



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Pwani Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

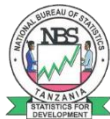
Pwani Region Basic Social Economic Profile

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

July 2024



The Republic of Korea



People's Republic of China

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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.

PWANI REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The success of both 2022 PHC and TBC depended on the 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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Statistician General
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Executive Summary

The 2022 Pwani 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 as well as the 2022 Buildings Census. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control; access and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by individuals and households; and information on buildings. In many cases, information has been disaggregated by place of residence and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time. New topics covered in the 2022 PHC for the first time to fill the national data gaps include; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. The report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Pwani Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Pwani Region has a population of 2.0 million persons, out of those, 1,026,331 are females and 998,616 are males. Population of Pwani Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 6.1 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 84.3 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Pwani Region is expected to double in the next 11 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 58.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 41.3 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Pwani Regional population. The Chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 21.0 years. About thirty-eight percent (37.6%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 48.6 percent in 1988 Census to 58.1 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in Urban areas (60.5%) compared with rural areas (56.3%), and the age dependency ratio for the Region is 72.3. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Pwani Region has decreased from 6.6 percent in 2002 to 4.3 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Pwani Region has 537,040 private households, out of which 230,329 (42.9%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 33.3 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in Pwani Region increased from 30.6 percent in 2012 to 34.2 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (36.2%) than in rural areas (32.8%). The average household size decreased from 4.3 persons in 2012 to. persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. More than fifty one percent (51.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region are married, whereas females are more likely (51.6 %) to be married than males (50.6%). More than four percent (4.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (7.4%) than that of males (1.1%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Pwani Region is 27.1 years for males and 22.9 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 26.0 to 27.1 while that of females increased from 22.4 to 22.9 in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (63.4%) in Pwani Region have neither birth certificates nor birth

notifications. Only 32.0 percent have birth certificates and 3.3 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (59.4%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 54.3 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 358,957 persons (32.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 75,408 persons (6.8%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 141,310 persons (7.1%) out of 1,977,958 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 2,020,803 persons (99.8%) out of 2,024,947 persons enumerated in Pwani Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries outside Africa Countries (1,838 persons) followed by other African Countries (1,611 persons)

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.3%) children under 18 years in Pwani Region have both parents alive. About one out of ten (9.7%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in urban areas (10.2%) than rural areas (10.1%). About seven percent (6.6%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while more than three percent (3.1%) are orphan with both parent dead. Kibaha District Council has the highest percentage (12.3%) of orphans compared with other councils in Pwani Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region is 86.4 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (90.0%) than females (82.8 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 83.7 percent and it is higher among males (84.9%) than females (82.6%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 89.8 percent. It is higher among females (91.2%) than males (88.3%). Majority (69.3%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 22.8 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 5.0 percent attained university education and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,221,650 (74.0%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Pwani Region using International relaxed definition is 6.8 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (8.5%) than males (5.1%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Pwani Region is 79.4 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Pwani Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. More than eleven percent (11.4%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.3%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common type of disabilities in Pwani Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. About thirty percent (29.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (25.4 percent) than that of males (34.3%). About thirty-six percent (35.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Pwani Region, majority of them own land alone (36.8%) followed by those owning land jointly (26.3%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Pwani Region. About six out of ten (59.8%) households in Pwani Region live in their own houses. Twenty-nine (29.0 %) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty six percent (66.4%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than seventy two percent (72.2%) of households in Pwani Region use improved sources of drinking water. About sixty eight percent (67.5%) of households in Pwani Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Pwani Region use firewood (41.6%) and charcoal (40.1%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 41.9 percent of households. Percentage of households

using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 15.1 percent in 2012 to 41.9 percent in 2022. Four out of ten (41.7%) households in Pwani Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 62.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Pwani Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 87.2 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where 65.6 percent of them own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 87.5 percent of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after primary education (98.6%) and training after secondary education (98.6%). More than two percent (2.3%) of person aged 15 and above in Pwani Region use laptops and one percent (1.0%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen 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 the Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 69.3 percent of all buildings/units in Pwani Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 12.5 percent are occupied by tenants. About sixty seven percent (67.3%) of all individually owned buildings in Pwani Region are owned by males, 25.4 percent by females, and 4.5 percent are jointly owned. More than fifty four percent (54.3%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (Sand-cement or Tiles (Ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo). Seventy-one percent (71.0%) percent of all buildings in Pwani Region are built on un-surveyed land. About twenty-seven percent (26.5%) of all buildings in Pwani Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. More than twenty-five percent (25.5%) of all buildings/units in the region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 22.1 percent are powered by other sources. Twenty five percent (25.1%) of all buildings/units have water services. About four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Pwani Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	2,024,947	100.0	1,188,752	100.0	836,195	100.0
Male	998,616	49.3	599,374	50.4	399,242	47.7
Female	1,026,331	50.7	589,378	49.6	436,953	52.3
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	6.1	-	4.8	-	8.4
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	269,191	13.3	159,948	13.5	109,243	13.1
Male	134,717	13.5	80,127	13.4	54,590	13.7
Female	134,474	13.1	79,821	13.5	54,653	12.5
Young Population (0–14 years)	761,525	37.6	459,607	38.7	301,918	36.1
Male	382,532	38.3	233,086	38.9	149,446	37.4
Female	378,993	36.9	226,521	38.4	152,472	34.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	880,919	43.5	529,138	44.5	351,781	42.1
Male	442,032	44.3	269,821	45.0	172,211	43.1
Female	438,887	42.8	259,317	44.0	179,570	41.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	385,633	19.0	217,192	18.3	168,441	20.1
Male	185,045	18.5	109,780	18.3	75,265	18.9
Female	200,588	19.5	107,412	18.2	93,176	21.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	738,763	36.5	408,667	34.4	330,096	39.5
Male	352,805	35.3	203,263	33.9	149,542	37.5
Female	385,958	37.6	205,404	34.9	180,554	41.3
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	526,659	51.3	285,381	48.4	241,278	55.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)						
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,175,494	58.1	669,342	56.3	506,152	60.5
Male	576,654	57.7	339,122	56.6	237,532	59.5
Female	598,840	58.3	330,220	56.0	268,620	61.5
Elderly Population (60+ years)	128,432	6.3	85,887	7.2	42,545	5.1
Male	60,323	6.0	40,932	6.8	19,391	4.9
Female	68,109	6.6	44,955	7.6	23,154	5.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	87,928	4.3	59,803	5.0	28,125	3.4
Male	39,430	3.9	27,166	4.5	12,264	3.1
Female	48,498	4.7	32,637	5.5	15,861	3.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	537,040	100.0	306,711	57.1	230,329	42.9
Male Headed Households	353,150	65.8	206,177	67.2	146,973	63.8
Female Headed Households	183,890	34.2	100,534	32.8	83,356	36.2
Average Household Size¹	-	3.7	-	3.8	-	3.6

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	-	3.7	-	3.8	-	3.6
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.6	-	3.7	-	3.5
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	430,110	34.0	230,079	31.6	306,367	38.2
Married	645,335	51.1	389,800	53.5	343,002	42.8
Living Together	54,001	4.3	25,494	3.5	71,885	9.0
Divorced	64,158	5.1	41,513	5.7	29,770	3.7
Separated	15,452	1.2	8,676	1.2	14,146	1.8
Widowed	54,366	4.3	33,583	4.6	36,030	4.5
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	632,250	32.0	17,223	26.1	330,548	40.1
Population with Birth Notification	64,648	3.3	1,423	3.4	25,810	3.1
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,975,393	99.9	1,152,653	99.9	822,740	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	2,565	0.1	1,355	0.1	1,210	0.1
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	141,310	7.1	54,786	4.7	86,524	10.5
Other Health Insurance	22,141	1.1	10,908	0.9	11,233	1.4
National Identification Card	358,957	32.5	190,389	30.3	168,568	35.5
National Identification Number	75,408	6.8	35,467	5.6	39,941	8.4
Zanzibar Identification Card	1,804	0.2	835	0.1	969	0.2
Driving License	53,041	4.8	18,863	3.0	34,178	7.2
Voter's Identification Card	725,459	65.7	418,187	66.5	307,272	64.7
Travel Passport	18,482	0.9	6,350	0.6	12,132	1.5
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	85,771	9.7	53,184	10.1	32,587	9.3
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,091,024	86.4	598,250	82.0	492,774	92.2
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	680,215	92.1	363,311	88.9	316,904	96.0
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,064,601	87.1	592,523	84.9	472,078	90.1
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	307,689	89.8	180,482	86.5	127,207	94.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	438,399	127.9	254,246	121.9	184,153	137.2
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number						
Pre-Primary	1,103	0.1	672	0.1	431	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	661,422	69.3	398,282	75.8	263,140	61.4
Training After Primary	1,919	0.2	685	0.1	1,234	0.3
Pre-Form One	333	0.0	137	0.0	196	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	218,003	22.8	97,856	18.6	120,147	28.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,363	1.4	7,788	1.5	5,575	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	10,309	1.1	3,742	0.7	6,567	1.5
University and Other Related	47,649	5.0	16,404	3.1	31,245	7.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	28	0.0	10	0.0	18	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	4,821	0.5	1,252	0.2	3,569	0.9
Professionals	17,309	1.9	4,940	0.9	12,369	3.3
Technicians and associate professionals	39,959	4.4	13,854	2.6	26,105	6.9
Clerks	3,775	0.4	1,367	0.3	2,408	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	58,002	6.4	21,687	4.1	36,315	9.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	419,876	46.4	305,576	58.3	114,300	30.0
Craft and related workers	147,243	16.3	72,460	13.8	74,783	19.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	14,506	1.6	5,423	1.0	9,083	2.4
Elementary occupations	198,805	22.0	97,171	18.6	101,634	26.7
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	183,141	11.4	113,180	12.1	69,961	10.4
Type of Disability						
Albinism	3,720	0.2	2,001	0.2	1,719	0.2
Seeing	53,384	3.3	32,400	3.5	20,984	3.1
Hearing	20,938	1.3	12,721	1.4	8,217	1.2
Walking	28,256	1.8	16,772	1.8	11,484	1.7
Remembering	10,285	0.6	6,143	0.7	4,142	0.6
Self-Care	4,621	0.3	2,632	0.3	1,989	0.3
Communication	8,982	0.6	5,259	0.6	3,723	0.6
Other Disability	56,675	3.5	37,253	4.0	19,422	2.9
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	362,410	29.7	233,235	33.4	129,175	24.7
Male	200,317	34.3	129,806	38.0	70,511	29.0
Female	162,093	25.4	103,429	29.0	58,664	20.9
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	321,223	59.8	203,913	66.5	117,310	50.9
Living without Paying any Rent	47,874	8.9	28,306	9.2	19,568	8.5
Rented Privately	108,435	20.2	39,449	12.9	68,986	30.0
Rented by Employer	17,400	3.2	10,289	3.4	7,111	3.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	17,573	3.3	9,336	3.0	8,237	3.6
Owned by Employer (Free)	15,792	2.9	10,536	3.4	5,256	2.3
Owned by Employer (Rent)	8,743	1.6	4,882	1.6	3,861	1.7
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	451,471	84.1	232,151	75.7	219,320	95.2
Grass/Leaves	76,322	14.2	67,842	22.1	8,480	3.7
Mud and Leaves	4,451	0.8	3,422	1.1	1,029	0.4
Others	4,796	0.9	3,296	1.1	1,500	0.7
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	307,536	57.3	145,134	47.3	162,402	70.5
Earth/Sand	170,602	31.8	139,415	45.5	31,187	13.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ceramic tiles	45,318	8.4	12,113	3.9	33,205	14.4
Other	13,584	2.5	10,049	3.3	3,535	1.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	299,325	55.7	118,678	38.7	180,647	78.4
Baked Bricks	17,708	3.3	9,595	3.1	8,113	3.5
Sundried Bricks	14,451	2.7	9,911	3.2	4,540	2.0
Poles and Mud	183,175	34.1	150,718	49.1	32,457	14.1
Stones	6,709	1.2	4,530	1.5	2,179	0.9
Others	15,672	2.9	13,279	4.3	2,393	1.0
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	224,777	41.9	73,863	24.1	150,914	65.5
Solar	142,077	26.5	108,505	35.4	33,572	14.6
Kerosene	46,915	8.7	33,768	11.0	13,147	5.7
Others	123,271	23.0	90,575	29.5	32,696	14.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	223,646	41.6	174,474	56.9	49,172	21.3
Charcoal	215,604	40.1	93,538	30.5	122,066	53.0
Kerosene	4,149	0.8	2,255	0.7	1,894	0.8
Electricity	26,883	5.0	10,434	3.4	16,449	7.1
Gas	43,275	8.1	11,462	3.7	31,813	13.8
Others	23,483	4.4	14,548	4.7	8,935	3.9
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	295,080	54.9	121,817	39.7	173,263	75.2
Other Protected Sources	92,488	17.2	57,657	18.8	34,831	15.1
Unprotected Sources	149,472	27.8	127,237	41.5	22,235	9.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	190,173	35.4	69,563	22.7	120,610	52.4
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	42,813	8.0	18,738	6.1	24,075	10.5
Pit Latrine	276,225	51.4	192,872	62.9	83,353	36.2
Others	2,958	0.6	2,699	0.9	259	0.1
No Facility	24,871	4.6	22,839	7.4	2,032	0.9
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	116,555	21.7	39,407	12.8	77,148	33.5
Burnt	224,011	41.7	128,964	42.0	95,047	41.3
Roadside Dumping	2,249	0.4	1,234	0.4	1,015	0.4
Burying/Pit	144,170	26.8	96,509	31.5	47,661	20.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	50,055	9.3	40,597	13.2	9,458	4.1
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	258,371	56.7	165,993	64.2	92,378	46.5
Farm Land	307,682	59.1	197,753	68.7	109,929	46.0
House	311,651	69.1	197,228	77.2	114,423	45.2
Bicycle	78,477	14.6	50,549	24.5	27,928	23.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	40,560	7.6	23,280	6.9	17,280	9.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Power Tiller	1,210	0.3	54	0.3	556	0.4
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	205,525	38.3	95,422	31.1	110,103	47.8
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,065,453	87.2	592,646	84.9	472,807	90.3
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	483,991	90.1	268,505	87.5	215,486	93.6
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,122,773	87.5	633,343	86.1	489,430	89.4
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	11,768	1.0	4,918	0.7	6,850	1.3
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	28,229	2.3	10,117	1.4	18,112	3.5
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	352,391	69.8	313,107	71.1	39,284	61.0
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	132,229	25.5	47,897	14.8	44,332	43.3
Water	129,962	25.1	55,036	17.0	74,926	38.5
Toilet	387,901	74.9	235,997	73.0	151,904	78.0
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	18,870	3.7	9,523	2.9	9,347	4.8
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	88,040	17.4	39,942	12.6	48,098	25.7
Not Surveyed	358,674	71.0	251,545	79.2	107,129	57.2
Regularised	32,111	6.4	12,404	3.9	19,707	10.5

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCRO	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEB	Children Ever Born
CHIF	Community Health Insurance Fund
CRO	Certificate of Right of Occupancy
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
EA	Enumeration Area
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAFM	Mean Age at First Marriage
MDAs	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
NA	Not Applicable
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Cooperation
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
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

Widowed is the act of persons whose marriages were terminated by death 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 Tanzanian Government identifies an orphan as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents.

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

Building Census is the act of collecting, analysing and disseminating of 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 total number of buildings in a particular area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Single Storey is a building consisting of ground floor only.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

Additionally, the term “Housing Census” is used to imply the collection of information related to housing conditions such as the number of households, access to basic household amenities and living conditions. By combining population and housing data, policy makers and researchers are provided with valuable insights about demographic trends, social conditions and housing patterns, enabling them to make informed 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, 2,984 EAs were delineated in Pwani Region (1,224 EAs in urban areas and 1,760 hamlets in rural areas).

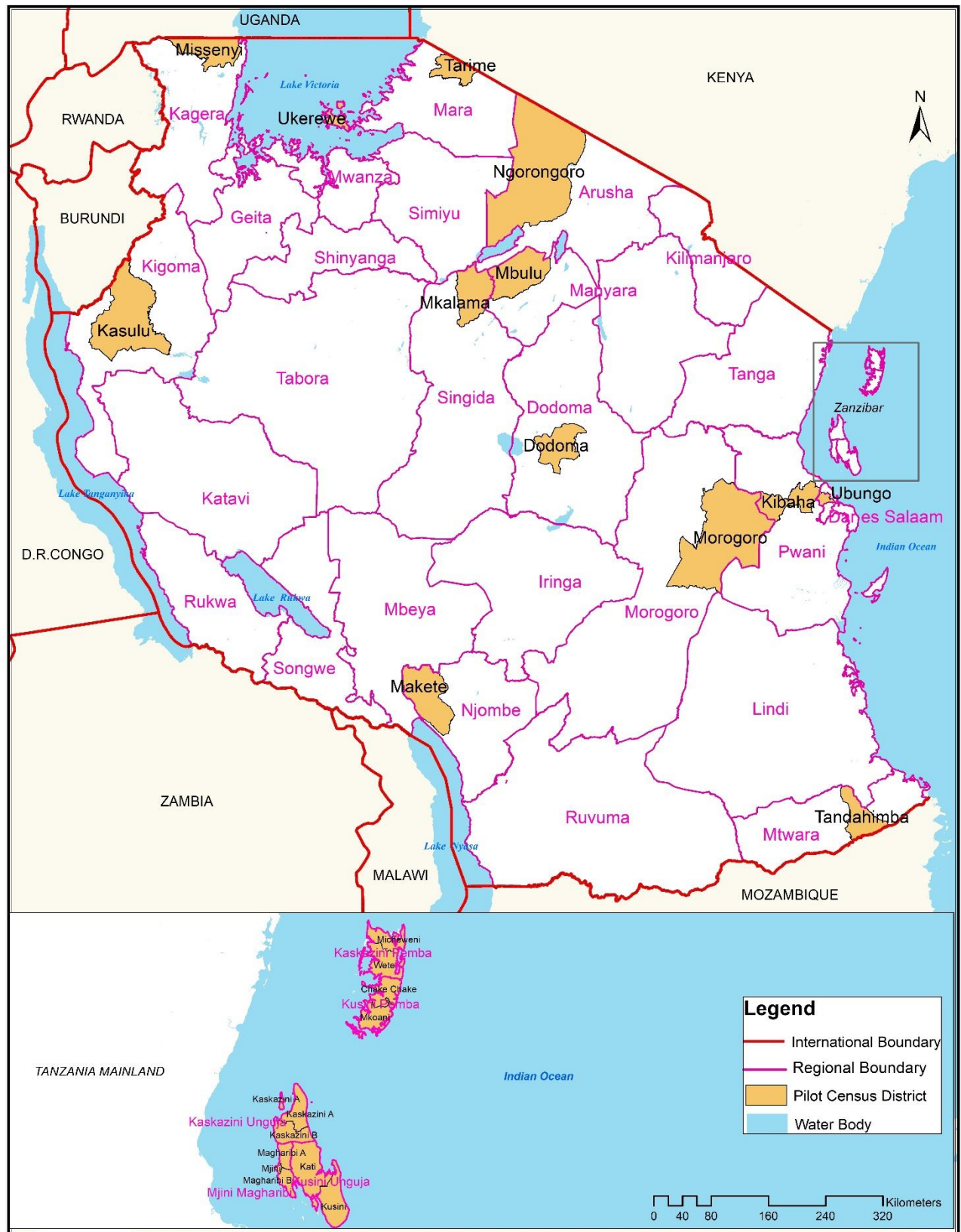
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS/OCGS conducted a Pilot Census in September, 2021; one year before the actual census. The main purpose of the Pilot Census was to test the effectiveness of the entire Census mechanism that would be used during implementation of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Pilot census was conducted in 18 purposively selected regions, of which 13 were in Tanzania Mainland and five in Tanzania Zanzibar (Map 1.2). The experience and obtained results provided valuable inputs which were used to improve Census instruments and logistics in the final preparations towards the 2022 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

Map 1. 2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2022 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitise and mobilise the public to participate in the Census process. There were two Census Commissars one for Tanzania Mainland and the other for Tanzania Zanzibar. The main function of the Commissars was to publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census and Advocacy activities. Other functions were to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors followed procedures set by NBS and OCGS and approved by the Central Census Committee. The process was coordinated by Regional and District Census Committees in their respective administrative areas. A total of 205,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained.

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

their supervisors every day and the supervisors in turn were transferring them to the server at NBS after checking their quality.

The duration for enumeration, as per the Presidential Order, was seven days from 23rd to 29th August, 2022. Enumeration exercise was completed by 93.45 percent within the planned period of seven days. However, in some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the seven days' period due to various reasons. Reasons for not completing enumeration within the allocated time included; scattered households, EAs having more households than expected and difficulty to reach EAs. Nevertheless, by the 5th September, 2022 the enumeration exercise had been completed by 99.99 percent in all EAs.



Image:1.2 H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania being enumerated at the State House, Dodoma on 23rd August, 2022.

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Pwani Region has a population of 2,024,947 persons; (998,616 males and 1,026,331 females).
- The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 6.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Pwani Regional population is expected to double in the next 11 years; that is in year 2033.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 58.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 41.3 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on population size, distribution by place of residence and sex, population growth and the annual average intercensal growth rates in Pwani 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

Pwani Region has a population of 2,024,947 persons and is the fifteenth most populous Region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (50.7%) of this population are females (1,026,331 persons) and 49.3 percent (998,616 persons) are males. (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Pwani Region has nine (9) Councils, out of those, eight (8) are District Councils and one (1) is a Town Council. Mkuranga District Council has the largest

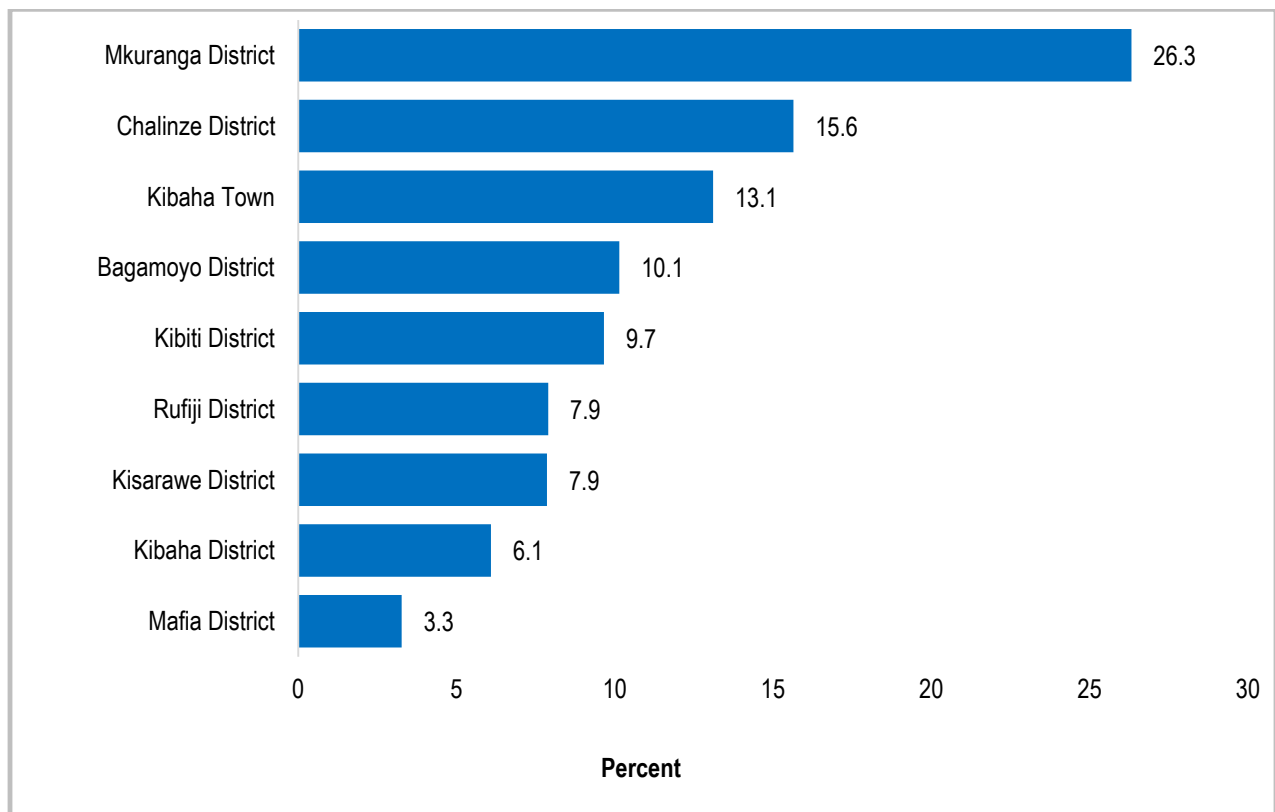
population (533,033 persons) compared with other Councils in the Region followed by Chalinze District (316,759 persons). Over 40 percent (41.9%) of the total population in Pwani Region live in these two Councils. The Council with least population is Mafia District (66,180 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of female is high compared with males in most Council except Kisarawe Mafia District male population is high (50.2% each) compared with female (49.8% each) and Rufiji (51.5% male and 48.5% female) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,024,947	998,616	49.3	1,026,331	50.7
Bagamoyo District	205,478	101,827	49.6	103,651	50.4
Chalinze District	316,759	158,087	49.9	158,672	50.1
Kibaha District	123,367	61,220	49.6	62,147	50.4
Kibaha Town	265,360	127,155	47.9	138,205	52.1
Kisarawe District	159,226	79,892	50.2	79,334	49.8
Mkuranga District	533,033	257,483	48.3	275,550	51.7
Rufiji District	159,906	82,325	51.5	77,581	48.5
Mafia District	66,180	33,220	50.2	32,960	49.8
Kibiti District	195,638	97,407	49.8	98,231	50.2

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Pwani Region population is predominantly rural, with 58.7 percent of its population living in rural areas. Across the Council, Kibaha District all of its population residing in rural areas. Further results show that Kibaha Town is the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. The other urbanised Council is the Bagamoyo District with 71.3 percent of its population living in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

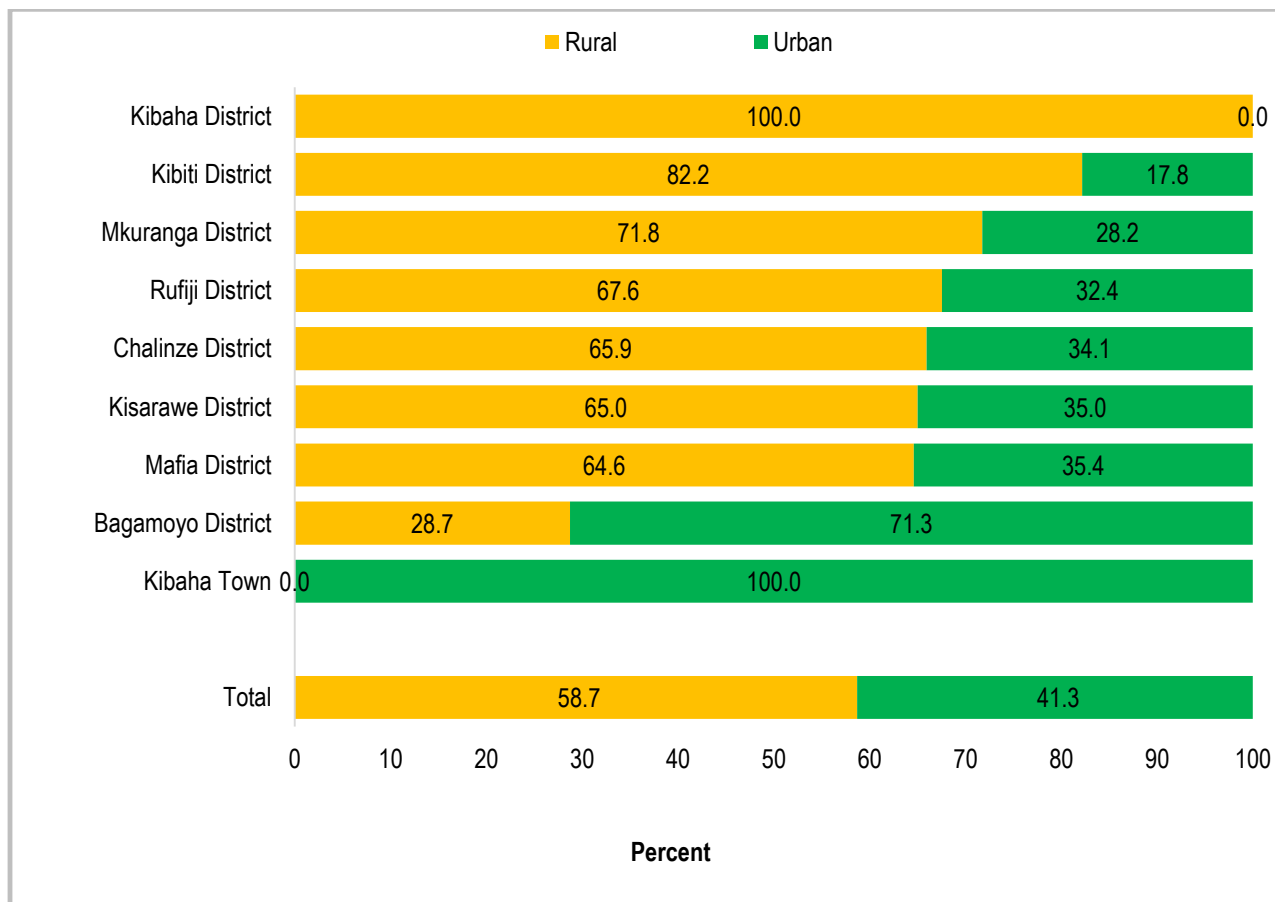


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,024,947	998,616	1,026,331	1,188,752	58.7	599,374	589,378	836,195	41.3	399,242	436,953
Bagamoyo District	205,478	101,827	103,651	58,990	28.7	30,613	28,377	146,488	71.3	71,214	75,274
Chalinze District	316,759	158,087	158,672	208,856	65.9	106,532	102,324	107,903	34.1	51,555	56,348
Kibaha District	123,367	61,220	62,147	123,367	100.0	61,220	62,147	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	265,360	127,155	138,205	NA	NA	NA	NA	265,360	100.0	127,155	138,205
Kisarawe District	159,226	79,892	79,334	103,478	65.0	53,170	50,308	55,748	35.0	26,722	29,026
Mkuranga District	533,033	257,483	275,550	382,542	71.8	187,228	195,314	150,491	28.2	70,255	80,236
Rufiji District	159,906	82,325	77,581	108,022	67.6	57,534	50,488	51,884	32.4	24,791	27,093
Mafia District	66,180	33,220	32,960	42,754	64.6	21,748	21,006	23,426	35.4	11,472	11,954
Kibiti District	195,638	97,407	98,231	160,743	82.2	81,329	79,414	34,895	17.8	16,078	18,817

