NA	21.5	30.5
Tandahimba District	70,203	7.2	0.7	1.2	23.5	1.6	NA	17.0	48.7
Nanyumbu District	46,426	2.3	0.3	2.2	24.3	3.7	NA	14.8	52.4

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 Mtwara Region, 73.4 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than a half of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
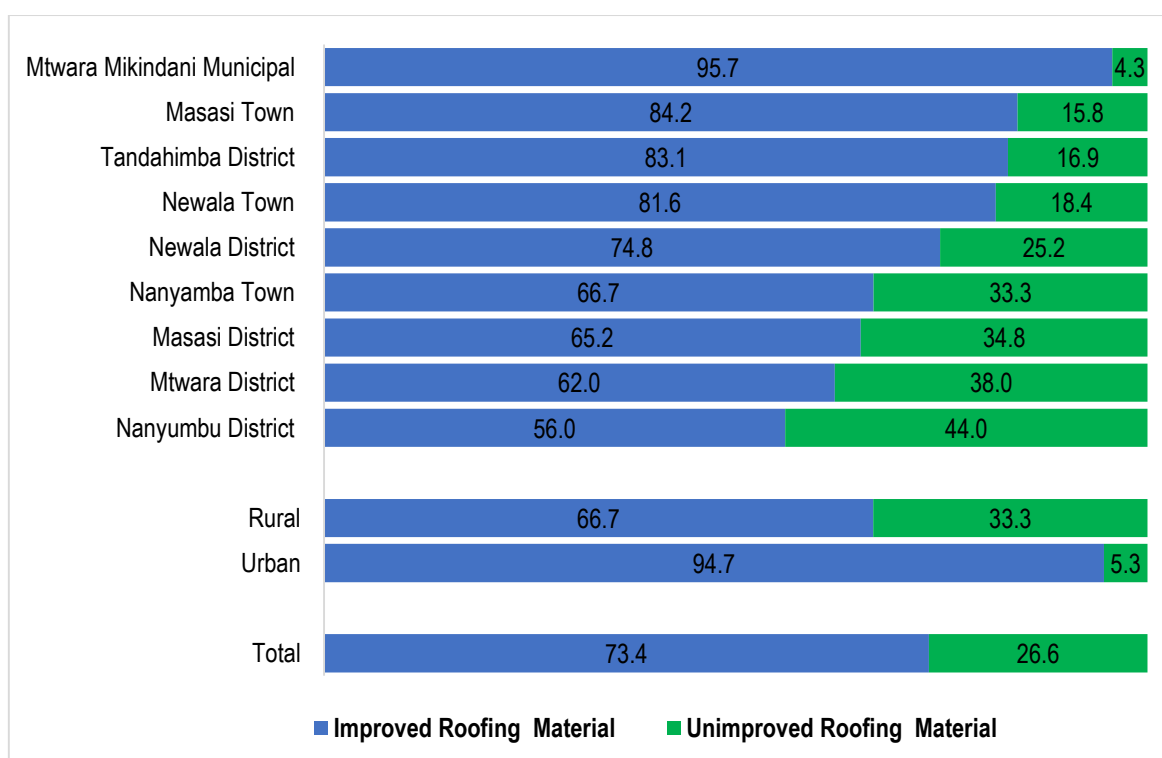
Table 12.3 show that, the majority (94.0%) of households in urban areasare living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 66.5 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 55.9 percent in Nanyumbu District Council to 94.6 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council. The council with the highest percentage of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Nanyumbu District Council (43.1%).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	**491,811**	**73.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**26.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Rural	373,172	66.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
Urban	118,639	94.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council									
Mtwara District	44,726	61.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
Nanyamba Town	37,993	66.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	32.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	94.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Newala District	41,941	74.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Newala Town	31,724	81.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Masasi District	97,786	65.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.2	0.5	0.0	0.1
Masasi Town	42,914	83.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	82.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
Nanyumbu District	60,627	55.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	43.1	0.8	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Mtwara Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 43.9 while 56.1 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 24.7 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 79.3 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
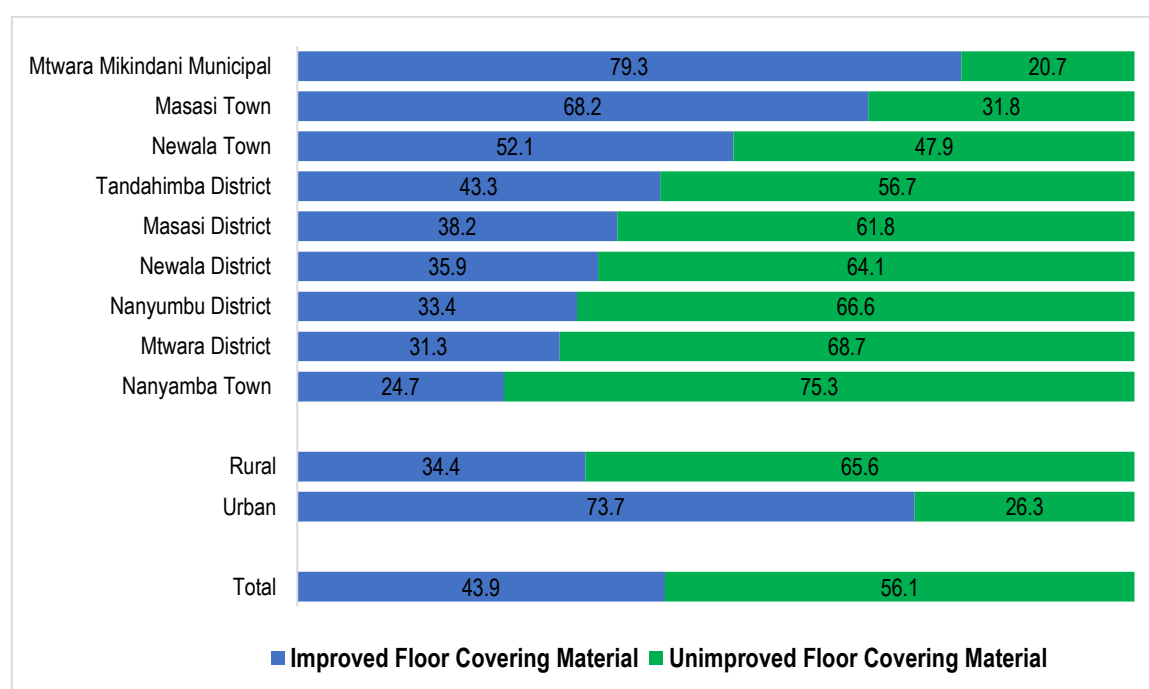
The results further show that, 55.3 percent of households in Mtwara Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (41.4%). In urban areas, about seven out of ten households (65.9%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (25.8%). In contrary, most households in rural areas (64.7%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (33.6%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (68.3%) in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council followed by Masasi Town Council (62.1%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is Nanyamba Town *(24.2%) (Table 12.4).*

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others[7]
Total	**491,811**	**41.4**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**55.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Rural	373,172	33.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	64.7	0.0	0.1
Urban	118,639	65.9	7.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	25.8	0.0	0.1
Council											
Mtwara District	44,726	30.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	66.8	0.1	0.2
Nanyamba Town	37,993	24.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	74.0	0.1	0.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	68.3	10.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	20.2	0.0	0.1
Newala District	41,941	35.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	63.5	0.0	0.1
Newala Town	31,724	49.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	47.3	0.0	0.1
Masasi District	97,786	37.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	61.1	0.1	0.1
Masasi Town	42,914	62.1	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.1
Tandahimba District	89,851	42.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	55.9	0.0	0.2
Nanyumbu District	60,627	32.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	66.0	0.0	0.1

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households (30.6%) in Mtwara Region, have their house walls built with sundried bricks followed by baked bricks (25.8%). In urban areas, about half of households (49.2%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (20.5%). In rural areas, 35.6 percent of the households are living in houses built with sundried bricks as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (27.4%).

Mtwara Mikindani Municipal has the highest (68.4%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Mtwara District, Nanyamba Town, Masasi and Nanyumbu District Councils have less than 10 percent (9.8%, 9.5%, 5.1% and 4.3% 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Total	**491,811**	**0.7**	**19.1**	**30.6**	**25.8**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**23.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Rural	373,172	0.7	9.5	35.6	27.4	0.1	0.2	25.7	0.8	0.0	0.1
Urban	118,639	0.6	49.2	14.8	20.5	0.0	0.1	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council											
Mtwara District	44,726	4.3	9.8	4.1	3.4	0.1	0.4	76.1	1.6	0.1	0.0
Nanyamba Town	37,993	0.1	9.5	17.6	7.8	0.0	0.2	63.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	1.1	68.4	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	25.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Newala District	41,941	0.1	16.4	56.4	4.4	0.0	0.2	21.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Newala Town	31,724	0.3	37.7	38.9	3.7	0.0	0.4	17.5	1.4	-	0.1
Masasi District	97,786	0.1	5.1	36.2	49.3	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.1
Masasi Town	42,914	0.4	29.6	17.7	50.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	0.4	18.5	46.5	19.2	0.1	0.3	14.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
Nanyumbu District	60,627	0.1	4.3	32.5	51.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	0.7	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

About one-quarter (24.4%) of households in Mtwara Region have one room for sleeping, 37.5 percent have two rooms and 30.9 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, seven percent (7.2%) of households have four and above rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (34.0%) in urban than in rural areas (21.4%). Mtwara Municipal Council has the highest (38.7%) 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 Nanyamba Town Council (13.1%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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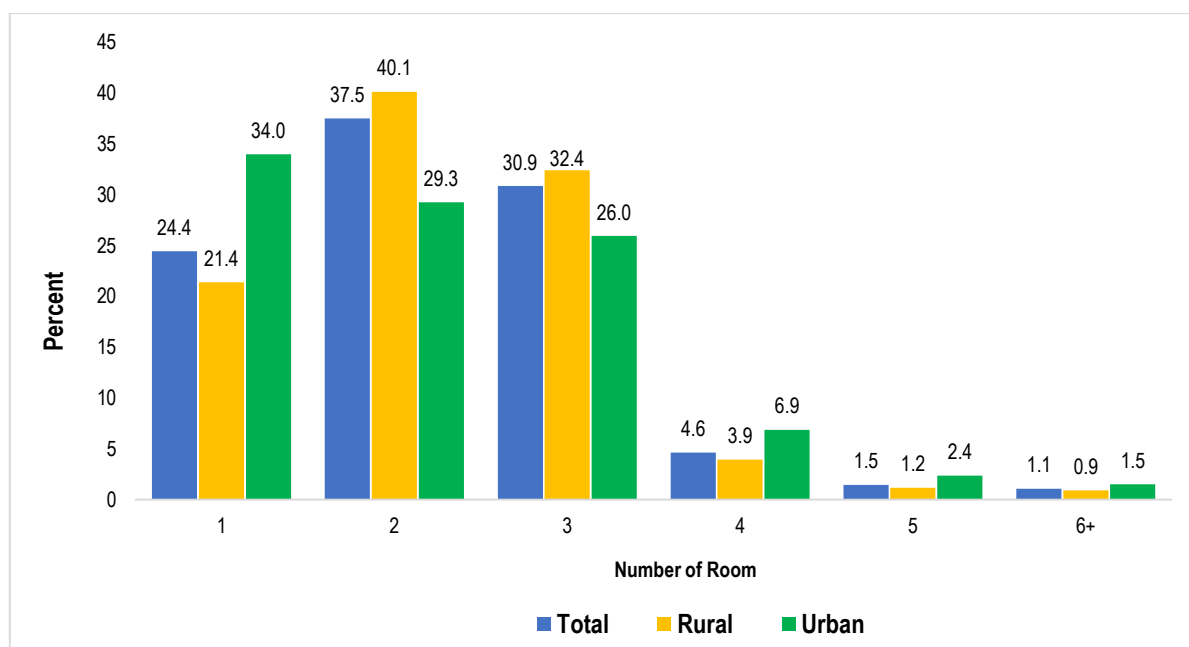
Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

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	**491,811**	**3.3**	**24.4**	**37.5**	**30.9**	**4.6**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**2.3**
Rural	373,172	3.3	21.4	40.1	32.4	3.9	1.2	0.9	2.3
Urban	118,639	3.3	34.0	29.3	26.0	6.9	2.4	1.5	2.2
Male Headed Households	312,044	3.4	25.2	36.9	30.5	4.8	1.5	1.1	2.3
Female Headed Households	179,767	3.1	23.0	38.7	31.6	4.4	1.4	1.0	2.3
Council									
Mtwara District	44,726	3.5	15.5	34.2	45.3	3.0	0.9	1.1	2.5
Nanyamba Town	37,993	3.5	13.1	40.9	41.3	3.2	1.0	0.6	2.4
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44249	3.2	38.7	25.6	24.7	7.1	2.2	1.5	2.2
Newala District	41941	3.3	16.0	40.7	37.4	4.2	1.1	0.6	2.4
Newala Town	31,724	3.3	22.9	38.7	29.9	5.8	1.7	0.9	2.3
Masasi District	97,786	3.2	27.0	40.2	26.5	4.1	1.3	1.0	2.2
Masasi Town	42,914	3.1	35.3	33.1	22.4	5.8	1.9	1.4	2.1
Tandahimba District	89,851	3.3	19.6	39.5	33.8	4.6	1.4	1.0	2.3
Nanyumbu District	60,627	3.3	29.6	39.5	23.0	4.8	1.7	1.3	2.2

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 Mtwara Region 66.3 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council have the highest (97.1%) percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, only only two out of ten of the households (21.1%) in Nanyumbu District Council use improved sources of drinking water (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
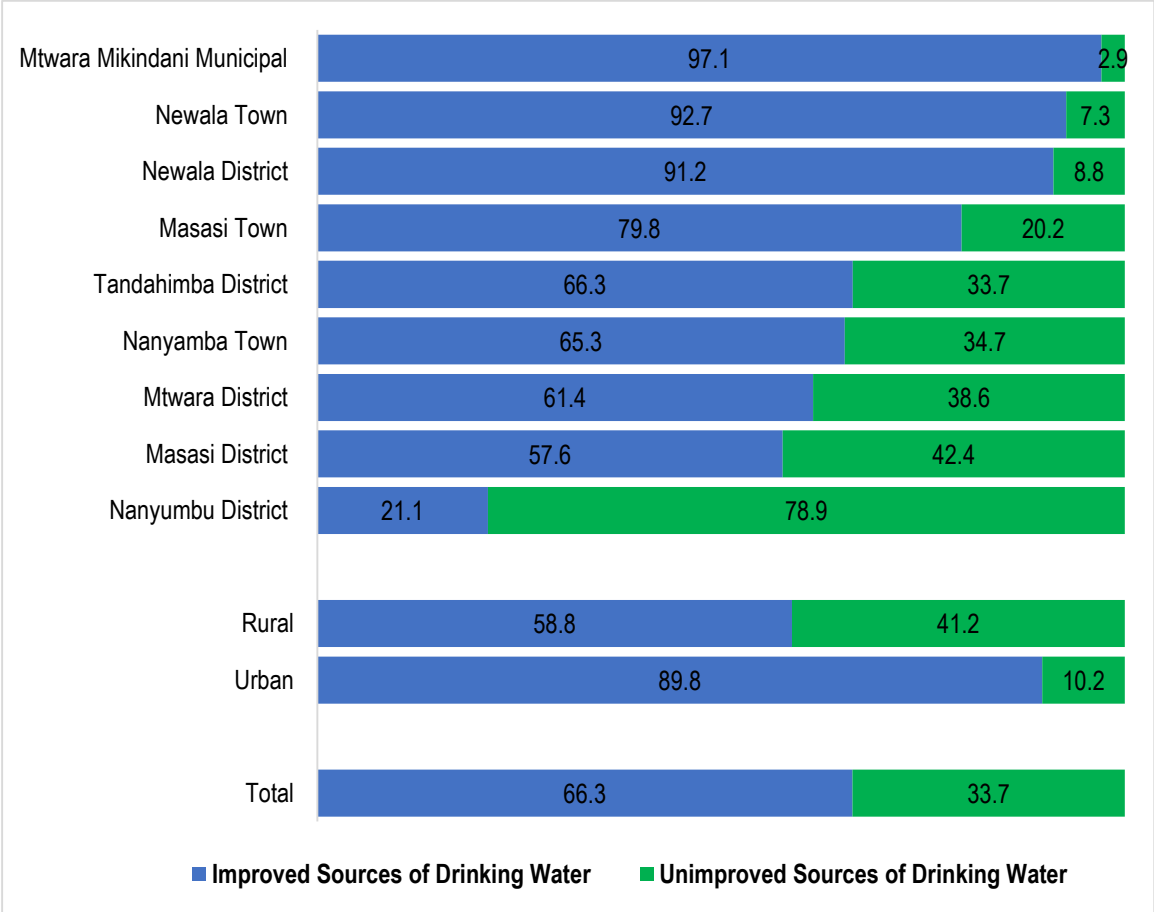
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, about four in ten households (39.6%) in Mtwara Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
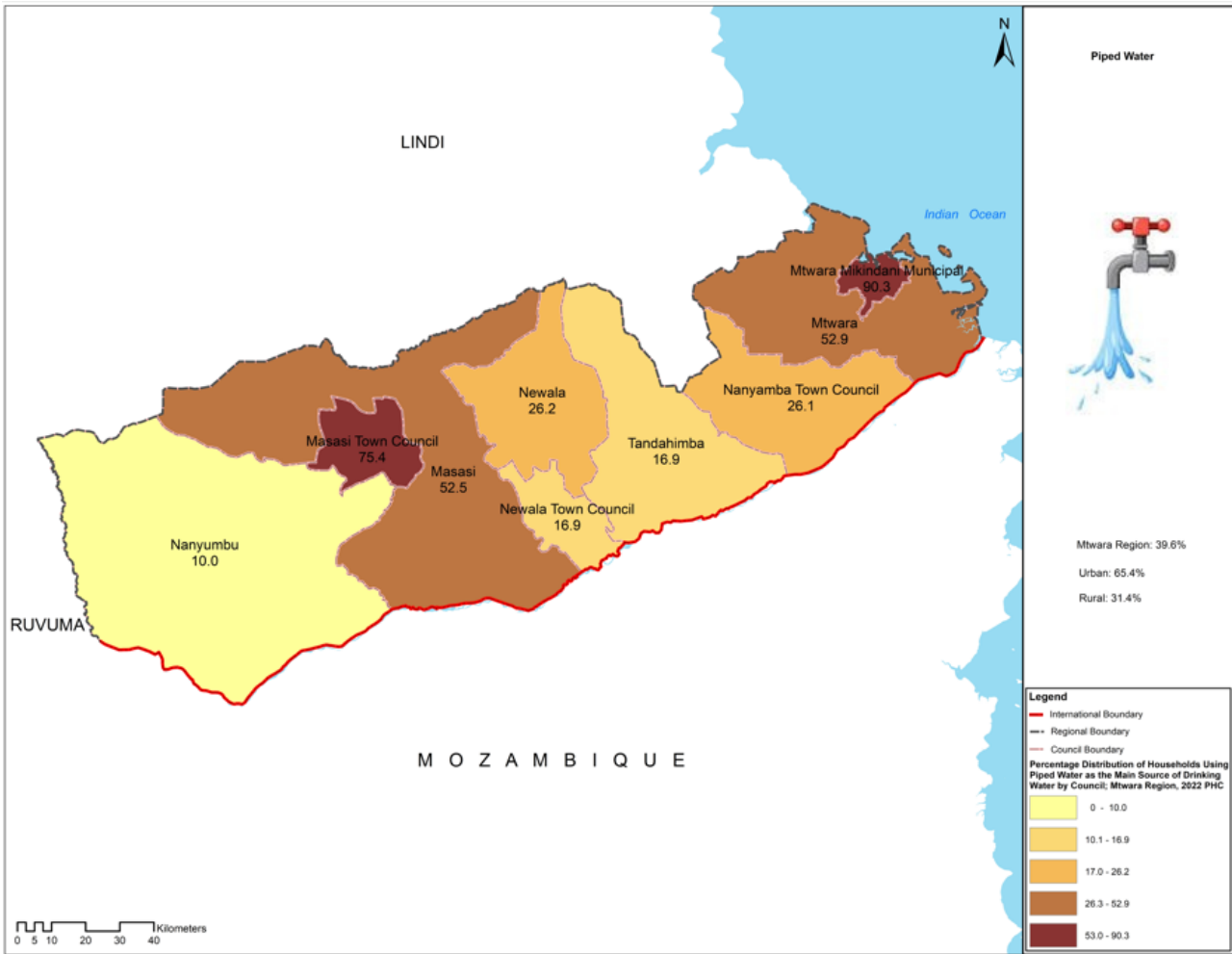
Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (65.3% urban and 31.4% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard 30.1 percent, while 19.0 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 16.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, four (4.0%) percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, three (3.6%) percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 23.8 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 10.0 percent in Nanyumbu District Council to 90.3 percent in Mtwara Mikindani 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; Mtwara 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/Ric	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	**491,811**	**6.7**	**3.6**	**21.9**	**7.3**	**0.7**	**4.5**	**21.7**	**0.3**	**4.2**	**20.0**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**7.8**
Rural	373,172	3.1	0.9	23.8	3.6	0.7	4.1	26.1	0.4	5.2	21.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	9.9
Urban	118,639	17.9	12.2	16.2	19.0	0.7	6.0	7.9	0.2	1.1	16.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.2
Male Headed Households	312,044	6.4	3.6	21.7	6.9	0.7	4.5	22.4	0.3	4.4	19.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	8.2
Female Headed Household	179,767	7.1	3.8	22.3	8.1	0.7	4.6	20.6	0.3	3.8	20.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	7.2
Council															
Mtwara District	44,726	4.8	1.2	41.5	5.4	1.7	2.8	23.5	0.8	6.9	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	8.2
Nanyamba Town	37,993	1.9	0.8	22.3	1.0	0.5	3.5	17.1	0.3	5.1	34.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.5
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	23.9	21.5	12.5	32.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2
Newala District	41,941	1.1	0.9	21.0	3.2	0.7	3.0	4.7	0.1	0.7	60.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.5
Newala Town	31,724	2.0	1.0	10.4	3.5	0.3	3.9	3.1	0.2	3.3	69.5	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.8
Masasi District	97,786	6.4	2.0	35.8	8.4	0.6	3.1	27.9	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.5
Masasi Town	42,914	22.1	9.6	29.4	14.3	0.4	2.4	16.7	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.8
Tandahimba District	89,851	2.3	0.8	11.8	2.0	0.2	9.0	22.2	0.2	1.5	38.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Nanyumbu District	60,627	0.8	0.2	8.3	0.7	1.0	7.1	52.4	0.7	12.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	14.1

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 forty percent (47.5%) of households in Mtwara Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 37.9 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest percentage (83.3%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Nanyamba Town Council has the lowest (22.5%). The most commonly used toilet facilities in private households are Pit Laterine without Slab/Open Pit (49.5%). A higher proportion of households using Pit Laterine without Slab/Open Pit are in rural than in urban areas (58.5% in rural and 21.4% in urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.7 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council to 5.6 percent in Mtwara District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

Council/Residence	Improved toilet facility	Unimproved toilet facility	Without
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	83.3	16.0	0.7
Masasi Town	76.9	21.6	1.5
Masasi District	51.5	44.7	3.8
Newala Town	46.7	52.0	1.3
Tandahimba District	41.3	57.2	1.5
Nanyumbu District	40.8	54.2	5.1
Newala District	36.8	61.8	1.5
Mtwara District	28.2	66.2	5.6
Nanyamba Town	22.5	76.2	1.3
Rural	37.9	58.9	3.3
Urban	77.7	21.5	0.8
Total	47.5	49.9	2.7

■ Improved toilet facility ■ Unimproved toilet facility

Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**2.4**	**3.2**	**13.0**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**3.9**	**6.9**	**10.1**	**49.5**	**0.3**	**2.7**
Rural	373,172	1.0	1.3	9.1	1.2	5.0	3.1	5.8	11.5	58.5	0.4	3.3
Urban	118,639	6.9	9.1	25.2	3.1	10.9	6.4	10.4	5.5	21.4	0.1	0.8
Male Headed Households	312,044	2.3	3.2	13.0	1.6	6.5	3.9	6.9	10.4	49.2	0.3	2.7
Female Headed Households	179,767	2.6	3.1	12.9	1.6	6.3	3.9	7.0	9.5	50.1	0.3	2.6
Council												
Mtwara District	44,726	0.7	0.8	4.1	0.8	3.1	2.7	5.6	10.4	65.4	0.7	5.6
Nanyamba Town	37,993	0.5	0.5	3.9	0.7	4.5	1.2	3.5	7.7	75.8	0.3	1.3
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council	44,249	7.2	15.3	22.9	2.9	10.7	7.3	12.6	4.4	16.0	0.0	0.7
Newala District	41,941	0.5	1.8	7.8	0.8	5.9	3.0	5.0	11.9	61.5	0.3	1.5
Newala Town	31,724	1.9	0.8	13.7	2.1	9.6	3.2	8.0	7.4	51.9	0.1	1.3
Masasi District	97,786	1.9	2.3	15.2	1.8	5.8	4.3	6.7	13.8	44.5	0.2	3.8
Masasi Town	42,914	9.8	7.7	29.4	2.8	8.8	6.3	6.2	5.9	21.5	0.1	1.5
Tandahimba District	89,851	1.1	1.3	9.7	1.5	6.6	4.1	8.7	8.3	56.4	0.8	1.5
Nanyumbu District	60,627	0.7	1.0	10.7	1.4	4.5	2.5	4.9	15.0	54.0	0.1	5.1

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Mtwara Region use firewood (74.5%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (16.9%). In rural areas 86.1 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 38.0 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 8.1 percent and in urban areas it is 44.8 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 20.5 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council to 90.6 percent in Newala District Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 3.5 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 56.0 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (Table 12.9).