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Pwani Region has increased by 84.3 percent from 1,098,668 persons in 2012 to 2,024,947 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

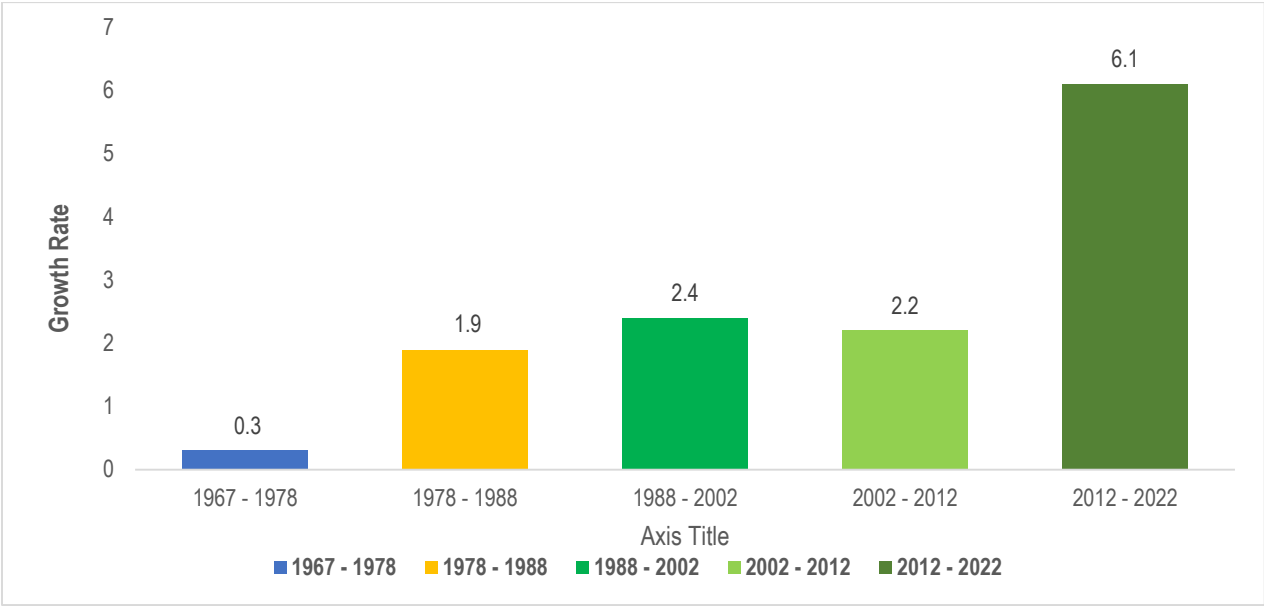
Pwani Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 6.1 percent between 2012 and 2022 (Table 2.1). This growth is above the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 11 years, that is in year 2033. The rate for male population is higher (6.2%) than for female population (6.0%) (Table 2.3).

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

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	1,098,668	2,024,947	84.3	6.1	11
Male	537,826	998,616	85.7	6.2	11
Female	560,842	1,026,331	83.0	6.0	11

Figure 2.3 shows that the population average annual intercensal growth rate for Pwani Region increased from 0.3 percent during 1967 – 1978 period to 2.4 percent in 1988 – 2002 period. However, the rate declined to 2.2 percent in 2002–2012 before increasing to 6.1 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Pwani Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About thirty-eight percent (37.6%) of the Pwani Regional population is aged below 15 years and 4.3 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the Pwani Regional population is 21.0 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Pwani Region has increased from 48.6 percent in 1988 Census to 58.1 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Pwani Region is 6.3.
- The age dependency ratio for Pwani Region is 72.3.

3.1 Introduction

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

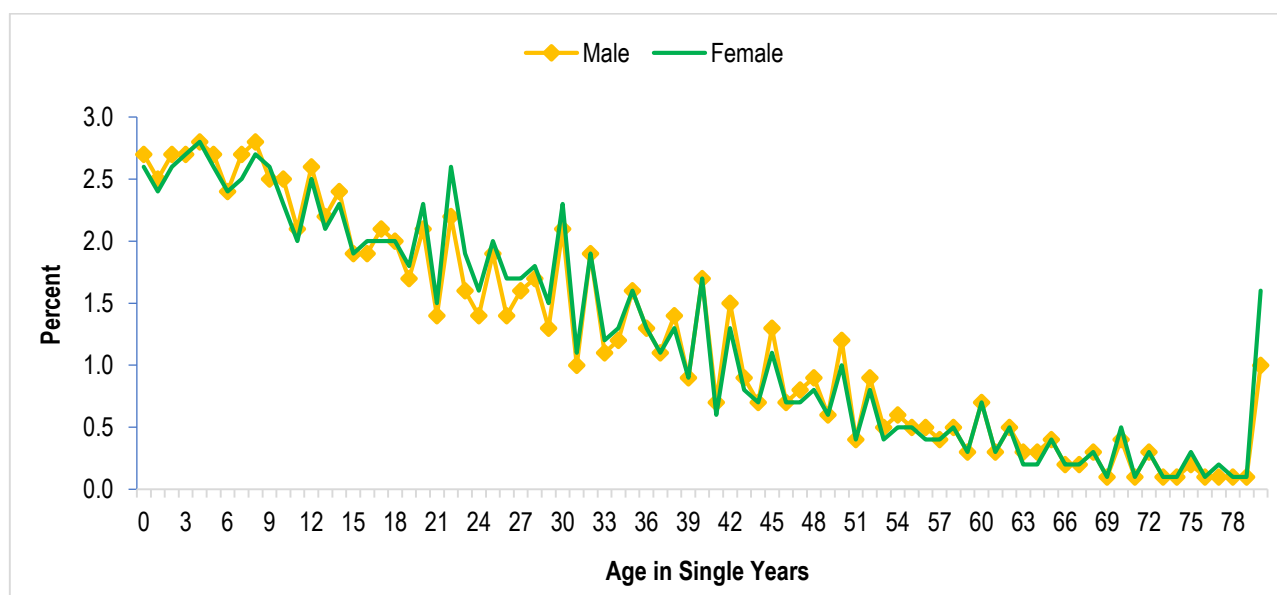
Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including 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 Pwani Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8” and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1).

Figure 3. 1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex; Pwani 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 Pwani Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 37.6 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.3 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Pwani Region population is 21.0 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 Pwani Region is about 97 males for every 100 females (102 for rural areas and 91 for urban) indicating more females than males.

The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years (101 to 109 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 (83 to 98 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas. Furthermore, the relatively high sex ratios for those aged 35 – 69 years (101 to 113 males per 100 females) in rural areas compared with the sex ratios of the population of the same age group in urban areas (92 to 108 males per 100 females) may also reflect possible out migration of females from rural to urban areas in the Region (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,024,947	100.0	998,616	100.0	1,026,331	100.0	97
0-4	269,191	13.3	134,717	13.5	134,474	13.1	100
5-9	260,959	12.9	130,311	13.0	130,648	12.7	100
10-14	231,375	11.4	117,504	11.8	113,871	11.1	103
15-19	195,739	9.7	96,358	9.6	99,381	9.7	97
20-24	189,894	9.4	88,687	8.9	101,207	9.9	88
25-29	168,659	8.3	79,017	7.9	89,642	8.7	88
30-34	151,925	7.5	72,586	7.3	79,339	7.7	91
35-39	126,710	6.3	62,651	6.3	64,059	6.2	98
40-44	107,103	5.3	54,803	5.5	52,300	5.1	105
45-49	84,745	4.2	44,014	4.4	40,731	4.0	108
50-54	67,523	3.3	35,530	3.6	31,993	3.1	111
55-59	42,692	2.1	22,115	2.2	20,577	2.0	107
60-64	40,504	2.0	20,893	2.1	19,611	1.9	107
65-69	24,220	1.2	12,015	1.2	12,205	1.2	98

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70-74	23,209	1.1	11,140	1.1	12,069	1.2	92
75-79	13,533	0.7	6,141	0.6	7,392	0.7	83
80-84	11,762	0.6	4,696	0.5	7,066	0.7	66
85+	15,204	0.8	5,438	0.5	9,766	1.0	56
Median Age	21.0		20.7		21.2		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,188,752	100.0	599,374	100.0	589,378	100.0	102
0 – 4	159,948	13.5	80,127	13.4	79,821	13.5	100
5 – 9	157,559	13.3	79,155	13.2	78,404	13.3	101
10 – 14	142,100	12.0	73,804	12.3	68,296	11.6	108
15 – 19	112,657	9.5	58,647	9.8	54,010	9.2	109
20 – 24	104,535	8.8	51,133	8.5	53,402	9.1	96
25 – 29	89,992	7.6	43,490	7.3	46,502	7.9	94
30 – 34	82,822	7.0	40,576	6.8	42,246	7.2	96
35 – 39	71,057	6.0	35,918	6.0	35,139	6.0	102
40 – 44	62,164	5.2	32,197	5.4	29,967	5.1	107
45 – 49	50,908	4.3	26,793	4.5	24,115	4.1	111
50 – 54	42,163	3.5	22,349	3.7	19,814	3.4	113
55 – 59	26,960	2.3	14,253	2.4	12,707	2.2	112
60 – 64	26,084	2.2	13,766	2.3	12,318	2.1	112
65 – 69	15,532	1.3	7,802	1.3	7,730	1.3	101
70 – 74	15,620	1.3	7,590	1.3	8,030	1.4	95
75 – 79	9,359	0.8	4,312	0.7	5,047	0.9	85
80-84	8,374	0.7	3,435	0.6	4,939	0.8	70
85+	10,918	0.9	4,027	0.7	6,891	1.2	58
Median Age	20.6		20.3		20.8		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	836,195	100.0	399,242	100.0	436,953	100.0	91
0 – 4	109,243	13.1	54,590	13.7	54,653	12.5	100
5 – 9	103,400	12.4	51,156	12.8	52,244	12.0	98
10 – 14	89,275	10.7	43,700	10.9	45,575	10.4	96
15 – 19	83,082	9.9	37,711	9.4	45,371	10.4	83
20 – 24	85,359	10.2	37,554	9.4	47,805	10.9	79
25 – 29	78,667	9.4	35,527	8.9	43,140	9.9	82

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30 – 34	69,103	8.3	32,010	8.0	37,093	8.5	86
35 – 39	55,653	6.7	26,733	6.7	28,920	6.6	92
40 – 44	44,939	5.4	22,606	5.7	22,333	5.1	101
45 – 49	33,837	4.0	17,221	4.3	16,616	3.8	104
50 – 54	25,360	3.0	13,181	3.3	12,179	2.8	108
55 – 59	15,732	1.9	7,862	2.0	7,870	1.8	100
60 – 64	14,420	1.7	7,127	1.8	7,293	1.7	98
65 – 69	8,688	1.0	4,213	1.1	4,475	1.0	94
70 – 74	7,589	0.9	3,550	0.9	4,039	0.9	88
75 – 79	4,174	0.5	1,829	0.5	2,345	0.5	78
80-84	3,388	0.4	1,261	0.3	2,127	0.5	59
85+	4,286	0.5	1,411	0.4	2,875	0.7	49
Median Age							
	21.4		21.2		21.7		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Pwani 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). Pwani Region population structure resembles other regional population structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Kibaha Town Council (Figure 3.5), the regional headquarter of Pwani Region shows a bulge in age group 20 – 24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

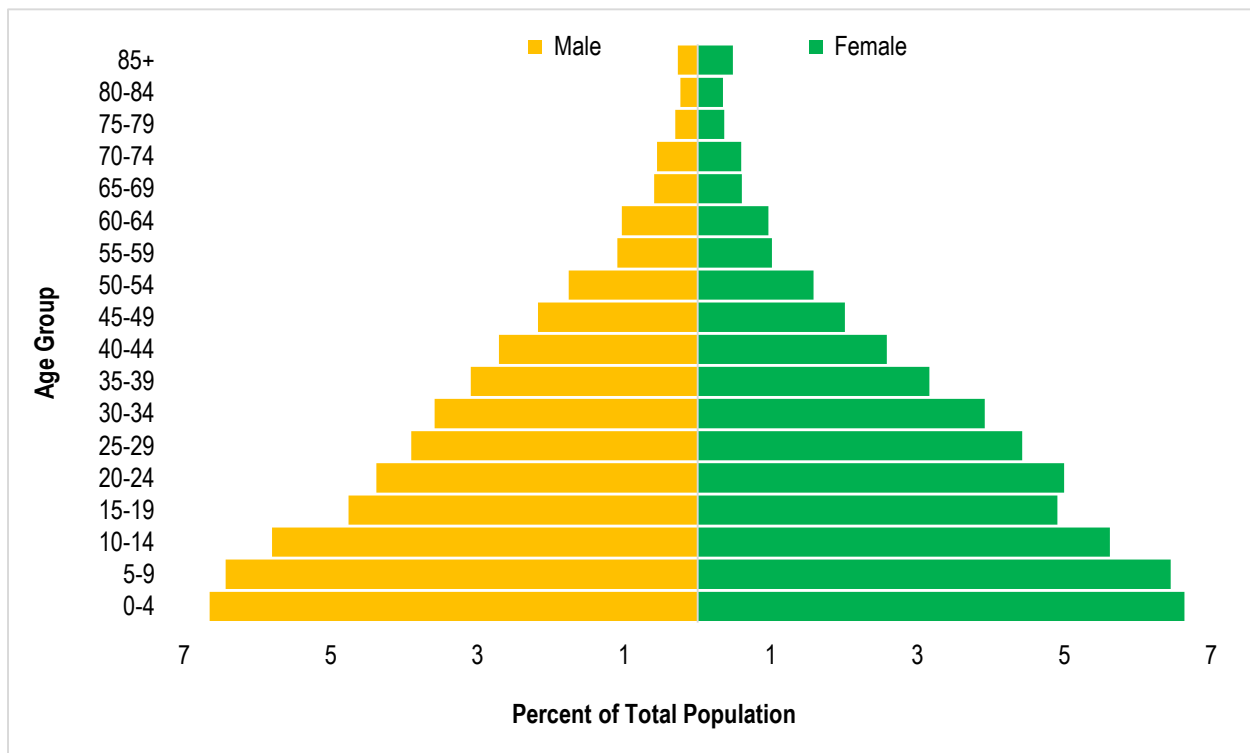


Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Pwani Rural, 2022 PHC

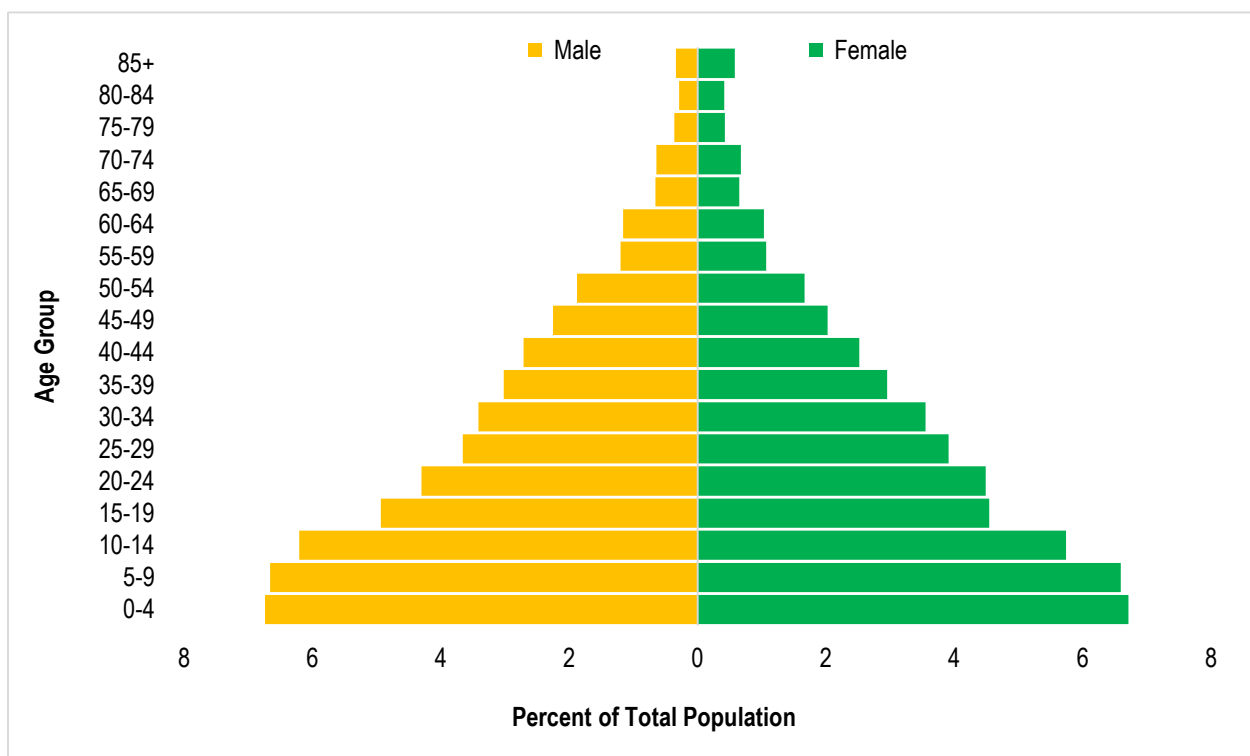


Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Pwani Urban, 2022 PHC

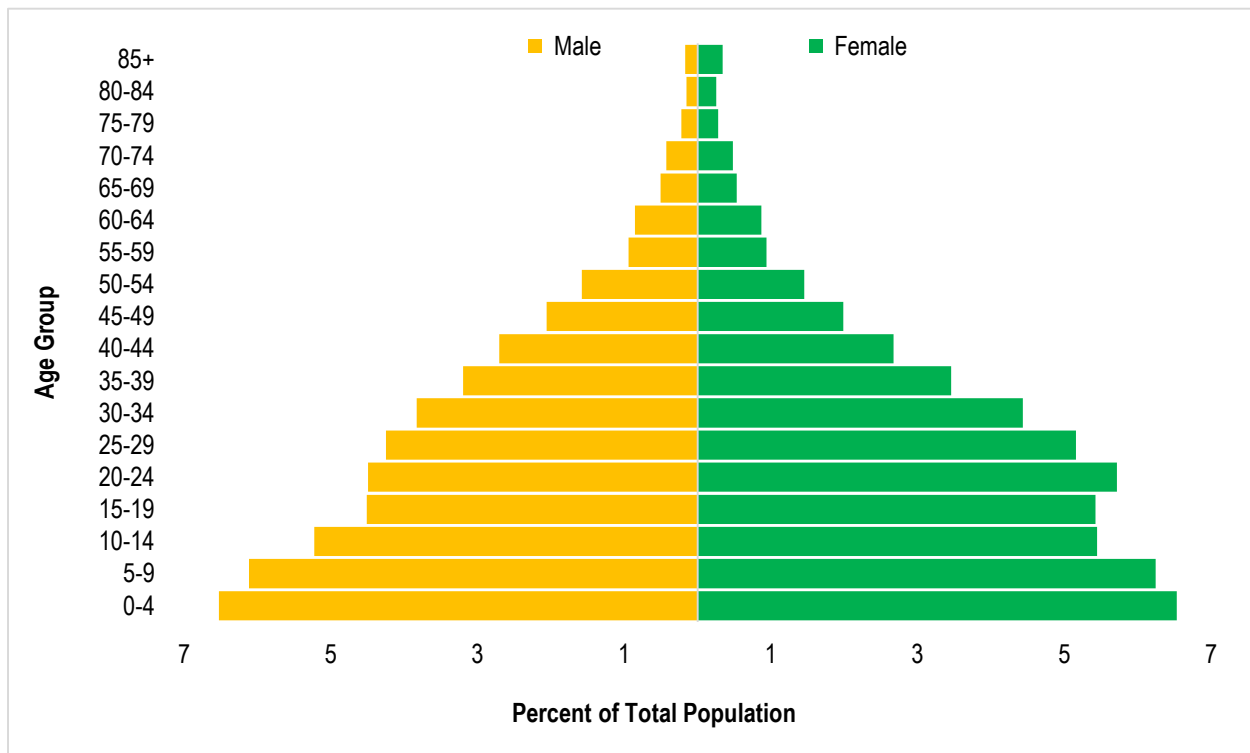
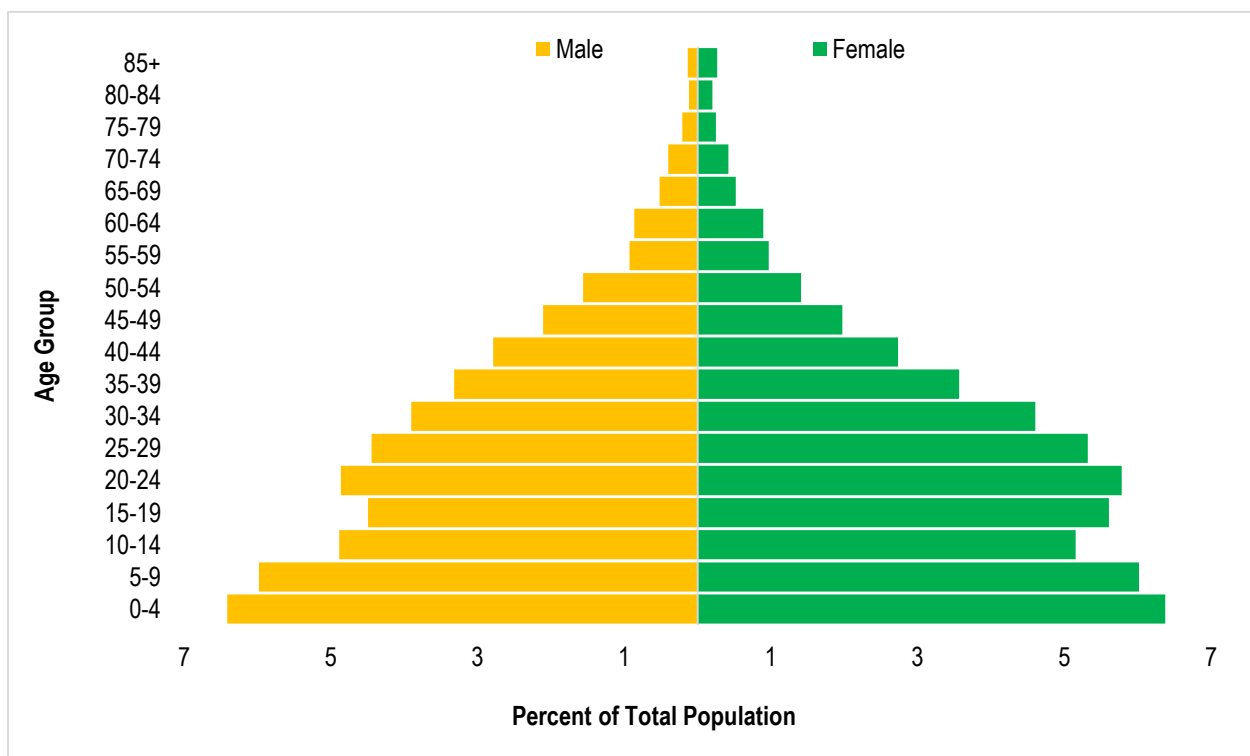


Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kibaha Town Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Pwani Region has a young population with 37.6 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 4.3 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,024,947	100.0	1,188,752	100.0	836,195	100.0
Male	998,616	49.3	599,374	50.4	399,242	47.7
Female	1,026,331	50.7	589,378	49.6	436,953	52.3
Children (Under 1 year)	54,285	2.7	31,686	2.7	22,599	2.7
Male	27,147	2.7	15,782	2.6	11,365	2.8
Female	27,138	2.6	15,904	2.7	11,234	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	269,191	13.3	159,948	13.5	109,243	13.1
Male	134,717	13.5	80,127	13.4	54,590	13.7
Female	134,474	13.1	79,821	13.5	54,653	12.5
Children (0–8 years)	479,058	23.7	286,578	24.1	192,480	23.0
Male	240,257	24.1	144,139	24.0	96,118	24.1
Female	238,801	23.3	142,439	24.2	96,362	22.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	761,525	37.6	459,607	38.7	301,918	36.1
Male	382,532	38.3	233,086	38.9	149,446	37.4
Female	378,993	36.9	226,521	38.4	152,472	34.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	880,919	43.5	529,138	44.5	351,781	42.1
Male	442,032	44.3	269,821	45.0	172,211	43.1
Female	438,887	42.8	259,317	44.0	179,570	41.1
Teenagers (13–19 years)	286,080	14.1	167,908	14.1	118,172	14.1
Male	141,885	14.2	87,382	14.6	54,503	13.7
Female	144,195	14.0	80,526	13.7	63,669	14.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	385,633	19.0	217,192	18.3	168,441	20.1
Male	185,045	18.5	109,780	18.3	75,265	18.9
Female	200,588	19.5	107,412	18.2	93,176	21.3
Youth Population (15–35 years)	738,763	36.5	408,667	34.4	330,096	39.5
Male	352,805	35.3	203,263	33.9	149,542	37.5
Female	385,958	37.6	205,404	34.9	180,554	41.3
Primary School (6–12 years)	348,882	17.2	212,142	17.8	136,740	16.4
Male	175,460	17.6	107,910	18.0	67,550	16.9
Female	173,422	16.9	104,232	17.7	69,190	15.8
Primary School (7–13 years)	342,825	16.9	208,615	17.5	134,210	16.1
Male	172,814	17.3	106,677	17.8	66,137	16.6

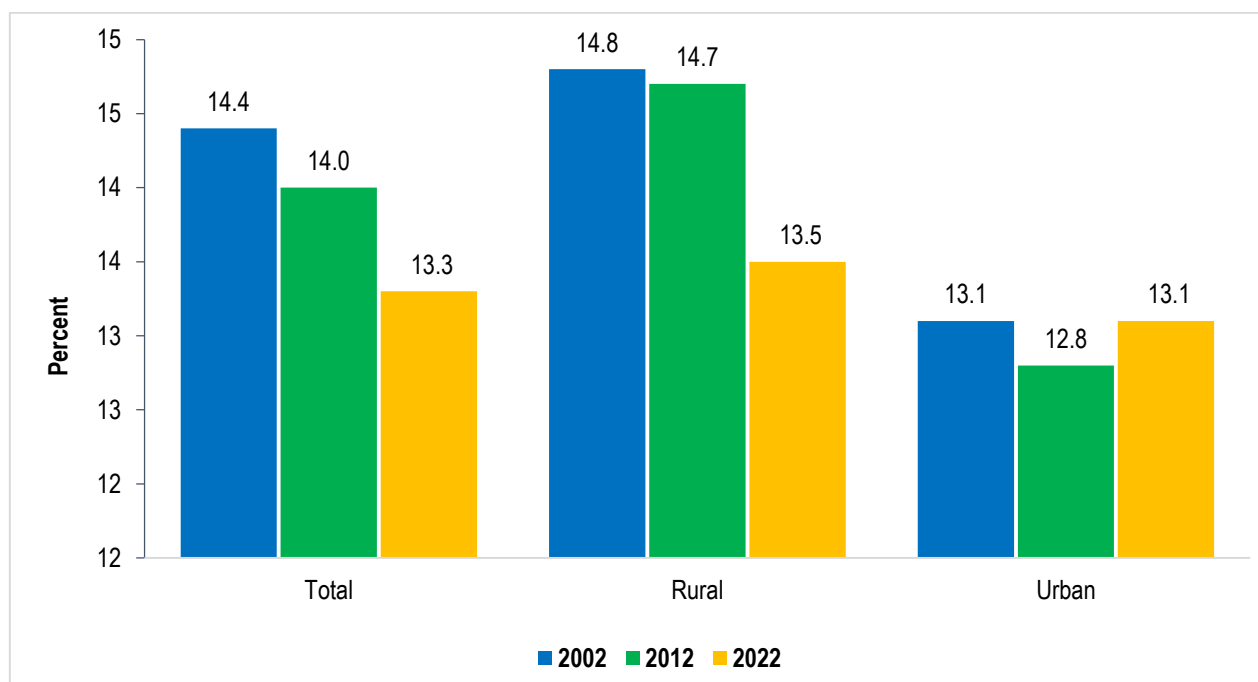
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	170,011	16.6	101,938	17.3	68,073	15.6
Secondary School (13-16 years)	168,645	8.3	101,381	8.5	67,264	8.0
Male	84,423	8.5	53,015	8.8	31,408	7.9
Female	84,222	8.2	48,366	8.2	35,856	8.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	166,900	8.2	98,649	8.3	68,251	8.2
Male	83,314	8.3	51,847	8.7	31,467	7.9
Female	83,586	8.1	46,802	7.9	36,784	8.4
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	526,659	51.3	285,381	48.4	241,278	55.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,175,494	58.1	669,342	56.3	506,152	60.5
Male	576,654	57.7	339,122	56.6	237,532	59.5
Female	598,840	58.3	330,220	56.0	268,620	61.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	128,432	6.3	85,887	7.2	42,545	5.1
Male	60,323	6.0	40,932	6.8	19,391	4.9
Female	68,109	6.6	44,955	7.6	23,154	5.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	87,928	4.3	59,803	5.0	28,125	3.4
Male	39,430	3.9	27,166	4.5	12,264	3.1
Female	48,498	4.7	32,637	5.5	15,861	3.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	63,708	3.1	44,271	3.7	19,437	2.3
Male	27,415	2.7	19,364	3.2	8,051	2.0
Female	36,293	3.5	24,907	4.2	11,386	2.6
Age-Dependency Ratio		72		78		65

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Pwani Region is 13.3 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that, the percentage of population under five years in the Region has decreased slightly from 14.4 percent in 2002 to 13.3 percent in 2022. This slight decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the Region during the specified period.