Table 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**1.2**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**16.9**	**74.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.2**
Rural	373,172	0.5	3.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.1	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Urban	118,639	3.6	2.3	0.1	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	44.8	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Male Headed Households	312,044	1.2	2.9	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.4	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Female Headed Households	179,767	1.3	2.8	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	17.9	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Mtwara District	44,726	1.0	2.9	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.9	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Nanyamba Town	37,993	0.3	3.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	5.2	1.4	0.1	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	56.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Newala District	41,941	0.4	3.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Newala Town	31,724	1.2	2.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.8	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Masasi District	97,786	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.9	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Masasi Town	42,914	2.6	2.9	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	41.6	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Tandahimba District	89,851	0.9	4.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Nanyumbu District	60,627	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.6	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.6 percent in 2012 to 6.9 percent in 2022. The use of clean energy for cooking by households in urban areas increased significant (2.1 percent in 2012 to 14.6 percent in 2022) compared with rural areas (0.2 percent in 2012 to 4.5 percent in 2022). At the council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council from 3.4 percent in 2012 to 20.2 percent in 2022 and in Masasi Town Council from 1.5 percent in 2012 to 10.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

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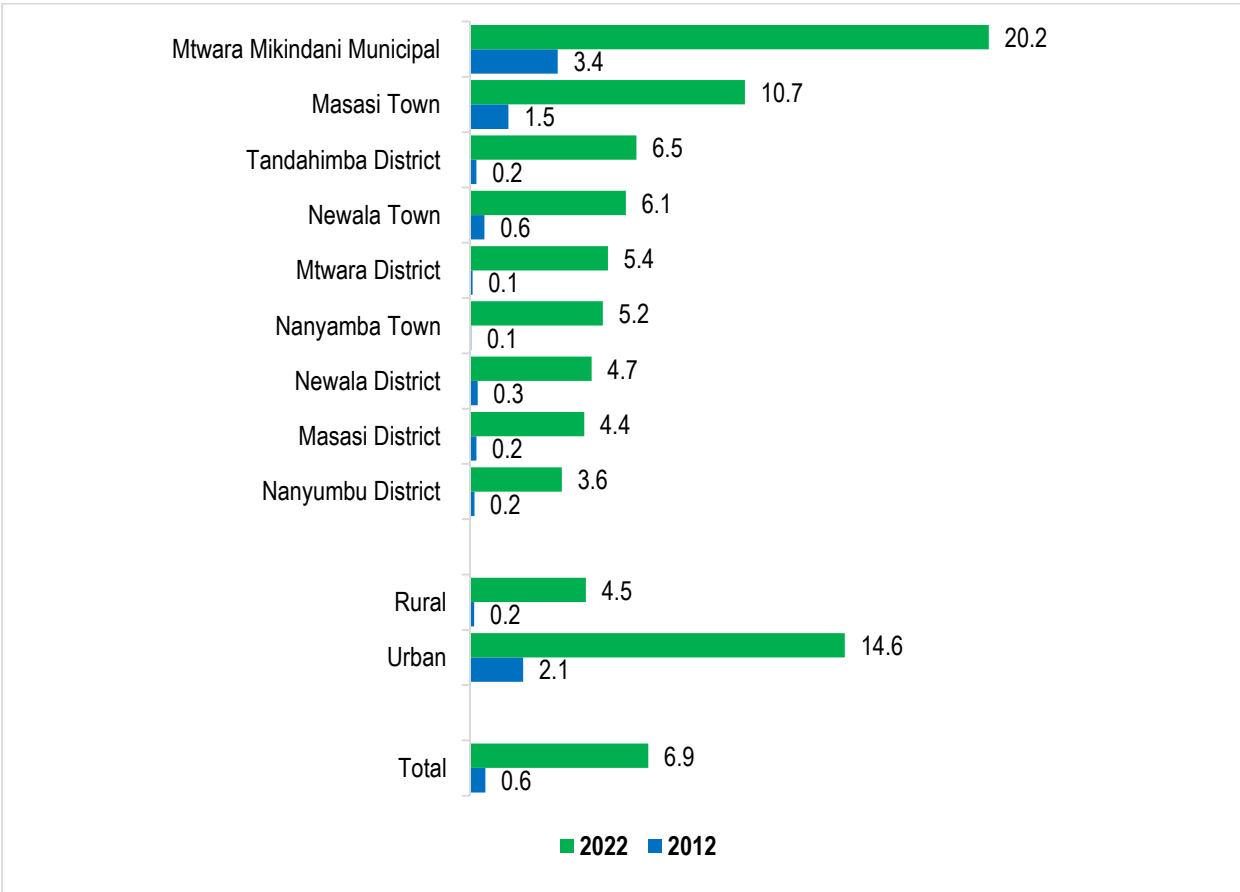
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 55.2 percent of households in Mtwara Region use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 23.8 percent of households using Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp and 16.6 percent use electricity from national grid TANESCO. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (46.6%) compared

with the rural households (7.1%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 4.9 percent in Newala District Council to 60.4 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Council with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Newala District Council (71.3%) followed by Nanyamba District Council (67.6%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.11).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC
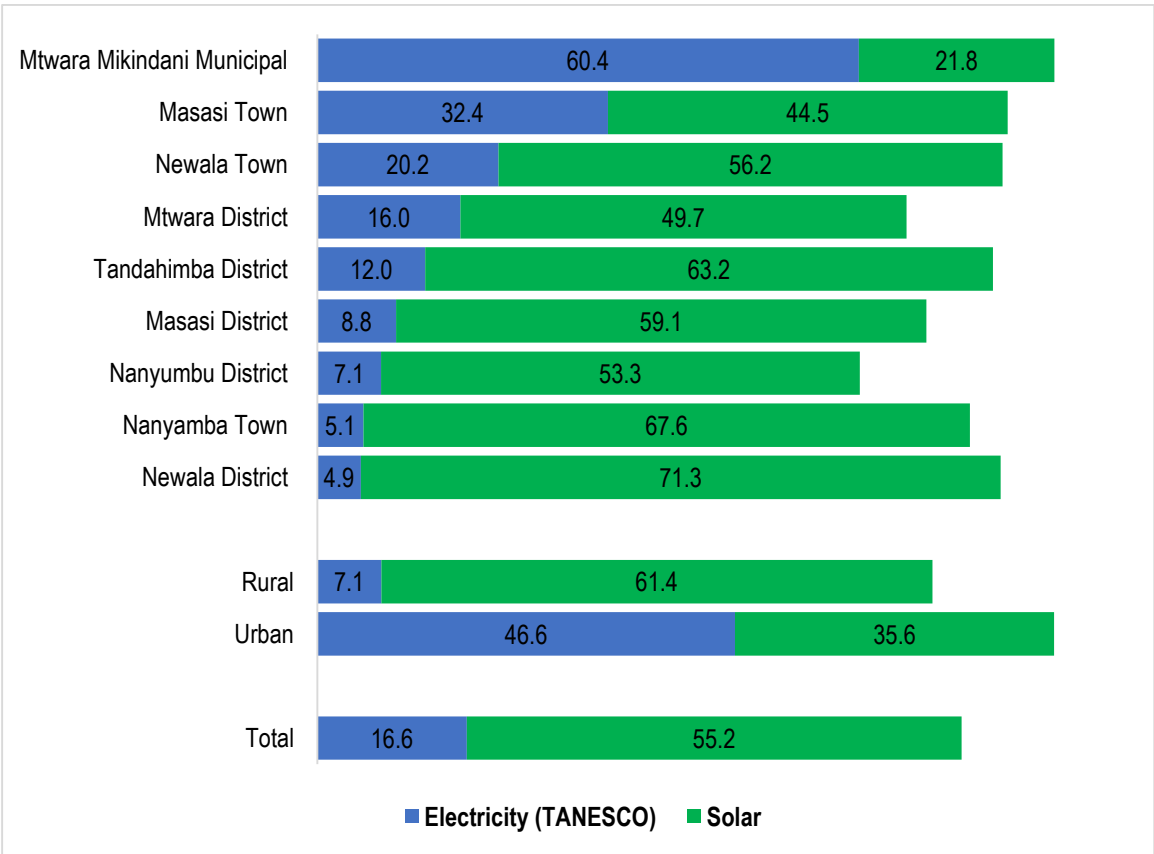
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Mtwara Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 6.5 percent in 2012 to 16.6 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all Councils.

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
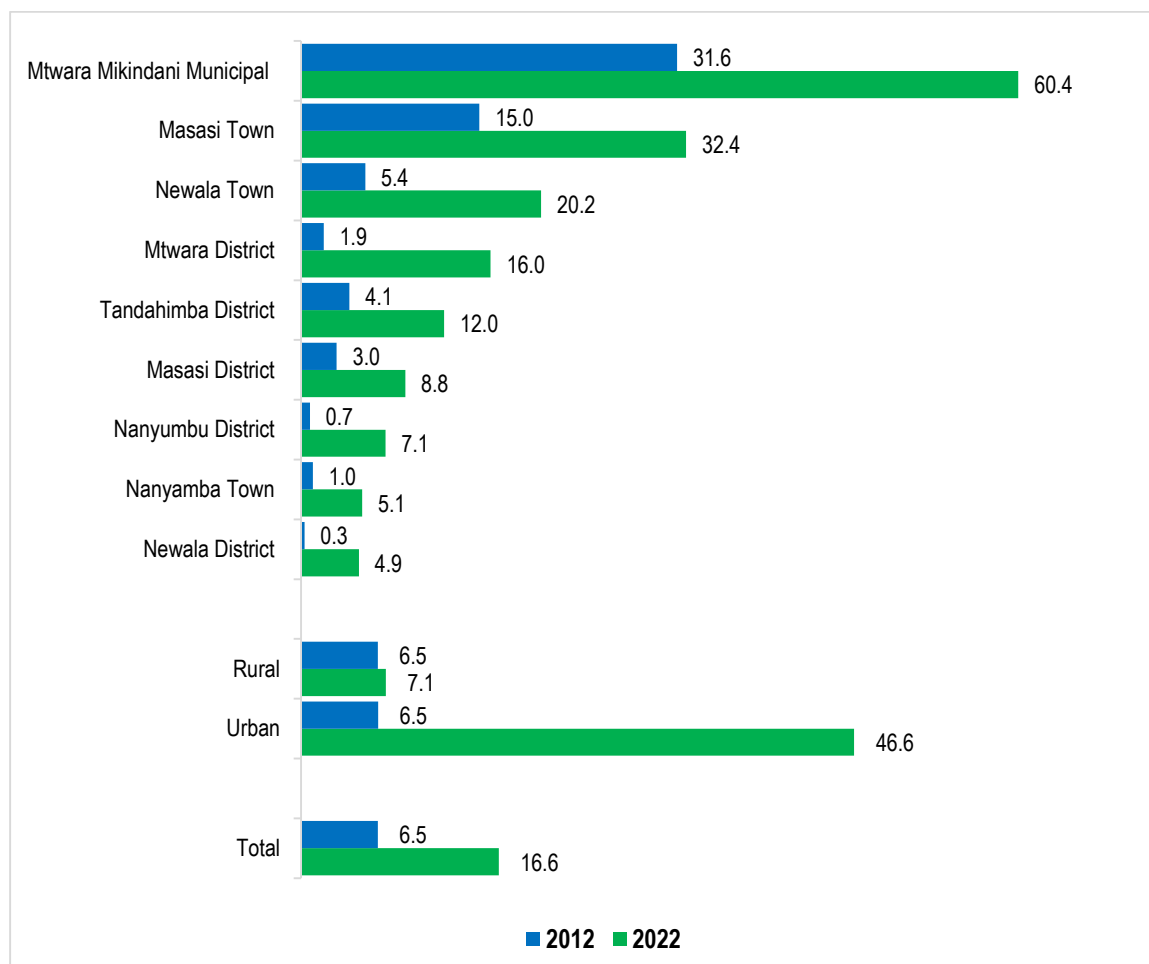
Table 12. 10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	491,811	**16.6**	**55.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**2.3**	**23.8**	**0.0**
Rural	373,172	7.1	61.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.7	26.8	0.0
Urban	118,639	46.6	35.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	1.0	14.2	0.0
Male Headed Households	312,044	16.8	57.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.2	21.8	0.0
Female Headed Households	179,767	16.4	51.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	2.6	27.2	0.0
Council														
Mtwara District	44,726	16.0	49.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	4.7	0.3	2.6	24.5	0.0
Nanyamba Town	37,993	5.1	67.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.2	22.9	0.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	60.4	21.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.6	0.5	12.3	0.0
Newala District	41,941	4.9	71.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.8	20.1	0.0
Newala Town	31,724	20.2	56.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.4	20.3	0.0
Masasi District	97,786	8.8	59.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	29.2	0.0
Masasi Town	42,914	32.4	44.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	20.0	0.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	12.0	63.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.6	20.3	0.0
Nanyumbu District	60,627	7.1	53.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.1	35.6	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Four in ten (47.7%) of households in Mtwara Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burring/pit methods (34.2%). In urban areas, 40.8 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burring/pit methods (25.6%) and regular collection (24.8%). In rural areas half of households (49.9%) use burning followed by burring/pit methods (36.9%) and open space (5.7%). Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has a higher percentage (45.7%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Masasi Town Council (11.0%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**8.5**	**1.3**	**47.7**	**0.7**	**34.2**	**4.8**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**1.7**
Rural	373,172	3.3	0.6	49.9	0.6	36.9	5.7	0.3	1.0	1.8
Urban	118,639	24.8	3.6	40.8	0.9	25.6	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.4
Male Headed Households	312,044	8.1	1.3	47.5	0.6	35.0	4.7	0.3	0.8	1.8
Female Headed Households	179,767	9.2	1.4	47.9	0.7	32.8	5.1	0.3	0.9	1.7
Council										
Mtwara District	44,726	4.8	0.6	47.6	1.1	29.3	8.8	1.9	0.6	5.2
Nanyamba Town	37,993	4.4	0.9	55.3	0.7	29.2	7.2	0.0	0.4	1.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	45.7	6.3	32.7	1.6	8.3	2.2	0.7	0.3	2.3
Newala District	41,941	2.5	0.6	46.1	0.1	42.0	5.9	0.0	1.5	1.2
Newala Town	31,724	6.1	0.7	51.2	0.7	33.5	4.0	0.0	2.4	1.3
Masasi District	97,786	3.4	0.4	47.5	0.5	41.9	4.1	0.1	0.9	1.2
Masasi Town	42,914	11.0	1.9	46.3	0.3	35.7	2.8	0.2	0.8	1.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	5.7	1.2	54.7	0.6	31.4	4.5	0.0	0.7	1.3
Nanyumbu District	60,627	2.6	0.3	44.0	0.6	45.2	5.2	0.0	0.7	1.5

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individual and Councils are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (60.5% and 26.5% respectively). Households in rural areas are more likely (88.3%) to use private individuals as waste collectors compared to urban households (48.6%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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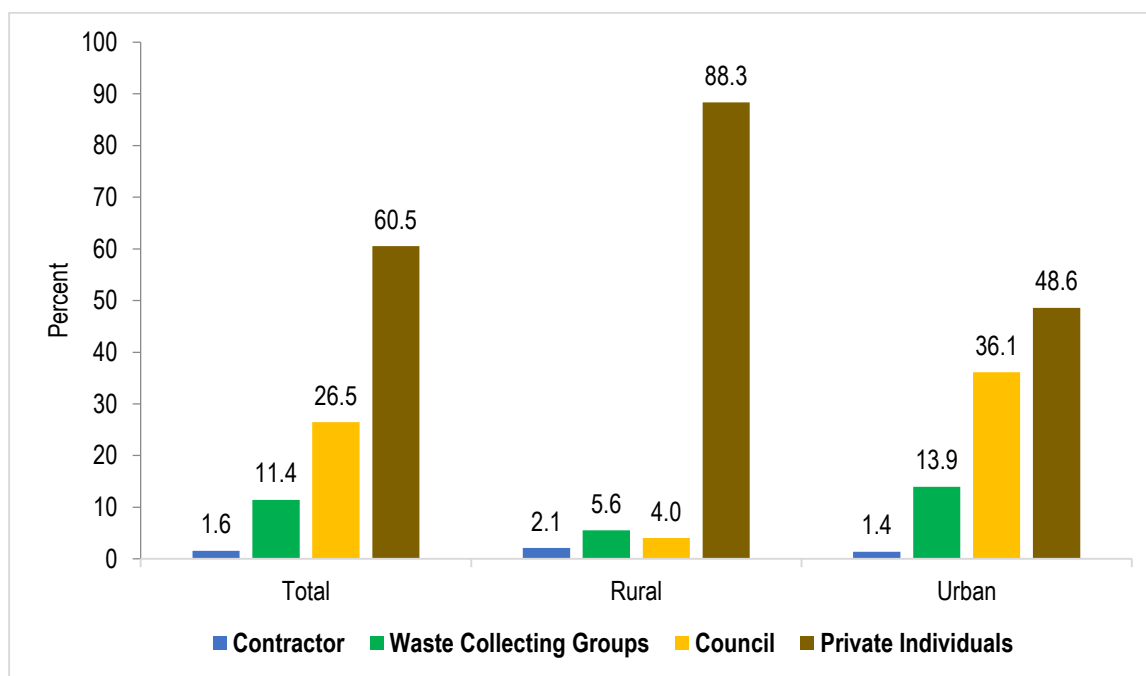
Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**48,106**	**1.6**	**11.4**	**26.5**	**60.5**
Rural	14,449	2.1	5.6	4.0	88.3
Urban	33,657	1.4	13.9	36.1	48.6
Male Headed Households	29,066	1.6	11.3	25.7	61.4
Female Headed Households	19,040	1.5	11.6	27.7	59.2
Council					
Mtwara District	2,433	4.6	13.0	4.3	78.1
Nanyamba Town	2,024	1.9	4.2	7.0	87.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	23,020	1.1	14.4	48.4	36.1
Newala District	1,305	1.7	1.0	4.5	92.8
Newala Town	2,159	1.1	5.7	21.0	72.3

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Masasi District	3,762	1.1	2.2	2.8	93.9
Masasi Town	5,540	2.5	20.1	7.3	70.1
Tandahimba District	6,132	1.6	6.5	2.4	89.4
Nanyumbu District	1,731	1.9	2.8	10.9	84.4

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 60.2 percent of households in Mtwara Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (67.6%) and 57.8 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 (85.6%) in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council followed by Nanyumbu District Council (71.7%). All councils have more than 49 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; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**60.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**4.3**	**0.4**	**10.9**	**18.7**	**4.0**	**0.9**
Rural	373,172	57.8	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.5	11.6	20.1	4.3	0.7
Urban	118,639	67.6	1.7	0.5	2.7	0.4	8.7	14.1	2.7	1.6
Male Headed Households	312,044	59.9	0.5	0.2	4.3	0.4	11.0	18.8	4.1	0.9
Female Headed Households	179,767	60.7	0.6	0.2	4.3	0.5	10.7	18.4	3.8	0.9
Council										
Mtwara District	44,726	62.6	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.5	10.1	17.3	3.0	1.0
Nanyamba Town	37,993	51.6	0.4	0.0	5.5	0.3	14.1	23.4	3.3	1.4
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	85.6	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.4	5.9	2.1	0.6	0.9
Newala District	41,941	58.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.2	9.6	25.9	2.5	0.2
Newala Town	31,724	56.4	0.5	0.1	5.6	0.6	10.0	22.2	3.4	1.2
Masasi District	97,786	59.6	0.1	0.1	5.0	0.5	11.8	17.0	5.4	0.5
Masasi Town	42,914	49.0	1.2	1.1	3.4	0.4	10.7	21.2	10.9	2.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	50.5	0.4	0.2	4.7	0.5	12.3	27.8	2.5	1.1
Nanyumbu District	60,627	71.7	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.5	10.9	9.2	3.6	0.4

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any personal property regardless of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset in the 2022 PHC. The information collected about assets in this section are in three groups: transport, housing and agricultural equipment. Questions on ownership of specific assets aim at obtaining non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Mtwara Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (38.4%) followed by motorcycles (10.6%) and motor vehicles (1.3%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (44.7%) compared with female-headed households (27.4%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is slightly higher (40.8%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (31.0%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 19.4 percent in Mtwara Municipal Mikindani Council to 48.7 percent in Tandahimba District Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**38.4**	**1.3**	**10.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Rural	373,172	40.8	0.5	9.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Urban	118,639	31.0	3.6	14.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	312,044	44.7	1.5	13.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Female Headed Households	179,767	27.4	0.9	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Council							
Mtwara District	44,726	28.1	0.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nanyamba Town	37,993	46.7	0.4	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	19.4	4.5	12.5	0.2	0.6	0.1
Newala District	41,941	34.7	0.7	11.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
Newala Town	31,724	33.3	1.6	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Masasi District	97,786	40.7	0.6	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Masasi Town	42,914	32.2	2.8	11.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Tandahimba District	89,851	48.7	1.0	12.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Nanyumbu District	60,627	45.4	0.7	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.3

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 76.7 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (81.6%) in rural than in urban areas (61.4%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (77.8%) than for female headed households (74.9%). Other assets owned by households are charcoal iron (9.6%), electric or gas cooker (6.1%), electric iron (6.1%) and refrigerator or freezer (3.5%). 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 (Table 12.15).

Table 12. 15: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Housing and Cooking Assets owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**76.7**	**6.1**	**9.6**	**6.1**	**3.5**
Rural	373,172	81.6	1.8	8.2	2.0	1.0
Urban	118,639	61.4	19.4	13.9	19.1	11.4
Male Headed Households	312,044	77.8	6.2	10.6	6.2	3.5
Female Headed Households	179,767	74.9	5.8	7.8	5.9	3.3
Council						
Mtwara District	44,726	77.9	2.7	5.2	2.5	1.5
Nanyamba Town	37,993	87.8	1.7	7.0	1.7	0.7
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	52.2	26.1	12.5	26.8	17.7
Newala District	41,941	81.9	1.9	9.5	1.8	0.7
Newala Town	31,724	83.0	9.2	15.3	7.6	3.5
Masasi District	97,786	78.6	2.5	9.7	3.0	1.5
Masasi Town	42,914	64.2	12.7	13.4	14.0	7.4
Tandahimba District	89,851	81.0	3.5	8.7	2.6	1.5
Nanyumbu District	60,627	79.3	2.6	7.7	3.2	1.4

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Mtwara Region, about eight of ten (78.6%) of households own land or farm and seven of ten (73.1%) own a hand hoe. The percentage of households land or farm is higher (83.3%) among households living in rural areas than in urban areas (63.9%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (77.9%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (58.0%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 53.6 percent of Households in Mtwara Municipal Council to 91.3 percent of households in Nanyamba Town Council. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 45.3 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council to 91.3 percent in Nanyamba Town Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mtwara 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	**491,811**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**73.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**78.6**	**0.2**
Rural	373,172	0.1	0.1	77.9	0.3	0.2	83.3	0.1
Urban	118,639	0.2	0.2	58.0	0.8	0.1	63.9	0.2
Male Headed Households	312,044	0.1	0.2	74.4	0.4	0.2	80.0	0.2
Female Headed Households	179,767	0.1	0.1	70.7	0.3	0.1	76.2	0.1
Council								
Mtwara District	44,726	0.1	0.1	69.9	0.3	0.1	76.7	0.1
Nanyamba Town	37,993	0.2	0.2	82.0	0.3	0.1	91.3	0.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	0.1	0.2	45.3	1.1	0.1	53.6	0.1
Newala District	41,941	0.1	0.1	72.0	0.2	0.1	84.3	0.1
Newala Town	31,724	0.3	0.3	81.3	0.5	0.2	83.4	0.1
Masasi District	97,786	0.1	0.1	80.4	0.3	0.2	81.0	0.2
Masasi Town	42,914	0.1	0.2	60.4	0.5	0.1	65.7	0.3
Tandahimba District	89,851	0.1	0.2	74.2	0.2	0.2	83.1	0.2
Nanyumbu District	60,627	0.2	0.1	82.1	0.3	0.2	82.7	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (78.2%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- Around ten percent (9.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smart phones or tablets.
- About sixty-eight (67.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own non-smart phones.
- About eight out of ten households (76.2%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Mtwara Region.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related, training after primary and training after secondary education (95.5%, 94.6 and 98.1 respectively).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals who attained university and other related education level (74.8%).
- About one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and about one percent (1.4%) own laptop computers.
- More than eighty one percent (81.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.