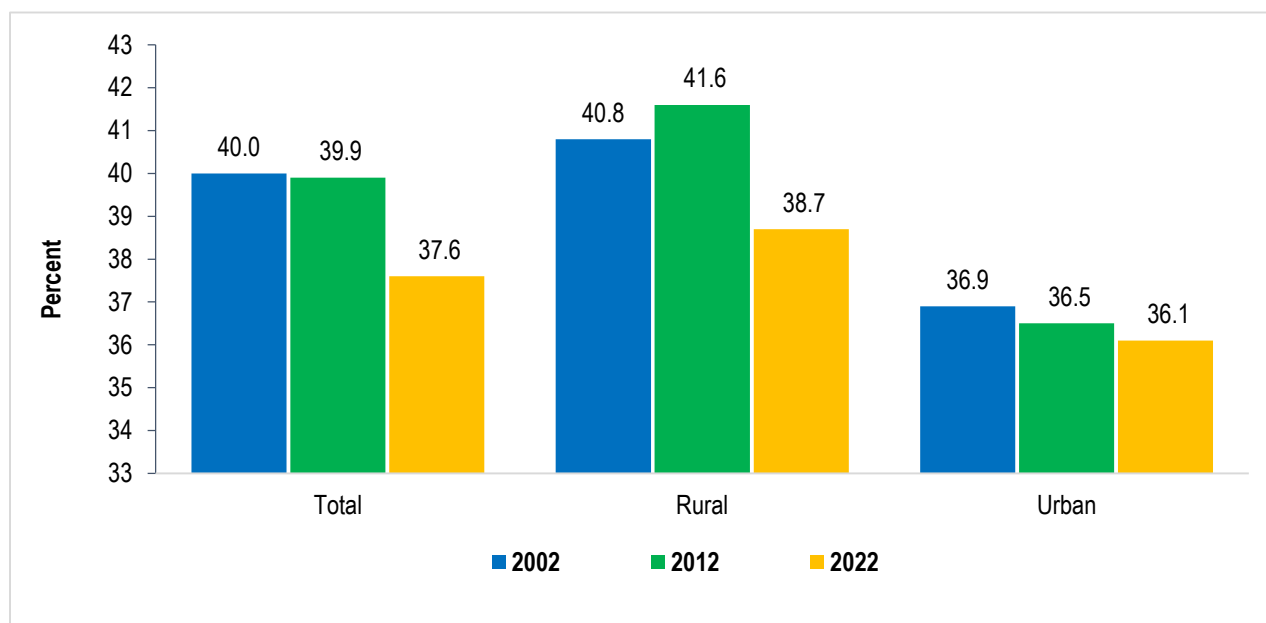
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Pwani Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 37.6 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that, the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 40.0 percent in 2002 to 37.6 percent in 2022.

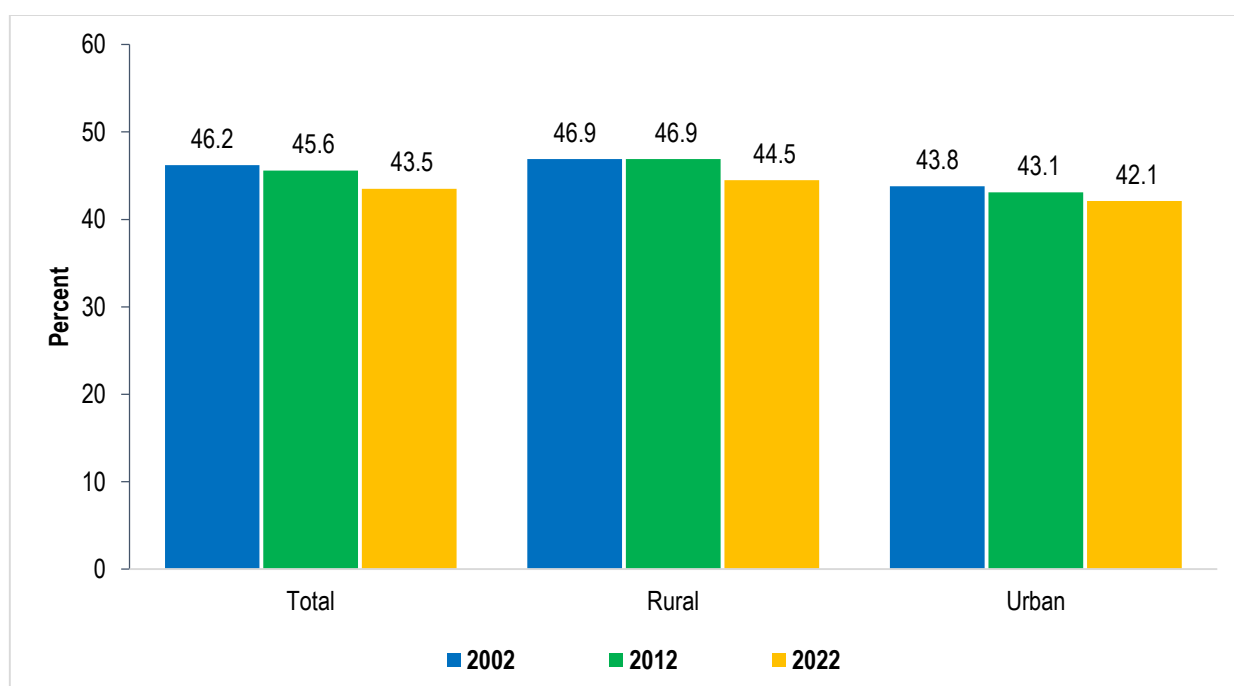
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that, 43.5 percent of Pwani Regional population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in the Region has declined from 46.2 percent in 2002 to 43.5 percent in 2022.

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

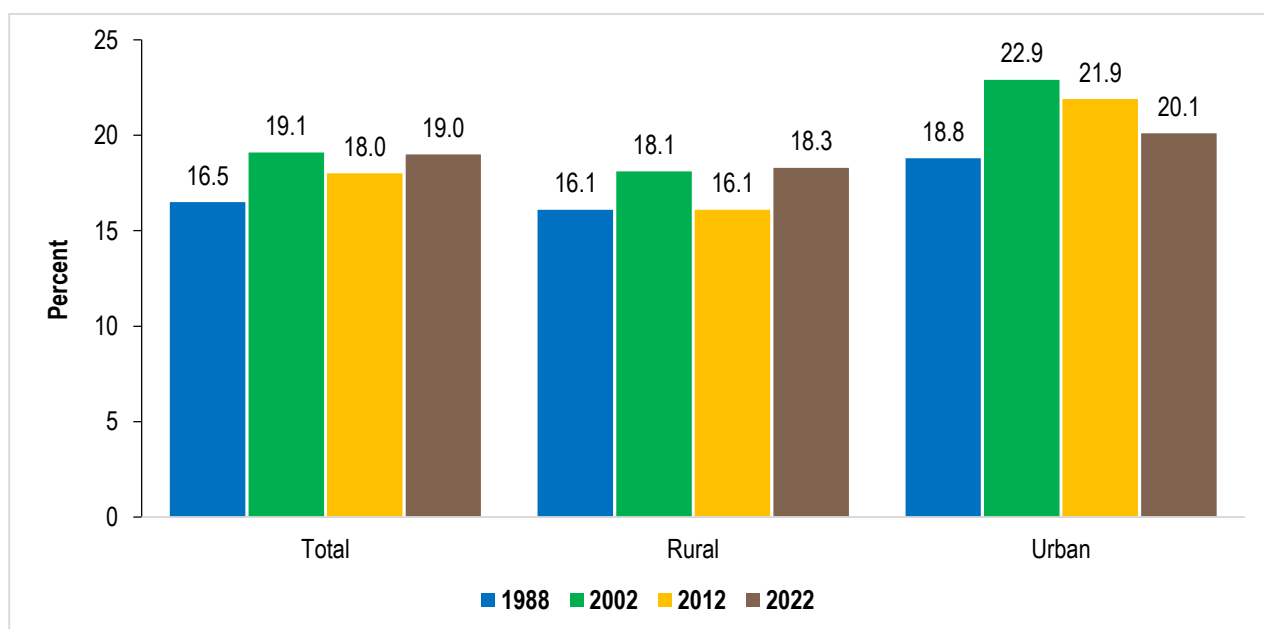


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 Pwani Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) accounts for 19.0 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has increased from 16.5 percent in 1988 to 19.1 percent in 2002, decreased to 18.0 percent in 2012 and then increased to 19.0 percent in 2022.

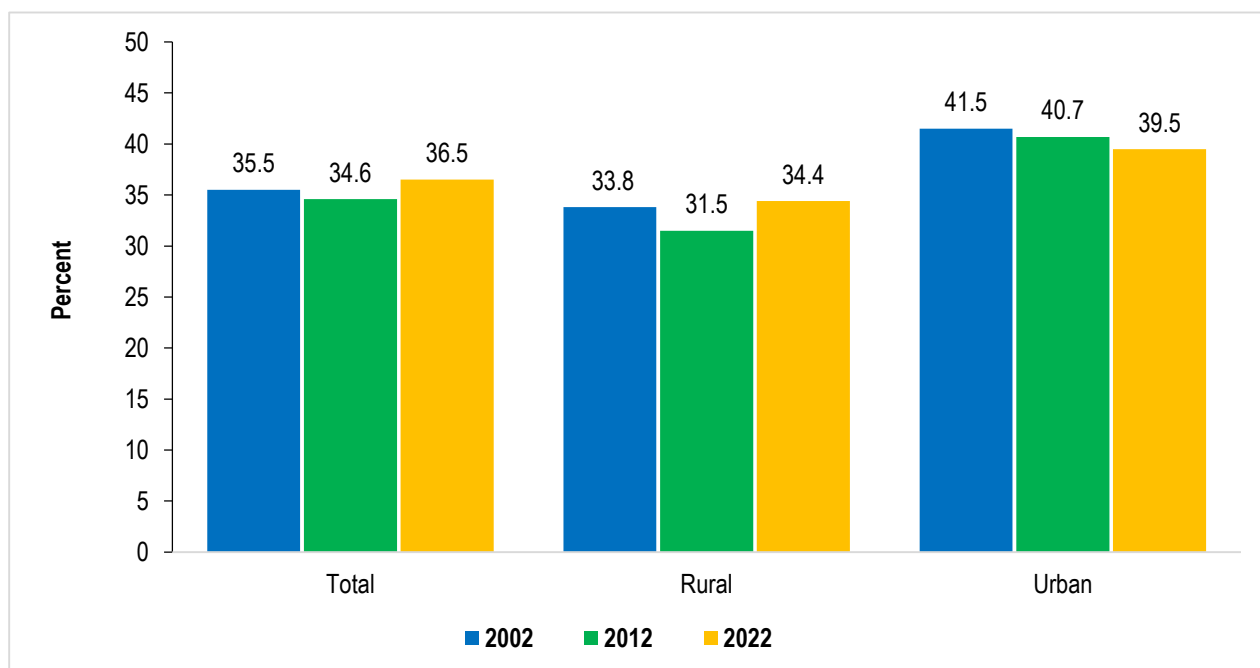
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



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 36.5 percent of the Pwani Regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has remained almost the same over the two decades (35.5% in 2002, 34.6% in 2012 and 36.5% in 2022) (Figure 3.10).

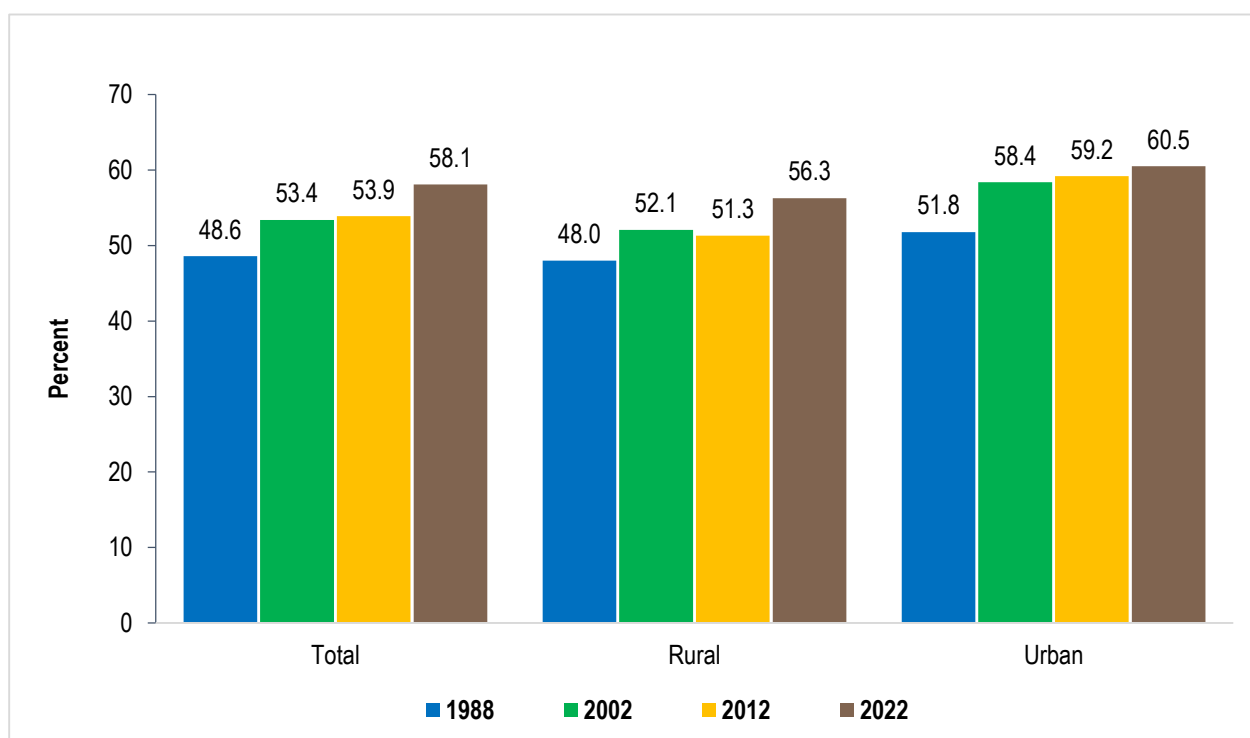
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Pwani Region is 58.1 percent of the total Regional population. The percentage of working age population in the Region has increased from 48.6 percent in 1988 Census to 58.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



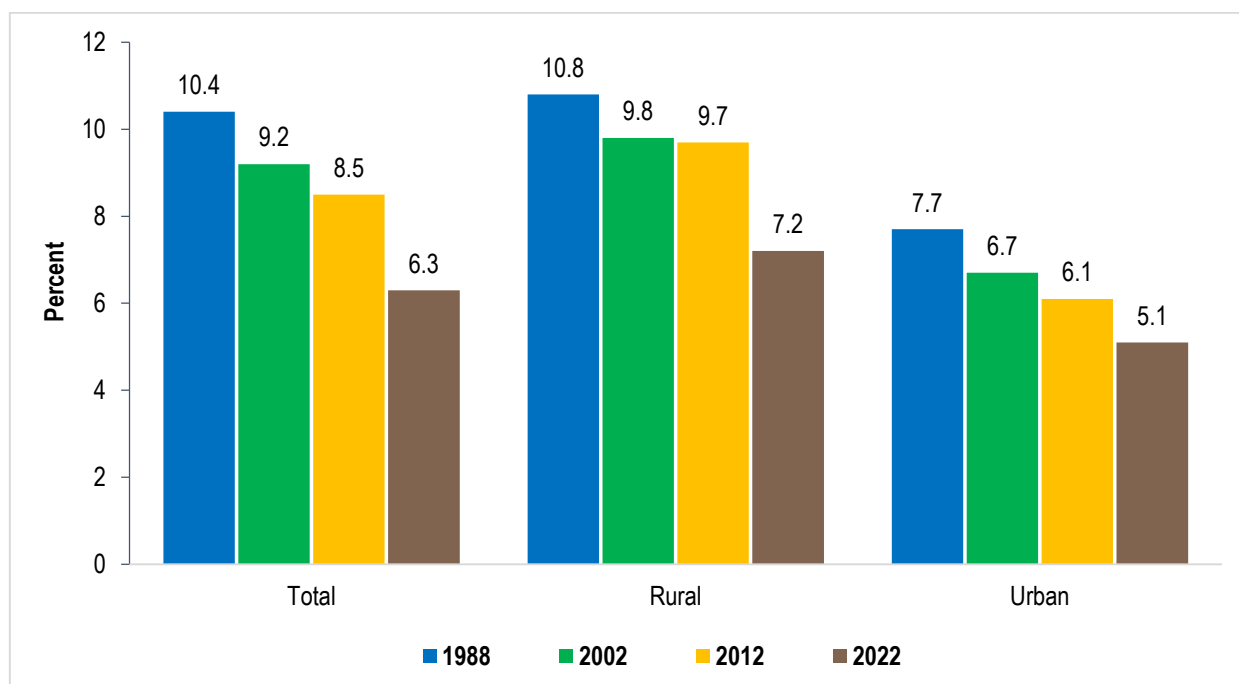
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Pwani Regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in the Region decreased from 10.4 percent in 1988 to 6.3 percent in 2022. (Figure 3.12).

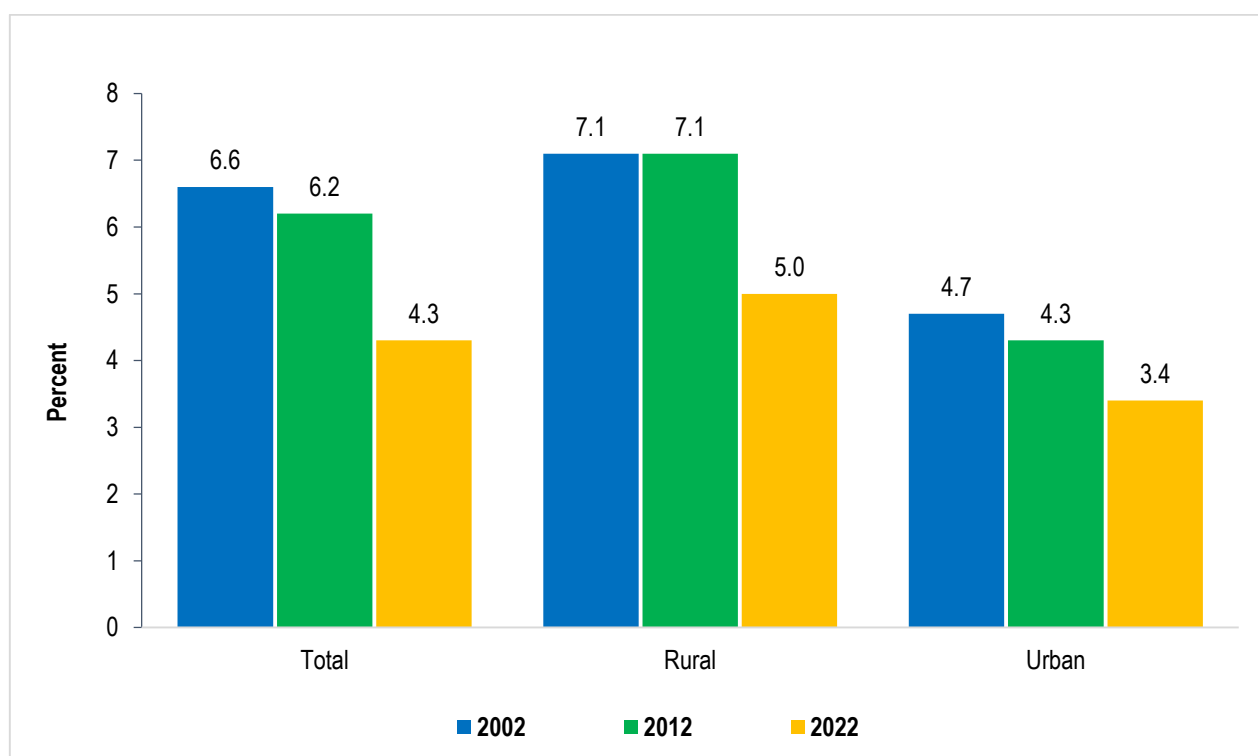
Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (4.3%) of Pwani regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region has decreased from 6.6 percent to 4.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

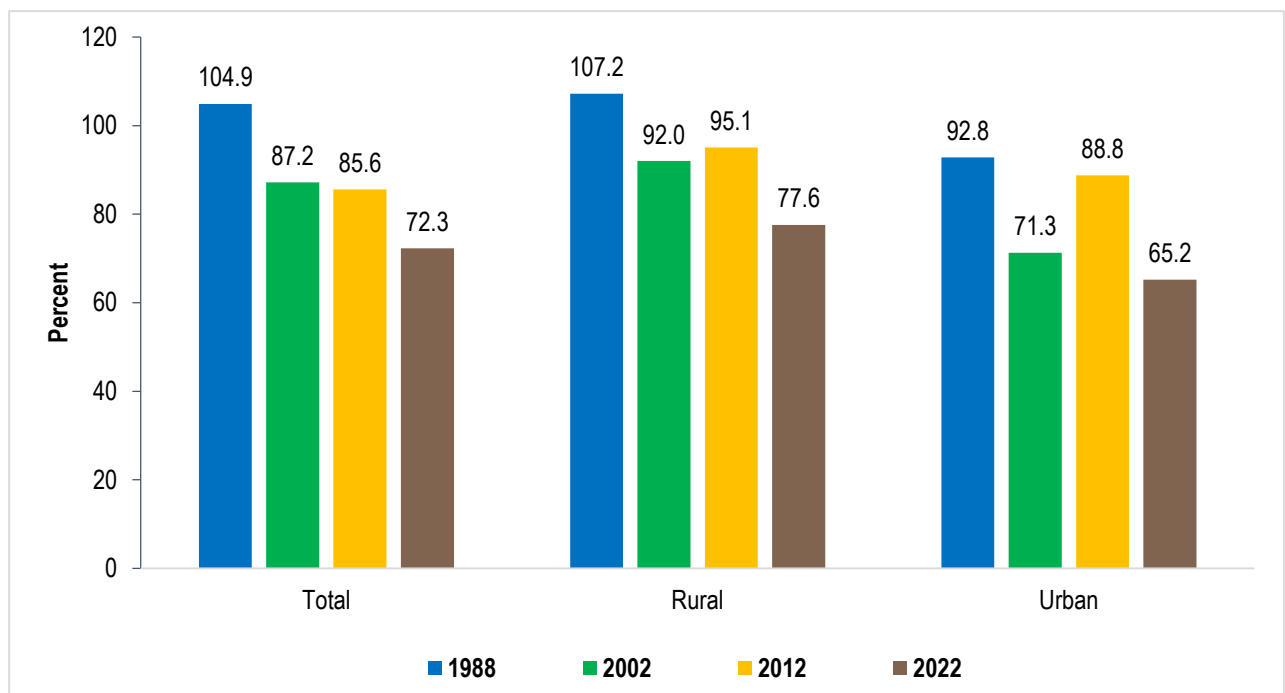


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Pwani Region is 72.3 implying that there are 72 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that in three decades from 1988 to 2022, the age dependency ratio for the Region has declined from 104.9 in the 1988 census to 72.3 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Pwani Region (57.1%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Pwani Region is 3.7 persons; in rural areas it is 3.8 persons while in urban areas it is 3.6 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.3 persons in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 3.7 and 3.6 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Pwani Region has increased from 30.6 percent in 2012 to 34.2 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Pwani Region has a total of 537,040 private households out of which 230,329 (42.9%) are in urban areas and 306,711(57.1%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 34.2 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (36.2%) than in rural areas (32.8%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Pwani 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	537,040	353,150	65.8	183,890	34.2	306,711	206,177	67.2	100,534	32.8	230,329	146,973	63.8	83,356	36.2
< 10 ²	151	78	51.7	73.	48.3	82	50	61.0	32	39.0	69	28	40.6	41	59.4
10-14	848	432	50.9	416	49.1	481	270	56.1	211	43.9	367	162	44.1	205	55.9
15 - 19	9,410	5,784	61.5	3,626	38.5	5,490	3,534	64.4	1,956	35.6	3,920	2,250	57.4	1,670	42.6
20 - 24	44,405	28,233	63.6	16,172	36.4	23,291	15,519	66.6	7,772	33.4	21,114	12,714	60.2	8,400	39.8
25 - 29	69,308	46,332	66.8	22,976	33.2	35,032	24,490	69.9	10,542	30.1	34,276	21,842	63.7	12,434	36.3
30 - 34	74,375	50,307	67.6	24,068	32.4	38,708	26,972	69.7	11,736	30.3	35,667	23,335	65.4	12,332	34.6
35 - 39	68,648	46,797	68.2	21,851	31.8	37,311	26,059	69.8	11,252	30.2	31,337	20,738	66.2	10,599	33.8
40 - 44	61,915	42,083	68.0	19,832	32.0	34,933	24,119	69.0	10,814	31.0	26,982	17,964	66.6	9,018	33.4
45 - 49	51,365	34,806	67.8	16,559	32.2	30,121	20,833	69.2	9,288	30.8	21,244	13,973	65.8	7,271	34.2
50 - 54	42,792	28,739	67.2	14,053	32.8	26,230	17,867	68.1	8,363	31.9	16,562	10,872	65.6	5,690	34.4
55 - 59	28,276	18,560	65.6	9,716	34.4	17,727	11,865	66.9	5,862	33.1	10,549	6,695	63.5	3,854	36.5
60 - 64	27,795	17,873	64.3	9,922	35.7	17,876	11,742	65.7	6,134	34.3	9,919	6,131	61.8	3,788	38.2
65 - 69	16,806	10,373	61.7	6,433	38.3	10,711	6,685	62.4	4,026	37.6	6,095	3,688	60.5	2,407	39.5
70 - 74	16,134	9,527	59.0	6,607	41.0	10,894	6,501	59.7	4,393	40.3	5,240	3,026	57.7	2,214	42.3
75 - 79	9,164	5,206	56.8	3,958	43.2	6,420	3,688	57.4	2,732	42.6	2,744	1,518	55.3	1,226	44.7
80+	15,648	8,020	51.3	7,628	48.7	11,404	5,983	52.5	5,421	47.5	4,244	2,037	48.0	2,207	52.0

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

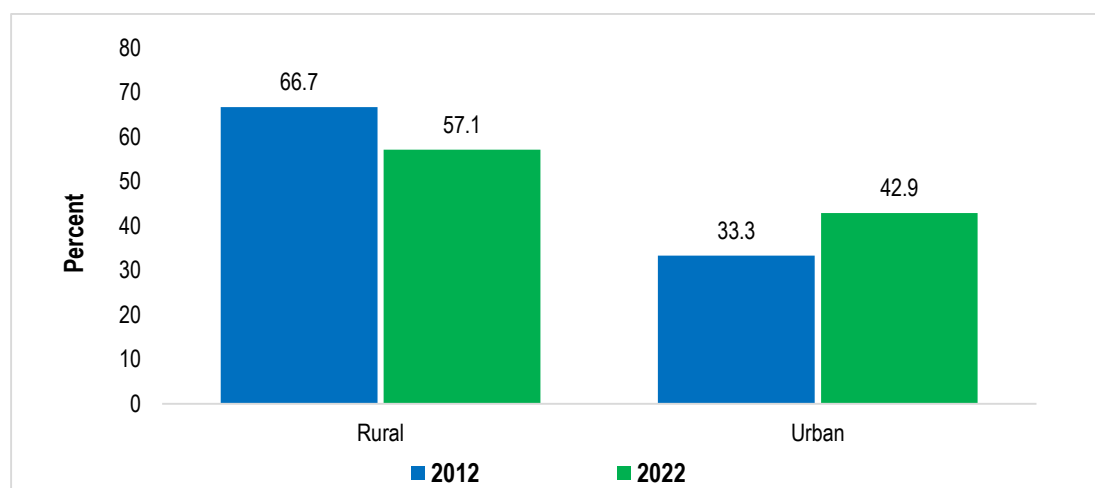
Results further reveal that, Mkuranga District has the highest number of households accounting for 26.5 percent of total private households in the Region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Chalinze (15.5%), Kibaha Town (13.5%), Bagamoyo District (10.8%) and Kibiti (9.0%). On the other hand, Mafia District has the smallest contribution of households (3.3%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	537,040	100.0	306,711	57.1	230,329	42.9
Council						
Bagamoyo District	58,075	10.8	17,035	5.6	41,040	17.8
Chalinze District	83,317	15.5	53,115	17.3	30,202	13.1
Kibaha District	34,558	6.4	34,558	11.3	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	72,593	13.5	NA	NA	72,593	31.5
Kisarawe District	43,270	8.1	28,345	9.2	14,925	6.5
Mkuranga District	142,182	26.5	100,106	32.6	42,076	18.3
Rufiji District	36,955	6.9	23,548	7.7	13,407	5.8
Mafia District	17,740	3.3	10,833	3.5	6,907	3.0
Kibiti District	48,350	9.0	39,171	12.8	9,179	4.0

Figure 4.1 shows an increase of 9.6 percentage points in urban households from 33.3 percent in 2012 to 42.9 percent in 2022 PHC.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 4.2 in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 3.8 persons per household which is slightly higher than in urban areas (3.6 persons). Average household size declined from 4.3 persons in 2012 to 3.8 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.6 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.4 persons in Kibaha District to 4.0 persons in Rufiji and Kibiti District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

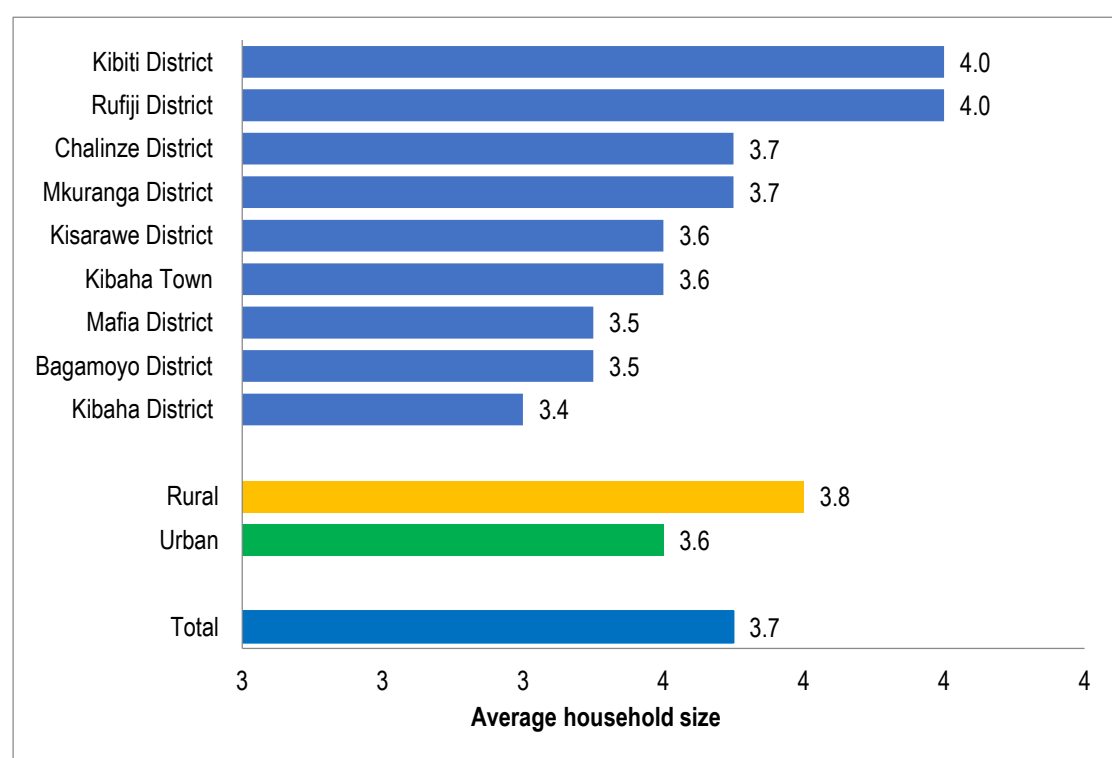


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	1,098,668	1,977,958	254,810	537,040	4.2	3.7
Rural	738,297	1,154,008	169,937	306,711	4.3	3.8
Urban	360,371	823,950	84,873	230,329	4.1	3.6
Council						
Bagamoyo District	97,660	202,236	22,738	58,075	4.3	3.5

³ Data from Pwani Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

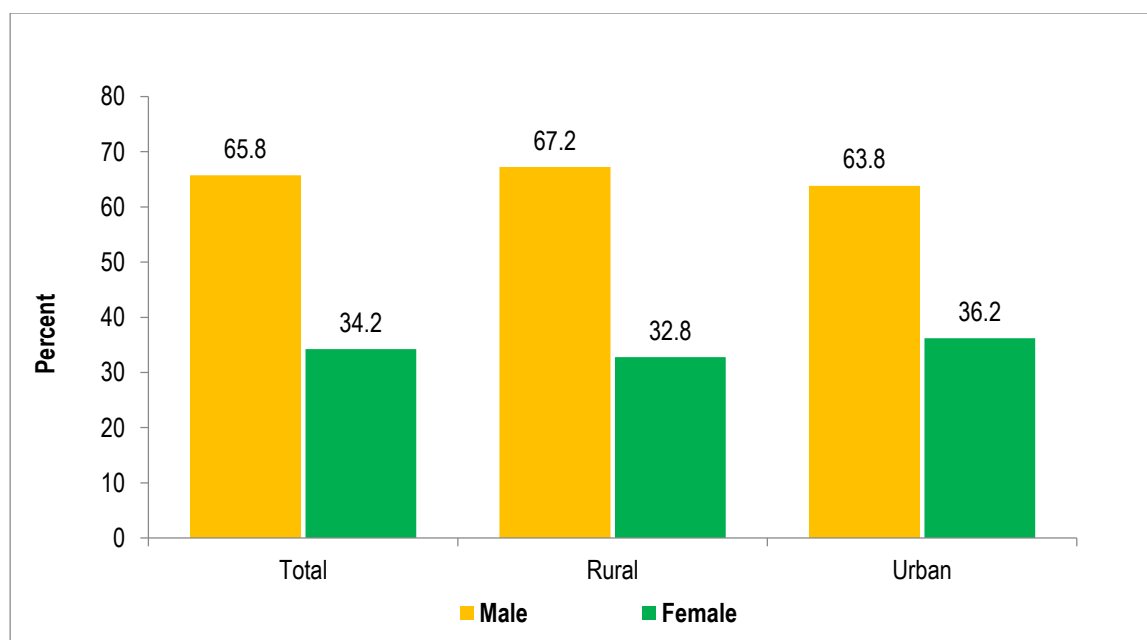
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Chalinze District	214,080	310,907	47,574	83,317	4.5	3.7
Kibaha District	70,209	116,592	16,892	34,558	4.1	3.4
Kibaha Town	128,488	260,306	31,092	72,593	4.0	3.6
Kisarawe District	101,598	154,471	25,475	43,270	3.9	3.6
Mkuranga District	222,921	530,304	51,101	142,182	4.2	3.7
Rufiji District	94,626	147,924	21,069	36,955	4.4	4.0
Mafia District	46,438	62,926	11,774	17,740	3.9	3.5
Kibiti District	122,648	192,292	27,095	48,350	4.5	4.0

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Pwani Region, 65.8 percent are headed by males and 34.2 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC



Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 69.4 in 2012 to 65.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 30.6 in 2012 to 34.2 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils except in Mafia District where male headed households increased slightly from 70.7 percent in 2012 to 70.8 percent in 2022 and female headed households decreased slightly from 29.3 percent in 2012 to 29.2 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	69.4	30.6	65.8	34.2
Rural	71.4	28.6	67.2	32.8
Urban	65.5	34.5	63.8	36.2
Council				
Bagamoyo District	70.7	29.3	67.3	32.7
Chalinze District	71.1	28.9	66.4	33.6
Kibaha District	68.4	31.6	63.2	36.8
Kibaha Town	68.2	31.8	66.4	33.6
Kisarawe District	71.9	28.1	67.1	32.9
Mkuranga District	68.5	31.5	65.0	35.0
Rufiji District	67.7	32.3	62.0	38.0
Mafia District	70.7	29.3	70.8	29.2
Kibiti District	67.6	32.4	65.6	34.4

In Pwani Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (3.7 persons) than in female headed households (3.6 persons). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size is highest in Rufiji and Kibiti District Councils (4.0 persons) and lowest in Kibaha District (3.4 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	1,977,958	1,315,219	662,739	537,040	353,150	183,890	3.7	3.7	3.6
Rural	1,154,008	780,681	373,327	306,711	206,177	100,534	3.8	3.8	3.7
Urban	823,950	534,538	289,412	230,329	146,973	83,356	3.6	3.6	3.5
Council									
Bagamoyo District	202,236	135,896	66,340	58,075	39,101	18,974	3.5	3.5	3.5
Chalinze District	310,907	209,989	100,918	83,317	55,315	28,002	3.7	3.8	3.6
Kibaha District	116,592	73,941	42,651	34,558	21,853	12,705	3.4	3.4	3.4
Kibaha Town	260,306	176,404	83,902	72,593	48,200	24,393	3.6	3.7	3.4
Kisarawe District	154,471	103,197	51,274	43,270	29,038	14,232	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mkuranga District	530,304	349,045	181,259	142,182	92,467	49,715	3.7	3.8	3.6
Rufiji District	147,924	94,201	53,723	36,955	22,914	14,041	4.0	4.1	3.8
Mafia District	62,926	45,202	17,724	17,740	12,568	5,172	3.5	3.6	3.4
Kibiti District	192,292	127,344	64,948	48,350	31,694	16,656	4.0	4.0	3.9

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 69.3 percent of households in Pwani Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed households (69.0%) and female headed households (70.1%). Results show further that the percentage of households living in improved houses is higher (88.8%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (54.7%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

Councils with high percentages of households living in improved houses are Kibaha Town (96.6%), Bagamoyo District (87.7%), Kibaha District (80.3%) and Mkuranga District (77.8%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Rufiji District (59.9%), Mafia District (57.3%), Chalinze District (44.4%) and Kisarawe District (39.1%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	537,040	69.3	30.7	353,150	69.0	31.0	183,890	70.1	29.9
Rural	306,711	54.7	45.3	206,177	54.6	45.4	100,534	55.0	45.0
Urban	230,329	88.8	11.2	146,973	89.2	10.8	83,356	88.2	11.8
Council									
Bagamoyo District	58,075	87.7	12.3	39,101	86.9	13.1	18,974	89.5	10.5
Chalinze District	83,317	55.6	44.4	55,315	54.5	45.5	28,002	57.6	42.4
Kibaha District	34,558	80.3	19.7	21,853	80.1	19.9	12,705	80.6	19.4
Kibaha Town	72,593	96.6	3.4	48,200	96.6	3.4	24,393	96.6	3.4
Kisarawe District	43,270	60.9	39.1	29,038	60.7	39.3	14,232	61.2	38.8
Mkuranga District	142,182	77.8	22.2	92,467	77.9	22.1	49,715	77.7	22.3
Rufiji District	36,955	40.1	59.9	22,914	39.1	60.9	14,041	41.9	58.1
Mafia District	17,740	42.7	57.3	12,568	42.4	57.6	5,172	43.3	56.7

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 78.0 percent of household heads aged 25-29 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 43.6 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both male headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	537,040	69.3	30.7	353,150	69.0	31.0	183,890	70.1	29.9
Below 18	3,934	65.5	34.5	2,230	64.1	35.9	1,704	67.3	32.7
18 - 24	50,880	75.0	25.0	32,297	72.6	27.4	18,583	79.1	20.9
25 - 29	69,308	78.0	22.0	46,332	76.0	24.0	22,976	82.1	17.9
30 - 34	74,375	77.8	22.2	50,307	77.0	23.0	24,068	79.6	20.4
35 - 39	68,648	74.9	25.1	46,797	74.6	25.4	21,851	75.5	24.5
40 - 44	61,915	70.8	29.2	42,083	70.7	29.3	19,832	70.9	29.1
45 - 49	51,365	67.9	32.1	34,806	67.6	32.4	16,559	68.7	31.3
50 - 54	42,792	62.9	37.1	28,739	62.5	37.5	14,053	63.7	36.3
55 - 59	28,276	61.2	38.8	18,560	60.5	39.5	9,716	62.7	37.3
60 - 64	27,795	57.9	42.1	17,873	57.2	42.8	9,922	59.1	40.9
65 - 69	16,806	57.9	42.1	10,373	58.6	41.4	6,433	56.8	43.2
70 - 74	16,134	51.8	48.2	9,527	52.9	47.1	6,607	50.2	49.8
75 - 79	9,164	47.8	52.2	5,206	48.9	51.1	3,958	46.3	53.7
80+	15,648	43.6	56.4	8,020	44.2	55.8	7,628	43.0	57.0

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Pwani Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (75,165 or 31.8%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those in elementary occupations (54,653 or 23.1%) and those engaged as crafts and related workers (53,027 or 22.4%). Among the 2,441 widowed males 1,137 (46.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 21.3 percent are craft and related workers and 20.6 percent are in elementary occupations ((Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	236,453	36,368	170,116	14,571	10,376	2,581	2,441
Legislators administrators and managers.	2,280	200	1,920	102	36	8	14
Professionals.	6,685	1,022	5,187	322	78	43	33

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Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Technicians and associate professionals.	19,839	3,249	14,190	1,597	520	168	115
Clerks.	1,183	233	833	80	24	7	6
Service workers and shop sales workers.	15,268	2,693	11,092	909	369	120	85
Agricultural and fishery workers.	75,165	8,813	56,881	2,991	4,360	983	1,137
Craft and related workers.	53,027	9,101	36,484	4,009	2,309	605	519
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	8,353	1,866	5,398	806	202	53	28
Elementary occupations.	54,653	9,191	38,131	3,755	2,478	594	504

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	236,453	36,368	170,116	14,571	10,376	2,581	2,441
Legislators administrators and managers.	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
Professionals.	2.8	2.8	3	2.2	0.8	1.7	1.4
Technicians and associate professionals.	8.4	8.9	8.3	11	5	6.5	4.7
Clerks.	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.5	7.4	6.5	6.2	3.6	4.6	3.5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	31.8	24.2	33.4	20.5	42	38.1	46.6
Craft and related workers.	22.4	25	21.4	27.5	22.3	23.4	21.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3.5	5.1	3.2	5.5	1.9	2.1	1.1
Elementary occupations.	23.1	25.3	22.4	25.8	23.9	23	20.6

On the other hand, results reveal that 25,251 (30.3%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (22,244 or 26.7%). Among the 12,503 widowed female 5,458 or 43.7 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 3,066 or 24.5 percent are engaged in elementary occupations and 2,695 or 21.6 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

Table 4.10: Table 4.11: Number of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	83,360	17,577	33,035	3,017	13,770	3,458	12,503
Legislators administrators and managers.	614	195	296	20	42	18	43
Professionals.	2,513	871	1,232	74	115	73	148
Technicians and associate professionals.	2,665	948	1,223	75	179	86	154
Clerks.	499	213	193	12	33	16	32
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10,513	3,360	3,662	472	1,648	489	882
Agricultural and fishery workers.	25,251	2,352	11,233	693	4,594	921	5,458
Craft and related workers.	18,576	4,337	6,858	690	3,141	855	2,695
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	485	221	128	24	68	19	25
Elementary occupations.	22,244	5,080	8,210	957	3,950	981	3,066

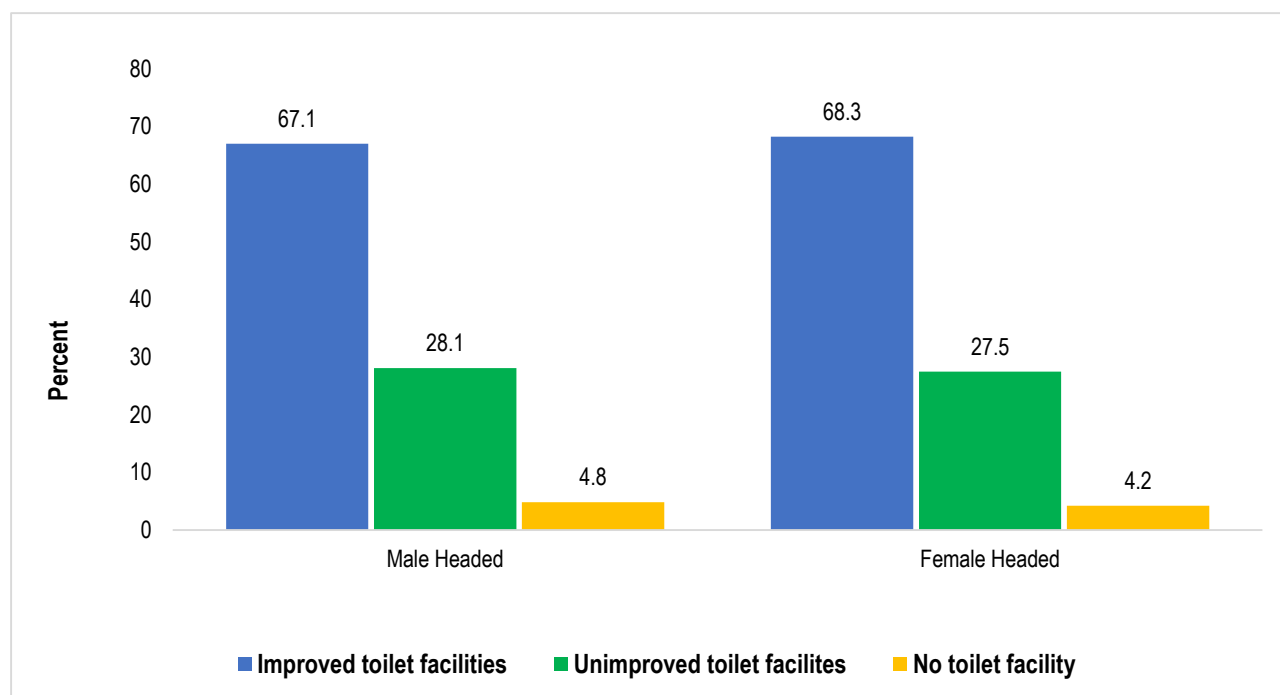
Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	83,360	17,577	33,035	3,017	13,770	3,458	12,503
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3
Professionals.	3.0	5.0	3.7	2.5	0.8	2.1	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.2	5.4	3.7	2.5	1.3	2.5	1.2
Clerks.	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers.	12.6	19.1	11.1	15.6	12.0	14.1	7.1
Agricultural and fishery workers.	30.3	13.4	34.0	23.0	33.4	26.6	43.7
Craft and related workers.	22.3	24.7	20.8	22.9	22.8	24.7	21.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2
Elementary occupations.	26.7	28.9	24.9	31.7	28.7	28.4	24.5

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

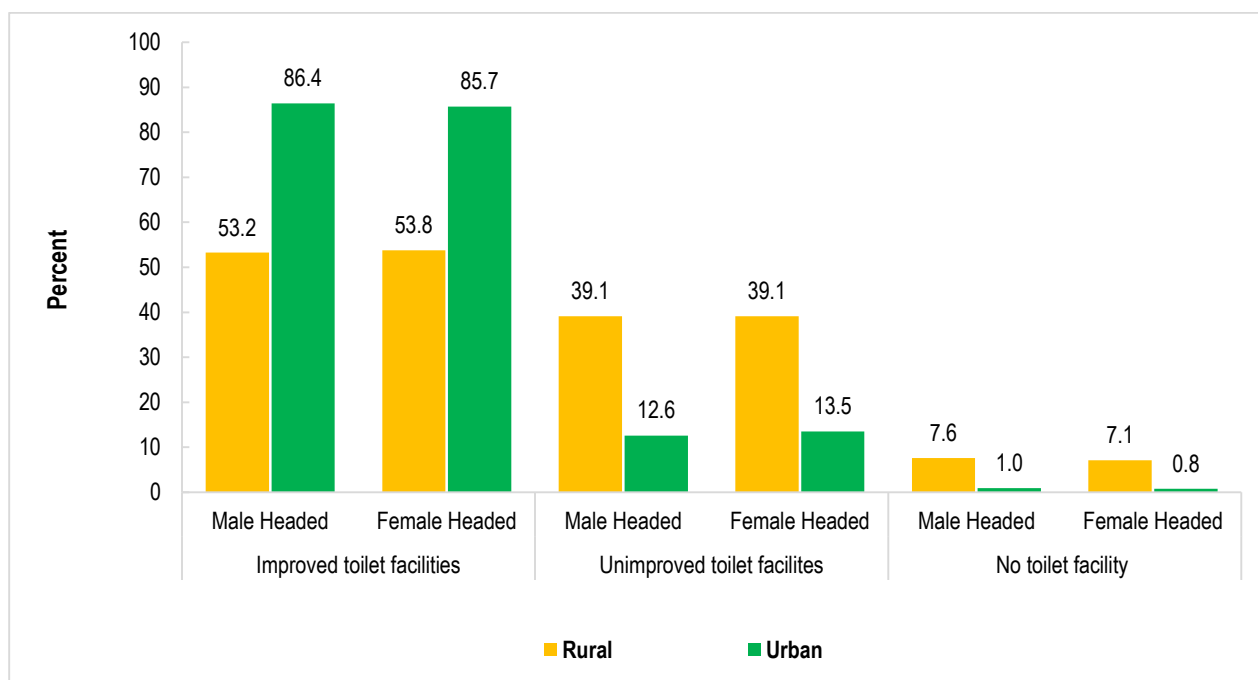
In Pwani Region, percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 67.1 percent for the male headed and 68.3 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, the percentage of male headed households is slightly higher (4.8%) than female headed households (4.2%) (Figure 4.4).

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



Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is much higher in urban compared with rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 31.9 for female headed households and 33.2 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households for both rural and urban areas. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas (Figure 4.5)

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Pwani Region; 2022 PHC



Across councils, results reveal that Kibaha Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (92.9% and 93.5% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Bagamoyo District (80.8% and 85.3%), Mkuranga District (76.3% and 76.0%) and Kibaha District (75.5% and 75.9%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Mafia District (14.7%), Kibiti District (14.1%) and Chalinze District (8.0%). The same Councils have high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities (Mafia District (15.3%), Kibiti District (12.5%) and Chalinze District (7.1%) (Table 4.12)).

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council;Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

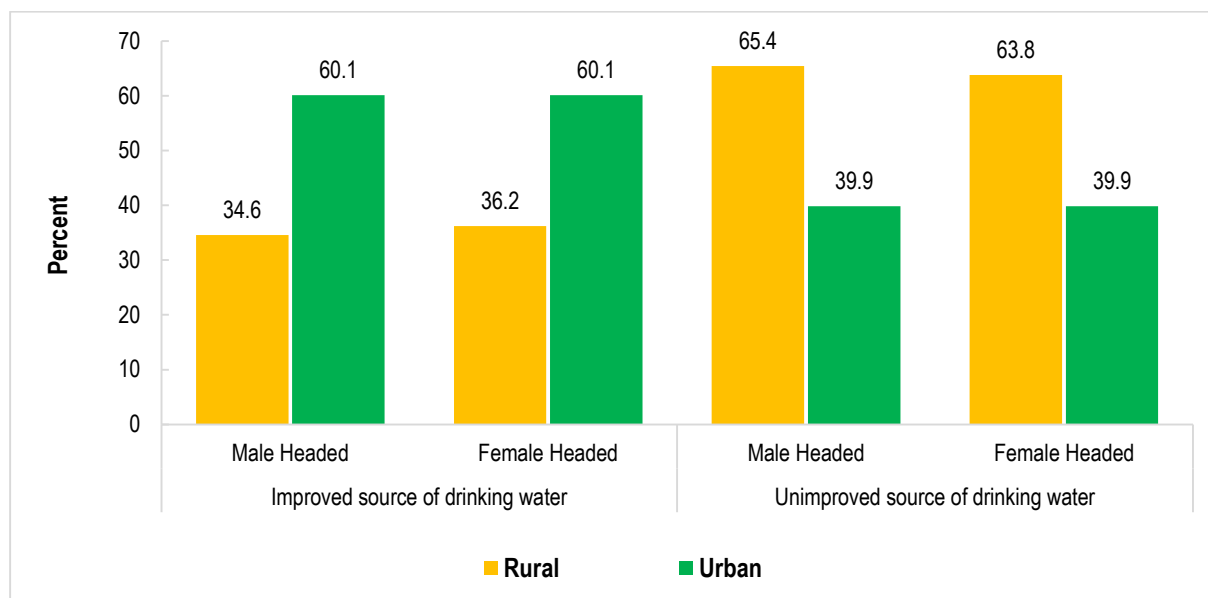
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	537,040	67.5	27.9	4.6	353,150	67.1	28.1	4.8	183,890	68.3	27.5	4.2
Rural	306,711	53.4	39.1	7.4	206,177	53.2	39.1	7.6	100,534	53.8	39.1	7.1
Urban	230,329	86.2	12.9	0.9	146,973	86.4	12.6	1.0	83,356	85.7	13.5	0.8
Council												
Bagamoyo District	58,075	82.3	15.5	2.3	39,101	80.8	16.6	2.6	18,974	85.3	13.0	1.7
Chalinze District	83,317	52.3	40.0	7.7	55,315	51.3	40.6	8.0	28,002	54.2	38.7	7.1
Kibaha District	34,558	75.6	20.0	4.3	21,853	75.5	20.2	4.2	12,705	75.9	19.7	4.5
Kibaha Town	72,593	93.1	6.5	0.4	48,200	92.9	6.6	0.5	24,393	93.5	6.2	0.3
Kisarawe District	43,270	57.0	40.2	2.7	29,038	56.5	40.5	3.0	14,232	58.1	39.7	2.3
Mkuranga District	142,182	76.2	22.2	1.6	92,467	76.3	22.0	1.7	49,715	76.0	22.6	1.5
Rufiji District	36,955	43.8	49.0	7.2	22,914	42.8	49.5	7.7	14,041	45.4	48.3	6.3
Mafia District	17,740	69.9	15.2	14.9	12,568	70.0	15.3	14.7	5,172	69.7	15.0	15.3
Kibiti District	48,350	32.4	54.1	13.5	31,694	31.4	54.6	14.1	16,656	34.4	53.1	12.5

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, the percentage of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water in urban areas is exactly the same as that of female headed households (60.1%). However, in rural areas the percentage of female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water is slightly higher (36.2%) than male headed households (34.6%).

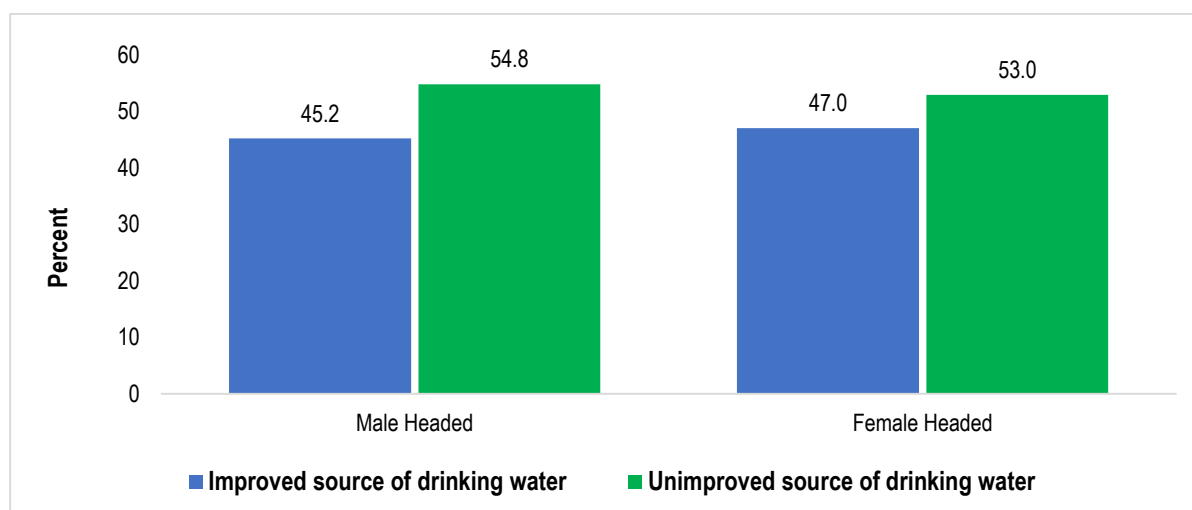
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher for male headed than female in rural areas (65.4% and 63.8% respectively). However, in urban areas the percentage of households using unimproved source of drinking water is the same (39.9%) for both male and female headed households. (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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (54.8%) compared with that of female headed households (53.0%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Kibaha Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (69.4% and 71.6% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Bagamoyo District (61.0% and 65.4%

respectively), Kibaha District (52.9% and 55.9% respectively) and Mkuranga District (52.1% and 53.2% respectively).