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 access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Mtwara 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 36.0 percent of households in Mtwara Region have a radio[8]. Higher proportion of households with radio are in urban areas (40.7%) than rural areas (34.5%). The Council with the largest percentage of households with radio is Mtwara District Council (78.3%), followed by Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (42.3%) and Masasi Town Council (39.6%). Newala District Council has 23.9 percent which is the smallest percentage of households with radio (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 18.5 percent of the households in Mtwara Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (31.1%) of households with television sets than rural areas (14.5%). Across councils, Mtwara District Council has the highest proportion of households owning television (59.3%), followed by Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (36.5%). On the other hand,

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

Nanyamba Town Council recorded the lowest percentage (5.8%) of households owning television (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that about one percent (0.9%) of households in Mtwara Region have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone are almost proportionately similar between Rural areas (0.9%) and Urban areas (0.8%). Mtwara District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (5.4%), followed by Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council and Masasi Town Council (0.7% each). Nanyumbu District and Masasi District Councils have the lowest percentages (0.2% each) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.3%) of households in Mtwara Region have Internet[9] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.7%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.1%). Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (1.2%), followed by Newala Town Council (0.4%) and Masasi Town Council (0.3%) while Nanyamba Town, Newala District, Masasi District and Tandahimba district Councils have (0.1% each) which are the smallest percentages of households with Internet facility (Table 13.1).

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[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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Percentage of Household							
		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	**491,811**	**36.0**	**22.3**	**13.7**	**18.5**	**12.3**	**6.2**	**0.9**	**0.3**
Rural	373,172	34.5	22.0	12.5	14.5	10.0	4.6	0.9	0.1
Urban	118,639	40.7	23.1	17.5	31.1	19.6	11.5	0.8	0.7
Council									
Mtwara District	44,726	78.3	49.4	28.9	59.3	37.5	21.8	5.4	0.2
Nanyamba Town	37,993	25.4	16.7	8.7	5.8	4.1	1.6	0.3	0.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	42.3	23.3	19.0	36.5	22.1	14.4	0.7	1.2
Newala District	41,941	23.9	15.1	8.8	7.2	5.2	2.0	0.3	0.1
Newala Town	31,724	37.7	22.6	15.1	16.2	10.7	5.5	0.4	0.4
Masasi District	97,786	35.8	22.5	13.3	11.0	7.9	3.1	0.2	0.1
Masasi Town	42,914	39.6	23.3	16.3	26.5	17.4	9.0	0.7	0.3
Tandahimba District	89,851	24.8	15.3	9.5	9.7	6.8	2.8	0.4	0.1
Nanyumbu District	60,627	28.8	19.2	9.6	12.0	9.0	3.0	0.2	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 78.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region own mobile phones. Urban (85.8%) has higher proportion of individuals who own any mobile phone than rural areas (75.7%). Ownership of mobile phones is slightly higher among males (86.2%) than females (71.3 %) (Figure 13. 1 and Table 13.2).

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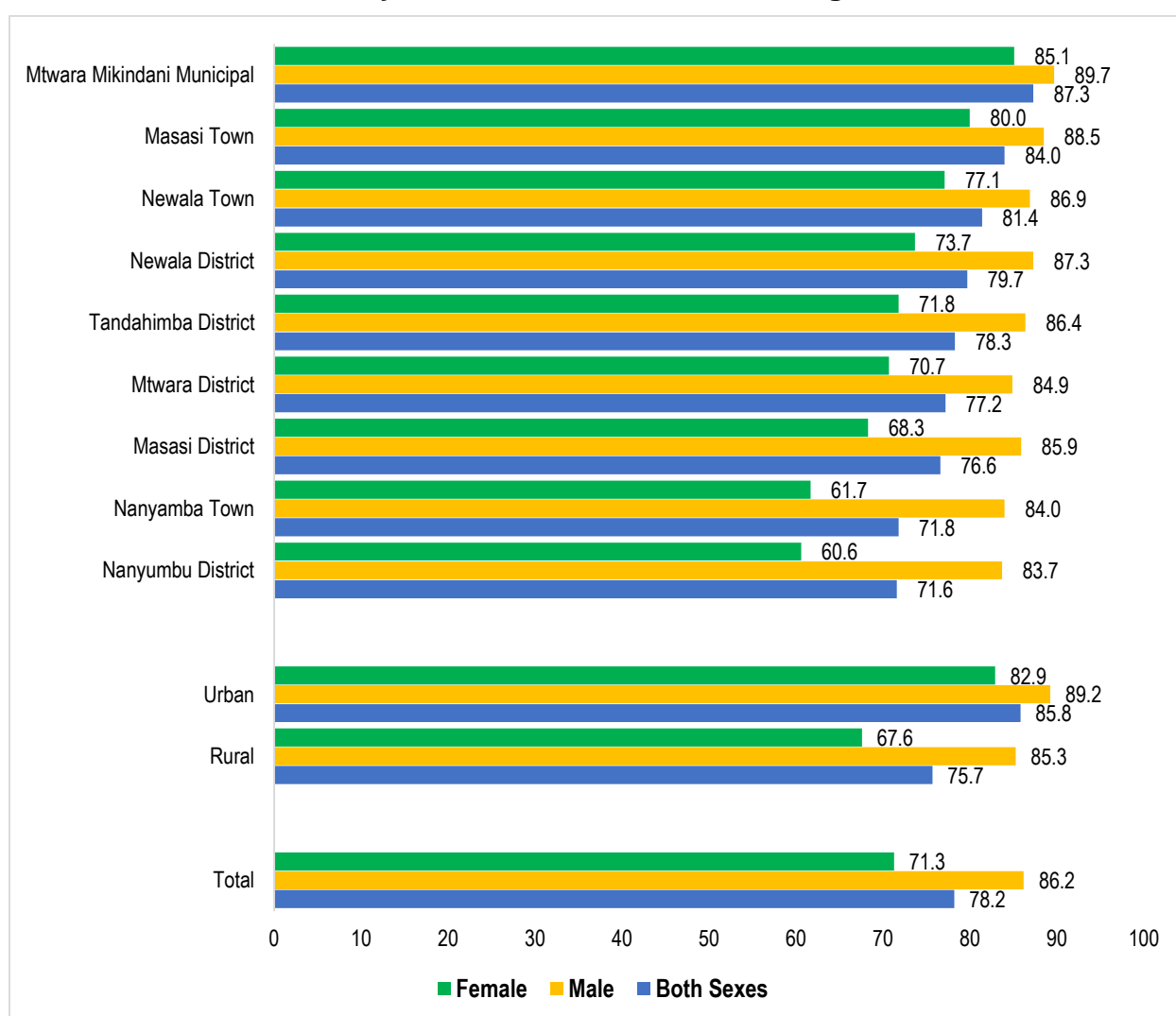
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non-smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,047,289**	**481,716**	**565,573**	**78.2**	**86.2**	**71.3**	**9.9**	**12.9**	**7.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**67.9**	**73.0**	**63.5**
Rural	794,271	365,260	429,011	75.7	85.3	67.6	6.2	8.8	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	69.2	76.1	63.3
Urban	253,018	116,456	136,562	85.8	89.2	82.9	21.6	25.5	18.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	63.7	63.2	64.1
Council															
Mtwara District	99,892	46,098	53,794	77.2	84.9	70.7	6.8	9.4	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	70.0	75.1	65.7
Nanyamba Town	83,393	37,613	45,780	71.8	84.0	61.7	5.7	8.5	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	65.7	75.2	57.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	96,589	45,108	51,481	87.3	89.7	85.1	27.7	31.8	24.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	58.8	57.3	60.1
Newala District	89,552	39,806	49,746	79.7	87.3	73.7	6.2	9.0	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	73.4	78.1	69.6
Newala Town	67,357	29,569	37,788	81.4	86.9	77.1	11.8	15.6	8.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	69.2	71.0	67.8
Masasi District	203,325	96,215	107,110	76.6	85.9	68.3	7.3	9.8	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	68.8	75.7	62.7
Masasi Town	88,080	41,139	46,941	84.0	88.5	80.0	16.5	19.1	14.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	67.0	68.9	65.2
Tandahimba District	191,634	85,454	106,180	78.3	86.4	71.8	6.9	10.1	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	71.1	76.1	67.1
Nanyumbu District	127,467	60,714	66,753	71.6	83.7	60.6	7.1	9.9	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	64.0	73.4	55.5

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

Any Mobile Phones

Mtwara Region: 78.2 %

LINDI

Indian Ocean

Mtwara Mikindani Municipal
87.3

Mtwara
77.2

Newala
79.7

Nanyamba Town Council
71.8

Masasi Town Council
84

Tandahimba
78.3

Newala Town Council
81.4

Masasi
76.6

Nanyumbu
71.6

RUVUMA

MOZAMBIQUE

Legend

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

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

- 71.6 - 71.8
- 71.9 - 77.2
- 77.3 - 79.7
- 79.8 - 84.0
- 84.1 - 87.3

Kilometers
0 10 20   40   60   80

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

Both Smartphone and Non Smartphone

Mtwara Region: 9.9 %

LINDI

Indian Ocean

Mtwara Mikindani Municipal
27.7

Mtwara
6.8

Newala
6.2

Nanyamba Town Council
5.7

Masasi Town Council
16.5

Tandahimba
6.9

Newala Town Council
11.8

Masasi
7.3

Nanyumbu
7.1

RUVUMA

MOZAMBIQUE

Legend

International Boundary

Regional Boundary

Council Boundary

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

0 - 5.7

5.8 - 6.2

6.3 - 7.3

7.4 - 16.5

16.6 - 27.7

Kilometers
0 10 20   40   60   80

Map 13. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC.
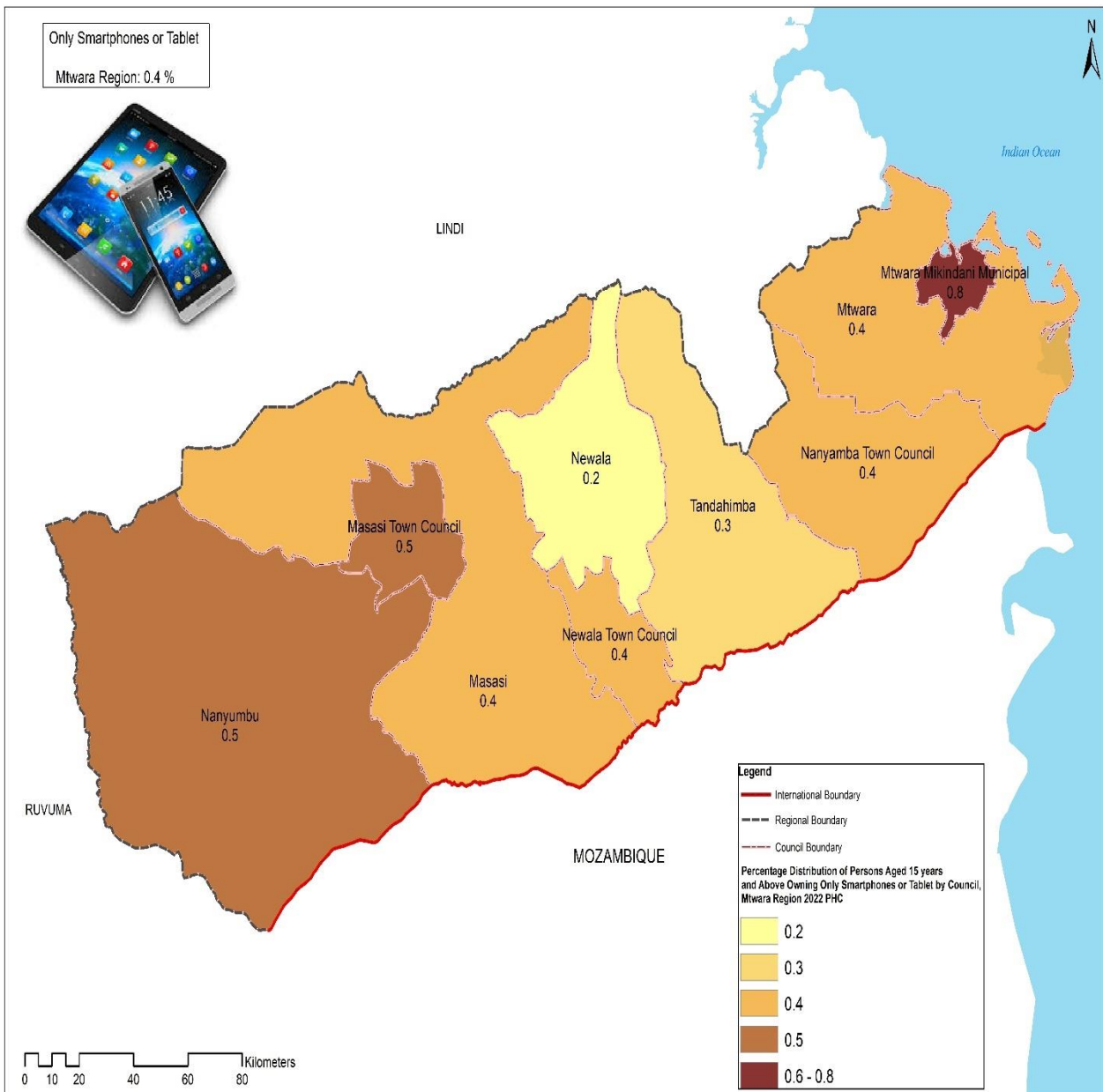
Map 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC.
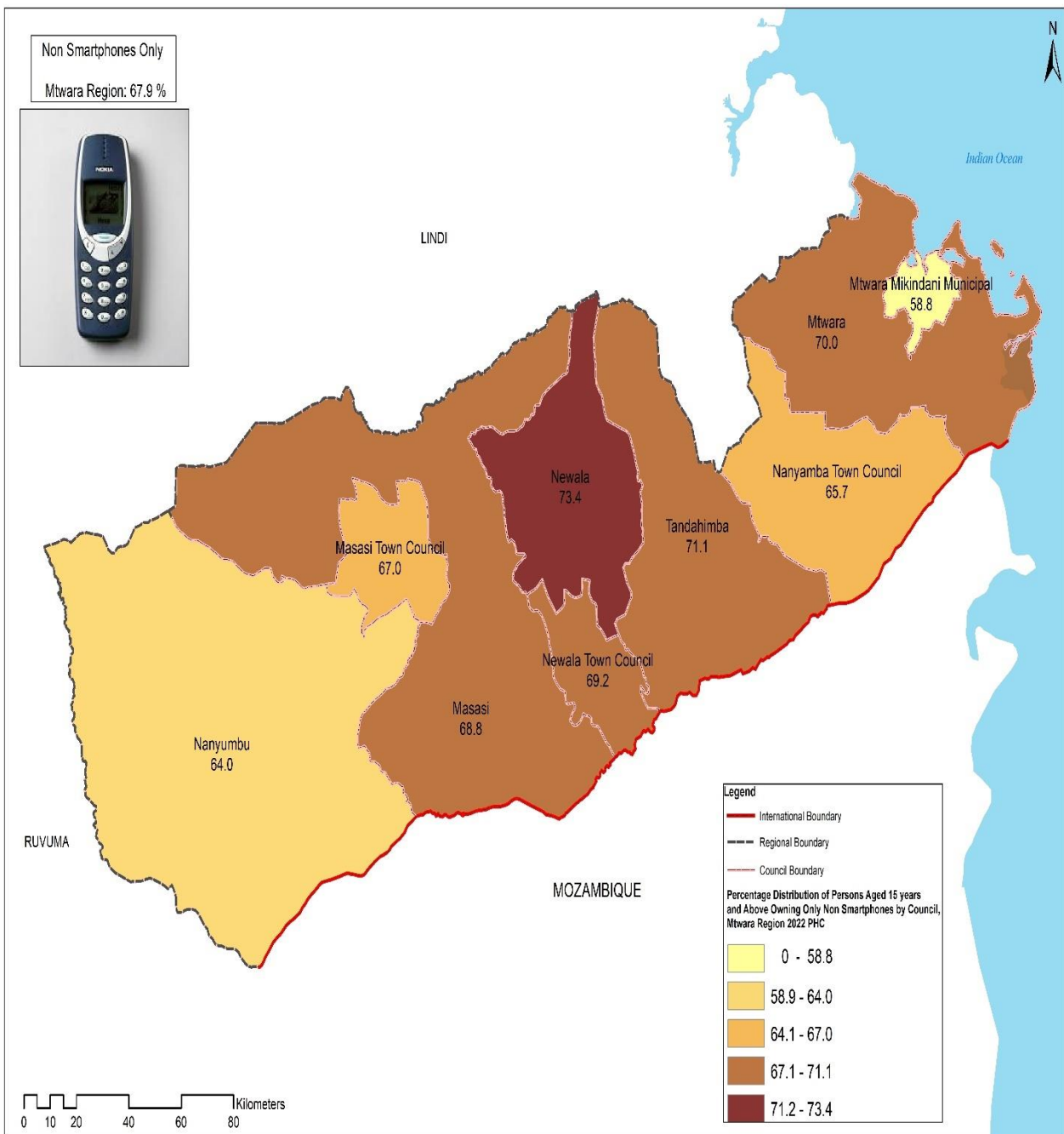
13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that in Mtwara Region 76.2 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above own any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (87.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (72.5%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 30.4 percent and 81.2 percent for non-smartphone; which in rural areas (8.8% and 71.3%, respectively).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones range between 8.1 percent and 38.8 percent. Results also indicate that Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest percentage (38.8%) of households that owns smart mobile phones while Nanyamba Town Council recorded 8.1 percent which is the lowest (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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	**491,811**	**76.2**	**14.0**	**73.7**
Rural	373,172	72.5	8.8	71.3
Urban	118,639	87.7	30.4	81.2
Council				
Mtwara District	44,726	75.5	10.2	73.7
Nanyamba Town	37,993	69.2	8.1	67.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	44,249	91.6	38.8	82.2
Newala District	41,941	77.0	9.3	76.0
Newala Town	31,724	81.1	16.9	78.7
Masasi District	97,786	72.9	10.2	71.3
Masasi Town	42,914	81.7	23.1	77.0
Tandahimba District	89,851	75.8	10.2	74.2
Nanyumbu District	60,627	68.8	9.6	67.4

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 Mtwara Region by 55.9 percent of all individuals (60.2% males and 52.1% females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 53.8 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone which is lower compared with 62.9 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphone is the highest for individuals aged 25-29 years (18.8%) while for non-smartphone it is the highest for individual aged 45-49 years (85.8%). The results also show that ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attained its maximum point for persons aged 45-49 years, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 years and above. On other hand, ownership of smart phone increases from age group 10-14 years and attained its maximum position for persons aged 25-29 years and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

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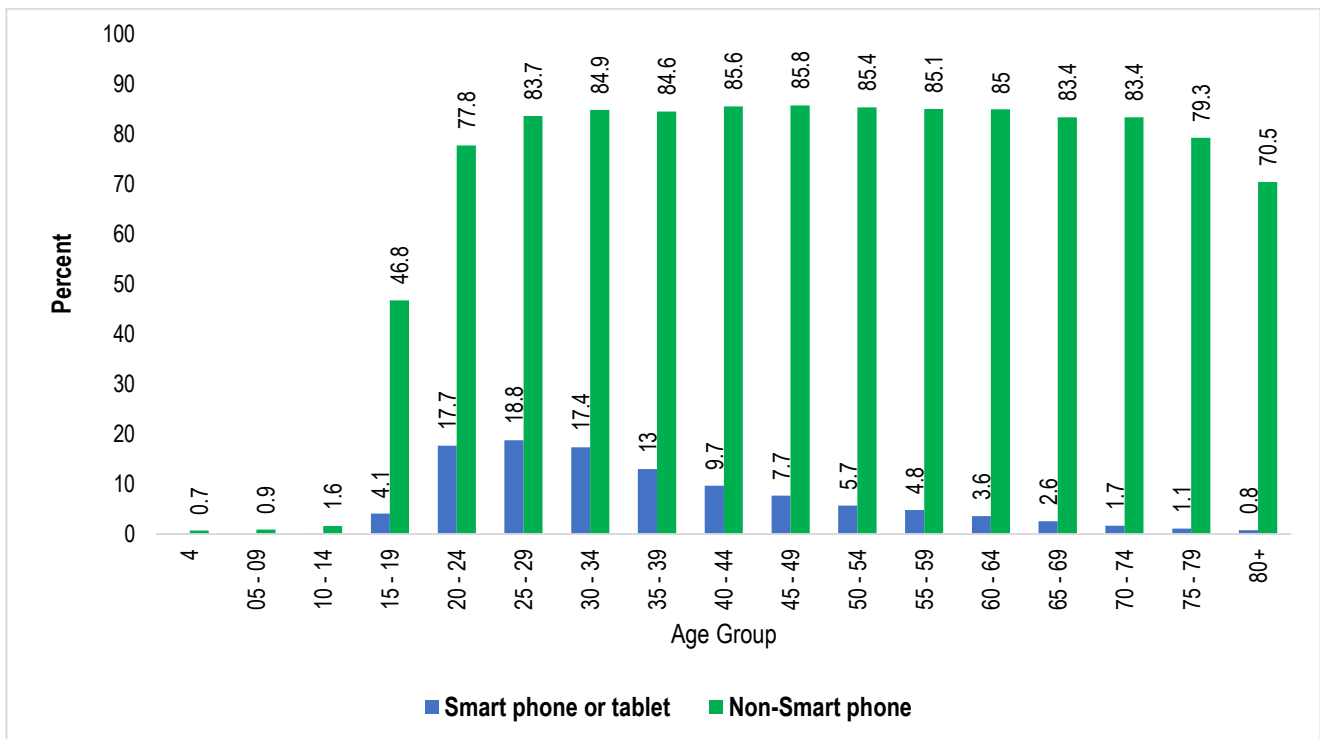
Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Group; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	55.9	60.2	52.1	53.8	59.0	49.1	62.9	64.4	61.5	7.4	9.3	5.7	4.6	6.3	3.1	16.3	18.9	14.1
4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 - 9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10- 14	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
15 - 19	46.8	48.4	45.0	43.9	46.2	41.4	55.2	55.7	54.8	4.1	5.1	3.1	2.9	3.9	2.0	7.4	9.0	6.0
20 - 24	77.8	86.7	70.2	74.2	85.1	64.8	87.5	90.9	84.7	17.7	21.8	14.2	12.5	16.9	8.8	31.6	35.0	28.7
25 - 29	83.7	93.7	75.0	80.3	92.8	69.5	92.2	96.0	88.9	18.8	23.3	15.0	12.4	17.0	8.5	35.1	39.3	31.5
30 - 34	84.9	94.6	76.5	81.9	93.9	71.5	93.0	96.4	90.0	17.4	22.4	13.2	11.2	15.9	7.1	34.1	39.5	29.5
35 - 39	84.6	94.5	76.4	81.8	93.9	71.7	92.8	96.3	89.9	13.0	17.3	9.3	7.8	11.5	4.8	27.8	33.7	22.7
40 - 44	85.6	94.7	78.0	83.4	94.3	74.5	92.6	95.9	89.7	9.7	12.9	7.0	5.6	8.1	3.6	22.5	27.5	18.0
45 - 49	85.8	94.8	78.1	83.8	94.3	74.9	92.5	96.3	89.1	7.7	10.1	5.6	4.5	6.4	2.8	18.5	22.1	15.2
50 - 54	85.4	94.8	77.4	83.7	94.6	74.4	92.0	95.7	88.8	5.7	7.5	4.1	3.3	4.6	2.2	15.0	18.7	11.7
55 - 59	85.1	95.3	77.2	83.6	95.2	74.7	91.7	96.0	88.1	4.8	6.8	3.2	2.8	4.2	1.7	13.2	17.4	9.7
60 - 64	85.0	95.5	76.3	83.5	95.2	73.8	91.3	96.5	86.9	3.6	5.0	2.3	2.1	3.0	1.3	9.9	13.7	6.6
65 - 69	83.4	94.6	75.2	82.1	94.4	73.3	88.9	95.6	83.9	2.6	4.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.0	7.1	10.4	4.7
70 - 74	83.4	94.3	75.0	82.6	94.3	73.7	87.0	94.5	81.0	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.7	4.6	6.4	3.1
75 - 79	79.3	92.9	69.9	78.4	92.6	68.5	84.0	94.6	76.7	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.4	3.6	1.6
80 +	70.5	87.4	60.8	70.1	87.3	60.1	72.7	88.2	64.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.1	3.7	1.3

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related, training after primary and training after secondary education 95.5%, 94.6% and 98.1% respectively) and least owned by those who attained pre-primary level (70.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, for non-smartphone ownership the difference is slightly higher for males than females across all education levels. The results also show that persons living in urban areas have slightly higher percentage of using non-smartphone than those living in rural areas (Table 13.5).