On the other hand, councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Chalinze District (78.6%), Kibiti District (76.8%) and Rufiji District (72.0%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Chalinze District (76.7%), Kibiti District (75.0%), Rufiji District (70.9 %) and Kisarawe District (60.9%) (Table 4.13).

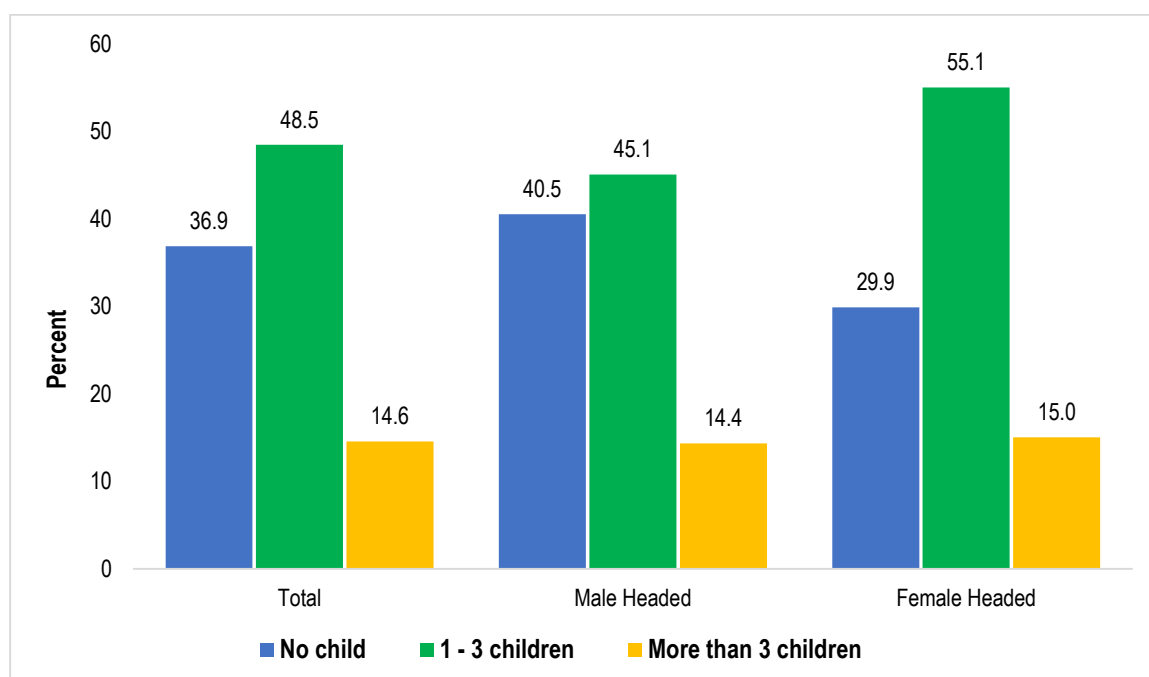
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	537,040	72.2	27.8	353,150	70.9	29.1	183,890	74.6	25.4
Rural	306,711	58.5	41.5	206,177	57.3	42.7	100,534	61.0	39.0
Urban	230,329	90.3	9.7	146,973	89.9	10.1	83,356	91.0	9.0
Council									
Bagamoyo District	58,075	88.5	11.5	39,101	87.0	13.0	18,974	91.4	8.6
Chalinze District	83,317	77.0	23.0	55,315	75.2	24.8	28,002	80.5	19.5
Kibaha District	34,558	75.9	24.1	21,853	74.4	25.6	12,705	78.5	21.5
Kibaha Town	72,593	90.9	9.1	48,200	90.3	9.7	24,393	92.0	8.0
Kisarawe District	43,270	50.7	49.3	29,038	49.4	50.6	14,232	53.4	46.6
Mkuranga District	142,182	70.6	29.4	92,467	69.6	30.4	49,715	72.4	27.6
Rufiji District	36,955	58.5	41.5	22,914	55.6	44.4	14,041	63.2	36.8
Mafia District	17,740	81.2	18.8	12,568	80.4	19.6	5,172	83.1	16.9
Kibiti District	17,740	81.2	18.8	12,568	80.4	19.6	5,172	83.1	16.9

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three such children under 18 years. Out of 537,040 households 48.5 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 36.9 percent have no child and 14.6 percent have more than three children. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (55.1%) than that of male headed households (45.1%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is 14.4 percent compared with 15.0 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (40.5%) compared as that of female headed households (29.9%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that 54.6 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 44.2 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 16.0 percent (15.8%) of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 16.9 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (41.3%) compared with female headed households (31.6%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Mafia District has the highest percentage (53.5%) of households with one to three children followed by Kibaha Town with 50.3 percent, while Kisarawe District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (45.3%) (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

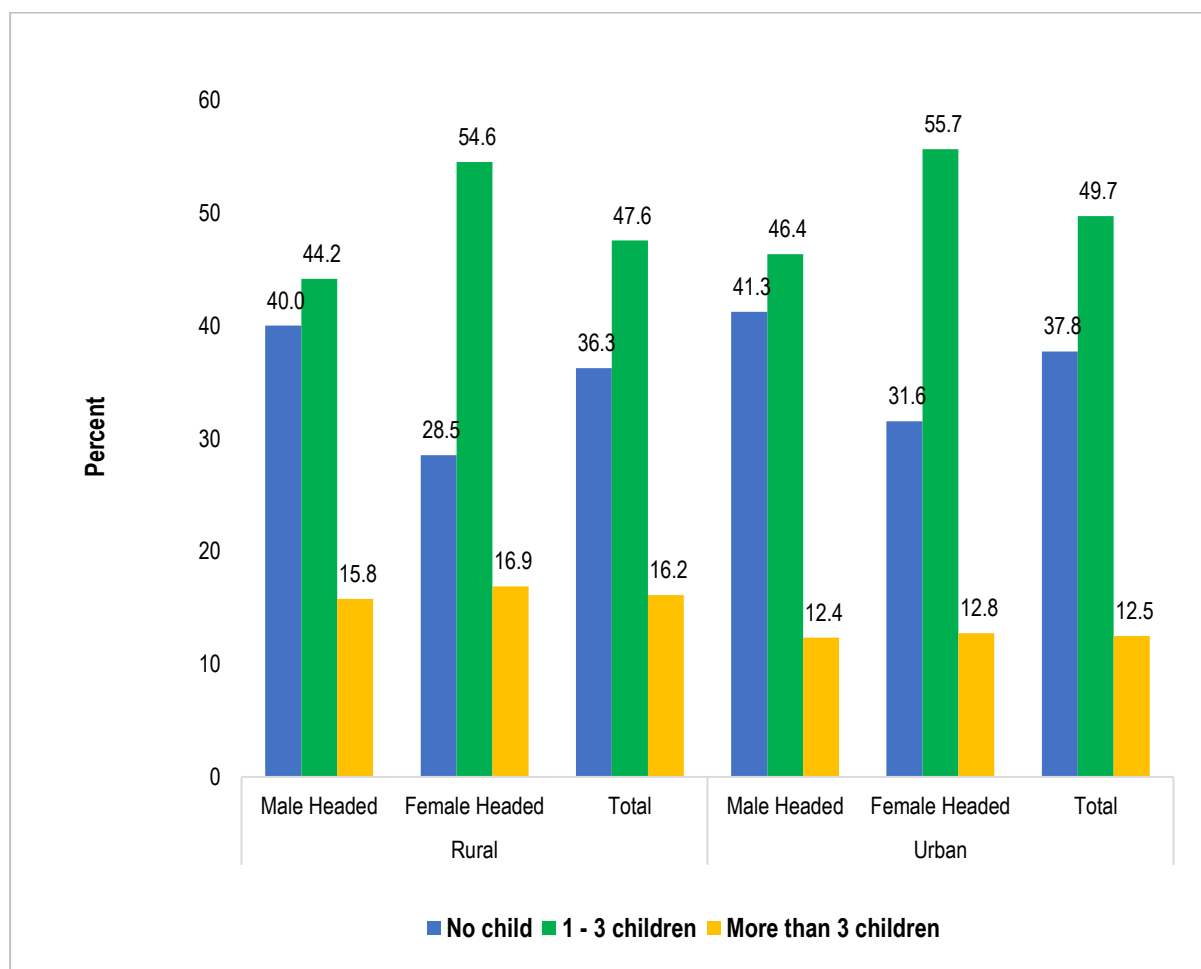


Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	537,040	36.9	48.5	14.6	353,150	40.5	45.1	14.4	183,890	29.9	55.1	15.0
Rural	306,711	36.3	47.6	16.2	206,177	40.0	44.2	15.8	100,534	28.5	54.6	16.9
Urban	230,329	37.8	49.7	12.5	146,973	41.3	46.4	12.4	83,356	31.6	55.7	12.8
Council												
Bagamoyo District	58,075	40.7	47.6	11.6	39,101	45.0	43.8	11.3	18,974	32.0	55.6	12.4
Chalinze District	83,317	36.5	47.4	16.0	55,315	39.9	44.1	16.1	28,002	30.0	54.1	15.9
Kibaha District	34,558	41.6	47.3	11.1	21,853	46.5	42.8	10.7	12,705	33.2	55.0	11.7
Kibaha Town	72,593	38.1	50.3	11.5	48,200	40.8	47.7	11.5	24,393	32.8	55.5	11.7
Kisarawe District	43,270	41.5	45.3	13.3	29,038	45.6	41.5	12.9	14,232	33.0	53.1	14.0
Mkuranga District	142,182	34.9	49.8	15.2	92,467	38.5	46.5	15.0	49,715	28.4	56.0	15.6
Rufiji District	36,955	32.4	48.5	19.1	22,914	35.8	45.0	19.2	14,041	26.9	54.2	18.9
Mafia District	17,740	35.5	53.5	11.0	12,568	38.5	50.8	10.7	5,172	28.2	60.2	11.6
Kibiti District	48,350	33.4	46.8	19.9	31,694	37.4	43.3	19.3	16,656	25.7	53.4	20.9

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- Slightly more than a half (51.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region are married.
- More than four percent (4.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is significantly higher (7.4%) than that of males (1.1%).
- Slightly more than five percent (5.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (6.5%) than males (3.6%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Pwani Region is 24.9 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.9 years) than males (27.1 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories namely; never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed were adopted to classify marital status. Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and Councils.

5.2 Marital Status

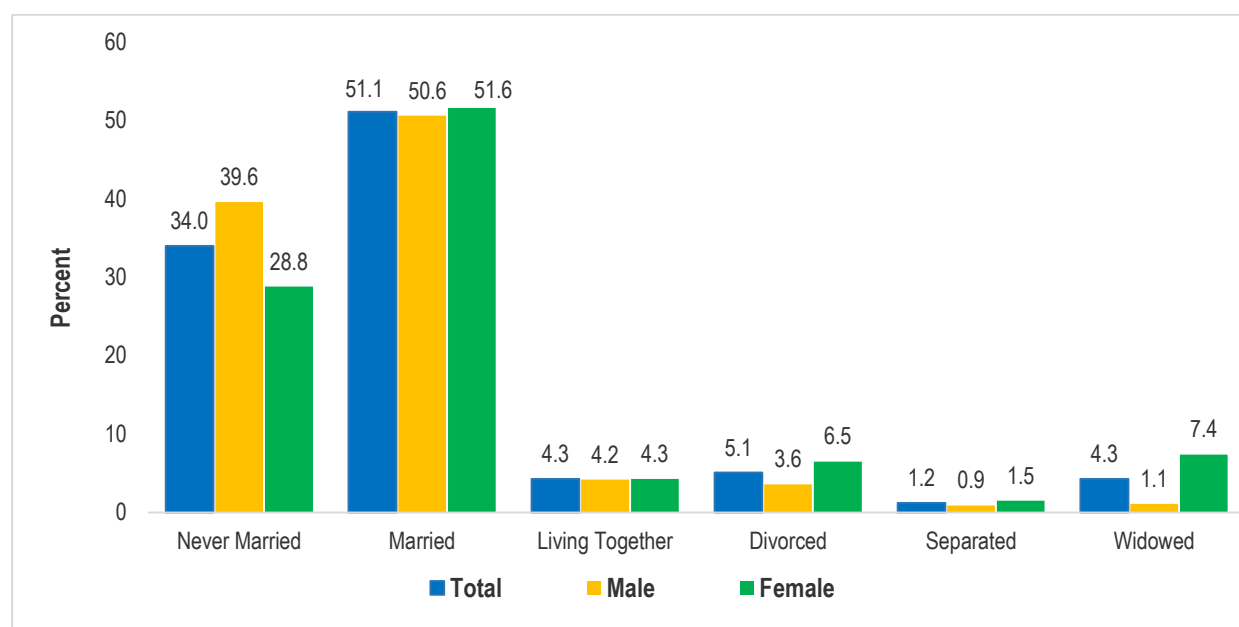
In Pwani Region, results show that 51.1% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is slightly higher among females (51.6%) than males (50.6%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (53.5%) than in urban areas (42.8%). About one third (34.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 39.6 percent while for females it is 28.8 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (31.6% and 38.2% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.3 percent which is significantly higher among females (7.4%) than males (1.1%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas is 4.6 while for urban areas it is 4.5 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,263,422	100.0	100.0	100.0	729,145	100.0	100.0	100.0	801,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	430,110	34.0	39.6	28.8	230,079	31.6	38.3	24.7	306,367	38.2	42.3	34.5
Married	645,335	51.1	50.6	51.6	389,800	53.5	52.0	54.9	343,002	42.8	43.4	42.3
Living Together	54,001	4.3	4.2	4.3	25,494	3.5	3.4	3.6	71,885	9.0	9.0	9.0
Divorced	64,158	5.1	3.6	6.5	41,513	5.7	4.2	7.2	29,770	3.7	2.7	4.7
Separated	15,452	1.2	0.9	1.5	8,676	1.2	0.9	1.5	14,146	1.8	1.3	2.2
Widowed	54,366	4.3	1.1	7.4	33,583	4.6	1.2	8.1	36,030	4.5	1.4	7.3

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



The percentage of married persons in Pwani Region increases sharply with age from 51.1 for persons aged 25-29 years to 73.1 for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Likewise, percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.3 for those aged 15–19 years to 10.2 for those aged 60-64 years and decline gradually up to 8.6 for those aged 80+ years. The percentage of widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 48.5 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,263,422	34.0	51.1	4.3	5.1	1.2	4.3
15 - 19	195,739	92.9	5.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	189,894	60.9	32.1	4.7	1.9	0.3	0.1
25 - 29	168,659	33.4	55.1	6.9	3.6	0.7	0.2
30 - 34	151,925	18.7	68.1	6.7	4.9	1.1	0.6
35 - 39	126,710	12.7	72.8	5.8	6.1	1.4	1.2
40 - 44	107,103	10.1	73.1	5.0	7.6	1.9	2.2
45 - 49	84,745	8.6	72.5	4.3	8.4	2.2	4.0
50 - 54	67,523	7.1	70.5	3.4	9.5	2.4	7.1
55 - 59	42,692	6.2	67.4	2.7	10.1	2.8	10.9
60 - 64	40,504	5.2	63.5	2.1	10.2	2.9	16.1
65 - 69	24,220	4.6	59.1	1.8	9.9	2.7	21.9
70 - 74	23,209	4.3	52.9	1.5	10.1	2.6	28.5

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
75 - 79	13,533	4.4	47.8	1.3	9.4	2.7	34.4
80+	26,966	4.8	35.2	0.8	8.6	2.2	48.5

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	733,588	49.3	42.5	3.6	3.1	0.7	0.9
15 - 19	117,504	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	96,358	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
25 - 29	88,687	81.7	14.6	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.0
30 - 34	79,017	45.0	45.4	6.9	2.2	0.4	0.1
35 - 39	72,586	22.2	66.4	7.3	3.3	0.7	0.2
40 - 44	62,651	13.7	74.3	6.4	4.3	1.0	0.3
45 - 49	54,803	10.4	76.5	5.5	5.6	1.4	0.6
50 - 54	44,014	8.7	77.2	4.9	6.4	1.7	1.1
55 - 59	35,530	7.6	77.7	3.9	7.2	1.9	1.8
60 - 64	22,115	6.5	78.0	3.3	7.6	2.1	2.6
65 - 69	20,893	5.1	78.4	2.5	7.9	2.2	3.8
70 - 74	12,015	4.4	77.9	2.4	7.9	2.1	5.2
75 - 79	11,140	4.2	76.5	2.1	8.0	2.0	7.1
80+	6,141	4.0	75.2	1.9	7.6	2.2	9.0

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 43.9 percent are married, 39.4 percent are never married and 3.7 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	761,209	39.4	43.9	3.7	5.5	1.3	6.3
15 - 19	113,871	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	99,381	87.5	10.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	101,207	42.6	47.4	6.2	3.0	0.6	0.2
30 - 34	89,642	23.2	63.6	7.0	4.9	0.9	0.4
35 - 39	79,339	15.5	69.6	6.1	6.4	1.4	0.9
40 - 44	64,059	11.8	71.3	5.2	7.9	1.9	2.0
45 - 49	52,300	9.9	69.5	4.5	9.8	2.4	4.0
50 - 54	40,731	8.5	67.3	3.6	10.7	2.8	7.1
55 - 59	31,993	6.6	62.4	2.8	12.1	3.0	13.1
60 - 64	20,577	5.9	55.9	2.0	12.7	3.6	19.8
65 - 69	19,611	5.3	47.6	1.7	12.7	3.5	29.2
70 - 74	12,205	4.8	40.6	1.2	11.8	3.3	38.3
75 - 79	12,069	4.4	31.2	0.8	12.1	3.1	48.3
80+	7,392	4.7	25.1	0.8	11.0	3.0	55.4

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 Pwani Region is 51.3 while for age group 65 years and above is 45.1 percent. Percentage for widowed for the age group 65 years and above is 48.4 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 4.5 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in the Region is almost universal.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,494,797	44.2	43.2	3.6	4.3	1.0	3.6
10 - 14	231,375	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	350,769	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	385,633	77.1	18.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
15 - 35	738,763	52.4	39.5	4.6	2.7	0.5	0.2
15 - 64	1,175,494	36.2	51.3	4.5	4.7	1.1	2.1
65+	87,928	4.5	48.4	1.3	9.5	2.5	33.7
70+	63,708	4.5	44.4	1.1	9.3	2.4	38.2

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 39.6 percent of male and 28.8 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (6.5%) than males (0.9%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (7.4%) than males (1.1 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	616,084	39.6	50.6	4.2	3.6	0.9	1.1
15 – 19	96,358	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	88,687	81.7	14.6	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	79,017	45.0	45.4	6.9	2.2	0.4	0.1
30 – 34	72,586	22.2	66.4	7.3	3.3	0.7	0.2
35 – 39	62,651	13.7	74.3	6.4	4.3	1.0	0.3
40 – 44	54,803	10.4	76.5	5.5	5.6	1.4	0.6
45 – 49	44,014	8.7	77.2	4.9	6.4	1.7	1.1
50 – 54	35,530	7.6	77.7	3.9	7.2	1.9	1.8
55 – 59	22,115	6.5	78.0	3.3	7.6	2.1	2.6
60 – 64	20,893	5.1	78.4	2.5	7.9	2.2	3.8
65 – 69	12,015	4.4	77.9	2.4	7.9	2.1	5.2
70 – 74	11,140	4.2	76.5	2.1	8.0	2.0	7.1
75 – 79	6,141	4.0	75.2	1.9	7.6	2.2	9.0
80+	10,134	3.7	69.9	1.4	7.2	2.1	15.7

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	647,338	28.8	51.6	4.3	6.5	1.5	7.4
15 – 19	99,381	87.5	10.5	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
20 – 24	101,207	42.6	47.4	6.2	3.0	0.6	0.2
25 – 29	89,642	23.2	63.6	7.0	4.9	0.9	0.4
30 – 34	79,339	15.5	69.6	6.1	6.4	1.4	0.9
35 – 39	64,059	11.8	71.3	5.2	7.9	1.9	2.0
40 – 44	52,300	9.9	69.5	4.5	9.8	2.4	4.0
45 – 49	40,731	8.5	67.3	3.6	10.7	2.8	7.1
50 – 54	31,993	6.6	62.4	2.8	12.1	3.0	13.1
55 – 59	20,577	5.9	55.9	2.0	12.7	3.6	19.8
60 – 64	19,611	5.3	47.6	1.7	12.7	3.5	29.2

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
65 – 69	12,205	4.8	40.6	1.2	11.8	3.3	38.3
70 – 74	12,069	4.4	31.2	0.8	12.1	3.1	48.3
75 – 79	7,392	4.7	25.1	0.8	11.0	3.0	55.4
80+	16,832	5.4	14.3	0.4	9.4	2.2	68.2

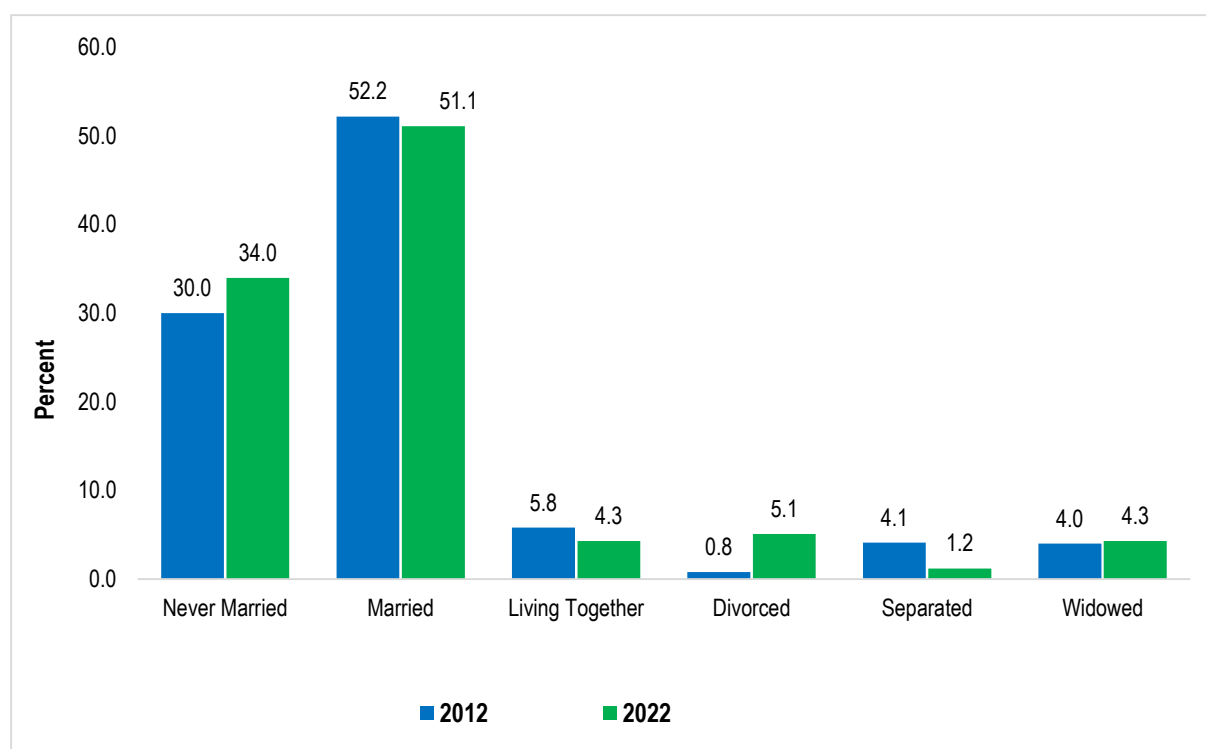
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that never married category ranges from 30.1 percent in Mafia District Council to 40.0 percent in Kibaha Town Council. For the married category the range is from 45.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 56.4 percent in Rufiji District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.4 percent in Bagamoyo District Council to 5.5 percent in Kisarawe District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,263,422	34.0	51.1	4.3	5.1	1.2	4.3
Rural	729,145	31.6	53.5	3.5	5.7	1.2	4.6
Urban	534,277	37.4	47.8	5.3	4.2	1.3	3.9
Council							
Bagamoyo District	133,139	36.8	45.9	7.8	4.8	1.3	3.4
Chalinze District	193,175	31.8	49.6	6.3	5.5	1.7	5.1
Kibaha District	81,102	38.5	45.9	6.0	4.0	1.5	4.2
Kibaha Town	172,938	40.0	45.5	6.5	2.8	1.4	3.9
Kisarawe District	101,965	33.3	49.9	4.8	5.1	1.4	5.5
Mkuranga District	324,278	32.3	54.9	2.3	5.4	1.1	4.1
Rufiji District	97,714	31.2	56.4	1.5	5.8	0.6	4.4
Mafia District	4,3003	30.1	56.3	1.0	8.2	0.7	3.7
Kibiti District	116,108	32.2	55.5	1.0	6.2	0.8	4.3

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

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

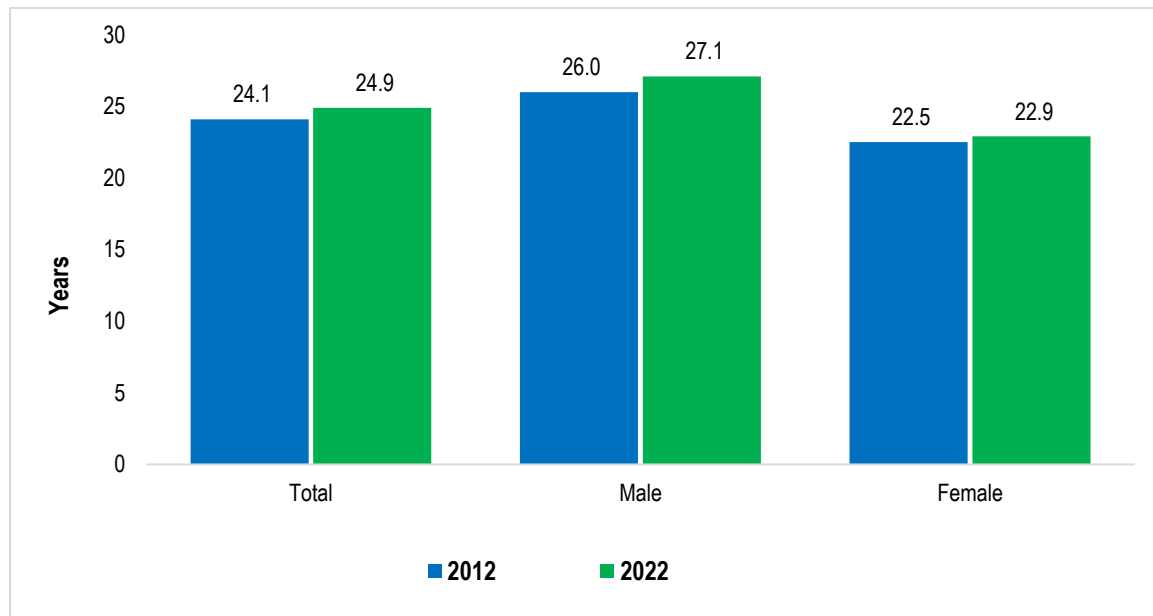


5.2 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 24.9 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.9 years) than males (27.1 years). Results further show that there is insignificant increase in the MAFM for females from 22.5 years in 2012 to 22.9 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 27.1 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is slightly higher in urban areas (24.7 and 25.5 years) than in the rural areas (23.8 and 24.4 years respectively) for both sexes and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

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

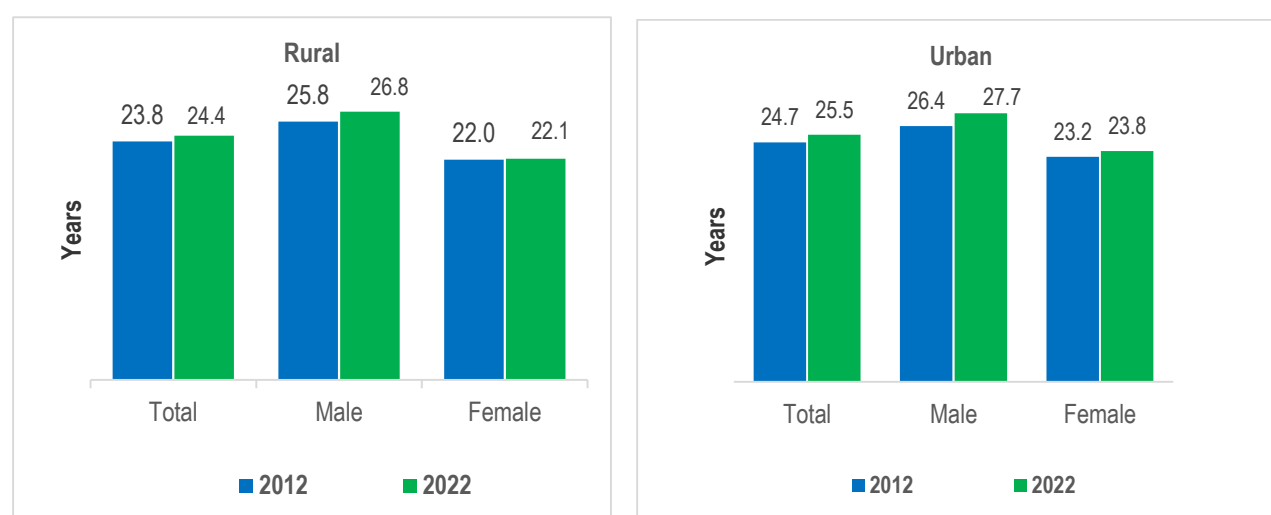


Table 5.9 shows that in Pwani Region, the MAFM for females slightly increased from 22.5 years in 2012 to 22.9 years in 2022 and for males it increased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 27.1 years in 2022. In general, there is a noticeable difference for MAFM in rural areas for both sexes (23.8 and 24.4 years) and also in urban areas (24.7 and 25.5 years) in both censuses respectively).