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

Education	Percent									Number of Persons Own 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	70.1	77.8	63.1	66.8	76.4	58.1	82.6	83.3	82.0	393	207	186	298	162	136	95	45	50
Primary School (1 - 8)	81.1	89.3	73.4	79.2	88.7	70.1	88.1	91.6	85.0	515,114	273,368	241,746	397,002	216,306	180,696	118,112	57,062	61,050
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	70.0	74.0	66.2	64.7	69.9	59.6	79.2	81.3	77.2	125,403	64,823	60,580	73,737	39,460	34,277	51,666	25,363	26,303
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	77.1	80.1	71.9	73.7	77.3	65.6	80.8	83.8	76.9	6,568	4,310	2,258	3,289	2,373	916	3,279	1,937	1,342
University and Other Related	95.5	96.3	94.3	92.5	94.4	88.9	97.6	97.8	97.4	28,049	16,962	11,087	11,009	7,287	3,722	17,040	9,675	7,365
Training After Primary	94.6	97.3	90.6	93.6	97.5	87.3	96.3	96.9	95.6	970	605	365	602	388	214	368	217	151
Training After Secondary education	98.1	98.3	97.8	97.7	97.9	97.4	98.5	98.8	98.2	4,047	2,375	1,672	2,160	1,379	781	1,887	996	891

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Mtwara Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (74.8%) and least owned by those attained pre-primary education (5.9%). The percentage of ownership of smartphone is higher for males than female from those attained pre-primary level to University and Other Related while it is higher for females than males for remaining education levels.

Ownership of smartphone in Mtwara Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	5.9	7.9	4.1	3.6	4.7	2.6	14.8	20.4	9.8	33	21	12	16	10	6	17	11	6
Primary School (1 - 8)	6.9	8.6	5.3	5.0	6.6	3.4	14.0	16.1	12.2	43,589	26,206	17,383	24,827	16,171	8,656	18,762	10,035	8,727
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	17.8	20.7	15.1	12.0	15.1	8.9	28.0	30.8	25.5	31,958	18,125	13,833	13,662	8,534	5,128	18,296	9,591	8,705
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	35.1	37.7	30.8	28.9	31.6	22.9	42.0	45.6	37.2	2,994	2,026	968	1,291	971	320	1,703	1,055	648
University and Other Related	74.8	76.3	72.6	65.2	68.9	58.4	81.4	82.1	80.5	21,975	13,441	8,534	7,769	5,322	2,447	14,206	8,119	6,087
Training After Primary	29.8	29.1	30.8	24.0	23.6	24.5	39.5	38.8	40.5	305	181	124	154	94	60	151	87	64
Training After Secondary Education	72.2	69.5	76.1	70.4	68.3	74.1	74.4	71.3	77.8	2,980	1,680	1,300	1,555	961	594	1,425	719	706

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that eight out of ten (83.1%) individuals aged 15 years and above in Mtwara Region are using non-smartphones and 10.6 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals who are using non-smartphones is slightly higher in urban areas (88.0%) than in rural areas (81.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportions of urban areas (22.7%) is higher than rural areas (6.8%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than females for both smart and non-smart phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals who are using mobile phones is highest in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council (89.1% for non-smartphones and 29.3% for smartphone). On the other hand, Nanyamba Town Council observed smallest percent for using both non-smartphone and smart phone (78.7% and 6.2% respectively) (Table 13.7).

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

Council	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,047,289**	**481,716**	**565,573**	**10.6**	**13.6**	**8.1**	**83.1**	**88.6**	**78.5**
Rural	794,271	365,260	429,011	6.8	9.4	4.5	81.6	88.0	76.1
Urban	253,018	116,456	136,562	22.7	26.6	19.3	88.0	90.5	85.9
Council									
Mtwara District	99,892	46,098	53,794	7.5	10.1	5.2	82.2	87.5	77.6
Nanyamba Town	83,393	37,613	45,780	6.2	9.0	3.9	78.7	87.2	71.7
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	96,589	45,108	51,481	29.3	33.2	25.8	89.1	90.8	87.6
Newala District	89,552	39,806	49,746	6.5	9.3	4.3	83.5	89.1	79.1
Newala Town	67,357	29,569	37,788	12.6	16.5	9.6	85.8	89.2	83.0
Masasi District	203,325	96,215	107,110	8.0	10.5	5.9	83.3	89.0	78.3
Masasi Town	88,080	41,139	46,941	17.3	19.9	15.1	86.8	90.0	84.0
Tandahimba District	191,634	85,454	106,180	7.4	10.6	4.8	82.1	88.2	77.2
Nanyumbu District	127,467	60,714	66,753	7.9	10.7	5.4	79.4	87.1	72.4

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

Two thirds (61.6%) of all persons aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphone in the last three months before Census in Mtwara Region. There is slightly difference in the use of non-smart phones between males (64.0%) than females (59.4%). The individuals living in urban areas (66.4%) have higher percentage in the use of non-smartphones than in rural areas (60.1%). Mtwara Region (7.9%) persons aged four years and above use smartphone. Urban areas (17.2%) have higher percentage of persons aged four years and above using smartphone than 5.0 percent recorded in rural areas (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 40 – 44 and 45 – 49 years (89.7% each) while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 to 29 years (18.8%). The use of non-smartphones increases sharply by 8 times of 10.0 percent at age 5-9 years to 84.1 percent at age group 20 – 24 years and then increases steadily before peaking at age group 55 – 59, thereafter declines to older ages (Figure 13.3).

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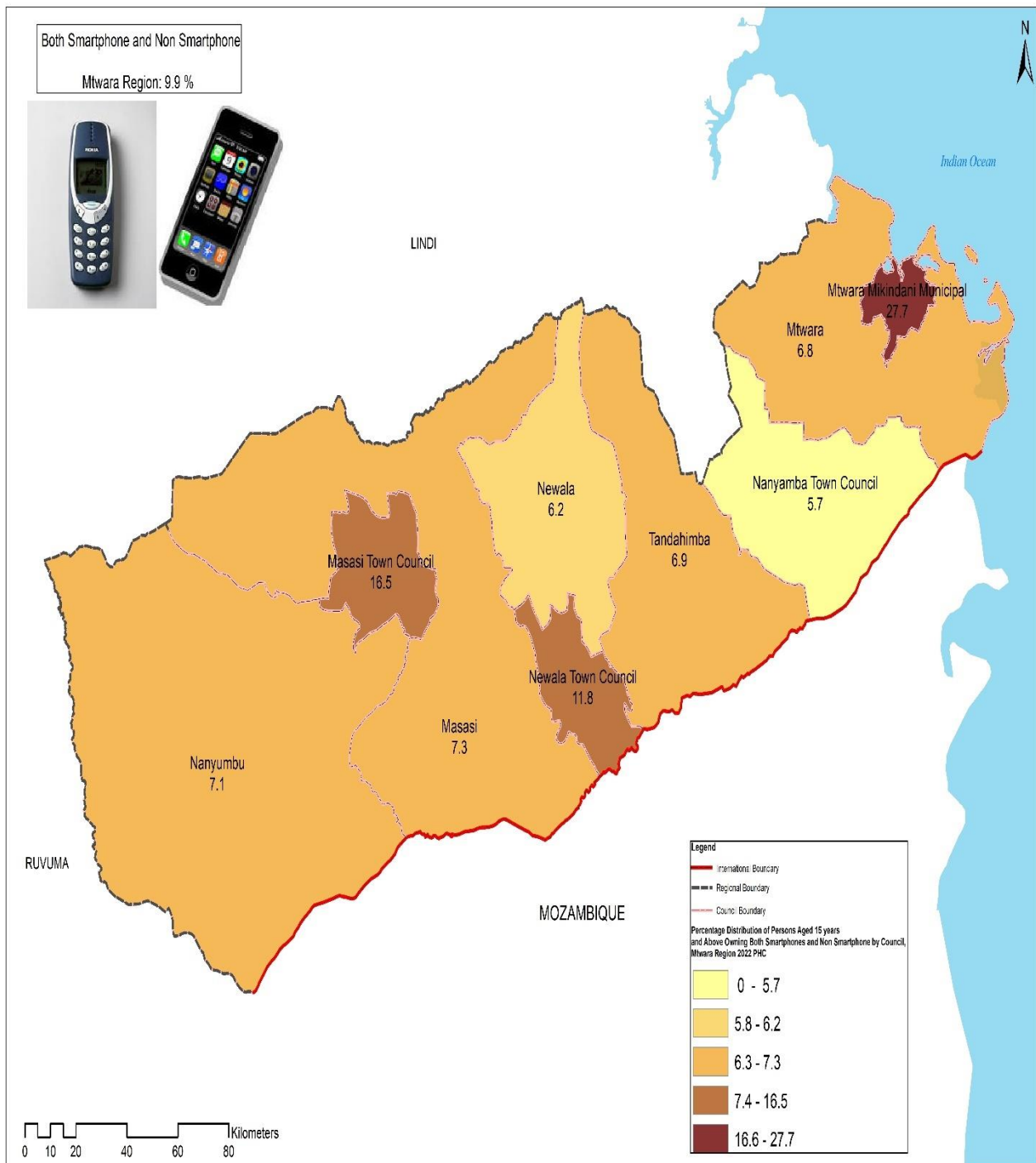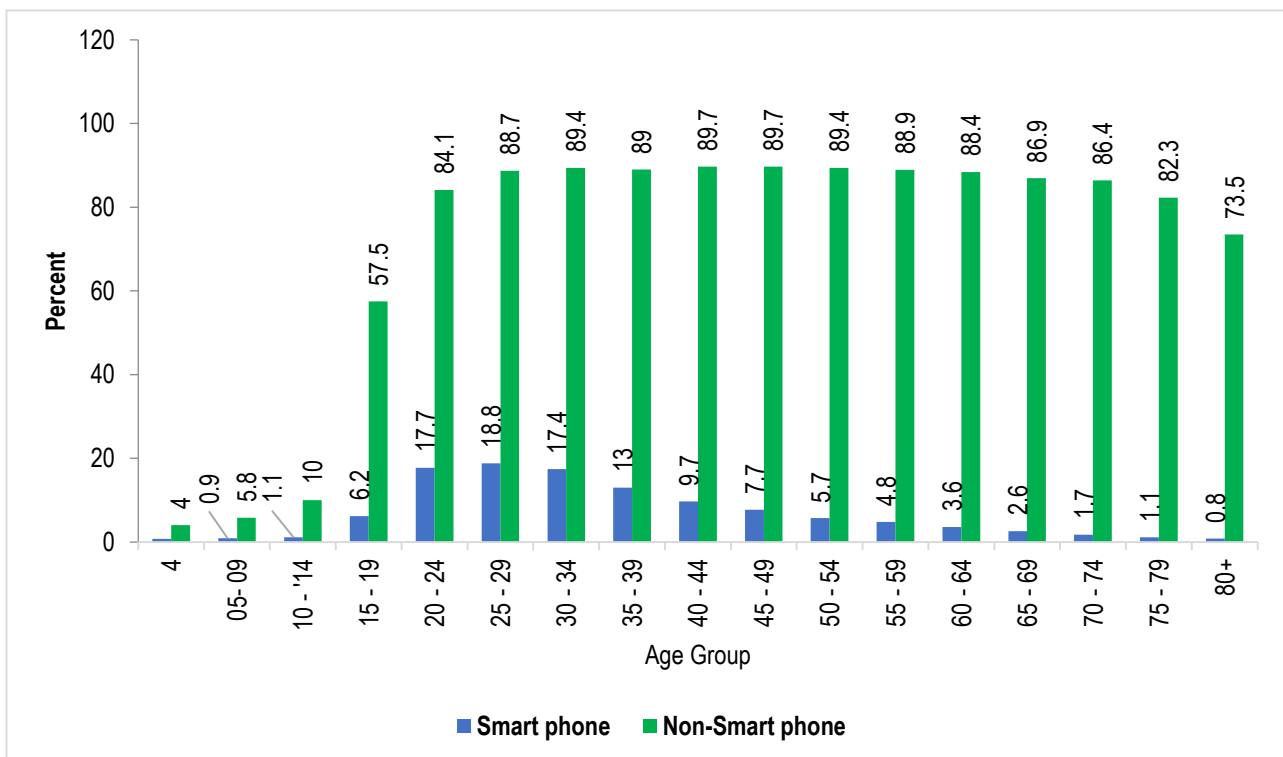
Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Group; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percentage of Non-Smartphone Usage									Percentage of Smartphone Usage								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	61.6	64.0	59.4	60.1	63.0	57.4	66.4	67.2	65.7	7.9	9.8	6.2	5.0	6.7	3.4	17.2	19.8	15.0
4	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
05-09	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
10-14	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.3	9.0	8.9	9.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
15 - 19	57.5	58.2	56.7	55.8	56.9	54.7	62.3	62.4	62.2	6.2	7.2	5.1	4.6	5.6	3.5	10.7	12.2	9.5
20 - 24	84.1	89.7	79.4	81.9	88.7	76.1	90.3	92.6	88.4	17.7	21.8	14.2	12.5	16.9	8.8	31.6	35.0	28.7
25 - 29	88.7	95.1	83.1	86.5	94.5	79.6	94.2	96.7	92.0	18.8	23.3	15.0	12.4	17.0	8.5	35.1	39.3	31.5
30 - 34	89.4	95.7	83.9	87.5	95.3	80.8	94.6	97.1	92.5	17.4	22.4	13.2	11.2	15.9	7.1	34.1	39.5	29.5
35 - 39	89.0	95.6	83.5	87.1	95.1	80.4	94.5	96.9	92.4	13.0	17.3	9.3	7.8	11.5	4.8	27.8	33.7	22.7
40 - 44	89.7	95.7	84.7	88.3	95.4	82.3	94.4	96.6	92.5	9.7	12.9	7.0	5.6	8.1	3.6	22.5	27.5	18.0
45 - 49	89.7	95.8	84.5	88.4	95.4	82.4	94.3	97.0	91.9	7.7	10.1	5.6	4.5	6.4	2.8	18.5	22.1	15.2
50 - 54	89.4	95.8	83.9	88.2	95.7	81.9	93.9	96.5	91.6	5.7	7.5	4.1	3.3	4.6	2.2	15.0	18.7	11.7
55 - 59	88.9	96.2	83.3	87.9	96.1	81.6	93.4	96.7	90.7	4.8	6.8	3.2	2.8	4.2	1.7	13.2	17.4	9.7
60 - 64	88.4	96.2	82.0	87.4	96.0	80.2	93.0	96.9	89.7	3.6	5.0	2.3	2.1	3.0	1.3	9.9	13.7	6.6
65 - 69	86.9	95.5	80.6	85.9	95.2	79.2	91.1	96.4	87.0	2.6	4.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.0	7.1	10.4	4.7
70 - 74	86.4	95.3	79.7	85.8	95.2	78.7	89.3	95.5	84.3	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.7	4.6	6.4	3.1
75 - 79	82.3	93.9	74.2	81.5	93.5	73.1	86.2	95.4	79.9	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	2.4	3.6	1.6
80 +	73.5	88.8	64.8	73.2	88.7	64.2	75.3	89.4	68.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.1	3.7	1.3

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 81.2 percent of persons aged 15 and above years in Mtwara Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication, followed by sending and receiving money (51.4%), while online businesses recorded 2.2 percent which is the least (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (79.6% for rural and 86.0% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (30.9% for rural and 41.9% for urban) and searching or receiving information (47.9% for rural and 47.9% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for most purposes is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across all councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and then searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils. The data further reveals that Mtwara Mikindani Municipal has the highest percentage in all ICT uses compared with other councils (Table 13.9).

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

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	**81.2**	**86.6**	**76.5**	**23.9**	**27.8**	**20.6**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**5.7**	**7.2**	**4.5**	**9.1**	**12.0**	**6.6**	**51.4**	**57.8**	**46.0**	**1,047,289**	**481,716**	**565,573**
Rural	79.6	85.9	74.2	19.9	23.9	16.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	3.7	4.9	2.6	7.4	10.3	4.9	47.9	55.1	41.8	794,271	365,260	429,011
Urban	86.0	88.6	83.9	36.4	40.0	33.3	5.0	6.0	4.1	12.2	14.4	10.2	14.5	17.5	11.8	62.6	66.3	59.3	253,018	116,456	136,562
Council																					
Mtwara District	80.0	85.3	75.5	19.2	22.6	16.3	1.4	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.7	2.8	8.1	10.6	6.0	51.8	57.5	46.9	99,892	46,098	53,794
Nanyamba Town	76.6	84.9	69.8	12.8	16.5	9.8	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.9	4.0	2.0	6.0	8.9	3.6	39.8	48.8	32.4	83,393	37,613	45,780
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	87.8	89.6	86.3	43.8	47.3	40.7	6.2	7.2	5.3	16.7	19.5	14.3	20.7	23.8	17.9	71.7	74.5	69.2	96,589	45,108	51,481
Newala District	81.9	87.6	77.4	22.7	27.0	19.2	1.6	2.1	1.2	4.1	5.6	2.9	6.5	9.3	4.3	55.5	62.6	49.8	89,552	39,806	49,746
Newala Town	84.0	87.4	81.4	24.1	28.3	20.7	2.3	3.0	1.8	6.3	8.2	4.7	10.7	15.0	7.3	55.0	60.4	50.7	67,357	29,569	37,788
Masasi District	81.5	87.1	76.5	22.1	25.9	18.7	1.4	1.8	0.9	4.2	5.5	3.1	7.6	10.3	5.2	52.4	58.5	47.0	203,325	96,215	107,110
Masasi Town	83.7	87.0	80.8	37.0	40.1	34.3	4.3	5.2	3.4	9.4	10.8	8.2	9.0	10.9	7.3	56.8	60.7	53.5	88,080	41,139	46,941
Tandahimba District	79.7	85.8	74.8	19.0	22.9	15.8	1.7	2.4	1.2	3.9	5.2	2.9	6.9	9.6	4.6	44.7	51.9	39.0	191,634	85,454	106,180
Nanyumbu District	77.8	85.3	71.0	21.7	26.3	17.5	1.6	2.1	1.2	4.2	5.4	3.1	10.0	13.6	6.7	43.4	51.8	35.8	127,467	60,714	66,753

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Mtwara Region, non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained University and Other Related, training after primary and training after secondary education (96.5%, 96.1% and 98.4% respectively) and least used by those attained Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) education (76.4%). The result also shows that, the use of non-smartphone slightly higher for males than females across all education levels.

The use of non-smartphone in Mtwara Region is also higher in urban compared with rural areas across all education levels (Table 13.10).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	77.0	81.2	73.2	75.3	80.7	70.5	83.5	83.3	83.6	432	216	216	336	171	165	96	45	51
Primary School (1 - 8)	86.4	91.6	81.5	85.2	91.2	79.6	90.7	93.0	88.6	548,947	280,385	268,562	427,340	222,411	204,929	121,607	57,974	63,633
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.4	79.1	73.9	72.9	76.2	69.6	82.7	84.3	81.2	136,977	69,276	67,701	83,017	42,991	40,026	53,960	26,285	27,675
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	82.1	84.4	78.3	80.0	82.7	74.3	84.5	86.7	81.5	7,000	4,542	2,458	3,574	2,537	1,037	3,426	2,005	1,421
University and Other Related	96.5	97.1	95.5	94.1	95.7	91.2	98.0	98.2	97.9	28,321	17,098	11,223	11,209	7,389	3,820	17,112	9,709	7,403
Training After Primary	96.1	97.7	93.5	95.3	97.7	91.4	97.4	97.8	96.8	985	608	377	613	389	224	372	219	153
Training After Secondary Education	98.4	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.0	98.7	99.0	98.3	4,061	2,383	1,678	2,171	1,385	786	1,890	998	892

In Mtwara Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (74.8%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those attained pre-primary level (6.2%). The percentage of usage of smartphone by individuals is slightly higher for males than for females from those attained pre-primary educations to university and other related levels of education but it is lower for males than females for remaining education levels. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	6.2	8.6	4.1	3.8	5.2	2.6	15.7	22.2	9.8	35	23	12	17	11	6	18	12	6
Primary School (1 - 8)	7.0	8.7	5.4	5.1	6.8	3.5	14.2	16.3	12.4	44,580	26,694	17,886	25,516	16,555	8,961	19,064	10,139	8,925
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	19.0	21.9	16.2	13.0	16.2	9.8	29.4	32.2	26.9	33,982	19,180	14,802	14,775	9,137	5,638	19,207	10,043	9,164
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	37.2	39.2	33.7	30.6	33.0	25.1	44.4	47.4	40.5	3,167	2,109	1,058	1,365	1,014	351	1,802	1,095	707
University and Other Related	74.8	76.3	72.6	65.2	68.9	58.4	81.4	82.1	80.5	21,975	13,441	8,534	7,769	5,322	2,447	14,206	8,119	6,087
Training After Primary	29.8	29.1	30.8	24.0	23.6	24.5	39.5	38.8	40.5	305	181	124	154	94	60	151	87	64
Training After Secondary Education	72.2	69.5	76.1	70.4	68.3	74.1	74.4	71.3	77.8	2,980	1,680	1,300	1,555	961	594	1,425	719	706

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Mtwara Region, usage of non-smartphones is more than 85 percent for all employment status category. Regarding the usage of non-smartphones across employment status categories by sex, results show that, males have slightly higher percentage than

females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that non-smartphones usage is slightly higher for persons living in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	92.1	95.6	80.9	91.6	95.5	79.3	93.8	95.8	86.7	1,509	1,195	314	1,163	921	242	346	274	72
Self-employee without employees	88.9	96.0	81.9	88.3	95.9	80.6	92.0	96.3	88.6	11,524	6,163	5,361	9,667	5,304	4,363	1,857	859	998
Self-employee with employees	94.2	97.2	86.3	93.1	96.7	84.1	99.5	99.3	100.0	1,011	758	253	818	606	212	193	152	41
Casual labourers	92.0	95.3	80.9	91.5	95.4	79.3	94.1	95.1	89.8	2,556	2,043	513	2,043	1,618	425	513	425	88
Workers not classified by status	88.0	93.8	83.8	87.3	93.0	83.1	91.8	98.4	87.8	950	421	529	804	361	443	146	60	86

Results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Mtwara Region for persons in the employment ranges from 9.3 percent among self-employee without employees to 20.1 percent among Paid employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex, results show that usage of smart phones is slightly higher for males than females for all employment status. Furthermore, results show that smart phone usage is higher for persons living in urban areas than rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	20.1	21.8	14.4	13.2	14.8	7.9	43.9	45.5	38.6	329	273	56	167	143	24	162	130	32
Self-employee without employees	9.3	12.5	6.2	7.8	11.3	4.3	17.4	20.1	15.4	1,210	803	407	858	624	234	352	179	173
Self-employee with employees	16.4	18.5	10.9	13.2	14.5	9.9	30.9	34.6	17.1	176	144	32	116	91	25	60	53	7
Casual labourers	14.4	16.4	7.6	10.6	12.7	3.9	30.1	30.6	27.6	400	352	48	236	215	21	164	137	27
Workers not classified by status	10.1	12.2	8.6	8.5	10.6	6.9	19.5	23.0	17.3	109	55	54	78	41	37	31	14	17

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mtwara Region, more than 89 percent of all occupation categories are using non-smart phones in. Analysis by sex shows that there is no significant difference for the usage of non-smartphones between males and female in all occupations categories. Similar situation is observed between urban and rural where percentages of usage are almost similar in all occupation categories (Table 13.14).

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

| Ooccupation Status | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons Using Non-Smartphone | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.8	99.1	98.1	98.3	98.6	97.8	4,744	2,957	1,787	1,237	868	369	3,507	2,089	1,418
Professionals.	98.2	98.8	97.6	98.8	99.1	98.5	98.0	98.6	97.3	16,998	9,031	7,967	4,882	2,857	2,025	12,116	6,174	5,942
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.9	97.8	94.3	97.5	98.0	95.6	96.7	97.7	93.8	38,740	29,291	9,449	13,507	10,680	2,827	25,233	18,611	6,622
Clerks	98.3	98.9	97.7	98.8	99.3	97.8	98.0	98.5	97.7	3,711	1,920	1,791	1,350	864	486	2,361	1,056	1,305
Service workers and shop sales workers	95.7	97.1	94.8	96.8	98.0	95.9	95.1	96.5	94.3	55,523	22,470	33,053	20,997	9,521	11,476	34,526	12,949	21,577
Agricultural and fishery workers	89.3	91.7	87.3	88.9	91.7	86.3	90.4	91.5	89.5	375,145	182,756	192,389	271,773	135,467	136,306	103,372	47,289	56,083
Craft and related workers	94.3	96.1	92.1	94.4	96.5	91.6	94.2	95.6	92.6	138,881	79,066	59,815	68,427	40,634	27,793	70,454	38,432	32,022
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	97.4	97.8	94.1	98.0	98.2	95.9	97.0	97.5	93.5	14,124	12,556	1,568	5,314	4,889	425	8,810	7,667	1,143
Elementary occupations	92.4	94.5	90.3	92.4	94.9	89.5	92.3	94.0	90.9	183,609	93,633	89,976	89,754	48,848	40,906	93,855	44,785	49,070

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mtwara Region, smart phones are mostly used among professionals (75.8%) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (14.9%). Analysis by sex shows that, usage of smart phones is slightly higher for females than males for Technicians and associate professionals and Clerks categories while the percentage is slightly higher for males than females for the remaining occupation categories. Usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories except for Professionals where the percentage of persons living in rural areas (78.6%) is slightly higher than 74.8 percent recorded in urban areas (Table 13.15).