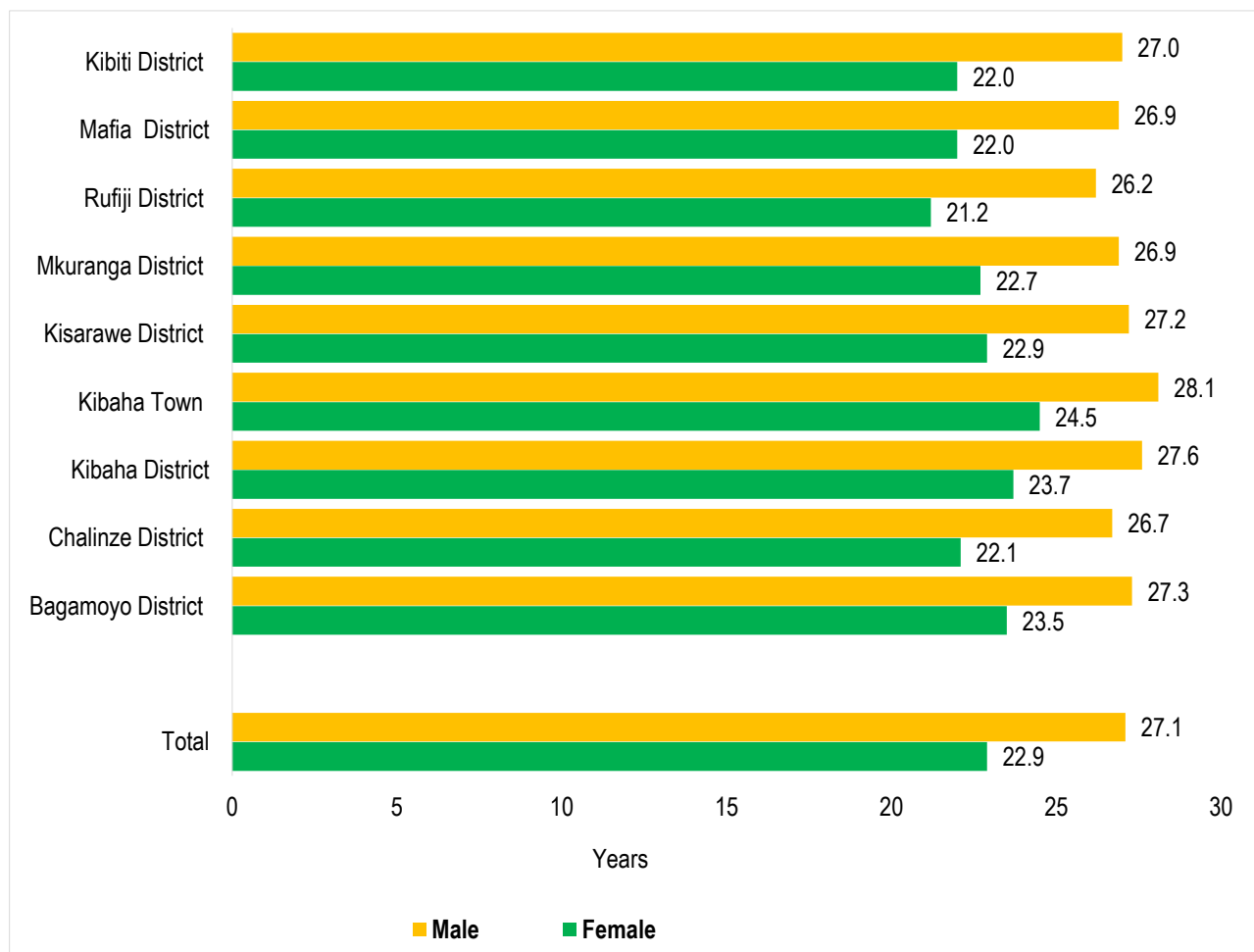
Table 5. 9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24.1	26.0	22.5	24.9	27.1	22.9
Rural	23.8	25.8	22.0	24.4	26.8	22.1
Urban	24.7	26.4	23.2	25.5	27.7	23.8
Council						
Bagamoyo District	24.0	25.8	22.4	23.5	27.3	23.5
Chalinze District	23.8	25.5	22.4	24.2	26.7	22.1
Kibaha District	24.8	26.4	23.2	25.6	27.6	23.7
Kibaha Town	25.0	26.8	23.4	26.2	28.1	24.5
Kisarawe District	24.2	25.8	22.8	25.0	27.2	22.9
Mkuranga District	24.1	26.0	22.6	24.5	26.9	22.7
Rufiji District	23.6	25.8	21.7	23.7	26.2	21.2
Mafia District	23.2	25.5	21.2	24.4	26.9	22.0
Kibiti District	23.8	25.5	22.4	24.5	27.0	22.0

Figure 5.5 shows council variations, with Kibaha Town having the highest MAFM for both males (28.1 years) and females (24.5 years), followed by Bagamoyo District (27.3 years) for males and 23.5 years for females, and Kisarawe District (27.2 and 22.9 years for males

and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Rufiji District with 26.2 years for males and 21.2 years for females.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- More than sixty three percent (63.4%) of the population in Pwani Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- More than fifty-nine percent of children (59.4%) under-five have birth certificate.
- About seven percent of persons (6.8%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 32.5 percent have national identification cards.
- More than seven percent (7.1%) persons in Pwani Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents information on possession of national identification documents, which include birth certificate and notification, National Identification Card (NIDA), Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID), Driving License, Voter's ID, Travel Passport and Small Entrepreneur ID. The chapter also presents citizenship status. The objective of national identification documents is to help eligible citizens to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Pwani Region, 32.0 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (63.4%) 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 (59.4 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (54.3%) The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (33.0%) than females (31.0%). (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (40.1%) than in rural areas (26.1%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (33.0%) than females (31%). Further results show, 42.0 percent of males and 38.4 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (26.9% and 25.4 % 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 Pwani Region, 3.3 percent of persons have birth notification, the percentage is slightly high in urban area (3.4%) than in rural areas (3.1 %) (Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

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

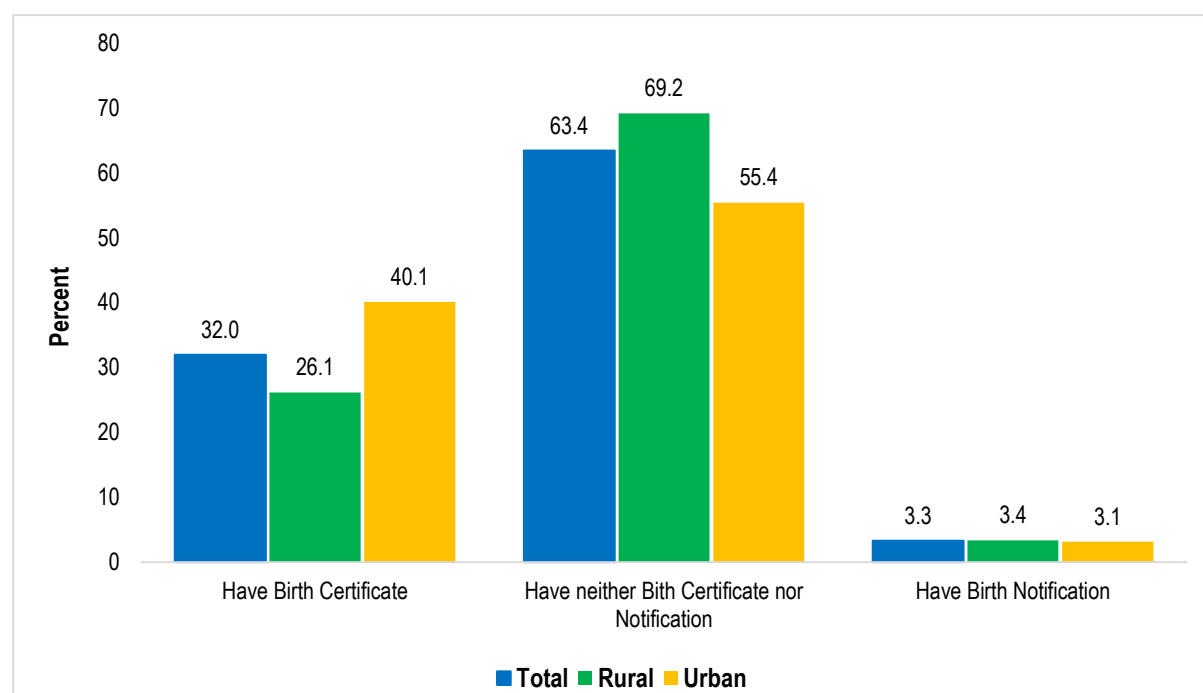


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	32.0	33.0	31.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	63.4	62.2	64.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
0 – 4	59.4	59.4	59.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	31.4	31.4	31.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
5 – 9	54.3	54.3	54.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	38.8	38.8	38.9	1.7	1.6	1.8
10 – 14	34.8	34.2	35.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	58.2	58.8	57.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
15 – 19	31.6	30.6	32.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	63.3	63.9	62.7	1.7	1.9	1.6
20 – 24	27.7	29.2	26.5	1.9	1.8	2.0	68.9	67.2	70.4	1.5	1.8	1.2
25 – 29	25.3	27.6	23.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	72.0	69.4	74.1	1.3	1.6	1.0
30 – 34	24.2	27.2	21.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	73.5	70.3	76.2	1.1	1.4	0.9
35 – 39	20.0	22.7	17.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	78.0	75.0	80.8	1.1	1.3	0.9
40 – 44	15.4	17.6	13.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	82.8	80.4	85.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
45 – 49	12.4	14.0	10.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	85.9	84.2	87.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
50 – 54	9.6	10.6	8.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	88.9	87.8	90.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
55 – 59	9.1	10.2	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	89.7	88.6	90.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
60 – 64	7.6	8.4	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	91.3	90.5	92.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
65 – 69	6.0	7.1	5.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	92.8	91.7	93.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
70 – 74	3.4	4.4	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	95.6	94.5	96.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
75 – 79	2.6	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	96.4	96.1	96.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
80+	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	97.4	97.0	97.6	0.7	0.6	0.8

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Pwani 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	26.1	26.9	25.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	69.2	68.3	70.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
0 – 4	55.3	55.3	55.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	35.4	35.5	35.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
5 – 9	47.9	47.9	47.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	44.6	44.7	44.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
10 – 14	26.9	26.3	27.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	65.7	66.3	65.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
15 – 19	24.0	23.0	25.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	70.7	71.5	69.9	1.7	1.9	1.6
20 – 24	20.3	21.4	19.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	76.4	75.0	77.6	1.4	1.7	1.2
25 – 29	18.4	20.2	16.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	79.0	77.0	80.7	1.2	1.5	1.0
30 – 34	17.9	20.5	15.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	80.0	77.2	82.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
35 – 39	14.0	16.3	11.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	84.2	81.7	86.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
40 – 44	10.4	12.1	8.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	88.2	86.2	90.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
45 – 49	7.9	9.0	6.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	90.6	89.3	91.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
50 – 54	5.9	6.8	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	92.8	91.7	93.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
55 – 59	5.5	6.4	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	93.4	92.6	94.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
60 – 64	4.2	5.0	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	94.8	94.0	95.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
65 – 69	3.5	4.3	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	95.6	94.7	96.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
70 – 74	2.0	2.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	97.3	96.5	98.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
75 – 79	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.3	96.9	97.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
80+	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	97.9	97.6	98.1	0.7	0.6	0.7

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Pwani 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	40.1	42.0	38.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	55.4	53.3	57.4	1.3	1.5	1.2
0 – 4	65.2	65.5	64.9	8.3	8.4	8.3	25.7	25.3	26.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	64.0	64.2	63.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	30.0	29.7	30.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
10 – 14	47.3	47.6	46.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	46.3	46.1	46.6	1.9	1.8	2.0
15 – 19	41.8	42.3	41.4	3.1	3.4	2.9	53.3	52.4	54.1	1.8	1.9	1.7
20 – 24	36.3	38.8	34.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	60.3	57.5	62.5	1.5	2.0	1.2
25 – 29	33.0	36.2	30.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	64.2	60.6	67.1	1.3	1.7	1.0
30 – 34	31.6	35.2	28.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	66.0	62.2	69.1	1.2	1.5	0.8
35 – 39	27.3	30.9	24.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	70.3	66.6	73.8	1.2	1.5	1.0
40 – 44	22.3	25.1	19.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	75.5	72.5	78.5	1.2	1.4	1.0
45 – 49	19.0	21.4	16.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	79.0	76.5	81.6	1.1	1.3	0.9
50 – 54	15.8	16.9	14.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	82.6	81.3	83.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
55 – 59	15.1	17.0	13.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	83.3	81.3	85.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
60 – 64	13.7	15.0	12.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	84.9	83.6	86.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
65 – 69	10.6	12.2	9.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	87.7	86.0	89.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
70 – 74	6.2	7.9	4.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	92.3	90.4	93.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
75 – 79	4.3	5.0	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	94.5	94.0	94.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
80+	2.7	3.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	96.0	95.3	96.4	0.8	0.7	0.8

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Kibaha Town (46.9%) and the lowest percentage is in Kibiti District (20.3%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (32.0%) are Kibaha Town (46.9%), Bagamoyo District (38.9%), Mafia District (37.4%), Kibaha District (33.8%), Kisaware District(32.1%) and Mkuranga District (32.5%).

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

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	32.0	33.0	31.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	63.4	62.2	64.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Bagamoyo District	38.9	39.5	38.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	57.0	56.3	57.7	1.3	0.1	1.2
Chalinze District	22.9	23.7	22.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	73.6	72.7	74.5	1.2	0.1	1.1
Kibaha District	33.8	35.0	32.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	62.5	61.1	63.8	1.2	0.3	1.1

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Kibaha Town	46.9	48.9	45.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	49.4	47.2	51.4	1.0	0.2	0.9
Kisarawe District	32.1	32.7	31.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	63.1	62.3	63.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Mkuranga District	32.5	33.8	31.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	61.7	60.2	63.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Rufiji District	24.8	26.5	23.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	70.3	68.5	72.0	1.4	0.6	1.3
Mafia District	37.4	38.6	36.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	57.4	55.8	58.9	1.8	2.2	1.5
Kibiti District	20.3	21.0	19.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	75.3	74.4	76.1	1.4	1.5	1.4

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 358,957 persons (32.5%) aged 18 years and above in Pwani Region have national identification cards while 75,408 persons (6.8%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show higher percentage (35.5%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (30.3%). Additionally, results reveal that, 725,459 persons aged 18 years and above (65.7%) have voters' identification cards.

Further results reveal that, six percent (6.0%) 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 Aged 18 Years and Above Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

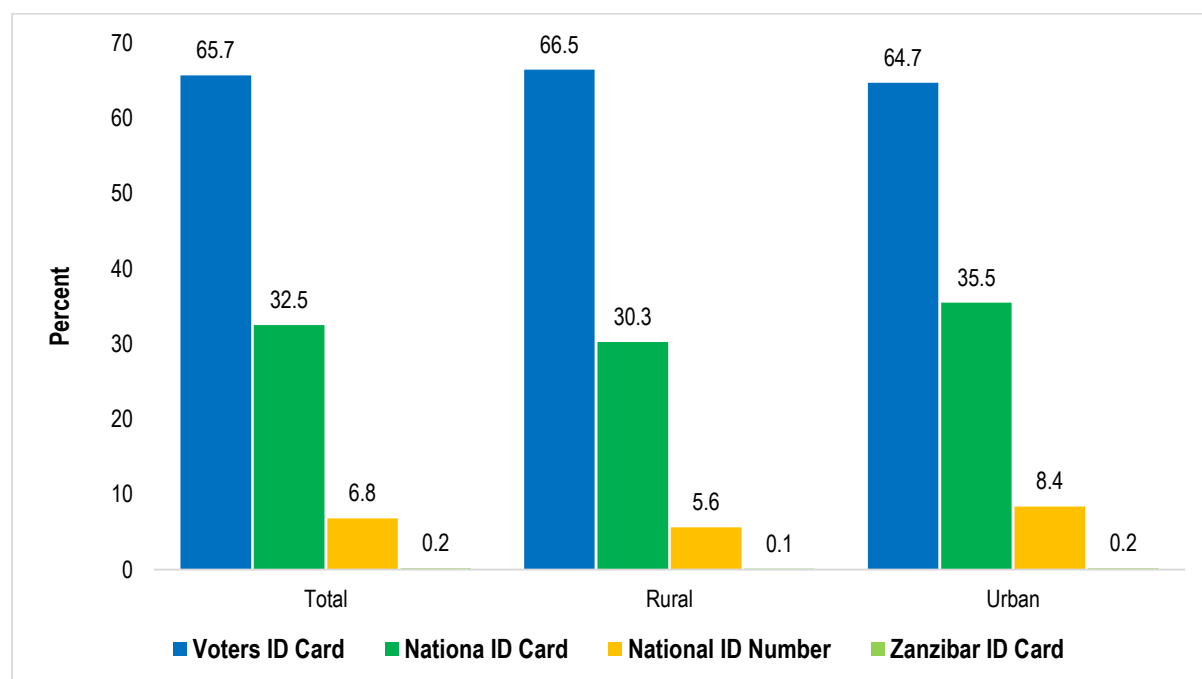


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card		
Total	32.5	6.8	0.2	4.8	65.7	0.9	6.0
Rural	30.3	5.6	0.1	3.0	66.5	0.6	5.2
Urban	35.5	8.4	0.2	7.2	64.7	1.5	7.0
Council							
Bagamoyo District	31.6	8.2	0.3	6.7	63.7	1.5	9.2
Chalinze District	28.4	6.5	0.1	3.0	62.0	0.5	3.7
Kibaha District	34.9	7.1	0.1	4.7	63.3	0.9	4.8
Kibaha Town	36.6	11.3	0.1	9.6	64.5	1.9	7.2
Kisarawe District	42.5	5.7	0.1	3.9	67.1	0.8	5.9
Mkuranga District	28.0	6.5	0.3	5.0	66.2	1.0	4.8
Rufiji District	31.1	3.8	0.1	1.8	69.9	0.3	6.1
Mafia District	53.4	3.8	0.5	3.3	77.8	0.7	12.2
Kibiti District	30.5	4.0	0.1	1.3	67.8	0.2	5.4

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 141,310 persons (7.1 %) out of 1,977,958 persons in Pwani Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (14.1%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance (36,817); followed by Bagamoyo District Council (19,602); (9.7%) persons) and lastly Kibiti District with (6,846; (3.6%) persons). In addition, there are 22,141(1.1 %) persons with health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more people 86,524 (10.5%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas with 54,786 persons (4.7%). On the other hand, 10,908 (0.9%) persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 11,233 (1.4%) persons in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,977,958	7.1	7.0	7.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	18.1	17.0	19.1
Rural	1,154,008	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	20.0	18.9	21.1
Urban	823,950	10.5	10.5	10.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	14.2	13.1	15.1
Council										
Bagamoyo District	202,236	9.7	9.4	9.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	17.0	15.4	18.5
Chalinze District	310,907	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	8.6	8.0	9.2
Kibaha District	116,592	8.8	8.5	9.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	14.2	12.7	15.5
Kibaha Town	260,306	14.1	14.0	14.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	12.4	11.2	13.5
Kisarawe District	154,471	7.3	7.0	7.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	30.3	28.1	32.4
Mkuranga District	530,304	5.8	5.8	5.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	24.3	23.8	24.7
Rufiji District	147,924	4.6	4.7	4.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	22.6	20.0	24.7
Mafia District	62,926	6.7	6.7	6.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	12.6	12.5	12.7
Kibiti District	192,292	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	13.8	13.6	14.0

6.3 Citizenship

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

The results show that 2,020,803 persons (99.8%) out of 2,024,947 persons enumerated in Pwani Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries outside Africa Countries (1,838 persons) followed by other African Countries (1,611 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,024,947	998,616	1,026,331	1,188,752	599,374	589,378	836,195	399,242	436,953
Tanzania	2,020,803	995,776	1,025,027	1,186,260	597,607	588,653	834,543	398,169	436,374
Other East African Countries	693	383	310	425	246	179	268	137	131
Other African Countries	1611	1125	486	1021	750	271	590	375	215
Countries Outside Africa	1838	1331	507	1045	770	275	793	561	232
Dual Citizenship	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
No Citizenship	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (90.3%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About one out of ten (9.7%) child under 18 years is an orphan with proportionately higher in rural areas (10.1%) than urban area (9.3%).
- About seven percent (6.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- More than three percent (3.1%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Kibaha District Council has the highest proportion (12.3%) of orphans than other councils in Pwani Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of death among the under-5 children left behind⁵. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings.

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁵ Hani K. Atrash (2011).

Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents and not adopting or fostering parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 90.3 percent of all children under 18 years in Pwani Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 95.7 percent for children under one year to 81.2 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.8%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.8%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7. 1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Pwani 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	880,919	795,148	90.3	15,880	1.8	42,695	4.8	27,196	3.1
0	54,285	51,930	95.7	327.0	0.6	790	1.5	1,238.0	2.3
1	50,134	47,974	95.7	348.0	0.7	828	1.7	984.0	2.0
2	53,615	50,897	94.9	402.0	0.7	1,189	2.2	1,127.0	2.1
3	54,493	51,487	94.5	477.0	0.9	1,268	2.3	1,261.0	2.3
4	56,664	53,095	93.7	576.0	1.0	1,635	2.9	1,358.0	2.4
5	53,111	49,452	93.1	627.0	1.2	1,663	3.1	1,369.0	2.6
6	48,892	45,209	92.5	609.0	1.2	1,733	3.5	1,341.0	2.7
7	52,371	48,076	91.8	769.0	1.5	2,074	4.0	1,452.0	2.8
8	55,493	50,438	90.9	961.0	1.7	2,495	4.5	1,599.0	2.9
9	51,092	46,266	90.6	893.0	1.7	2,505	4.9	1,428.0	2.8
10	48,218	43,114	89.4	992.0	2.1	2,651	5.5	1,461.0	3.0
11	40,823	36,191	88.7	897.0	2.2	2,490	6.1	1,245.0	3.0
12	51,993	45,528	87.6	1,310.0	2.5	3,435	6.6	1,720.0	3.3
13	42,835	36,913	86.2	1,199.0	2.8	3,201	7.5	1,522.0	3.6
14	47,506	40,313	84.9	1,483.0	3.1	3,765	7.9	1,945.0	4.1
15	38,756	32,380	83.5	1,224.0	3.2	3,401	8.8	1,751.0	4.5
16	39,548	32,538	82.3	1,336.0	3.4	3,655	9.2	2,019.0	5.1
17	41,090	33,347	81.2	1,450.0	3.5	3,917	9.5	2,376.0	5.8

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Pwani 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	442,032	399,290	90.3	7,996	1.8	21,309	4.8	13,437	3.0
0	27,147	25,962	95.6	162	0.6	414	1.5	609	2.2
1	25,088	23,964	95.5	199	0.8	419	1.7	506	2.0
2	26,928	25,611	95.1	208	0.8	544	2.0	565	2.1
3	27,129	25,644	94.5	233	0.9	609	2.2	643	2.4
4	28,425	26,689	93.9	276	1.0	800	2.8	660	2.3
5	26,828	24,979	93.1	307	1.1	838	3.1	704	2.6
6	24,359	22,607	92.8	307	1.3	803	3.3	642	2.6
7	26,739	24,500	91.6	420	1.6	1,068	4.0	751	2.8
8	27,614	25,125	91.0	486	1.8	1,224	4.4	779	2.8
9	24,771	22,487	90.8	399	1.6	1,212	4.9	673	2.7
10	24,961	22,235	89.1	537	2.2	1,395	5.6	794	3.2
11	20,594	18,259	88.7	431	2.1	1,266	6.1	638	3.1
12	26,422	23,177	87.7	671	2.5	1,738	6.6	836	3.2
13	21,713	18,698	86.1	623	2.9	1,636	7.5	756	3.5
14	23,814	20,221	84.9	751	3.2	1,880	7.9	962	4.0
15	19,463	16,314	83.8	611	3.1	1,704	8.8	834	4.3
16	19,433	16,117	82.9	655	3.4	1,745	9.0	916	4.7
17	20,604	16,701	81.1	720	3.5	2,014	9.8	1,169	5.7

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Pwani 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	438,887	395,858	90.2	7,884	1.8	21,386	4.9	13,759	3.1
0	27,138	25,968	95.7	165	0.6	376.0	1.4	629.0	2.3
1	25,046	24,010	95.9	149	0.6	409.0	1.6	478.0	1.9
2	26,687	25,286	94.8	194	0.7	645.0	2.4	562.0	2.1
3	27,364	25,843	94.4	244	0.9	659.0	2.4	618.0	2.3
4	28,239	26,406	93.5	300	1.1	835.0	3.0	698.0	2.5
5	26,283	24,473	93.1	320	1.2	825.0	3.1	665.0	2.5
6	24,533	22,602	92.1	302	1.2	930.0	3.8	699.0	2.8
7	25,632	23,576	92.0	349	1.4	1,006.0	3.9	701.0	2.7
8	27,879	25,313	90.8	475	1.7	1,271.0	4.6	820.0	2.9
9	26,321	23,779	90.3	494	1.9	1,293.0	4.9	755.0	2.9
10	23,257	20,879	89.8	455	2.0	1,256.0	5.4	667.0	2.9
11	20,229	17,932	88.6	466	2.3	1,224.0	6.1	607.0	3.0
12	25,571	22,351	87.4	639	2.5	1,697.0	6.6	884.0	3.5
13	21,122	18,215	86.2	576	2.7	1,565.0	7.4	766.0	3.6
14	23,692	20,092	84.8	732	3.1	1,885.0	8.0	983.0	4.1
15	19,293	16,066	83.3	613	3.2	1,697.0	8.8	917.0	4.8
16	20,115	16,421	81.6	681	3.4	1,910.0	9.5	1,103.0	5.5
17	20,486	16,646	81.3	730	3.6	1,903.0	9.3	1,207.0	5.9

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 Pwani Region ranges from 88.8 percent to 91.4 percent. Mafia District Council has the highest percentage(91.4%) of children with both parents alive while Kisarawe District Council has the least (88.8%).

The results further show that Kibaha District Council has the highest percentage (5.9%) of children with father dead but mother alive compared with other Councils while Bagamoyo and Chalinze District Councils have the highest percentage (1.9% each) of children with father alive but mother dead while Kisarawe District Council has the highest percentage (4.9%) orphans with both parents dead.

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

Place of Residence	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	880,919	795,148	90.3	15,880	1.8	42,695	4.8	27,196	3.1
Rural	529,138	475,954	89.9	9,555	1.8	26,391	5.0	17,238	3.3
Urban	351,781	319,194	90.7	6,325	1.8	16,304	4.6	9,958	2.8
Council									
Bagamoyo District	83,880	76,070	90.7	1,578	1.9	3,878	4.6	2,354	2.8
Chalinze District	141,512	127,500	90.1	2,676	1.9	7,074	5.0	4,262	3.0
Kibaha District	49,063	43,008	87.7	876	1.8	2,903	5.9	2,276	4.6
Kibaha Town	108,284	98,360	90.8	1,948	1.8	4,711	4.4	3,265	3.0
Kisarawe District	66,900	59,437	88.8	1,197	1.8	2,992	4.5	3,274	4.9
Mkuranga District	240,215	217,711	90.6	4,434	1.8	11,815	4.9	6,255	2.6
Rufiji District	71,880	65,037	90.5	1,208	1.7	3,318	4.6	2,317	3.2
Mafia District	27,019	24,695	91.4	480	1.8	1,255	4.6	589	2.2
Kibiti District	92,166	83,330	90.4	1,483	1.6	4,749	5.2	2,604	2.8

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that Pwani Region has 9.7 percent of children under age 18 years who are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (6.6%) of the children have lost either father or mother and about three percent (3.1%) have lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in rural areas (10.1%) than urban areas (9.3%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 9.2 percent in Kibaha Town to 12.3 percent in Kibaha District.

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

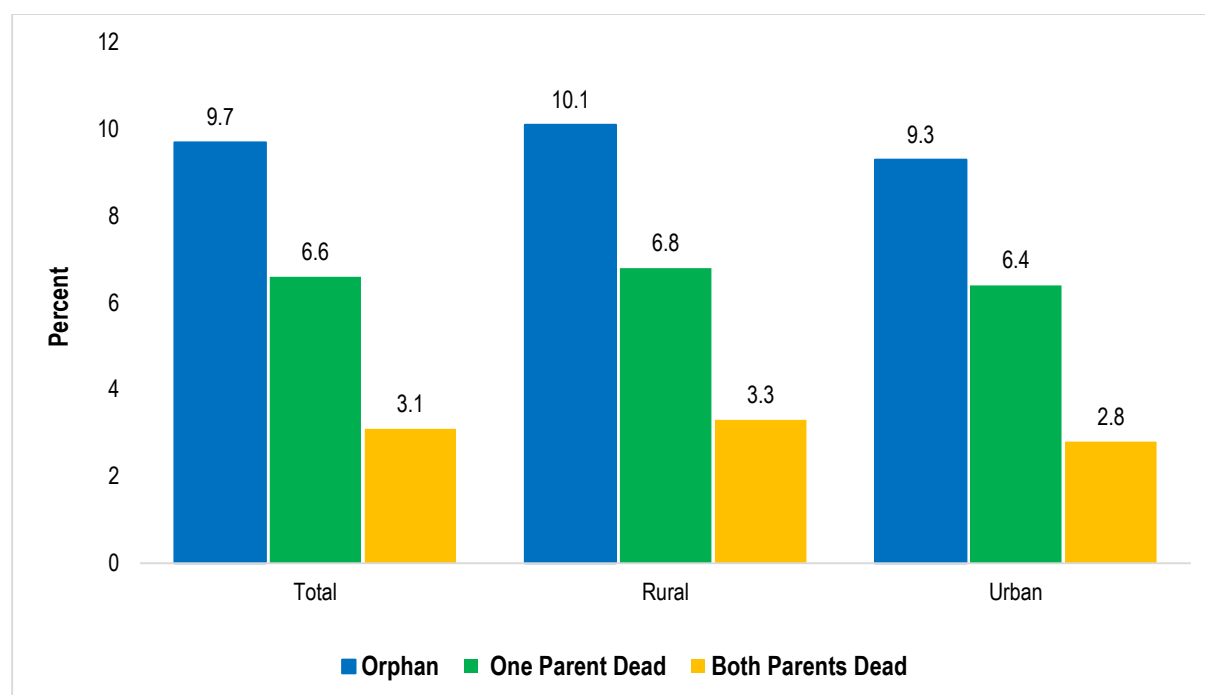
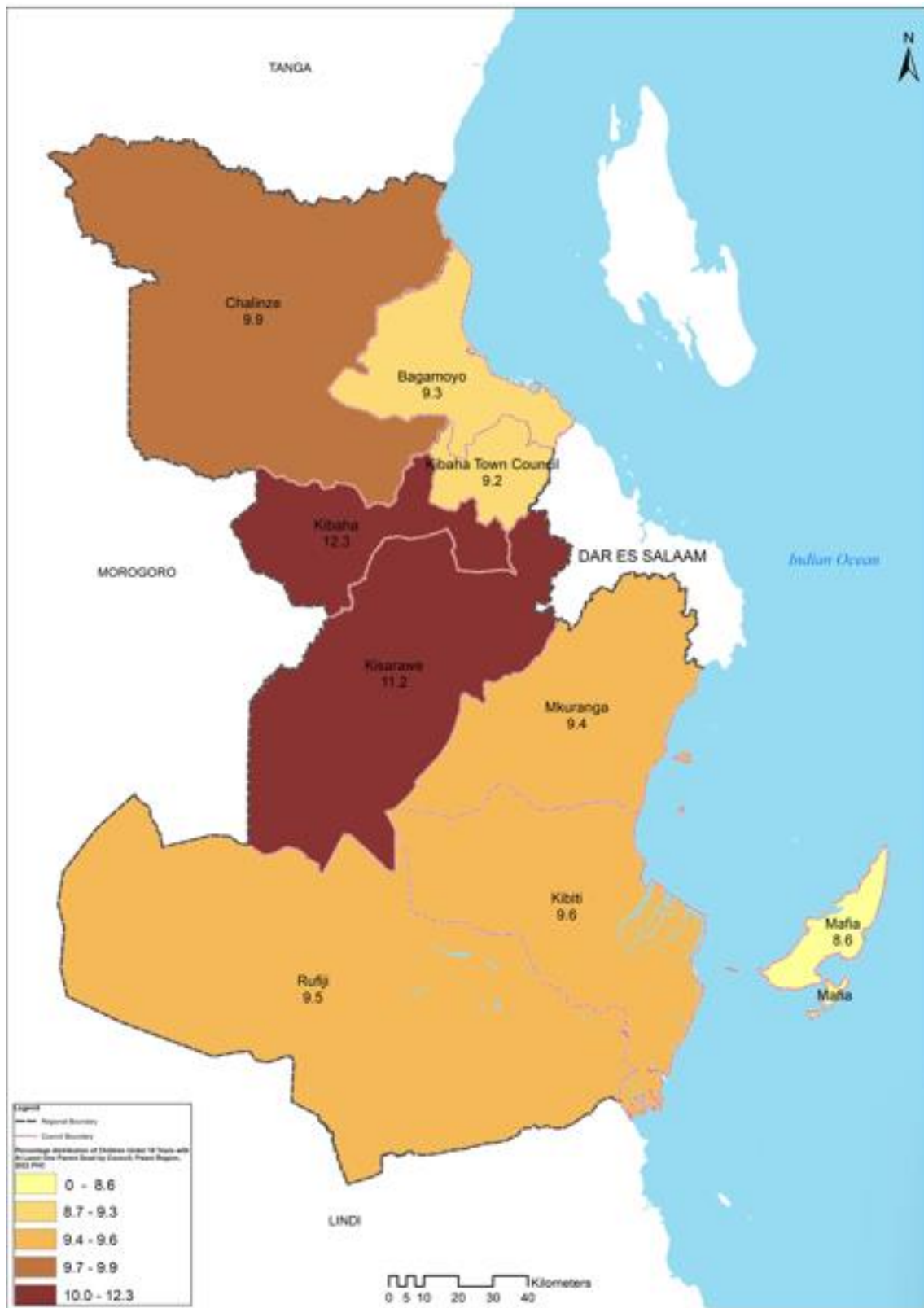


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	880,919	795,148	90.3	58,575	6.6	27,196	3.1	85,771	9.7
Rural	529,138	475,954	89.9	35,946	6.8	17,238	3.3	53,184	10.1
Urban	351,781	319,194	90.7	22,629	6.4	9,958	2.8	32,587	9.3
Council									
Bagamoyo District	83,880	76,070	90.7	5,456	6.5	2,354	2.8	7,810	9.3
Chalinze District	141,512	127,500	90.1	9,750	6.9	4,262	3.0	14,012	9.9
Kibaha District	49,063	43,008	87.7	3,779	7.7	2,276	4.6	6,055	12.3
Kibaha Town	108,284	98,360	90.8	6,659	6.1	3,265	3.0	9,924	9.2
Kisarawe District	66,900	59,437	88.8	4,189	6.3	3,274	4.9	7,463	11.2
Mkuranga District	240,215	217,711	90.6	16,249	6.8	6,255	2.6	22,504	9.4
Rufiji District	71,880	65,037	90.5	4,526	6.3	2,317	3.2	6,843	9.5
Mafia District	27,019	24,695	91.4	1,735	6.4	589	2.2	2,324	8.6
Kibiti District	92,166	83,330	90.4	6,232	6.8	2,604	2.8	8,836	9.6

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than eighty six percent (86.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region are literate; the rate is higher in urban (92.2%) than in rural areas (82.0%).
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 83.7 percent. It is higher among males (84.9%) than females (82.6%).
- About ninety percent (89.8%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 7.9 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 89.8 percent. It is higher (94.8%) in urban than in rural areas (86.5%).
- Majority (69.3%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 22.8 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- Five percent (5.0%) of the population attained university education and other related education level.

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 for Pwani Region. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 1,755,756 persons aged five years and above in Pwani Region, 1,487,739 persons (84.7%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (86.8%) than females (82.7%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 93.8 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 70 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.

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (91.3%) than in rural areas (80.1%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,755,756	863,899	891,857	1,487,739	750,097	737,642	84.7	86.8	82.7
5 - 9	260,959	130,311	130,648	182,393	88,256	94,137	69.9	67.7	72.1
10-14	231,375	117,504	113,871	214,322	107,064	107,258	92.6	91.1	94.2
15 - 19	195,739	96,358	99,381	183,522	89,678	93,844	93.8	93.1	94.4
20 - 24	189,894	88,687	101,207	175,592	82,145	93,447	92.5	92.6	92.3
25 - 29	168,659	79,017	89,642	156,225	73,756	82,469	92.6	93.3	92.0
30 - 34	151,925	72,586	79,339	137,194	67,451	69,743	90.3	92.9	87.9
35 - 39	126,710	62,651	64,059	109,405	56,706	52,699	86.3	90.5	82.3
40 - 44	107,103	54,803	52,300	90,699	48,827	41,872	84.7	89.1	80.1
45 - 49	84,745	44,014	40,731	70,637	38,750	31,887	83.4	88.0	78.3
50 - 54	67,523	35,530	31,993	55,429	31,058	24,371	82.1	87.4	76.2
55 - 59	42,692	22,115	20,577	34,843	19,657	15,186	81.6	88.9	73.8
60 - 64	40,504	20,893	19,611	29,980	18,058	11,922	74.0	86.4	60.8
65 - 69	24,220	12,015	12,205	16,514	10,097	6,417	68.2	84.0	52.6
70 - 74	23,209	11,140	12,069	13,472	8,450	5,022	58.0	75.9	41.6
75 - 79	13,533	6,141	7,392	7,065	4,347	2,718	52.2	70.8	36.8
80+	26,966	10,134	16,832	10,447	5,797	4,650	38.7	57.2	27.6

Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Pwani Rural, 2022 PHC

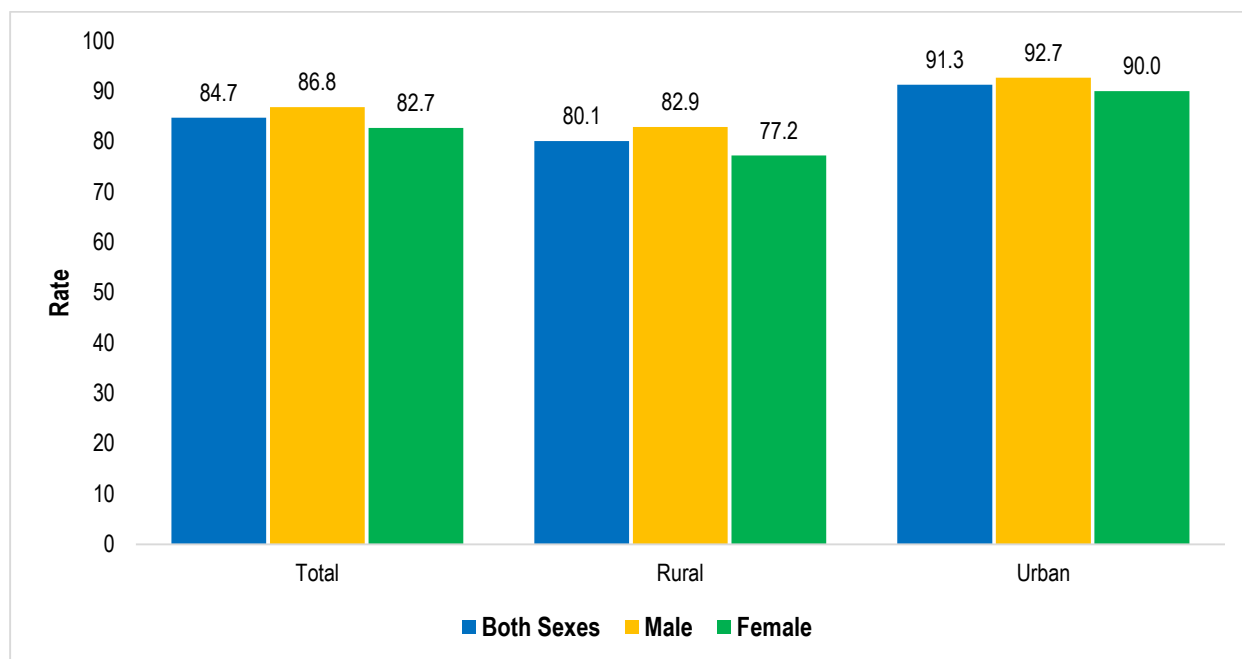
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,028,804	519,247	509,557	824,129	430,592	393,537	80.1	82.9	77.2
5 – 9	157,559	79,155	78,404	97,889	47,343	50,546	62.1	59.8	64.5
10-14	142,100	73,804	68,296	127,990	65,101	62,889	90.1	88.2	92.1
15 – 19	112,657	58,647	54,010	102,727	53,072	49,655	91.2	90.5	91.9
20 – 24	104,535	51,133	53,402	93,369	45,995	47,374	89.3	90.0	88.7
25 – 29	89,992	43,490	46,502	80,464	39,412	41,052	89.4	90.6	88.3
30 – 34	82,822	40,576	42,246	71,802	36,611	35,191	86.7	90.2	83.3
35 – 39	71,057	35,918	35,139	58,225	31,343	26,882	81.9	87.3	76.5
40 – 44	62,164	32,197	29,967	49,899	27,581	22,318	80.3	85.7	74.5
45 – 49	50,908	26,793	24,115	40,359	22,730	17,629	79.3	84.8	73.1
50 – 54	42,163	22,349	19,814	32,923	18,888	14,035	78.1	84.5	70.8
55 – 59	26,960	14,253	12,707	21,017	12,340	8,677	78.0	86.6	68.3
60 – 64	26,084	13,766	12,318	18,172	11,529	6,643	69.7	83.7	53.9
65 – 69	15,532	7,802	7,730	9,779	6,307	3,472	63.0	80.8	44.9
70 – 74	15,620	7,590	8,030	8,265	5,462	2,803	52.9	72.0	34.9
75 – 79	9,359	4,312	5,047	4,498	2,912	1,586	48.1	67.5	31.4
80+	19,292	7,462	11,830	6,751	3,966	2,785	35.0	53.1	23.5

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	726,952	344,652	382,300	663,610	319,505	344,105	91.3	92.7	90.0
5 – 9	103,400	51,156	52,244	84,504	40,913	43,591	81.7	80.0	83.4
10-14	89,275	43,700	45,575	86,332	41,963	44,369	96.7	96.0	97.4
15 – 19	83,082	37,711	45,371	80,795	36,606	44,189	97.2	97.1	97.4
20 – 24	85,359	37,554	47,805	82,223	36,150	46,073	96.3	96.3	96.4
25 – 29	78,667	35,527	43,140	75,761	34,344	41,417	96.3	96.7	96.0
30 – 34	69,103	32,010	37,093	65,392	30,840	34,552	94.6	96.3	93.1
35 – 39	55,653	26,733	28,920	51,180	25,363	25,817	92.0	94.9	89.3
40 – 44	44,939	22,606	22,333	40,800	21,246	19,554	90.8	94.0	87.6
45 – 49	33,837	17,221	16,616	30,278	16,020	14,258	89.5	93.0	85.8
50 – 54	25,360	13,181	12,179	22,506	12,170	10,336	88.7	92.3	84.9
55 – 59	15,732	7,862	7,870	13,826	7,317	6,509	87.9	93.1	82.7
60 – 64	14,420	7,127	7,293	11,808	6,529	5,279	81.9	91.6	72.4
65 – 69	8,688	4,213	4,475	6,735	3,790	2,945	77.5	90.0	65.8
70 – 74	7,589	3,550	4,039	5,207	2,988	2,219	68.6	84.2	54.9

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
75 – 79	4,174	1,829	2,345	2,567	1,435	1,132	61.5	78.5	48.3
80+	7,674	2,672	5,002	3,696	1,831	1,865	48.2	68.5	37.3

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 90 percent and the rate is the highest ((94.2%) among secondary school age population (age group 14-17). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups and males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Pwani Region is 87.3 percent and 94.2 percent among secondary school age population. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

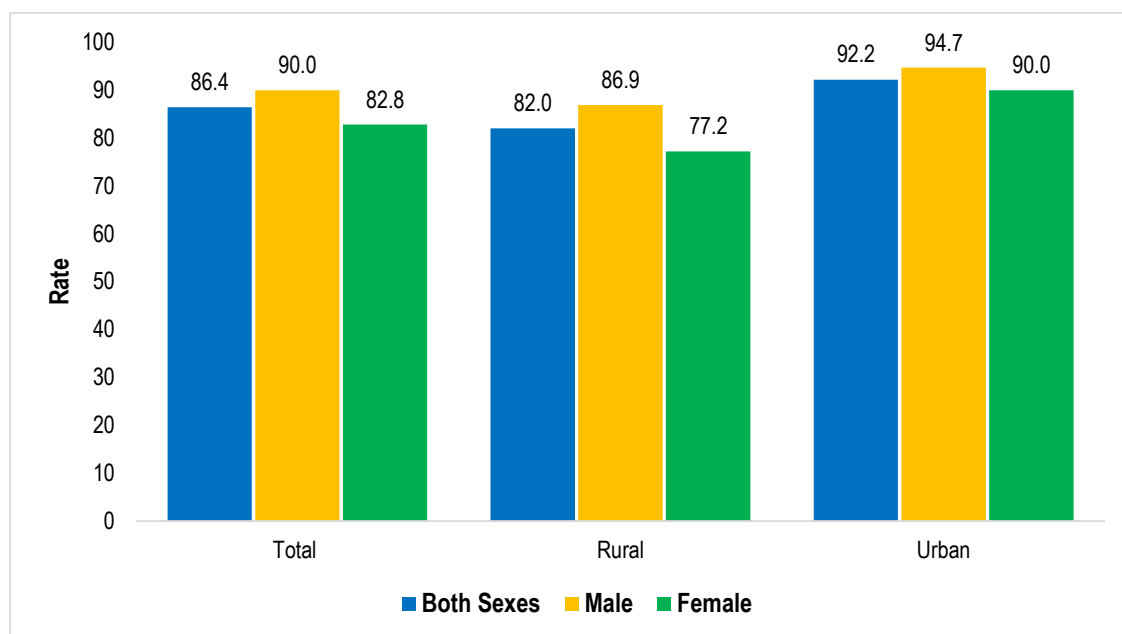
Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	93.8	92.9	94.6	91.3	90.3	92.4	97.2	96.9	97.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	93.1	92.9	93.4	90.3	90.2	90.3	96.8	96.7	96.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	92.1	92.8	91.4	88.9	90.1	87.7	96.0	96.5	95.6
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	88.8	91.2	86.4	85.0	88.3	81.6	93.8	95.4	92.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	60.3	77.5	45.1	55.3	73.7	38.5	70.5	85.5	58.0
Population Aged 4 years and above	83.1	85.1	81.2	78.3	81.1	75.6	90.0	91.2	88.8
Population Aged 14+ years and above	86.6	90.1	83.3	82.4	87.0	77.8	92.4	94.8	90.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	85.5	89.7	81.6	81.0	86.4	75.6	91.7	94.5	89.2
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	87.3	85.5	89.2	83.1	80.9	85.4	93.9	92.7	95.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	94.2	93.2	95.2	91.9	90.7	93.3	97.5	97.2	97.7

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

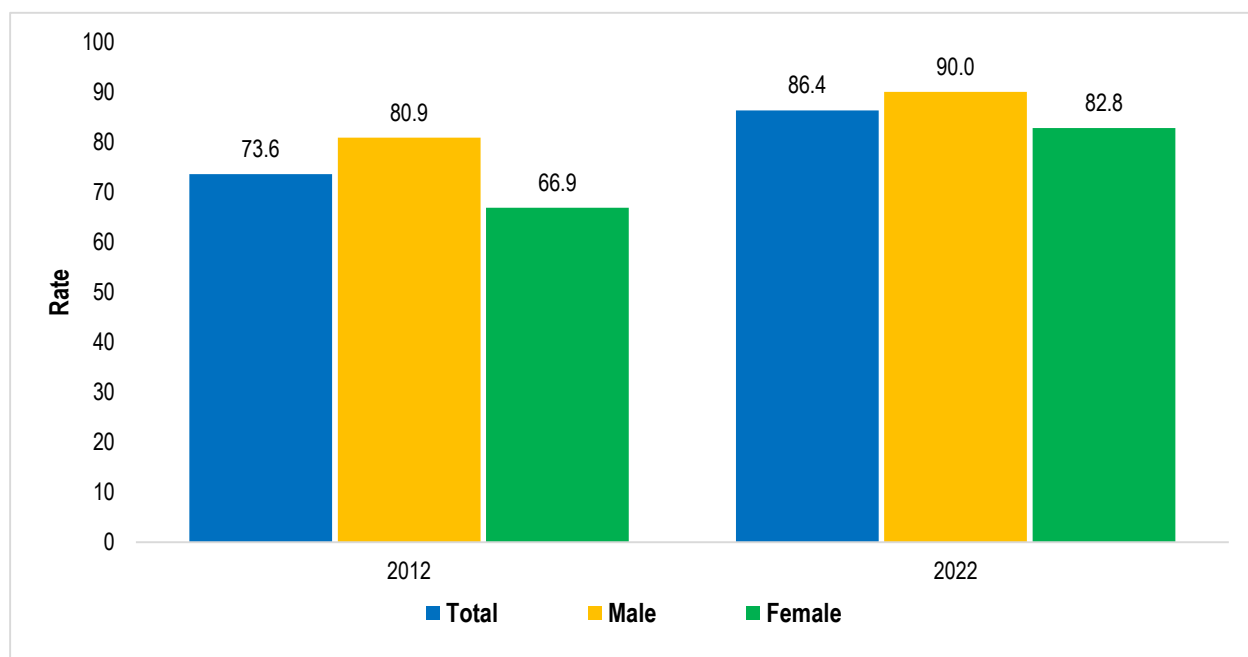
The results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 86.4 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (90.0%) than females (82.8%) and is higher (92.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (82.0%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8. 2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC



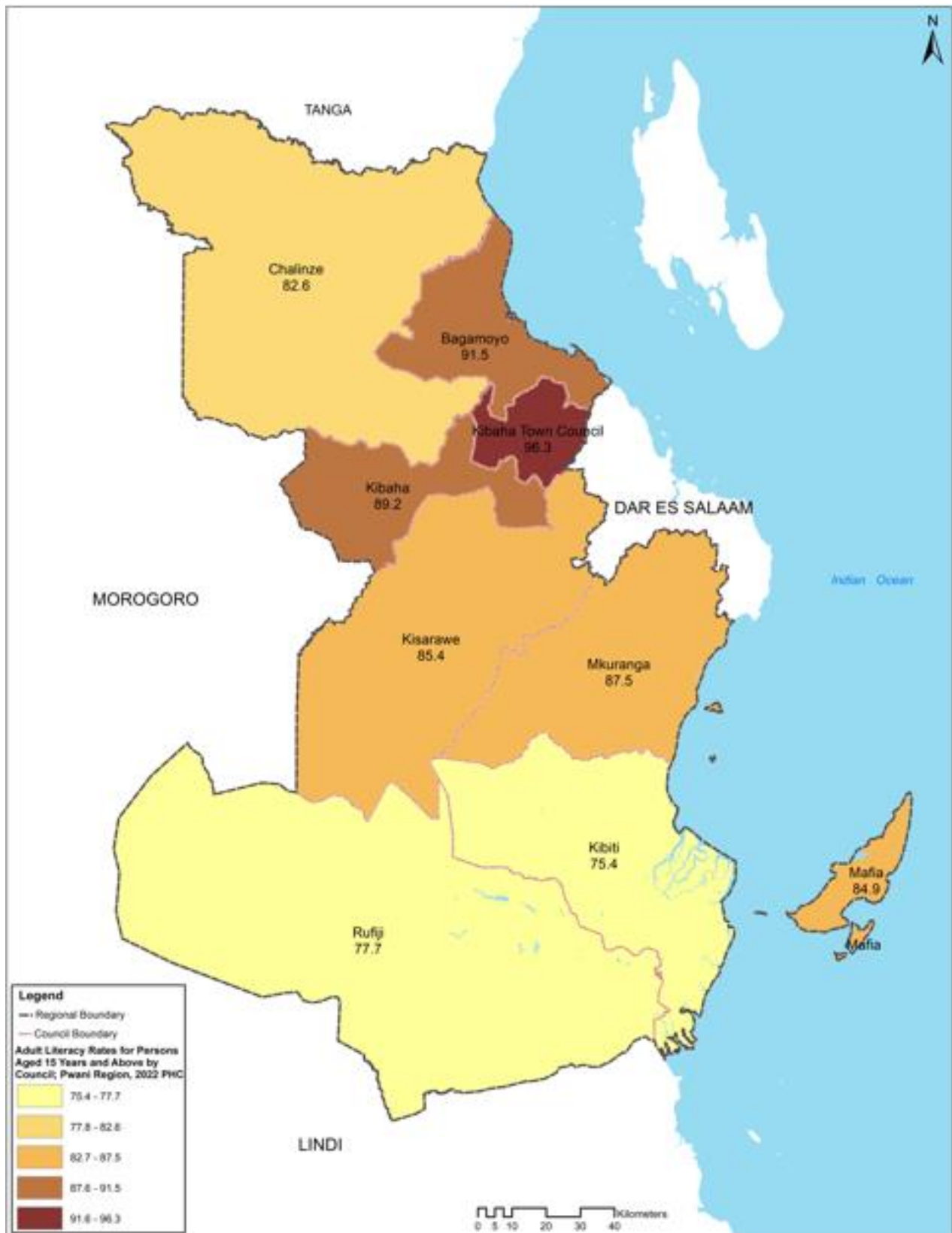
Literacy rates among adults increased from 73.6 percent in 2012 to 86.4 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (15.9 percentage point difference) than males (9.1 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 65.6 percent in Kibiti District to 96.3 percent in Kibaha Town. Other councils besides Kibiti District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Rufiji District (65.4%) and Mkuranga District (68.4%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 73.6 percent in 2012 to 86.4 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 12.8 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 19.1 found in Mkuranga District (Table 8.5).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points		
	2012 Census			2022 Census			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Total	73.6	80.9	66.9	86.4	90.0	82.8	12.8	9.1	15.9
Rural	67.7	76.2	59.8	82.0	86.9	77.2	18.7	13.8	23.0
Urban	84.8	90.2	80.2	92.2	94.7	90.0	7.4	4.5	9.8
Council									
Bagamoyo District	73.9	81.1	67.3	91.5	93.2	89.9	17.6	12.1	22.6
Chalinze District	71.8	79.6	64.5	82.6	87.1	78.1	10.8	7.5	13.7
Kibaha District	79.1	85.5	73.1	89.2	92.0	86.5	10.1	6.5	13.4
Kibaha Town	89.6	93.2	86.3	96.3	97.4	95.2	6.7	4.3	9.0
Kisarawe District	73.7	81.2	66.5	85.4	88.7	82.2	11.7	7.5	15.7
Mkuranga District	68.4	77.2	60.7	87.5	91.6	83.8	19.1	14.4	23.1
Rufiji District	65.4	74.7	57.6	77.7	84.9	69.9	12.3	10.2	12.3
Mafia District	77.3	83.1	71.8	84.9	88.4	81.4	7.6	5.3	9.6
Kibiti District	61.7	70.9	54.0	75.4	81.7	69.4	13.7	10.8	15.4

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Pwani Region, literacy rate is highest in Kiswahili only (66.5%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (19.1%) and is lower for other languages (0.3%). In addition, results show that from age 30 years to age 80 years and above, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	66.5	0.4	19.1	0.3	86.4	13.6	1,263,422	
15 – 19	62.2	0.5	30.9	0.1	93.8	6.2	195,739	
20 – 24	66.2	0.5	25.5	0.3	92.5	7.5	189,894	
25 – 29	69.1	0.4	22.8	0.3	92.6	7.4	168,659	
30 – 34	68.4	0.4	21.2	0.4	90.3	9.7	151,925	
35 – 39	69.8	0.4	15.7	0.4	86.3	13.7	126,710	
40 – 44	71.7	0.3	12.3	0.4	84.7	15.3	107,103	
45 – 49	71.8	0.3	10.8	0.4	83.4	16.6	84,745	
50 – 54	72.1	0.3	9.2	0.4	82.1	17.9	67,523	
55 – 59	71.4	0.3	9.5	0.4	81.6	18.4	42,692	
60 – 64	63.5	0.3	9.9	0.4	74.0	26.0	40,504	
65 – 69	56.2	0.2	11.3	0.5	68.2	31.8	24,220	
70 – 74	49.8	0.2	7.5	0.5	58.0	42.0	23,209	
75 – 79	46.6	0.2	4.9	0.5	52.2	47.8	13,533	
80+	36.2	0.2	1.8	0.6	38.7	61.3	26,966	