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

Ooccupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	74.7	76.0	72.4	72.9	72.0	75.0	75.3	77.7	71.7	3,599	2,277	1,322	913	631	282	2,686	1,646	1,040
Professionals.	75.8	78.9	72.4	78.6	79.3	77.5	74.8	78.7	70.7	13,128	7,216	5,912	3,881	2,287	1,594	9,247	4,929	4,318
Technicians and associate professionals.	49.4	47.5	55.1	44.8	42.3	54.0	51.8	50.5	55.5	19,742	14,225	5,517	6,207	4,610	1,597	13,535	9,615	3,920
Clerks	66.9	64.7	69.3	65.5	64.5	67.4	67.7	64.8	70.1	2,527	1,256	1,271	896	561	335	1,631	695	936
Service workers and shop sales workers	39.4	43.3	36.9	34.0	37.8	30.9	42.7	47.3	40.0	22,871	10,022	12,849	7,369	3,673	3,696	15,502	6,349	9,153
Agricultural and fishery workers	14.9	15.4	14.5	11.5	12.1	10.9	24.2	25.0	23.5	62,621	30,714	31,907	35,016	17,812	17,204	27,605	12,902	14,703
Craft and related workers	24.4	25.7	22.6	16.8	18.5	14.5	31.7	33.3	29.8	35,868	21,168	14,700	12,184	7,800	4,384	23,684	13,368	10,316
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41.4	42.1	35.8	36.3	36.7	30.7	44.4	45.5	37.7	6,000	5,403	597	1,966	1,830	136	4,034	3,573	461
Elementary occupations	23.8	25.6	21.9	16.9	19.0	14.5	30.4	32.8	28.2	47,278	25,407	21,871	16,412	9,768	6,644	30,866	15,639	15,227

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. Results show that in Mtwara Region persons aged 15 years and above own laptops and desktop computers are (1.4% and 0.6% respectively). Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest percentage of persons owning both laptop computers and desktop (4.5% and 1.5% respectively). While Masasi District Council have smallest percentage of persons owning desktop (0.4%) and the smallest Council owning laptop computers are Nanyamba Town Council, Newala District Council, Masasi District Council and Nanyumbu district Council (0.9% each). Furthermore, result shows that Masasi District Council has smallest percentage of owning both Desktop and laptop computers (Table 13.16).

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

Council	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**1.9**	**1.0**
Rural	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6
Urban	1.2	1.7	0.9	3.2	4.5	2.1
Council						
Mtwara District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.7
Nanyamba Town	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.6
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	1.5	2.1	1.0	4.5	6.3	2.9
Newala District	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.7
Newala Town	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.1	1.0
Masasi District	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6
Masasi Town	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.1	2.8	1.5
Tandahimba District	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.9
Nanyumbu District	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about three percent (2.5%) of person aged 15 and above use laptops and one percent (1.4%) use desktop computers in Mtwara Region. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Usage of computers by individuals vary across councils, with Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council having the largest percentage of individuals using computers (4.3% uses desktop and 7.4% uses laptop). While Nanyamba Town Council has the smallest percentage for uses laptop Computers (1.6%) and Newala District Council has the smallest percentage for using Desktop (0.8%). The percentage of individuals who use desktop and/or laptop is higher for males than females across all councils (Table 13.17).

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

| Council | Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments | | | Type of Computers | | | | | |
| | | | | Use a Desktop Computer | | | Use a laptop Computer | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,047,289	481,716	565,573	1.4	1.9	1.0	2.5	3.2	1.9
Rural	794,271	365,260	429,011	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.3
Urban	253,018	116,456	136,562	2.9	3.9	2.2	5.2	6.8	3.8
Council									
Mtwara District	99,892	46,098	53,794	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.3
Nanyamba Town	83,393	37,613	45,780	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	96,589	45,108	51,481	4.3	5.6	3.2	7.4	9.7	5.4
Newala District	89,552	39,806	49,746	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.3
Newala Town	67,357	29,569	37,788	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.6	3.5	1.9
Masasi District	203,325	96,215	107,110	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.3
Masasi Town	88,080	41,139	46,941	1.9	2.4	1.4	3.4	4.4	2.6

Council	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Type of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tandahimba District	191,634	85,454	106,180	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.6
Nanyumbu District	83,319	39,039	44,280	3.5	3.9	3.1	4.6	5.5	3.9

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the three months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Mtwara Region has about two percent (2.0%) and one percent (1.1%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used desktop or laptop computers increased from age 5-9 years and attained the maximum point for persons aged group 30 - 34 years for both desktop (2.4%) and laptop (4.2%) and then decreased to older ages.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above reported having used laptop computers within 3 months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktop.

There is no significant difference for person aged 4 years and above that use desktop and/or laptop computers between males and females for young age group 4 -19 and there is slight difference for elder age 65 - 80+. While the result shows significant difference for person aged 4 years and above that use desktop and/or laptop computers between males and females for 20 - 59 years for all types of computers (Table 13.18).

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

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.6	1,465,305	691,150	774,155
4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	42,650	21,067	21,583
5 - 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	186,433	92,873	93,560
10 -14	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	188,933	95,494	93,439
15 - 19	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	156,013	78,556	77,457
20 - 24	1.7	2.2	1.3	3.1	3.9	2.4	136,858	62,813	74,045
25 - 29	2.1	2.8	1.5	3.7	4.9	2.7	116,171	53,922	62,249
30 - 34	2.4	3.3	1.6	4.2	5.8	2.8	109,263	50,521	58,742
35 - 39	1.9	2.7	1.2	3.3	4.6	2.2	94,068	42,895	51,173
40 - 44	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.4	3.1	1.8	87,452	39,924	47,528
45 - 49	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.6	79,634	36,799	42,835
50 - 54	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.3	1.5	68,603	31,563	37,040
55 - 59	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.3	1.4	50,217	21,964	28,253
60 - 64	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	44,616	20,258	24,358
65 - 69	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	30,409	12,827	17,582
70 - 74	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	28,078	12,162	15,916
75 - 79	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	18,513	7,582	10,931
80 +	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	27,394	9,930	17,464

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 Mtwara Region had attained university and other related education levels (30.7%) with proportionately higher (35.7%) for males than for females (23.3%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is slightly higher among males than females for all levels of education.

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons living in urban areas than rural areas across all level of education (Table 13.19).

Table 13. 19: Number and Percentage Distribution 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	5.2	5.6	4.9	561	266	295	446	212	234	115	54	61
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	635,461	306,076	329,385	501,361	243,769	257,592	134,100	62,307	71,793
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.5	4.1	5.0	3.3	179,201	87,624	91,577	113,933	56,435	57,498	65,268	31,189	34,079
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.1	8.8	6.9	6.0	6.6	4.8	10.5	11.9	8.6	8,521	5,381	3,140	4,465	3,069	1,396	4,056	2,312	1,744
University and Other Related	30.7	35.7	23.3	23.9	27.9	16.5	35.4	41.8	27.1	29,363	17,611	11,752	11,908	7,719	4,189	17,455	9,892	7,563
Training After Primary	4.1	5.3	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.0	6.0	8.5	2.5	1,025	622	403	643	398	245	382	224	158
Training After Secondary Education	18.0	20.2	14.9	16.9	18.1	14.7	19.2	23.0	15.0	4,125	2,416	1,709	2,210	1,408	802	1,915	1,008	907

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who use laptop computers in the last three months prior the census in Mtwara Region had attained university and other related education levels (17.1%) with proportionately higher for males (19.6%) than females (13.4%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who attained primary to university and other related levels, who use laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is slightly higher (1.7%) among persons living in urban areas than (0.7%) in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13. 20: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Mtwara 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	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	561	266	295	446	212	234	115	54	61
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	635,461	306,076	329,385	501,361	243,769	257,592	134,100	62,307	71,793
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.6	3.2	2.1	179,201	87,624	91,577	113,933	56,435	57,498	65,268	31,189	34,079
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	3.4	5.7	6.1	5.3	8,521	5,381	3,140	4,465	3,069	1,396	4,056	2,312	1,744
University and Other Related	17.1	19.6	13.4	13.8	15.8	10.2	19.4	22.6	15.2	29,363	17,611	11,752	11,908	7,719	4,189	17,455	9,892	7,563
Training After Primary	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.8	2.4	4.7	4.5	5.1	1,025	622	403	643	398	245	382	224	158
Training After Secondary Education	10.4	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.7	11.4	12.9	9.8	4,125	2,416	1,709	2,210	1,408	802	1,915	1,008	907

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census date ranges from 1.1 percent for Self-employed without employees to 2.4 percent for Paid employees. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is slightly higher for males than females across all employment status categories.

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

Table 13. 21: Percentage Distribution 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; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

| Employment Status | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.4	2.8	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	8.4	9.1	6.0	1,638	1,250	388	1,269	964	305	369	286	83
Self-employee without employees	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.6	3.1	2.1	12,963	6,420	6,543	10,944	5,528	5,416	2,019	892	1,127
Self-employed with employees	2.3	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.2	0.8	4.6	5.2	2.4	1,073	780	293	879	627	252	194	153	41
Casual labourers	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	5.3	5.6	4.1	2,777	2,143	634	2,232	1,696	536	545	447	98
Workers not classified by status	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	3.1	4.9	2.0	1,080	449	631	921	388	533	159	61	98

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.0 percent for Self-employed without employees to 5.1 percent for Paid employees' 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 categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher (15.2%) for persons living in urban than (2.1%) in rural areas for all employment status categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13. 22: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Mtwara Region, 2022 PHC

| Employment Status | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	5.1	5.2	4.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	15.2	15.4	14.5	1,638	1,250	388	1,269	964	305	369	286	83
Self-employed without employees	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.2	5.3	3.4	12,963	6,420	6,543	10,944	5,528	5,416	2,019	892	1,127
Self-employed with employees	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	8.2	8.5	7.3	1,073	780	293	879	627	252	194	153	41
Casual labourers	3.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	0.9	8.8	8.7	9.2	2,777	2,143	634	2,232	1,696	536	545	447	98
Workers not classified by status	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.1	5.7	8.2	4.1	1,080	449	631	921	388	533	159	61	98

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Mtwara region, professionals constitutes the highest (8.4%) percentage among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Mtwara Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the smallest percentage (0.5%).

The percentage of persons aged 15 and above who used desktop computer is higher among males than females for all occupation categories. There is slight difference for the percentage of persons who used desktop computers between those living in urban and rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13. 23: Percentage Distribution of Persons Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Mtwara 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 Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	7.6	9.0	5.0	4.4	4.7	3.7	9.2	11.7	5.5	2,978	1,912	1,066	1,041	740	301	1,937	1,172	765
Professionals.	8.4	9.9	6.0	7.7	9.0	5.0	8.7	10.5	6.3	6,028	3,656	2,372	2,017	1,363	654	4,011	2,293	1,718
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.4	2.6	22,362	16,524	5,838	9,915	7,624	2,291	12,447	8,900	3,547
Clerks.	4.1	5.0	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.1	4.9	6.5	3.4	2,731	1,571	1,160	1,270	850	420	1,461	721	740
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.9	2.6	1.4	26,396	13,441	12,955	11,594	6,479	5,115	14,802	6,962	7,840
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	497,451	224,089	273,362	411,574	187,040	224,534	85,877	37,049	48,828
Craft and related workers.	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	123,834	61,005	62,829	92,948	45,942	47,006	30,886	15,063	15,823
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	4,453	3,920	533	1,923	1,618	305	2,530	2,302	228
Elementary occupations.	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.7	137,100	62,619	74,481	93,976	42,775	51,201	43,124	19,844	23,280

The 2022 PHC results shows that Professionals have the highest percentage (38.1%) among person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Mtwara Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers and craft and related workers recorded the least (1.6% and 1.9% respectively).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation categories except for Plant and machine operators and assemblers have similar percentages between males and females. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13. 24: 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 Occupation Status; Mtwara 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	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	30.5	33.5	25.2	21.3	21.5	20.9	35.5	41.0	26.9	2,978	1,912	1,066	1,041	740	301	1,937	1,172	765
Professionals.	38.1	44.1	28.8	33.9	38.9	23.5	40.1	47.2	30.7	6,028	3,656	2,372	2,017	1,363	654	4,011	2,293	1,718
Technicians and associate professionals.	11.7	12.2	10.5	8.9	9.4	7.2	14.0	14.5	12.6	22,362	16,524	5,838	9,915	7,624	2,291	12,447	8,900	3,547
Clerks.	21.6	23.1	19.6	19.1	20.5	16.4	23.8	26.2	21.4	2,731	1,571	1,160	1,270	850	420	1,461	721	740
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.2	3.7	2.6	6.5	8.2	5.0	26,396	13,441	12,955	11,594	6,479	5,115	14,802	6,962	7,840
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.0	3.8	2.4	497,451	224,089	273,362	411,574	187,040	224,534	85,877	37,049	48,828
Craft and related workers.	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.5	4.2	2.9	123,834	61,005	62,829	92,948	45,942	47,006	30,886	15,063	15,823
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	7.7	7.5	9.2	4,453	3,920	533	1,923	1,618	305	2,530	2,302	228
Elementary occupations.	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	4.1	5.3	3.1	137,100	62,619	74,481	93,976	42,775	51,201	43,124	19,844	23,280

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).

- About eleven percent (11.3%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 46.9 percent are powered by other sources.

- Twenty-four percent (24.1%) of all buildings have water services.

- Five percent (5.0%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

- About fifty eight percent (58.2%) of all individually owned buildings in Mtwara Region are owned by male, 32.7 percent by female and 7.4 percent are jointly owned.

- Seventy eight percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region are used by the owners themselves and 7.4 percent are used by tenants.

- Sixty-five percent (64.6%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are built on un-surveyed land.

- Forty seven percent of all buildings in Mtwara 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 Mtwara 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 Mtwara Region has a total of 511,336 buildings whereby 404,561 buildings are in rural and 106,775 are in urban areas. Masasi District Council has the largest number of buildings (102,269 buildings) in the Region followed by Tandahimba District Council (94,874 buildings) and Nanyumbu District Council (62,254 buildings). On the other hand, Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council and Newala Town councils have fewer numbers of buildings (36,271 and 37,608 respectively). Further results show that Mtwara Municipal Council has the largest number (268) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Mtwara District Council (110) while of multi-storey while Newala District Council (07) and Nanyamba Town Council (09) have the 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, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	**511,336**	**507**	**488,078**	**22,751**	**404,561**	**181**	**388,186**	**16,194**	**106,775**	**326**	**99,892**	**6,557**
Mtwara District	48,409	110	46,378	1,921	48,409	110	46,378	1,921	0	0	0	0
Nanyamba Town	40,513	9	38,941	1,563	35,273	7	34,019	1,247	5,240	2	4,922	316
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	268	33,688	2,315	1,832	2	1,652	178	34,439	266	32,036	2,137
Newala District	46,826	7	44,392	2,427	44,748	7	42,569	2,172	2,078	0	1,823	255
Newala Town	37,608	22	35,445	2,141	25,505	12	24,164	1,329	12,103	10	11,281	812
Masasi District	102,269	31	98,166	4,072	96,892	16	93,034	3,842	5,377	15	5,132	230
Masasi Town	42,312	27	40,287	1,998	17,486	3	16,943	540	24,826	24	23,344	1,458
Tandahimba District	94,874	18	90,348	4,508	76,020	9	72,698	3,313	18,854	9	17,650	1,195
Nanyumbu District	62,254	15	60,433	1,806	58,396	15	56,729	1,652	3,858	0	3,704	154

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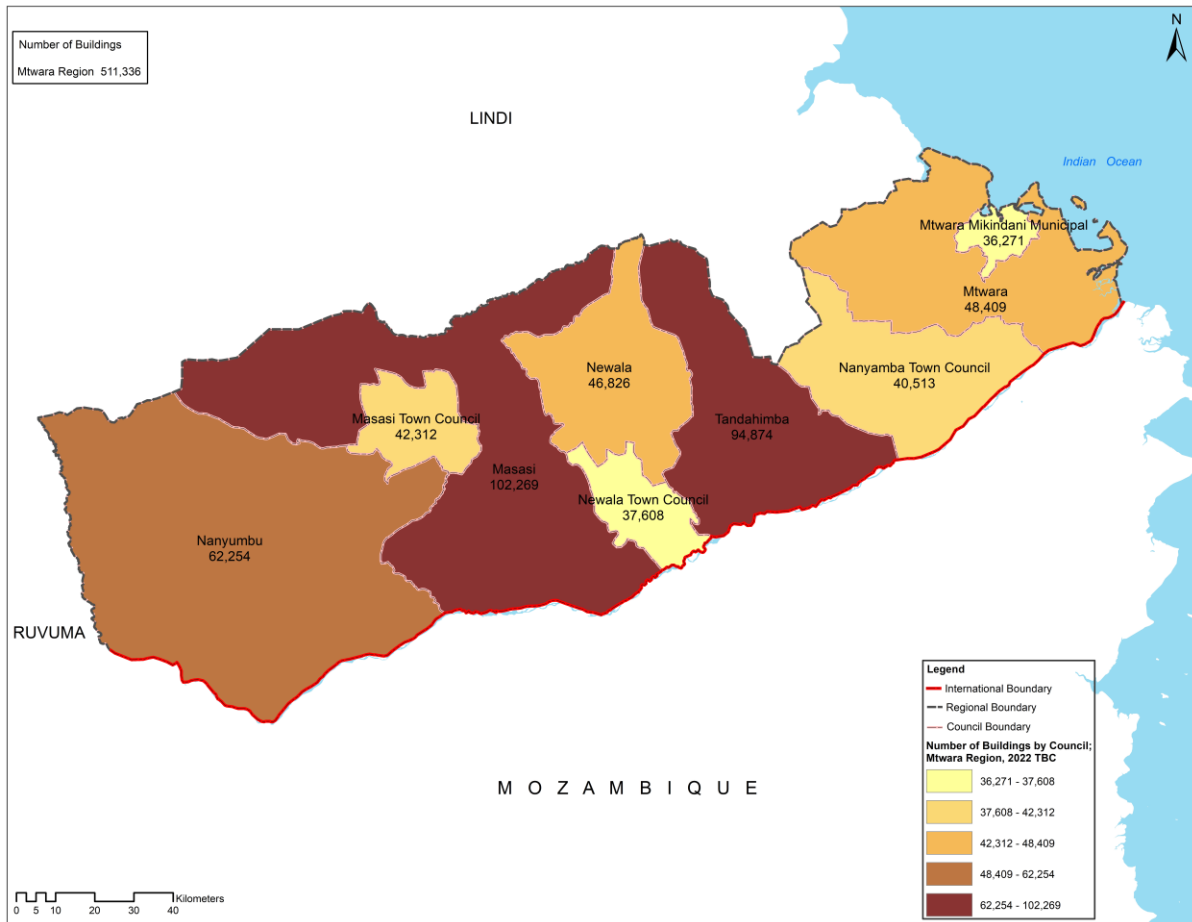
14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 88.2 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is almost the same in urban areas (88.7%) and rural areas (88.6%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and Without Physical Addresses by place of Residence; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
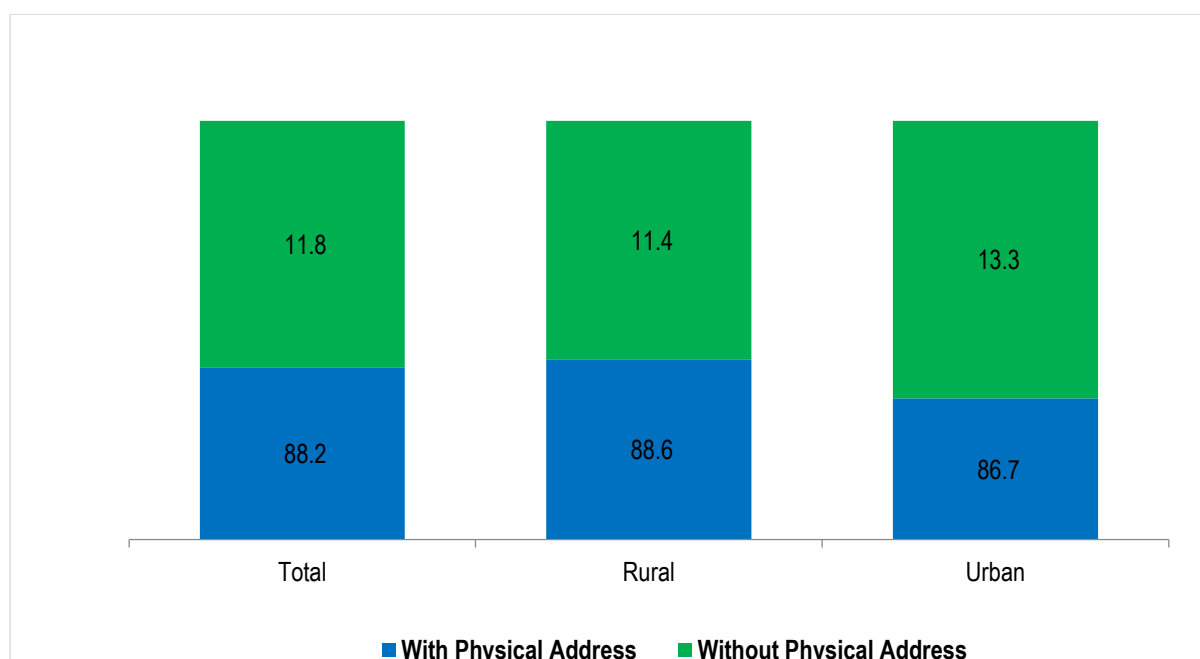
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 84.2percent in Newala Town Council to 91.7 percent in Tandahimba District Council (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	**511,336**	**451,095**	**60,241**	**404,561**	**358,485**	**46,076**	**106,775**	**92,610**	**14,165**
Mtwara District	48,409	41,440	6,969	48,409	41,440	6,969	0	0	0
Nanyamba Town	40,513	36,589	3,924	35,273	31,847	3,426	5,240	4,742	498
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	31,771	4,500	1,832	1,623	209	34,439	30,148	4,291
Newala District	46,826	41,216	5,610	44,748	39,750	4,998	2,078	1,466	612
Newala Town	37,608	31,663	5,945	25,505	22,210	3,295	12,103	9,453	2,650
Masasi District	102,269	89,618	12,651	96,892	84,745	12,147	5,377	4,873	504
Masasi Town	42,312	37,035	5,277	17,486	15,762	1,724	24,826	21,273	3,553
Tandahimba District	94,874	87,033	7,841	76,020	69,783	6,237	18,854	17,250	1,604
Nanyumbu District	62,254	54,730	7,524	58,396	51,325	7,071	3,858	3,405	453

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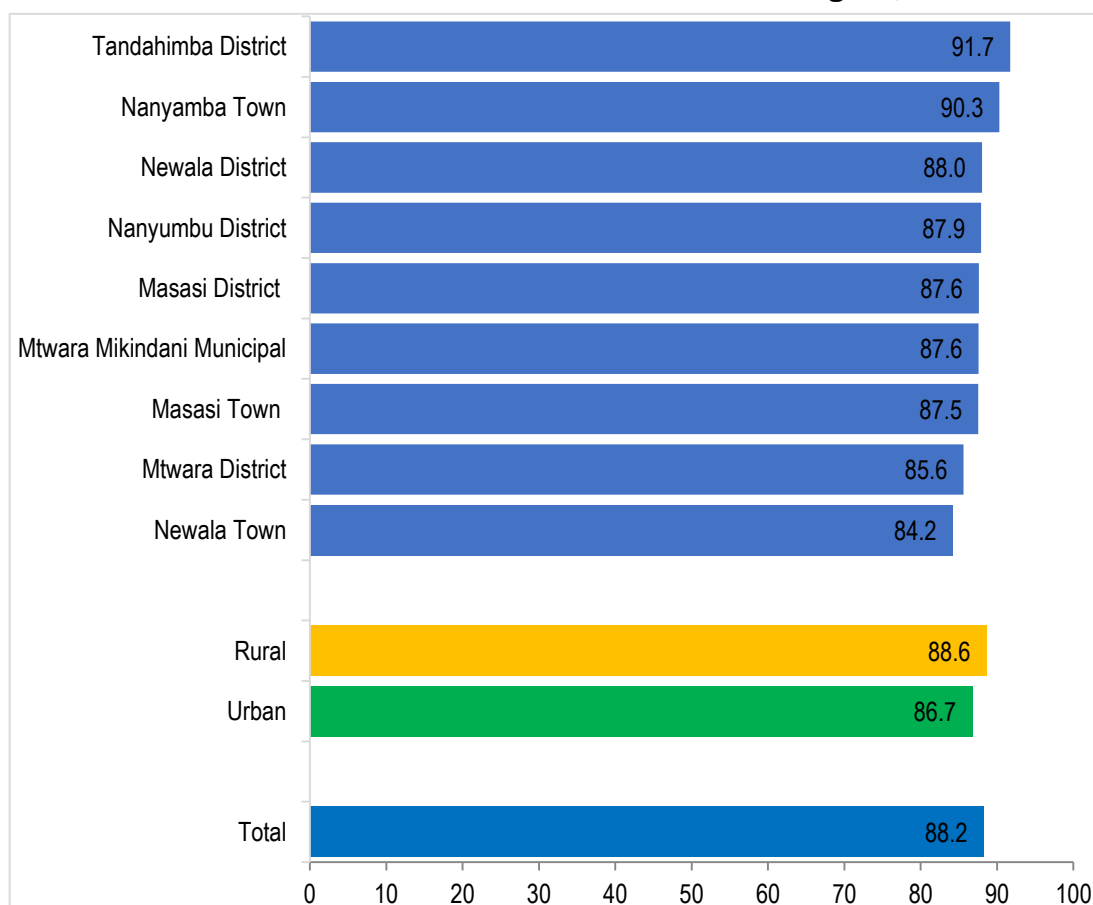
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 95.5 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.3%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that around four percent (4.4%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is (6.1%) and rural areas is (4.0%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence, Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
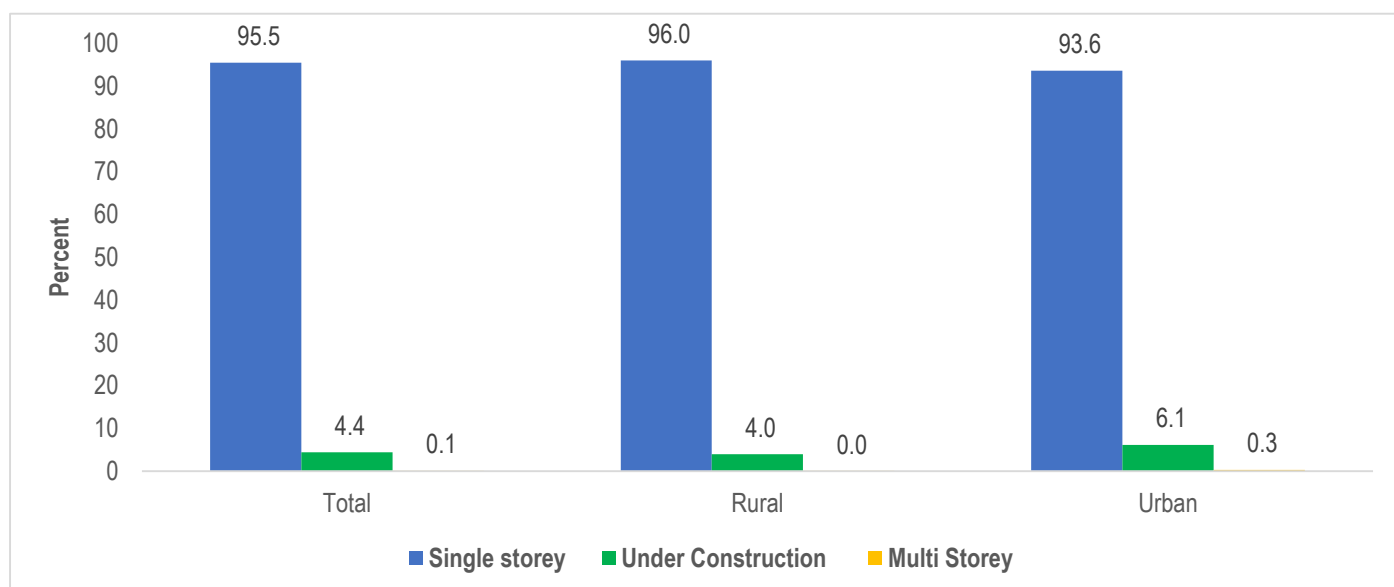
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 93.4 percent of buildings in Mtwara Region are used for residential purpose, 1.7 percent for commercial-residential and 4.9 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Masasi District Council has the highest proportion of residential buildings (94.9%) compared with Newala Town Council and Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council, which has the lowest (90.3%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Newala Town Council has the highest proportion (7.8%) while Masasi District Council has lowest (3.4%) (Table 14.3).

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

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	**Total**	**511,336**	**93.4**	**1.7**	**4.9**
	Rural	404,561	94.1	1.3	4.6
	Urban	106,775	90.6	3.4	6.0
Mtwara District	**Total**	**48,409**	**94.0**	**1.4**	**4.6**
	Rural	48,409	94.0	1.4	4.6
	Urban	0	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	**Total**	**40,513**	**93.7**	**1.0**	**5.3**
	Rural	35,273	94.1	0.8	5.0
	Urban	5,240	90.5	2.5	7.0
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	**Total**	**36,271**	**90.3**	**3.9**	**5.8**
	Rural	1,832	93.8	2.3	3.9
	Urban	34,439	90.1	4.0	5.9
Newala District	**Total**	**46,826**	**92.3**	**1.1**	**6.7**
	Rural	44,748	93.0	1.0	6.0
	Urban	2,078	77.1	1.9	21.0
Newala Town	**Total**	**37,608**	**90.3**	**1.9**	**7.8**
	Rural	25,505	90.5	1.4	8.0
	Urban	12,103	89.9	2.9	7.2
Masasi District	**Total**	**102,269**	**94.9**	**1.6**	**3.4**
	Rural	96,892	95.2	1.5	3.3
	Urban	5,377	90.2	4.9	4.9
Masasi Town	**Total**	**42,312**	**92.6**	**2.5**	**4.9**
	Rural	17,486	95.5	1.3	3.2
	Urban	24,826	90.6	3.4	6.0
Tandahimba District	**Total**	**94,874**	**93.7**	**1.4**	**4.9**
	Rural	76,020	93.8	1.1	5.2
	Urban	18,854	93.5	3	3.8
Nanyumbu District Council	**Total**	**62,254**	**94.8**	**1.6**	**3.6**
	Rural	58,396	95.0	1.5	3.5
	Urban	3,858	91.5	2.4	6.1

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Mtwara Region is commercial purposes (57.0%), followed by institutions (14.7%) and religious institutions (10.4%) (Table 14.4). Newala District Council has the largest number of buildings (2265 buildings; 72.4%) used for commercial purposes followed by Tandahimba District Council (3,135 buildings; 67.6%), while Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the lowest (639 buildings; 30.6%). Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest number of non-residential buildings (42 buildings; 2.0%) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	24,957	8.2	57.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.8	5.0	14.7	0.0	10.4	3.6
Mtwara District	2,224	8.0	51.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.2	4.6	16.7	0.0	14.2	3.6
Nanyamba Town	2,147	6.0	63.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	4.8	13.2	0.0	9.5	2.7
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	2,089	20.2	30.6	2.0	0.1	4.1	2.8	6.4	25.1	0.1	10.5	3.4
Newala District	3,128	5.4	72.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.6	8.1	0.0	7.4	3.1
Newala Town	2,926	6.5	65.5	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7	2.9	14.5	0.0	6.5	3.2
Masasi District	3,497	7.9	47.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	5.6	16.7	0.0	15.2	5.7
Masasi Town	2,054	10.0	50.3	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.8	6.1	14.6	0.1	12.5	2.9
Tandahimba District	4,637	6.0	67.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.8	10.9	0.1	7.5	2.6
Nanyumbu District	2,255	8.2	46.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	7.6	18.4	0.0	13.6	5.2

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Mtwara Region (97.3%) 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, Nanyamba Town Councils have highest (98.9%) percentage of buildings with single unit while Mtwara Municipal Council has lowest (91.2%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from less than one percent in Nanyamba Town, Nanyumbu District, Mtwara District and Newala District to to 3.4 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal (Figure 14.4 and Table 14.5).

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

Council	Number of Units in Building																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Total Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	**486,379**	**97.3**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**386,013**	**98.1**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100,366**	**94.3**	**2.4**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.7**
Mtwara District	46,185	98.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	46,185	98.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	38,366	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	33494	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,872	98.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	34,182	91.2	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1,761	97.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	32,421	90.9	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
Newala District	43,698	97.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	42,057	97.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1,641	96.3	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2
Newala Town	34,682	98.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	23,456	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	11,226	96.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Masasi District	98,772	97.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	93660	97.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	5,112	97.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Masasi Town	40,258	96.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	16,932	97.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	23,326	95.3	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Tandahimba District	90,237	97.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	72,093	97.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	18,144	94.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Nanyumbu District	59,999	98.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	56375	98.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3,624	96.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings with One Unit by Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
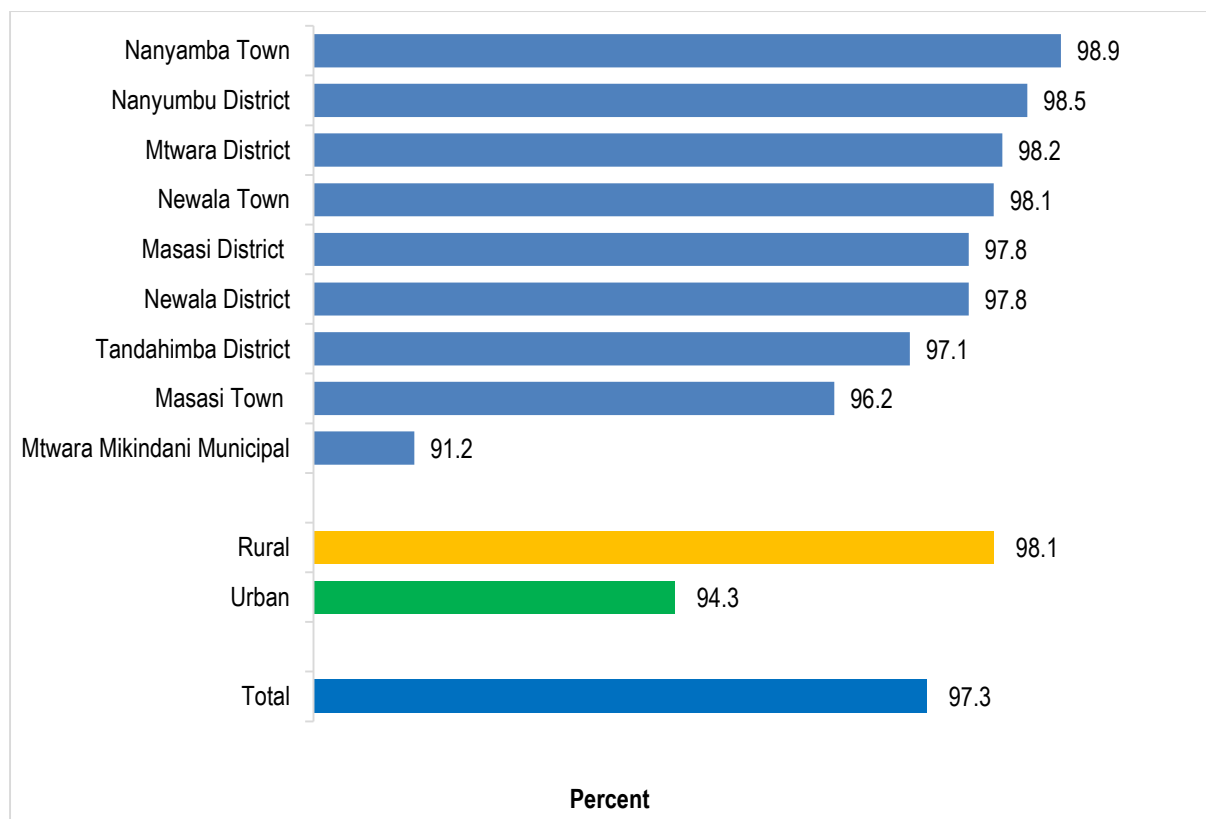
14.3 Buildings Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most of the buildings in Mtwara Region are detached or stand-alone buildings (97.1%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas across all councils in Mtwara Region (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/ Row of Houses	Percent	Detached /Stand Alone	Percent
Total	511,336	4,609	0.9	10,357	2.0	496,370	97.1
Rural	404,561	2,718	0.7	6,791	1.7	395,052	97.6
Urban	106,775	1,891	1.8	3,566	3.3	101,318	94.9
Council							
Mtwara District	48,409	173	0.4	490	1.0	47,746	98.6
Nanyamba Town	40,513	183	0.5	656	1.6	39,674	97.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	655	1.8	873	2.4	34,743	95.8
Newala District	46,826	301	0.6	1,172	2.5	45,353	96.9
Newala Town	37,608	398	1.1	1,263	3.4	35,947	95.6
Masasi District	102,269	965	0.9	1,733	1.7	99,571	97.4
Masasi Town	42,312	692	1.6	1,392	3.3	40,228	95.1
Tandahimba District	94,874	475	0.5	1,740	1.8	92,659	97.7
Nanyumbu District	62,254	767	1.2	1,038	1.7	60,449	97.1

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed and partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 74.2 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region have been completed and 8.6 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 13.5 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 3.7 percent. The results also indicate that, 75.2 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 70.3 percent in urban areas.

Newala District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (81.3%) while Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the lowest (66.5%). Percentage of temporary buildings ranges from 1.9 percent in Newala District Council to 7.9 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council (Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	**511,336**	**74.2**	**8.6**	**13.5**	**3.7**
Rural	404,561	75.2	8.5	12.6	3.7
Urban	106,775	70.3	9.2	16.9	3.7
Council					
Mtwara District	48,409	75.7	5.7	11.0	7.6
Nanyamba Town	40,513	77.3	6.8	10.6	5.2
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	66.5	9.1	16.6	7.9
Newala District	46,826	81.3	4.8	12.0	1.9
Newala Town	37,608	71.6	8.0	17.2	3.2
Masasi District	102,269	74.2	10.0	12.8	3.0
Masasi Town	42,312	69.8	12.0	16.1	2.1
Tandahimba District	94,874	73.9	8.7	15.3	2.1
Nanyumbu District	62,254	75.0	10.4	11.0	3.7

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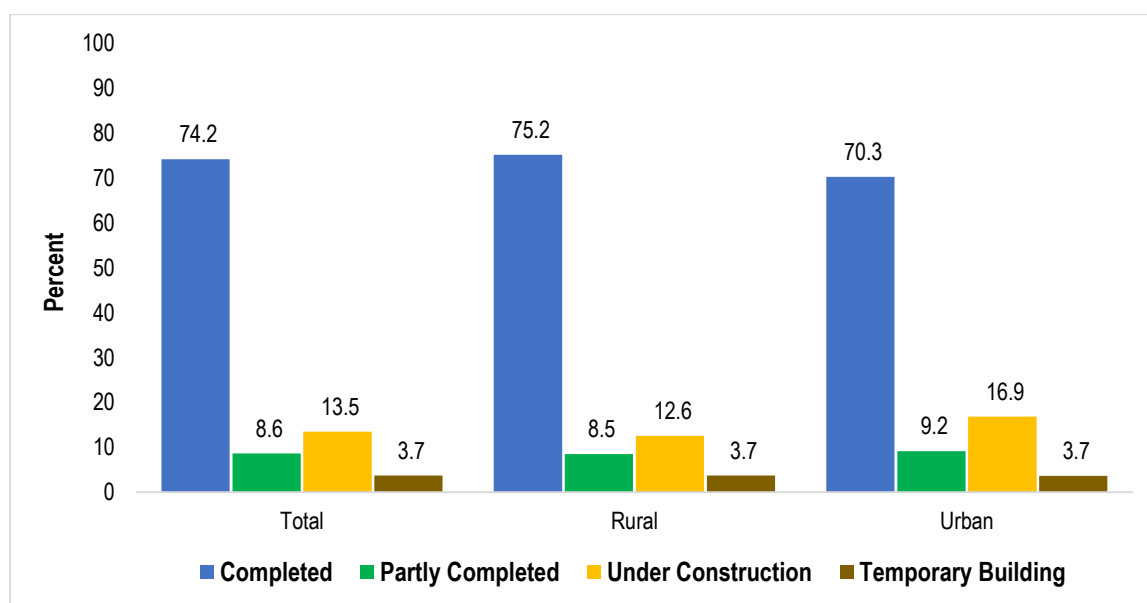
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 89.6 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region are in use, while 10.4 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (90.2%) compared with urban areas

(87.1%). Nanyamba Town Council has the highest percentage (91.6%) of buildings in use while Newala Town Council has the lowest (84.9%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**511,336**	**89.6**	**10.4**
Rural	404,561	90.2	9.8
Urban	106,775	87.1	12.9
Council			
Mtwara District	48,409	91.3	8.7
Nanyamba Town	40,513	91.6	8.4
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	88.7	11.3
Newala District	46,826	89.0	11.0
Newala Town	37,608	84.9	15.1
Masasi District	102,269	90.2	9.8
Masasi Town	42,312	85.9	14.1
Tandahimba District	94,874	90.2	9.8
Nanyumbu District	62,254	91.0	9.0

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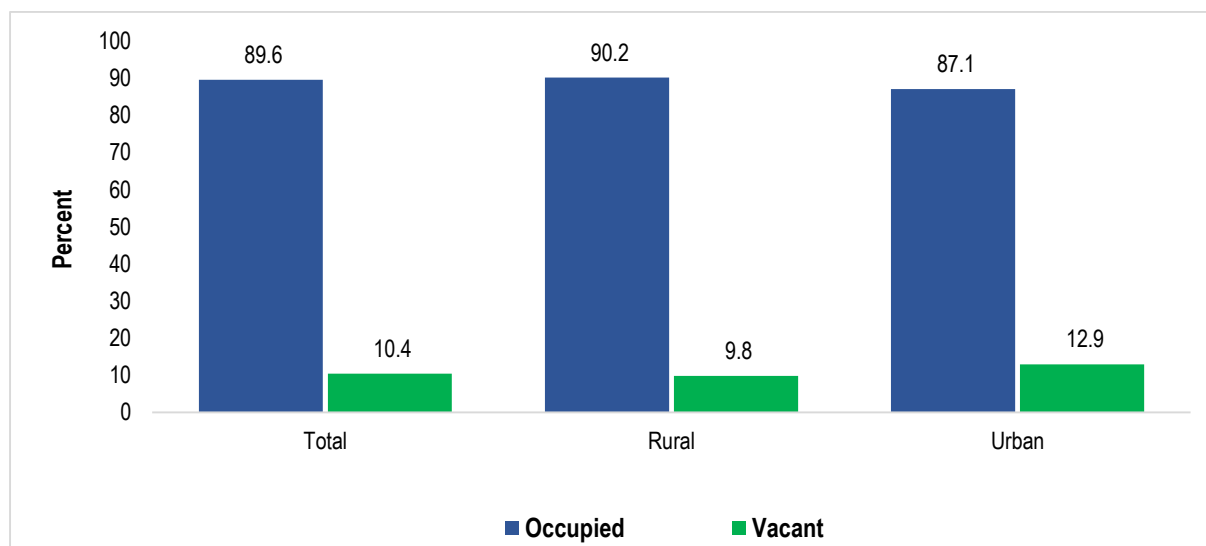
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, walling and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not 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-seven percent 47.2%) of buildings in Mtwara Region, have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by sand- cement floors (35.6%) and no floors (14.8%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 30.4 percent of all buildings in Rural areas while in urban areas it is 55.4 percent. Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest percentage (57.1%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Nanyamba Town Council has the lowest percentage (23.6%) of buildings with cement (Table. 14.9).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	511,336	35.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	47.2	0.1	14.8
Rural	404,561	30.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	53.4	0.1	15.2
Urban	106,775	55.4	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	23.6	0.0	13.6
Council										
Mtwara District	48,409	28.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	59.0	0.0	10.6
Nanyamba Town	40,513	23.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	58.5	0.1	16.5
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	57.1	10.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	20.8	0.0	10.9
Newala District	46,826	32.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	49.6	0.1	16.6
Newala Town	37,608	43.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	37.1	0.1	17.2
Masasi District	102,269	31.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	51.8	0.0	15.3
Masasi Town	42,312	50.2	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	30.7	0.0	14.6
Tandahimba District	94,874	37.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	44.2	0.1	16.9
Nanyumbu District	62,254	27.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	58.3	0.1	12.8

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. Thirty percent (30.5%) of the buildings in Mtwara Region have walls built with sundried bricks, followed by twenty-four percent (24.4%) built with burnt bricks and the smallest material used in building walls is wood and iron sheet (0.2%). Fifty percent of material used in buildings walls in urban areas (49.8%) have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by burnt bricks (18.5%). However, thirty-five percent (34.7%) of material used in buildings walls in rural areas is sundried bricks followed by wood and iron sheet (0.2%). Mtwara Municipal Council has the highest percentage (65.0%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Nanyumbu District Council has the lowest percentage (5.7%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	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	**511,336**	**0.5**	**20.9**	**30.5**	**24.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**22.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.9**
Rural	404,561	0.5	13.3	34.7	26.0	0.0	0.2	23.8	0.5	0.0	0.8
Urban	106,775	0.5	49.8	14.5	18.5	0.0	0.2	15.0	0.1	0.0	1.3
Council											
Mtwara District	48,409	3.9	13.4	2.8	2.6	0.0	0.4	74.8	1.0	0.0	1.1
Nanyamba Town	40,513	0.1	13.8	17.6	7.4	0.0	0.3	59.5	0.4	0.0	0.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	0.8	65.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	28.9	0.2	0.1	1.6

Place of Residence	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	
Newala District	46,826	0.1	22.7	53.3	3.3	0.0	0.3	19.1	0.3	0.0	0.9
Newala Town	37,608	0.3	43.7	36.5	2.3	0.0	0.3	14.8	1.0	0.0	1.1
Masasi District	102,269	0.0	7.0	36.3	48.0	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.7
Masasi Town	42,312	0.3	29.3	19.4	48.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.2
Tandahimba District	94,874	0.2	22.3	44.6	18.5	0.0	0.3	13.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
Nanyumbu District	62,254	0.0	5.7	33.1	49.3	0.0	0.1	10.6	0.5	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 (66.8 %) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (25.4%). In urban areas, 85.1 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 62.0 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets ranges from 51.3 percent Nanyumbu District Council to 86.5% percent Mtwara Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	No roof
Total	**511,336**	**66.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**25.4**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**7.2**
Rural	404,561	62.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.7
Urban	106,775	85.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.7
Council										
Mtwara District	48,409	57.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	35.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.4
Nanyamba Town	40,513	62.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	86.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.5
Newala District	46,826	68.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.6
Newala Town	37,608	73.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9
Masasi District	102,269	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.3
Masasi Town	42,312	73.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.3
Tandahimba District	94,874	76.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8
Nanyumbu District	62,254	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	42.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.3

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 16.7 percent of such buildings in Mtwara Region have one bedroom, 37.3 percent have two bedrooms, 37.5 percent have three bedrooms, and 8.6 percent have four bedrooms or more.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with one bedroom is low (17.1%) compared with 39.3 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, thirty-eight percent (37.5%) of buildings have three bedrooms, followed by those with two bedrooms (30.0%) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**517,996**	**16.7**	**37.3**	**37.5**	**5.2**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**
Rural	408,426	17.4	39.3	37.5	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.3
Urban	109,570	13.9	30.0	37.5	10.2	4.3	1.7	2.5
Council								
Mtwara District	48,836	11.1	32.3	52.7	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.2
Nanyamba Town	40,790	9.3	38.4	47.9	3.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	37,545	14.2	26.4	37.6	11.5	5.0	2.0	3.3
Newala District	47,243	15.9	39.4	39.5	3.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
Newala Town	37,952	16.3	35.7	37.2	7.1	2.3	0.6	0.8
Masasi District	103,582	21.5	40.3	31.1	4.4	1.5	0.6	0.6
Masasi Town	43,438	19.9	37.1	30.0	7.0	3.0	1.3	1.8
Tandahimba District	95,665	12.2	37.6	42.9	5.1	1.5	0.3	0.3
Nanyumbu District	62,945	24.6	41.2	25.1	5.2	2.0	1.0	0.8

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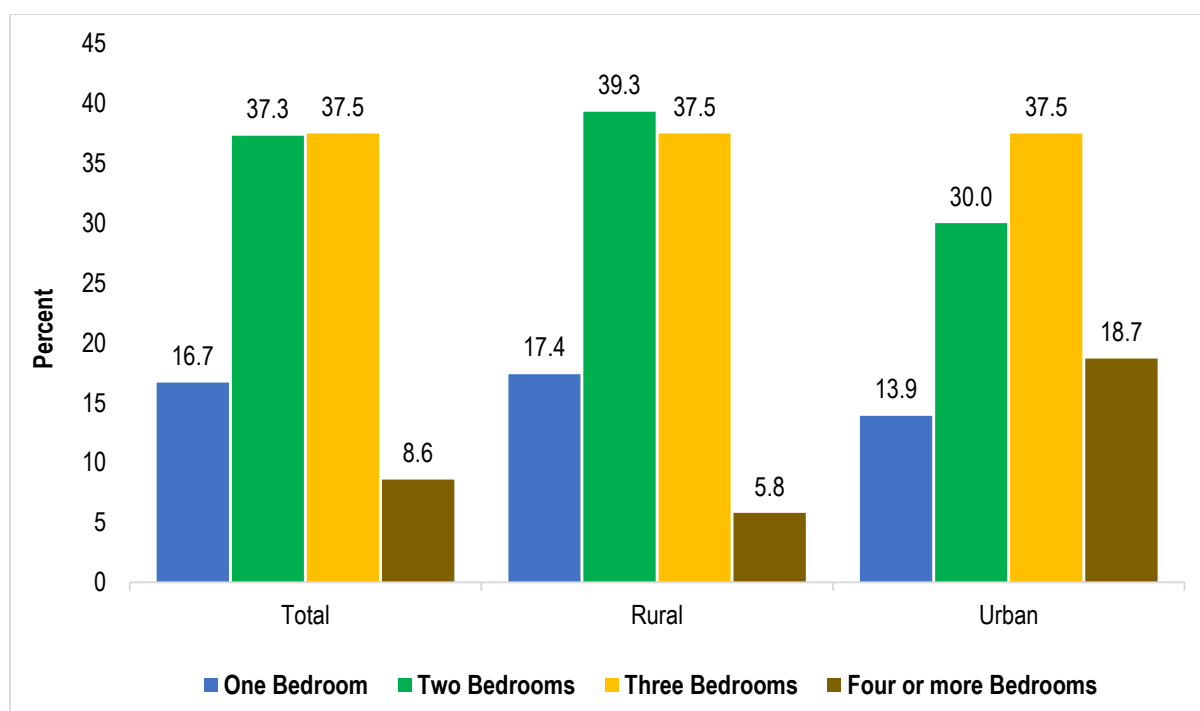
14.4   Basic Services in Buildings

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

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 11.3 percent of all buildings/units in Mtwara Region are connected to the national grid. Thirty-three percent (32.7%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 5.6 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Mtwara Region, Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the highest proportion (45.9%) of buildings connected to the national grid while Newala District Council has the lowest   percentage (3.6%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14. 8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity e National Grid (TANESCO) by Place of Residency and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
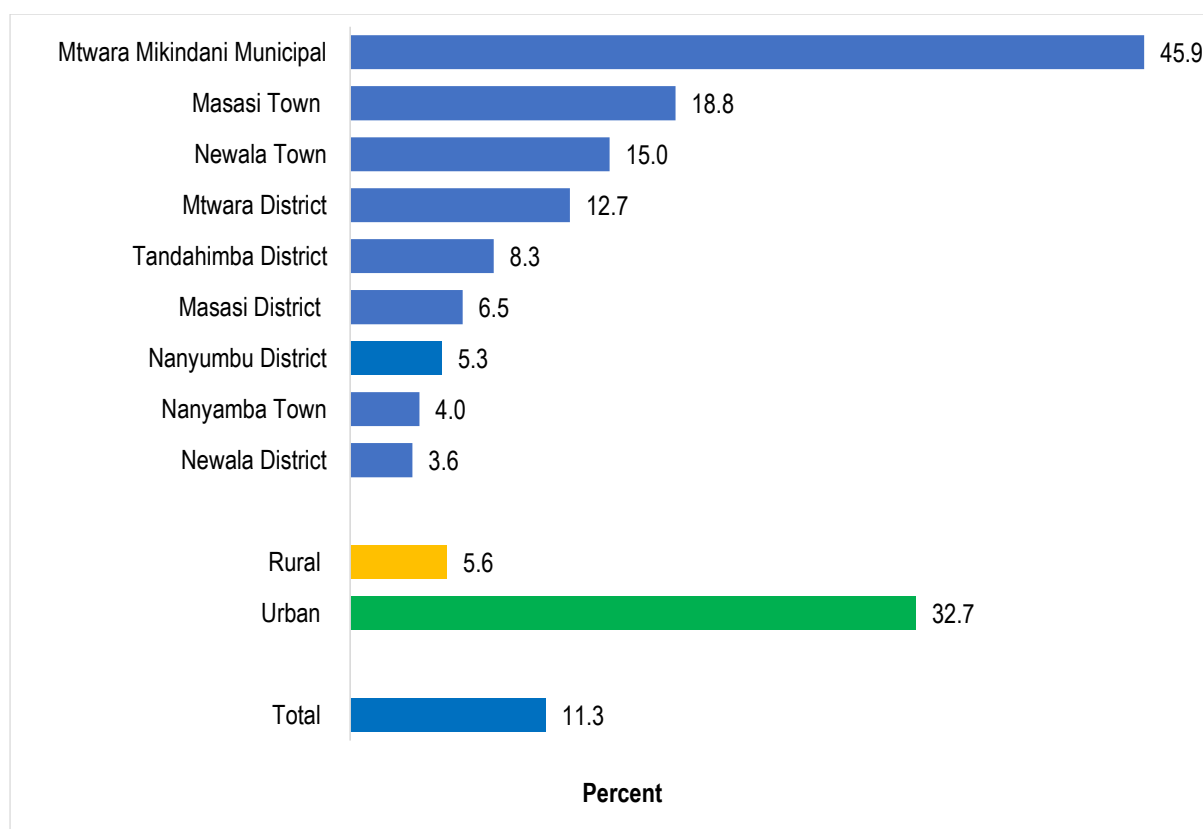
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 46.9 percent of all buildings/units in Mtwara Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (50.5%) than in urban area (33.4%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid. Nanyamba Town Council has almost sixty percent (59.6%) of alternative source of energy followed by Newala District Council (56.8%) and the smallest Mtwara Municipal Council (20.3%) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 24.1 percent of all buildings/units in Mtwara Region have water service. Proportion of buildings with water services is higher in urban (40.5%) than in rural areas (19.7%).

Across councils, Newala Town Council has the highest percentage (46.7%) of buildings with water service while, Nanyumbu District Council has the lowest percentage (5.2%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13)

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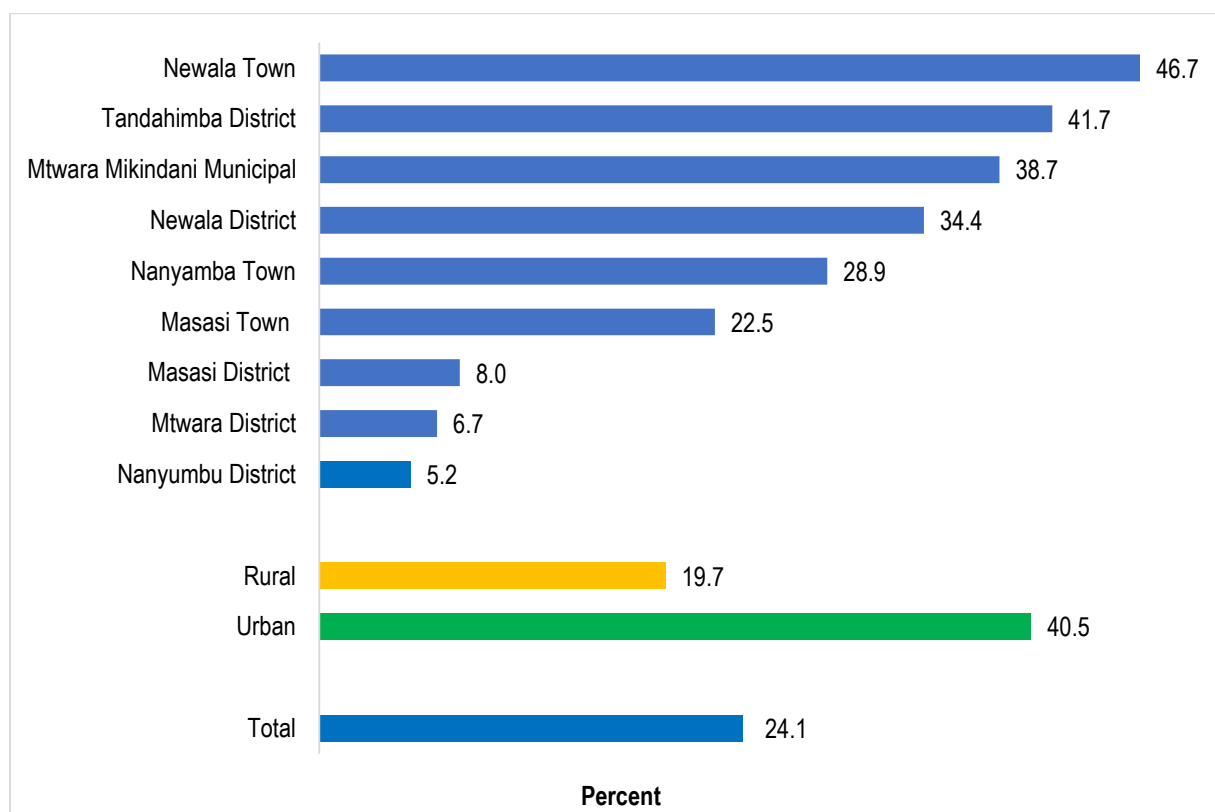
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 82.9 percent of all buildings/units in Mtwara Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities is almost the same in urban areas (82.1%) and in rural areas (83.2%). In council the percentage of buildings with toilet ranges from 79.8 percent in Newala Town Council to 85.3 percent in Nanyamba Town Council (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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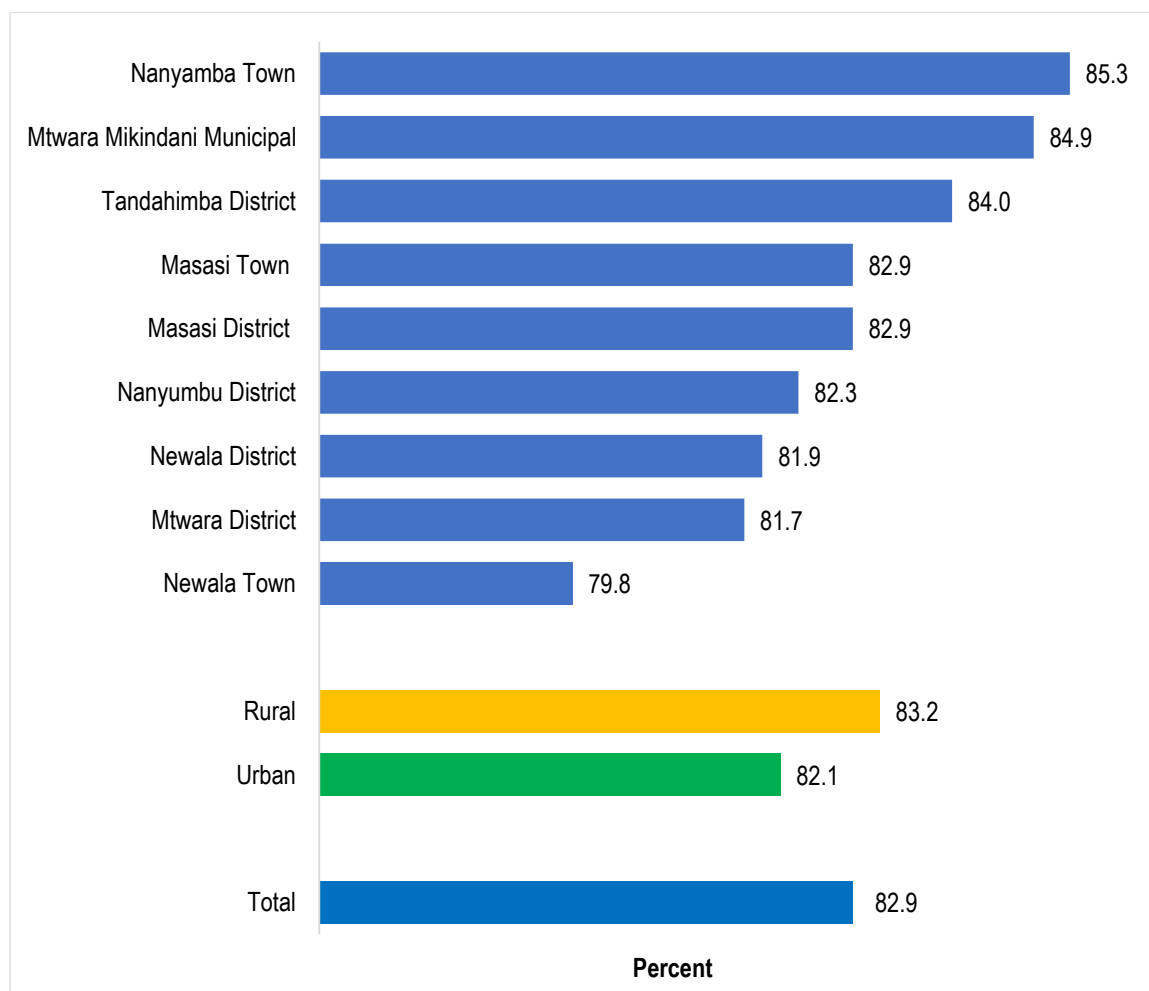
Table 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**517,996**	**11.3**	**46.9**	**24.1**	**82.9**
Rural	408,426	5.6	50.5	19.7	83.2
Urban	109,570	32.7	33.4	40.5	82.1
Council					
Mtwara District	48,836	12.7	38.4	6.7	81.7
Nanyamba Town	40,790	4.0	59.6	28.9	85.3
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	37,545	45.9	20.3	38.7	84.9
Newala District	47,243	3.6	56.8	34.4	81.9
Newala Town	37,952	15.0	45.1	46.7	79.8
Masasi District	103,582	6.5	49.0	8.0	82.9

Masasi Town	43,438	18.8	40.2	22.5	82.9
Tandahimba District	95,665	8.3	53.9	41.7	84.0
Nanyumbu District	62,945	5.3	45.2	5.2	82.3

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 77.8 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (88.3%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while 75.0 percent in rural areas. Mtwara Municipality has the highest percentage (88.4%) of buildings accessible by road while Nanyamba Town Council has the lowest (55.2%) (Figure 14.11).

Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
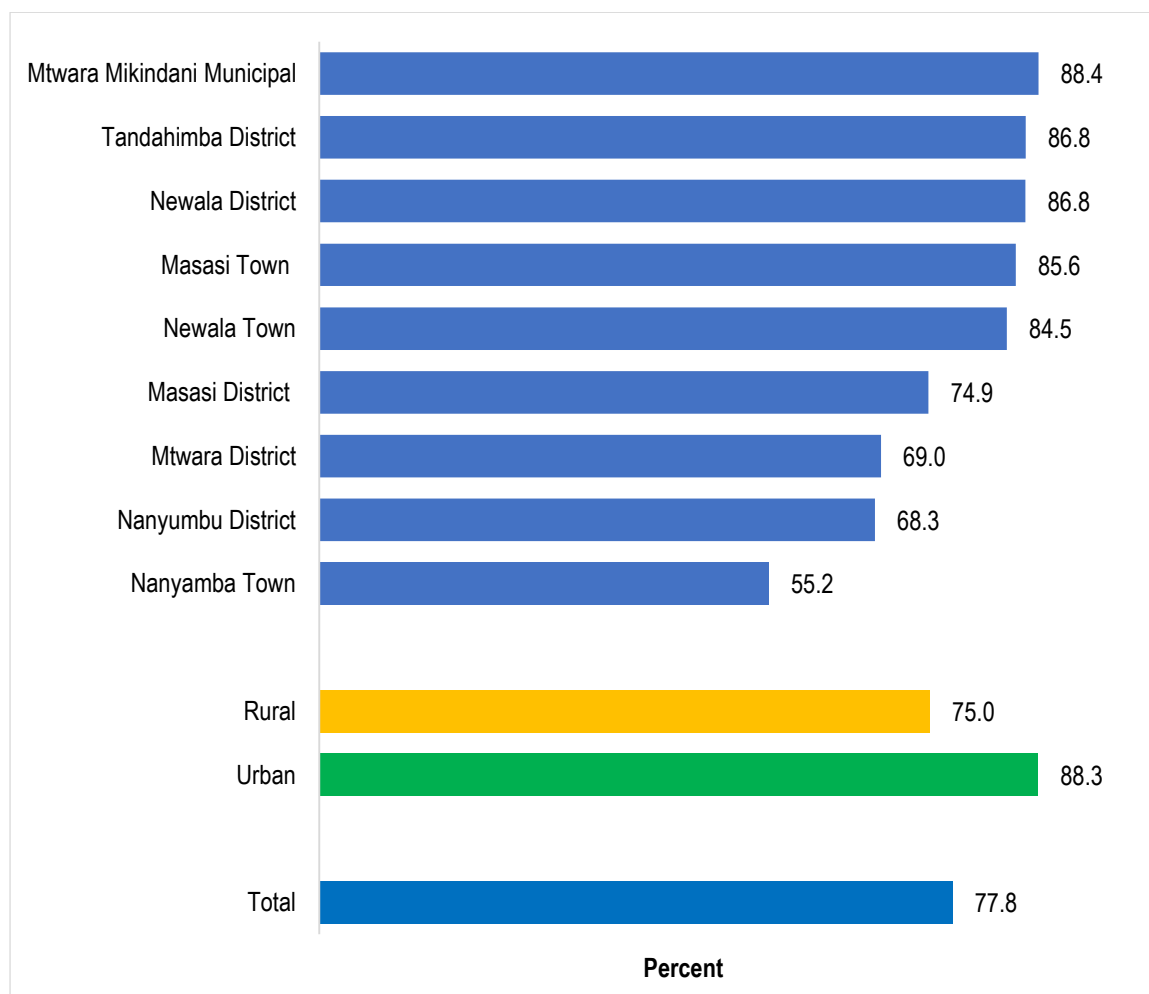
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 5.0 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.6 percent and 4.9 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Newala District has the highest percentage (9.8%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Masasi District Council has the lowest percentage (3.2%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities by Council; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
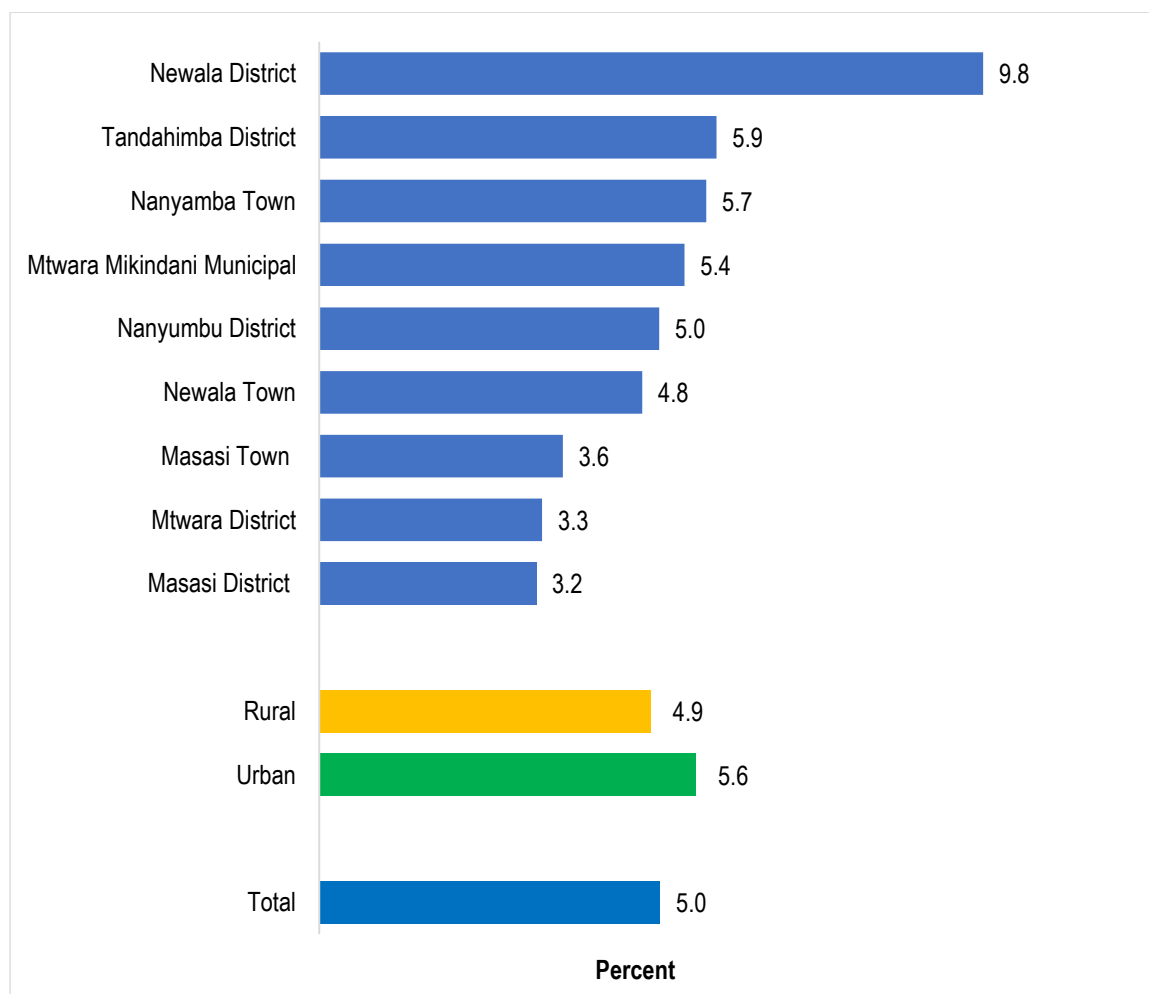
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 majority (85.8%) of buildings in Mtwara Region are individually owned, followed by 11.3 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Mtwara Region, 2022 TBC
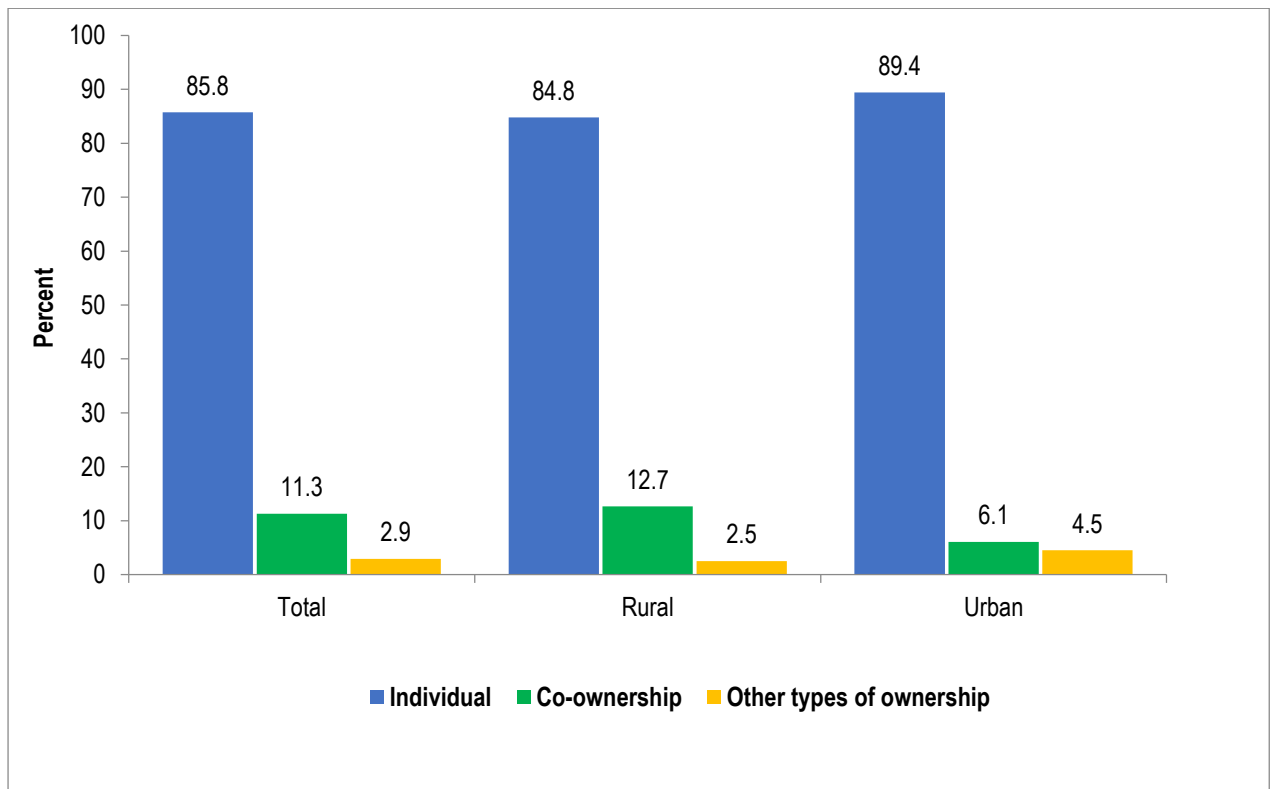
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Mtwara Region are owned by male only (58.2%), followed by female only (32.7%) and 7.4 percent by male (s) and female (s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Newala Town Council has the highest proportion (36.0%) of buildings owned by females alone while Nanyamba Town Council has the lowest proportion (26.8%). (Table 14.14).

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

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	517,996	58.2	32.7	7.4	0.9	0.8	408,426	57.7	32.7	8.2	0.8	0.7	109,570	60.1	32.9	4.4	1.3	1.3
Mtwara District	48,836	59.2	31.1	7.8	0.9	0.9	48,836	59.2	31.1	7.8	0.9	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	40,790	57.8	26.8	13.9	0.8	0.7	35497	57.0	26.4	15.2	0.7	0.7	5,293	63.3	29.1	5.7	1.0	0.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	37,545	60.0	30.9	5.5	1.8	1.8	1,843	58.8	32.6	7.0	0.8	0.9	35,702	60.1	30.9	5.4	1.8	1.8
Newala District	47,243	62.5	31.4	4.8	0.7	0.6	45,136	62.3	31.4	4.9	0.7	0.6	2,107	65.6	31.3	1.5	0.7	0.9
Newala Town	37,952	57.1	36.0	4.8	1.0	1.1	25,655	56.1	36.5	5.5	0.9	1.0	12,297	59.1	34.8	3.4	1.3	1.4
Masasi District	103,582	54.9	35.2	8.2	0.9	0.8	98090	55.0	34.9	8.4	0.8	0.8	5,492	52.6	40.2	4.9	1.4	1.0
Masasi Town	43,438	59.1	34.7	4.3	1.0	0.9	17,719	56.3	37.9	4.6	0.6	0.6	25,719	61.0	32.5	4.2	1.2	1.1
Tandahimba District	95,665	60.9	33.0	4.9	0.6	0.6	76,598	61.0	32.5	5.4	0.6	0.6	19,067	60.8	35.2	2.8	0.6	0.6
Nanyumbu District	62,945	54.5	31.9	11.9	0.9	0.8	59,052	54.4	31.8	12.2	0.8	0.8	3,893	57.1	33.6	6.8	1.5	1.0

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 78.0 percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by people live in without paying rent (10.2%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 80.2 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners themselves followed by live in without paying rent (10.1%). However, in urban areas, its observed that 67.5 percent of all building are occupied by owners alone followed by 14.6 percent occupied by tenants.

Namyamba Town Council has the highest percentage (82.6%) of buildings occupied by owners themselves, while Mtwara Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (63.3%). On the other hand, Mtwara Municipal Council has the highest percentage (17.0%) of tenant-occupied buildings while the Nanyamba Town Council has the lowest (4.6%) (Table 14.15).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	517,996	78.0	10.2	4.4	7.4	408,426	80.8	10.1	3.7	5.5	109,570	67.5	10.6	7.3	14.6
Mtwara District	48,836	79.6	11.0	3.6	5.8	48,836	79.6	11.0	3.6	5.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	40,790	82.6	10.0	2.9	4.6	35497	83.6	9.8	2.6	4.0	5,293	75.9	11.1	4.6	8.4
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	37,545	63.3	11.2	8.6	17.0	1,843	74.5	11.8	5.6	8.1	35,702	62.7	11.1	8.7	17.4
Newala District	47,243	82.4	8.8	3.7	5.1	45,136	83.1	8.8	3.5	4.7	2,107	68.5	9.1	8.5	14.0
Newala Town	37,952	73.5	12.3	5.1	9.0	25,655	77.8	11.8	4.2	6.1	12,297	64.5	13.5	6.9	15.1
Masasi District	103,582	79.5	10.2	4.0	6.3	98090	79.9	10.1	3.9	6.1	5,492	72.5	11.8	5.8	9.9
Masasi Town	43,438	70.7	10.3	6.5	12.5	17,719	79.0	10.8	4.0	6.1	25,719	64.9	10.0	8.2	16.9
Tandahimba District	95,665	81.0	9.5	3.7	5.8	76,598	82.0	9.7	3.4	4.8	19,067	76.9	8.6	4.8	9.7
Nanyumbu District	62,945	79.8	9.8	4.2	6.3	59052	80.2	9.8	4.0	6.0	3,893	73.5	8.6	7.2	10.7

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Mtwara Region (64.6%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 26.2 percent are built on surveyed land and 7.0 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 49.1 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 20.2 percent of rural buildings. Nanyumbu District Council has the highest percentage (89.0%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council has the lowest (24.1%) (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	**511,336**	**26.2**	**64.6**	**7.0**	**2.2**	**404,561**	**20.2**	**72.3**	**5.5**	**2.0**	**106,775**	**49.1**	**35.3**	**13.0**	**2.7**
Mtwara District	48,409	8.5	84.3	5.4	1.7	48,409	8.5	84.3	5.4	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	40,513	13.6	78.1	6.7	1.6	35,273	11.2	82.1	5.5	1.2	5,240	29.5	51.5	14.8	4.1
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	52.0	24.1	22.4	1.5	1,832	3.4	92.2	3.7	0.7	34,439	54.6	20.4	23.4	1.6
Newala District	46,826	39.6	50.9	7.2	2.2	44,748	37.6	52.8	7.3	2.3	2,078	83.3	10.4	5.3	1.0
Newala Town	37,608	29.9	60.3	7.4	2.5	25,505	18.2	72.1	8.1	1.6	12,103	54.4	35.4	5.8	4.4
Masasi District	102,269	16.3	76.1	5.3	2.2	96,892	16.4	76.1	5.3	2.2	5,377	14.7	77.1	5.7	2.5
Masasi Town	42,312	38.6	52.0	7.6	1.8	17,486	8.0	85.1	5.8	1.1	24,826	60.2	28.7	8.9	2.2
Tandahimba District	94,874	40.5	49.9	6.6	3.1	76,020	40.6	49.9	6.3	3.1	18,854	39.9	49.5	7.9	2.7
Nanyumbu District	62,254	7.2	89.0	2.2	1.7	58,396	6.8	90.0	2.0	1.3	3,858	13.0	73.6	5.1	8.2

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 47.0 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 19.5 percent are built on land with local government documents and 7.6 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	517,996	7.6	0.4	3.6	16.6	2.3	0.0	19.5	47.0	3.1
Mtwara District	48,836	3.9	0.1	1.4	22.8	1.6	0.0	17.2	49.6	3.3
Nanyamba Town	40,790	4.4	0.5	1.4	25.8	2.4	0.0	17.7	46.0	1.9
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	37,545	32.9	0.9	21.3	2.1	2.7	0.0	19.2	16.6	4.2
Newala District	47,243	4.2	0.1	0.8	20.1	1.4	0.0	28.2	43.4	1.9
Newala Town	37,952	11.6	0.2	5.9	10.3	0.9	0.0	15.1	52.0	4.0
Masasi District	103,582	2.7	0.1	1.2	19.2	2.5	0.0	17.2	53.9	3.2
Masasi Town	43,438	16.9	1.9	9.1	9.4	4.2	0.0	22.4	32.5	3.7
Tandahimba District	95,665	5.9	0.3	0.7	17.9	1.6	0.0	22.8	47.6	3.2
Nanyumbu District	62,945	2.1	0.4	1.2	14.4	3.3	0.0	15.2	60.8	2.5

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

i.   The population of Mtwara Region has increased from 1,270,854 persons in 2012 to 1,634,947 persons in 2022; and

ii.   The population of Mtwara Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 2.5 percent annually between 2012 – 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   With the current annual growth rate of 2.5 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Mtwara Region is expected to double in the next 28 years;

ii.   On the positive side, high population growth rate of 2.5 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and

iii.   On the negative side, growth of 2.5 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

i.   Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to implement effectively respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning as well as putting in place effective supervision and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance; and

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen enforcement mechanisms, including by-laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the National Environmental Policy (2022) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

i.   About twelve percent (12.3%) of Mtwara regional population is aged below five years

ii.   More than forty-one percent (41.4%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;

iii. About one third (33.4%) of Mtwara regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and

iv.   About nine percent (9.1%) of Mtwara Regional population is aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i.   High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare;

ii.   High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;

iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However,

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

iv. Elderly persons need social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;

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

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

Key Findings

i. About thirteen percent (13.4%) female population aged 15 - 19 in Mtwara region is married; and

ii. About six percent (6.4%) of female population aged 15 years and above is widowed.

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 opportunity opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and

ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties such as decline in economic growth and increase in poverty levels as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and

iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to develop supportive programmes for widows such as cash transfer, public works programmes like those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

i. About one quarter (24.2%) of children under five years of age in Mtwara Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

ii. About twenty percent (20.3%) and 16.6 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

iii. About five percent (5.3 %) of persons in Mtwara Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and

iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

i. Regional Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance of national identification documents; and

i. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

i. About nine percent (9.3%) of children under age 18 in Mtwara Region are orphans (6.7% with one parent dead and 2.6% both parents dead); and

ii. Percentage of orphaned children under age 18 range from 7.9 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 10.6 percent in Masasi Town Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and

ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased burden to family, household and governments in terms of costs of care.

Recommendations

i. Regional, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

i. Seventy-eight (78.0) percent of population aged 15 years above in Mtwara region is literate; the rates range from 68.1 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 89.6 percent in Masasi Town Council;

ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Mtwara Region has increased from 81.2 percent in 2012 to 89.8 percent in 2022. The rates for 2022 range from 84.9 percent in Nanyumbu District Council to 95.3 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council;

iii. About thirteen percent (12.9%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;

iv. About forty nine percent (48.5%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health challenges; and

v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio increased from 97.8 percent in 2012 to 130.6 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. Adult literacy rate in the region is relatively low when compared with the national average of 83 percent signifies the presence of a significant number of illiterate persons in the region which may hinder the regional and national efforts of achieving development targets;

ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and may lead to lack of harmony in the society;

iii. Net Enrolment Rate Mtwara Region indicates that a substantial proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into better education outcomes for region's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools has an implication to the Government with regards to resources required to finance the education sector resulting from increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;

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

vi.   Persons With Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty; and

vii.   Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 97.8 percent in 2012 to 130.6 percent in 2022 implies that Mtwara Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also shows that the challenge of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in the Third Five Year Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to enhance efforts (awareness campaigns, by-laws, resource mobilization and allocation) to raise literacy levels the region in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils; and

ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanism to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasized in the National Education Policy (2023);

iii.   Regional and Local Authorities to establish major causes of relatively high drop-out rate in secondary schools, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated; and

iv.   Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rates; and

i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i.   The overall unemployment rate in the region is 3.9 percent; the rate is high in urban (8.1%) than in rural (2.5%) areas;

ii.   Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (79.1%) of the total employment in Mtwara region; and

iii.   About fifty three percent (53.1%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy 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 3.9 percent unemployment rate for Mtwara Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;

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. 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 the employment; and

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

Recommendations

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

ii.   Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs 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 by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

i.   Almost fifteen percent (14.5%) of the total Mtwara Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons With Disabilities (56.7%) reported diseases as major cause; and

iii. Almost five percent (4.8%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents.

iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i.   Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;

ii. Persons With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcomes such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanisms. However, use of assistive devices reduces the negative effects of disability; and

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

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidences of disease leading to reduction of   prevalence of disability 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; and

iv. Regional and local Government authorities to undertake regular sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising campaigns on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About sixty two percent (62.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Mtwara Region; the percentage ranges from 71.3 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 34.8 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal Council; and

ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (24.8%) than that of females (20.8%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;

ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Dodoma Region, with significant implications;

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should regularly conduct education and awareness campaigns about women's land rights and benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking water

Key Findings
  i.   About sixty six percent (66.3%) of private households in Mtwara Regional use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 21.1 percent in Nanyumbu District Council to 97.1 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council; and
  ii. There is significant disparity between urban (89.8%) and rural (58.8%) on percentage of private households in Mtwara Regional using improved sources of drinking water.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

Use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About one third of households in Mtwara Regional is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, a high likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

i.   Region and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and
ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and Councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of drinking water.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings
i.   About forty eight percent (47.5%) of households in Mtwara Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 22.5 percent in Nanyamba Town Council to 83.3 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council; and
ii. About three percent (2.7%) of households in Mtwara Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 5.6 percent in Mtwara District Council to 0.7 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively 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 for effective implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and

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

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

i. About three quarters (74.5%) and 16.9 percent of private households in Mtwara Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;

ii. About seven percent (6.8%) of households in Mtwara Region use clean energy for cooking;

iii. Almost seventeen percent (16.6%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 4.9 percent in Newala District Council to 60.4 percent in Mtwara Municipal Council; and

iv. About fifty five percent (55.2%) of households in Mtwara Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i. Continued use of firewood and charcoal 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 Mtwara Region is low in most Councils, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and

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

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change; and

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

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

Key Findings

i. Almost three quarters (76.2%) of households in Mtwara Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.4%) and females (0.5%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

iii. Less than one (0.6%) and about one percent (1.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and

iv. Thirty-six percent (36.0%) of households in Mtwara Region own radio while 18.5 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 23.9 percent in Newala District to 78.3 in Mtwara District (Radio) and from 5.8 percent in Nanyamba Town to 59.3 percent Mtwara District (Television Set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

    i.   The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

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

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

Recommendations

    i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at preprimary, primary and secondary education levels; and

   ii.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

    i.   Eighty-eight percent (88.2%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region have physical addresses;

   ii.   About fifty nine percent (58.2%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region have electricity services, of which 11.3 percent are connected to the national grid and 46.9 percent are powered by other sources;

  iii.   About seventeen percent (24.1%) of all buildings have water services;

  iv.   Five percent (5.0%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities;

   v.   About sixty five percent (64.6%) of all buildings in Mtwara Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 89.0

percent in Nanyumbu District to 24.1 percent in Mtwara Mikindani Municipal; and

vi. Forty seven percent of all buildings in Mtwara Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;

iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: - The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and

v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addressees and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and

v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects

Annex Tables

Table A2.1:Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mtwara, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	**Urban**	**Female**	**Male**
Total	**1,634,947**	**1,246,773**	**388,174**	**858,165**	**776,782**
Mtwara District	158,504	158,504	N.A	82,464	76,040
Nanyamba Town	132,624	115,817	16,807	70,384	62,240
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	146,772	5,979	140,793	76,931	69,841
Newala District	136,939	130,945	5,994	73,633	63,306
Newala Town	104,349	69,487	34,862	56,339	48,010
Masasi District	314,778	296,335	18,443	162,315	152,463
Masasi Town	137,585	47,885	89,700	71,804	65,781
Tandahimba District	299,073	232,358	66,715	159,670	139,403
Nanyumbu District	204,323	189,463	14,860	104,625	99,698

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	**Urban**	**Female**	**Male**
Total	**1,623,216**	**1,241,829**	**381,387**	**853,843**	**769,373**
Mtwara District	157,830	157,830	N.A	82,384	75,446
Nanyamba Town	132,424	115,760	16,664	70,283	62,141
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	143,600	5,882	137,718	75,660	67,940
Newala District	136,404	130,476	5,928	73,504	62,900
Newala Town	103,649	69,380	34,269	56,054	47,595
Masasi District	313,084	295,331	17,753	161,424	151,660
Masasi Town	134,947	47,020	87,927	70,808	64,139
Tandahimba District	298,360	232,025	66,335	159,441	138,919
Nanyumbu District	202,918	188,125	14,793	104,285	98,633

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Male
Total	**11,731**	**4,944**	**6,787**	**4,322**	**7,409**
Mtwara District	674	674	N.A	80	594
Nanyamba Town	200	57	143	101	99
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	3,172	97	3,075	1,271	1,901
Newala District	535	469	66	129	406
Newala Town	700	107	593	285	415
Masasi District	1,694	1,004	690	891	803
Masasi Town	2,638	865	1,773	996	1,642
Tandahimba District	713	333	380	229	484
Nanyumbu District	1,405	1,338	67	340	1,065

N.A   Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mtwara 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)	208,836	103,074	105,762	154,649	77,734	76,915	54,187	25,340	28,847
Youth Population (15–24 years)	267,654	128,192	139,462	192,005	93,265	98,740	75,649	34,927	40,722
Youth Population (15–35 years)	484,016	232,174	251,842	342,947	166,132	176,815	141,069	66,042	75,027
Primary School (6–12 years)	200,334	96,058	104,276	150,551	72,425	78,126	49,783	23,633	26,150
Primary School (7–13 years)	124,389	61,663	62,726	93,888	47,359	46,529	30,501	14,304	16,197
Secondary School (14-17 years)	124,069	62,019	62,050	92,407	47,216	45,191	31,662	14,803	16,859
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	776,522	378,803	397,719	558,822	274,652	284,170	217,700	104,151	113,549
Elderly population (60+ years)	76,917	45,214	31,703	60,362	36,028	24,334	16,555	9,186	7,369
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,105,125	542,803	562,322	806,134	399,145	406,989	298,991	143,658	155,333
Population Aged 14+ years and above	858,066	424,091	433,975	622,060	310,430	311,630	236,006	113,661	122,345
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	733,997	362,072	371,925	529,653	263,214	266,439	204,344	98,858	105,486

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Both Sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	1,056,814	487,949	568,865	824,768	407,695	417,073
Rural	797,695	368,021	429,674	596,786	297,778	299,008
Urban	259,119	119,928	139,191	227,982	109,917	118,065
Council						
Mtwara District	100,551	46,683	53,868	68,533	35,908	32,625
Nanyamba Town	83,561	37,699	45,862	56,922	29,448	27,474
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	99,418	46,832	52,586	88,788	43,521	45,267
Newala District	89,761	39,941	49,820	72,284	34,067	38,217
Newala Town	67,977	29,936	38,041	54,681	25,702	28,979
Masasi District	204,566	96,798	107,768	165,459	80,947	84,512
Masasi Town	90,095	42,511	47,584	80,705	39,033	41,672
Tandahimba District	192,288	85,908	106,380	142,853	70,166	72,687
Nanyumbu District	128,597	61,641	66,956	94,543	48,903	45,640

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,174,219	565,903	608,316	883,384	428,202	455,182	290,835	137,701	153,134
5-9	105,862	50,467	55,395	78,360	37,456	40,904	27,502	13,011	14,491
10-14	167,746	83,169	84,577	130,331	65,284	65,047	37,415	17,885	19,530
15 - 19	143,113	71,371	71,742	106,221	54,104	52,117	36,892	17,267	19,625
20 - 24	125,003	57,506	67,497	90,798	41,868	48,930	34,205	15,638	18,567
25 - 29	106,937	50,094	56,843	76,306	35,863	40,443	30,631	14,231	16,400
30 - 34	98,905	46,653	52,252	71,457	33,719	37,738	27,448	12,934	14,514
35 - 39	82,510	38,820	43,690	60,569	28,519	32,050	21,941	10,301	11,640
40 - 44	76,170	35,898	40,272	57,294	26,835	30,459	18,876	9,063	9,813
45 - 49	68,740	32,914	35,826	52,611	25,123	27,488	16,129	7,791	8,338
50 - 54	57,907	27,965	29,942	45,505	21,981	23,524	12,402	5,984	6,418
55 - 59	41,793	19,646	22,147	33,409	15,646	17,763	8,384	4,000	4,384
60 - 64	35,133	17,900	17,233	28,135	14,404	13,731	6,998	3,496	3,502
65 - 69	21,906	11,016	10,890	17,554	8,837	8,717	4,352	2,179	2,173
70 - 74	18,847	9,999	8,848	15,328	8,120	7,208	3,519	1,879	1,640
75 - 79	11,000	5,845	5,155	9,080	4,857	4,223	1,920	988	932
80+	12,647	6,640	6,007	10,426	5,586	4,840	2,221	1,054	1,167

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mtwara 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)	207,304	103,299	104,005	155,571	79,021	76,550	51,733	24,278	27,455
Youth Population (15–24 years)	268,116	128,877	139,239	197,019	95,972	101,047	71,097	32,905	38,192
Youth Population (15–35 years)	492,701	234,550	258,151	358,522	172,098	186,424	134,179	62,452	71,727
Primary School (6–12 years)	199,575	96,979	102,596	152,559	74,563	77,996	47,016	22,416	24,600
Primary School (7–13 years)	216,364	105,547	110,817	166,355	81,670	84,685	50,009	23,877	26,132
Secondary School (14-17 years)	123,064	62,151	60,913	92,567	47,860	44,707	30,497	14,291	16,206
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	836,211	398,767	437,444	622,305	298,062	324,243	213,906	100,705	113,201
Elderly population (60+ years)	99,533	51,400	48,133	80,523	41,804	38,719	19,010	9,596	9,414
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,180,343	568,841	611,502	887,474	430,152	457,322	292,869	138,689	154,180
Population Aged 14+ years and above	933,466	448,681	484,785	699,843	338,281	361,562	233,623	110,400	123,223
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	810,402	386,530	423,872	607,276	290,421	316,855	203,126	96,109	107,017

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

| Council | Population (7-13 Years) | | | | | | | | | Children Attending (7-13 Years) | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**267,988**	**134,080**	**133,908**	**209,460**	**105,618**	**103,842**	**58,528**	**28,462**	**30,066**	**240,521**	**117,132**	**123,389**	**185,499**	**90,702**	**94,797**	**55,022**	**26,430**	**28,592**
Mtwara District	27,626	13,969	13,657	27,626	13,969	13,657	NA	NA	NA	24,221	11,812	12,409	24,221	11,812	12,409	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	22,269	11,212	11,057	19,707	9,940	9,767	2,562	1,272	1,290	19,133	9,317	9,816	16,775	8,160	8,615	2,358	1,157	1,201
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	21,460	10,303	11,157	1,010	527	483	20,450	9,776	10,674	20,455	9,758	10,697	908	459	449	19,547	9,299	10,248
Newala District	22,026	10,928	11,098	21,160	10,488	10,672	866	440	426	20,384	9,881	10,503	19,575	9,472	10,103	809	409	400
Newala Town	17,237	8,532	8,705	11,798	5,812	5,986	5,439	2,720	2,719	15,852	7,711	8,141	10,703	5,144	5,559	5,149	2,567	2,582
Masasi District	51,616	26,215	25,401	49,029	24,942	24,087	2,587	1,273	1,314	46,161	22,719	23,442	43,780	21,573	22,207	2,381	1,146	1,235
Masasi Town	21,855	10,666	11,189	8,323	4,125	4,198	13,532	6,541	6,991	20,402	9,802	10,600	7,595	3,666	3,929	12,807	6,136	6,671
Tandahimba District	49,262	24,770	24,492	38,601	19,534	19,067	10,661	5,236	5,425	44,505	21,799	22,706	34,697	17,111	17,586	9,808	4,688	5,120
Nanyumbu District	34,637	17,485	17,152	32,206	16,281	15,925	2,431	1,204	1,227	29,408	14,333	15,075	27,245	13,305	13,940	2,163	1,028	1,135

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

| Council | Population (7-13 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	267,988	134,080	133,908	209,460	105,618	103,842	58,528	28,462	30,066	349,921	169,582	180,339	265,805	129,517	136,288	84,116	40,065	44,051
Mtwara District	27,626	13,969	13,657	27,626	13,969	13,657	NA	NA	NA	35,272	17,151	18,121	35,272	17,151	18,121	NA	NA	NA
Nanyamba Town	22,269	11,212	11,057	19,707	9,940	9,767	2,562	1,272	1,290	27,772	13,398	14,374	24,202	11,701	12,501	3,570	1,697	1,873
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	21,460	10,303	11,157	1,010	527	483	20,450	9,776	10,674	32,131	15,235	16,896	1,359	678	681	30,772	14,557	16,215
Newala District	22,026	10,928	11,098	21,160	10,488	10,672	866	440	426	29,656	14,192	15,464	28,435	13,607	14,828	1,221	585	636
Newala Town	17,237	8,532	8,705	11,798	5,812	5,986	5,439	2,720	2,719	24,037	11,647	12,390	16,062	7,703	8,359	7,975	3,944	4,031
Masasi District	51,616	26,215	25,401	49,029	24,942	24,087	2,587	1,273	1,314	65,248	31,975	33,273	61,683	30,312	31,371	3,565	1,663	1,902
Masasi Town	21,855	10,666	11,189	8,323	4,125	4,198	13,532	6,541	6,991	29,759	14,231	15,528	10,340	4,985	5,355	19,419	9,246	10,173
Tandahimba District	49,262	24,770	24,492	38,601	19,534	19,067	10,661	5,236	5,425	64,520	31,433	33,087	50,131	24,596	25,535	14,389	6,837	7,552
Nanyumbu District	34,637	17,485	17,152	32,206	16,281	15,925	2,431	1,204	1,227	41,526	20,320	21,206	38,321	18,784	19,537	3,205	1,536	1,669

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

Council		Ownership Status												
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.)	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	511,336	438,626	57,701	219	2,059	131	5,199	2,737	780	2,832	61	10	266	715
Rural	404,561	343,148	51,198	171	1,018	105	3,959	1,790	501	1,942	20	8	133	568
Urban	106,775	95,478	6,503	48	1,041	26	1,240	947	279	890	41	2	133	147
Council														
Mtwara District	48,409	41,665	5,377	31	153	8	390	332	84	269	5	1	11	83
Nanyamba Town	40,513	30,820	8,604	16	114	10	497	178	57	138	1	-	6	72
Mtwara Mikindani Municipal	36,271	31,500	2,509	16	705	15	466	431	118	384	25	2	44	56
Newala District	46,826	41,416	4,274	14	132	2	433	226	41	218	3	1	15	51
Newala Town	37,608	34,133	2,204	11	184	6	409	307	115	171	13	1	18	36
Masasi District	102,269	86,008	13,619	49	242	19	973	295	152	742	-	2	39	129
Masasi Town	42,312	37,939	2,882	13	183	12	449	311	52	348	7	1	27	88
Tandahimba District	94,874	84,562	8,246	44	217	47	726	452	73	314	4	1	75	113
Nanyumbu District	62,254	50,583	9,986	25	129	12	856	205	88	248	3	1	31	87

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