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

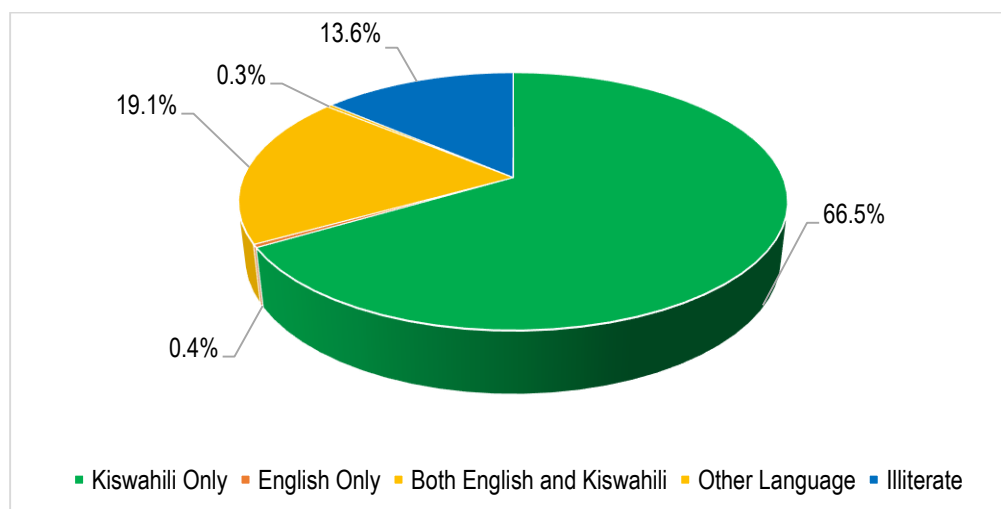


Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (68.0%) than in urban areas (64.5%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (27.1%)

than in rural areas (13.3%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (62.7%) 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	66.5	0.4	19.1	0.3	86.4	13.6	1,263,422
Male	68.1	0.4	21.0	0.5	90.0	10.0	616,084
Female	64.9	0.4	17.4	0.2	82.8	17.2	647,338
Rural	68.0	0.4	13.3	0.4	82.0	18.0	729,145
Male	70.8	0.4	15.0	0.6	86.9	13.1	366,288
Female	65.1	0.3	11.5	0.2	77.2	22.8	362,857
Urban	64.5	0.4	27.1	0.3	92.2	7.8	534,277
Male	64.2	0.5	29.6	0.4	94.7	5.3	249,796
Female	64.7	0.4	24.8	0.1	90.0	10.0	284,481

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

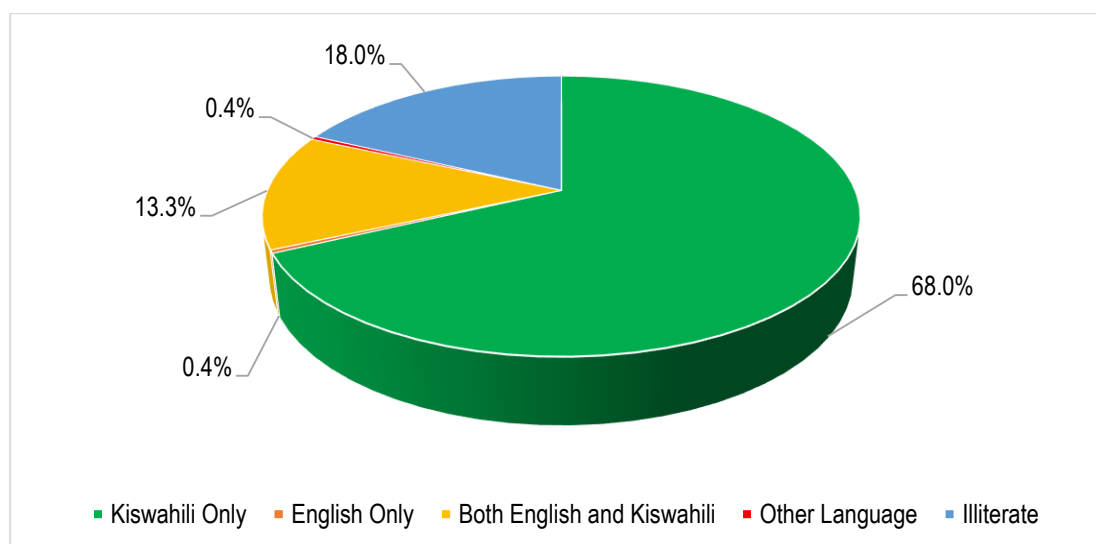


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Pwani Urban, 2022 PHC

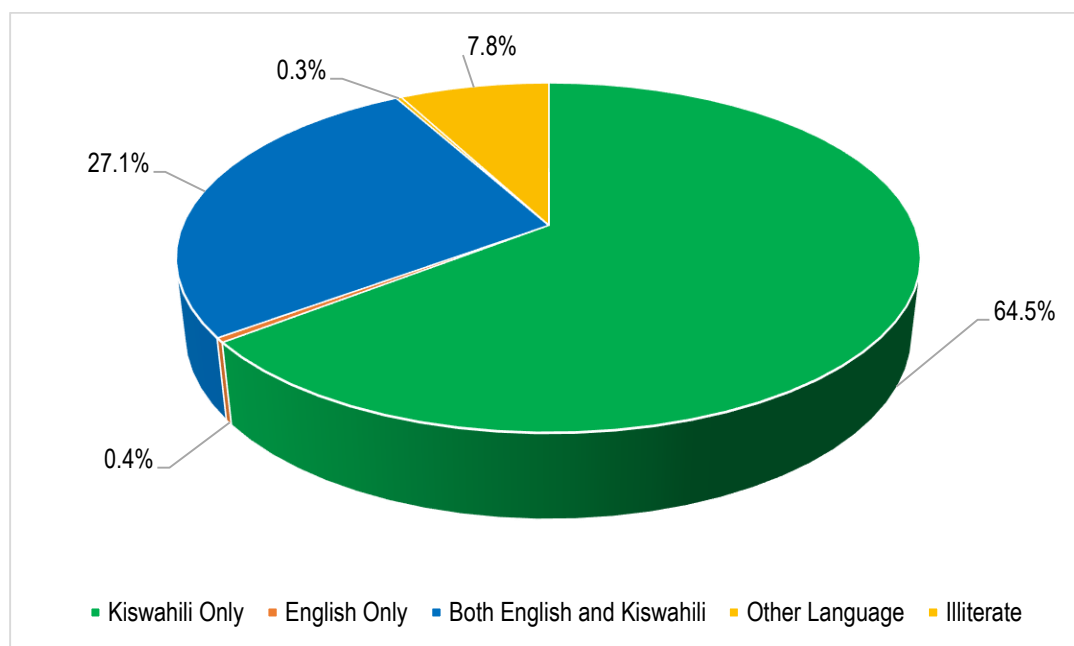


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Kibiti District having the highest illiteracy rate (24.6%), followed by Rufiji District (22.3%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Kibaha Town (3.7%).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	66.5	0.4	19.1	0.3	86.4	13.6	1,263,422
Rural	68.0	0.4	13.3	0.4	82.0	18.0	729,145
Urban	64.5	0.4	27.1	0.3	92.2	7.8	534,277
Council							
Bagamoyo District	65.0	0.4	25.9	0.2	91.5	8.5	133,139
Chalinze District	66.3	0.4	15.6	0.3	82.6	17.4	193,175
Kibaha District	66.3	0.5	22.0	0.3	89.2	10.8	81,102
Kibaha Town	60.3	0.4	35.2	0.3	96.3	3.7	172,938
Kisarawe District	69.5	0.3	15.5	0.1	85.4	14.6	101,965
Mkuranga District	70.7	0.4	16.2	0.3	87.5	12.5	324,278
Rufiji District	63.7	0.5	12.4	1.1	77.7	22.3	97,714
Mafia District	69.4	0.3	14.8	0.4	84.9	15.1	43,003
Kibiti District	64.9	0.3	9.9	0.3	75.4	24.6	116,108

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.

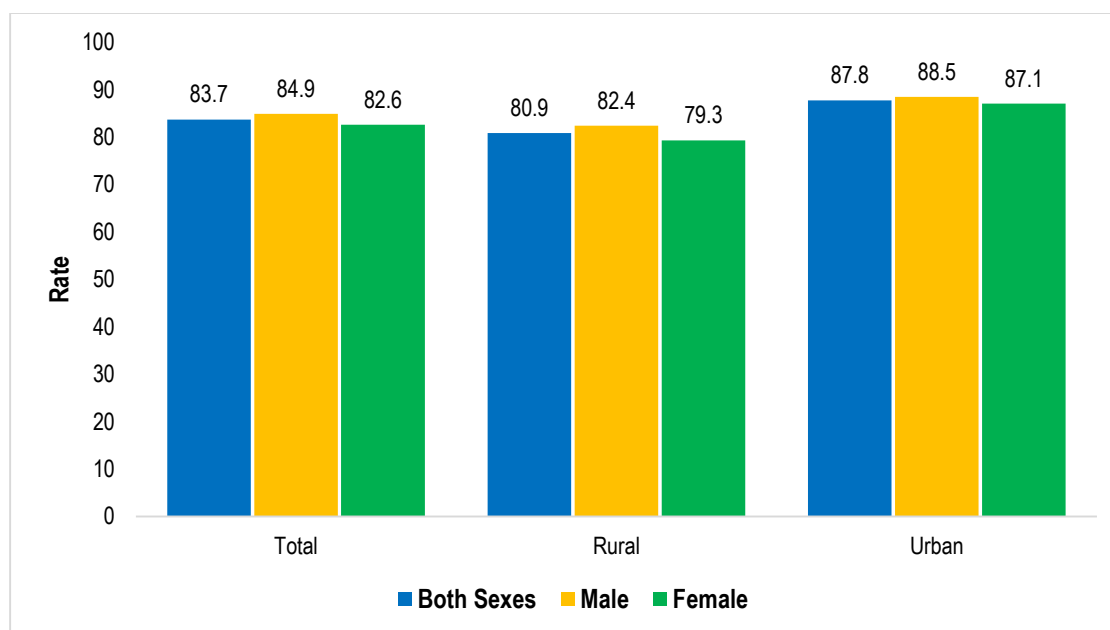
Out of 1,710,777 persons aged 5 years and above in Pwani Region, 1,432,755 persons (83.7%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is slightly higher among males (84.9%) than females (82.6%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 90%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (63.0%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 47.4 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (87.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.2%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.7	84.9	82.6	80.9	82.4	79.3	87.8	88.5	87.1
5-9	63.0	61.1	65.0	57.1	55.1	59.2	72.0	70.2	73.7
10-14	89.1	87.8	90.3	87.2	85.7	88.9	92.0	91.4	92.6
15 – 19	90.9	90.4	91.4	89.4	88.9	89.9	92.9	92.7	93.1
20 – 24	90.2	90.2	90.2	88.4	88.6	88.3	92.4	92.3	92.4
25 – 29	91.0	91.4	90.6	89.1	89.8	88.5	93.0	93.3	92.8
30 – 34	90.1	91.6	88.8	88.3	90.3	86.6	92.2	93.2	91.3
35 – 39	88.5	90.8	86.2	86.5	89.5	83.6	90.9	92.6	89.3
40 – 44	87.8	90.2	85.3	86.0	89.0	82.9	90.2	91.8	88.5
45 – 49	87.0	89.7	84.1	85.2	88.5	81.8	89.6	91.7	87.5
50 – 54	86.2	89.5	82.6	84.6	88.5	80.3	88.7	91.1	86.2
55 – 59	85.4	89.9	80.6	84.0	89.1	78.4	87.8	91.4	84.2
60 – 64	80.0	88.3	71.3	78.2	87.2	68.2	83.4	90.3	76.6
65 – 69	75.9	86.3	65.7	73.5	84.8	62.2	80.2	89.0	71.9
70 – 74	68.1	81.1	56.1	66.0	79.4	53.3	72.4	84.7	61.7
75–79	62.6	76.6	51.1	61.2	75.8	48.8	65.8	78.5	55.8

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
80+	47.4	64.0	37.5	46.0	62.2	35.8	51.0	68.8	41.5

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



The results further reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years in Pwani Region is 90.4 percent with no significant difference between males (90.8%) and females (90.1%). A similar pattern is observed among teenagers. Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (94.8%) in urban than in rural areas (88.5%). 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 Pwani Region is 91.3 percent and 82.6 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (92.0%) for females than for males (90.5%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas for persons in both primary and secondary school age (Table 8.10).

Table 8. 10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Pwani 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)	90.8	90.1	91.5	89.3	88.6	90.2	92.9	92.6	93.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	90.6	90.3	90.8	88.9	88.8	89.1	92.6	92.5	92.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	90.4	90.8	90.1	88.7	89.2	88.1	92.5	92.8	92.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	82.6	81.0	84.3	79.5	77.7	81.4	87.5	86.4	88.6
Secondary School (14-17 years)	91.3	90.5	92.0	89.9	89.0	91.0	93.2	93.0	93.4
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	89.0	90.5	87.6	87.1	89.1	85.3	91.4	92.4	90.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	68.4	81.3	57.1	66.0	79.5	53.8	73.2	84.9	63.4
Population Aged 14+ years and above	87.3	89.6	85.1	85.1	88.0	82.2	90.2	91.9	88.8
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	86.7	89.5	84.1	84.3	87.9	81.0	89.8	91.7	88.1

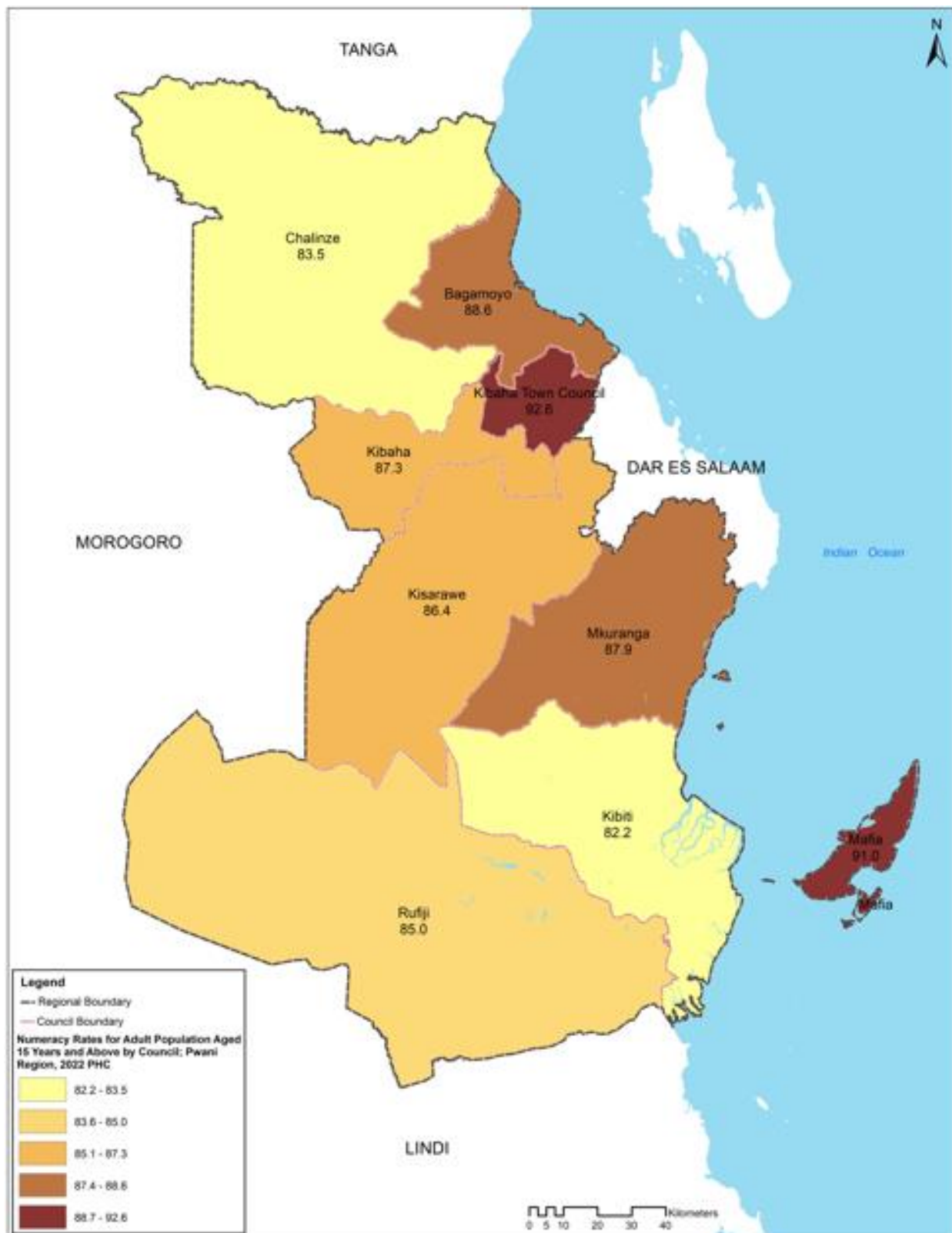
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region is 87.1 percent and is higher (90.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (84.9%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 82.2 percent in Kibiti District to 92.6 percent in Kibaha Town (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	1,064,601	523,761	540,840	87.1	89.6	84.9
Rural	697,934	341,623	356,311	592,523	300,699	291,824	84.9	88.0	81.9
Urban	523,716	242,808	280,908	472,078	223,062	249,016	90.1	91.9	88.6
Council									
Bagamoyo District	130,191	63,288	66,903	115,361	56,912	58,449	88.6	89.9	87.4
Chalinze District	187,969	91,409	96,560	156,960	79,290	77,670	83.5	86.7	80.4
Kibaha District	74,890	35,825	39,065	65,412	32,030	33,382	87.3	89.4	85.5
Kibaha Town	168,856	78,637	90,219	156,314	73,583	82,731	92.6	93.6	91.7
Kisarawe District	98,442	48,817	49,625	85,037	43,295	41,742	86.4	88.7	84.1
Mkuranga District	321,997	151,625	170,372	282,890	137,495	145,395	87.9	90.7	85.3
Rufiji District	86,457	40,523	45,934	73,497	35,738	37,759	85.0	88.2	82.2
Mafia District	39,940	19,416	20,524	36,343	18,124	18,219	91.0	93.3	88.8
Kibiti District	112,908	54,891	58,017	92,787	47,294	45,493	82.2	86.2	78.4

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



8.4 Education

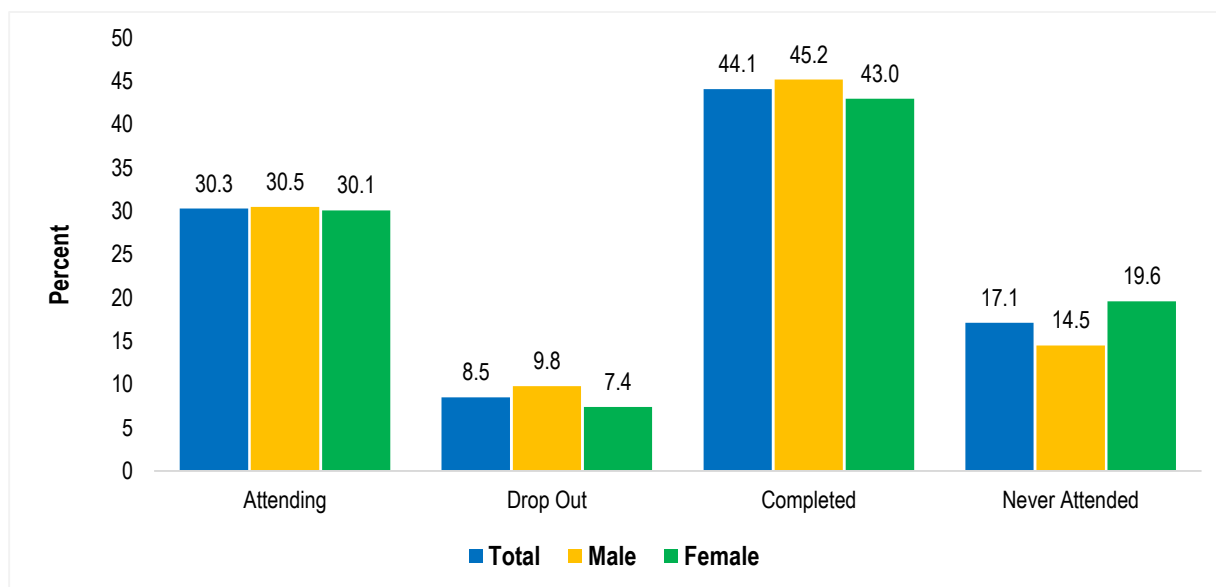
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment in Pwani Region.

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 1,812,420 persons aged four years and above, 44.1 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 30.3 percent are attending school, 8.5 percent have dropped out and 17.1 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (19.6%) compared with males (14.5%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (9.8%) among males than females (7.4%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About ninety percent (89.8%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 7.9 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 70.7 percent are attending, 5.5 percent had never been to school, while 15.9

percent had completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (7.9%) than primary school age population (1.5%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Pwani 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	1,812,420	30.3	8.5	44.1	17.1	892,324	30.5	9.8	45.2	14.5	920,096	30.1	7.4	43.0	19.6
4	56,664	33.5	0.1	0.2	66.3	28,425	32.2	0.1	0.2	67.6	28,239	34.8	0.0	0.1	65.1
5	53,111	54.9	0.1	0.2	44.8	26,828	52.9	0.1	0.2	46.8	26,283	57.0	0.1	0.2	42.8
6	48,892	71.8	0.2	0.3	27.8	24,359	70.0	0.2	0.3	29.5	24,533	73.5	0.2	0.3	26.0
4-6	158,667	52.4	0.1	0.2	47.2	79,612	50.7	0.1	0.2	48.9	79,055	54.2	0.1	0.2	45.5
7	52,371	83.7	0.3	0.3	15.7	26,739	81.9	0.4	0.3	17.5	25,632	85.6	0.2	0.3	13.8
8	55,493	90.0	0.4	0.3	9.2	27,614	88.9	0.6	0.3	10.2	27,879	91.1	0.3	0.4	8.2
9	51,092	91.8	0.7	0.5	7.0	24,771	90.8	0.9	0.4	7.8	26,321	92.8	0.5	0.5	6.2
10	48,218	91.4	1.4	0.5	6.7	24,961	90.1	1.8	0.5	7.6	23,257	92.8	0.9	0.5	5.8
11	40,823	92.9	1.9	0.5	4.7	20,594	91.5	2.6	0.5	5.4	20,229	94.3	1.1	0.5	4.0
12	51,993	90.3	2.8	1.2	5.7	26,422	88.5	3.7	1.3	6.4	25,571	92.2	1.7	1.2	4.9
13	42,835	88.7	3.7	2.3	5.2	21,713	87.0	4.8	2.2	6.0	21,122	90.4	2.6	2.5	4.5
7-13	342,825	89.8	1.5	0.8	7.9	172,814	88.3	2.0	0.8	8.9	170,011	91.2	1.0	0.8	7.0
14	47,506	83.0	5.0	6.6	5.4	23,814	81.1	6.6	6.2	6.1	23,692	84.9	3.4	7.0	4.7
15	38,756	76.1	6.3	12.2	5.4	19,463	74.2	8.0	11.6	6.3	19,293	78.1	4.6	12.7	4.6
16	39,548	67.5	8.6	18.6	5.2	19,433	65.9	10.6	17.8	5.7	20,115	69.1	6.7	19.4	4.8
17	41,090	54.6	12.0	27.5	6.0	20,604	53.9	14.0	25.9	6.2	20,486	55.3	9.9	29.1	5.7
14 - 17	166,900	70.7	7.9	15.9	5.5	83,314	69.2	9.7	15.0	6.1	83,586	72.3	6.0	16.7	4.9
18	41,355	33.7	15.0	43.5	7.8	20,357	35.2	17.5	39.2	8.1	20,998	32.2	12.6	47.5	7.6
19	34,990	20.0	15.8	56.8	7.4	16,501	22.6	18.4	51.9	7.2	18,489	17.6	13.5	61.2	7.7
18 - 19	76,345	27.4	15.4	49.6	7.7	36,858	29.6	17.9	44.9	7.7	39,487	25.3	13.0	53.9	7.7
20	44,685	10.6	15.6	64.1	9.6	21,307	12.0	18.3	60.2	9.6	23,378	9.4	13.2	67.7	9.6
21	29,987	9.2	15.4	68.1	7.3	14,287	10.2	17.7	65.1	7.0	15,700	8.3	13.4	70.8	7.6
22	48,539	5.8	16.6	69.3	8.3	22,367	6.9	19.7	65.5	8.0	26,172	4.9	13.9	72.5	8.7
23	35,533	4.4	15.9	72.4	7.3	16,269	5.4	19.2	68.0	7.5	19,264	3.5	13.1	76.2	7.2
24	31,150	3.0	15.3	74.7	7.1	14,457	3.7	18.3	70.8	7.1	16,693	2.4	12.7	78.0	7.0
20 - 24	189,894	6.7	15.8	69.3	8.1	88,687	7.8	18.7	65.5	8.0	101,207	5.8	13.3	72.7	8.2
25+	877,789	0.7	10.8	68.4	20.2	431,039	0.8	12.2	73.1	13.9	446,750	0.6	9.4	63.8	26.2

In Pwani Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is more than two times (21.8%) that of urban (10.5%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (9.3%) than in urban areas (7.5%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (49.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (40.1%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8. 9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

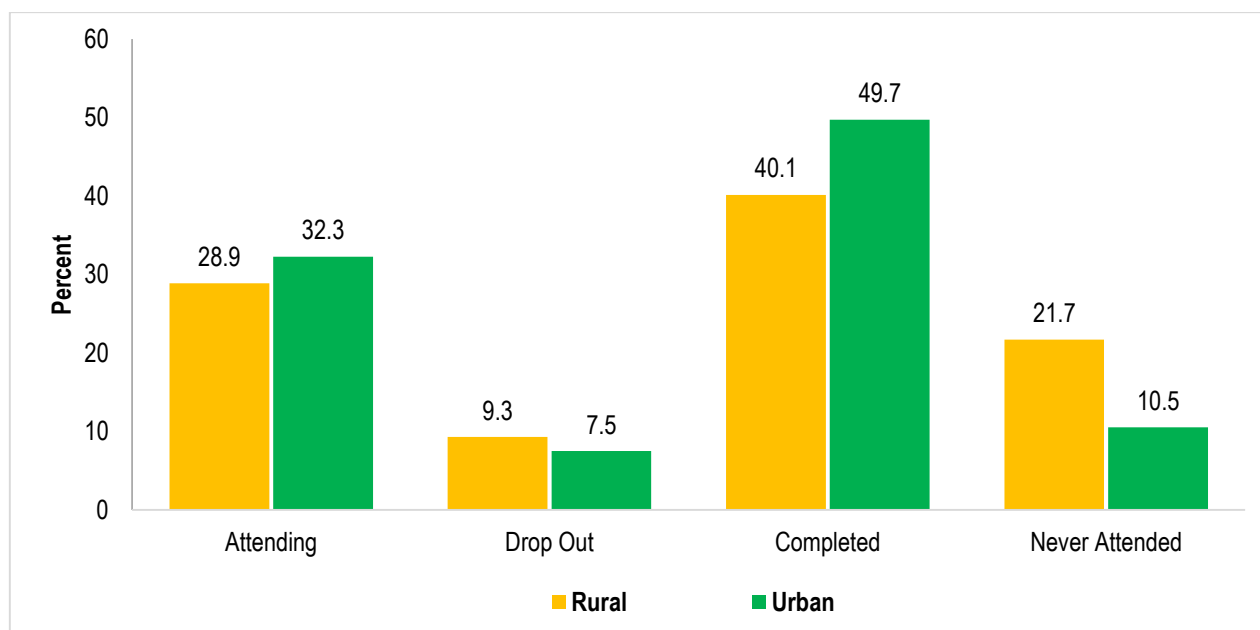


Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Pwani Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,063,156	28.9	9.3	40.1	21.7	536,575	28.7	10.9	42.1	18.4	526,581	29.0	7.7	38.2	25.1
4	34,352	23.8	0.1	0.1	76.1	17,328	22.7	0.1	0.1	77.1	17,024	24.8	0.1	0.1	75.0
5	32,266	43.9	0.1	0.1	55.8	16,314	42.0	0.1	0.2	57.7	15,952	45.9	0.1	0.1	53.9
6	29,660	62.6	0.2	0.2	37.0	14,856	60.6	0.2	0.2	39.0	14,804	64.6	0.2	0.2	34.9
5-6	96,278	42.5	0.1	0.2	57.2	48,498	40.8	0.1	0.2	58.9	47,780	44.2	0.1	0.1	55.5
7	31,599	78.0	0.3	0.3	21.5	16,223	75.7	0.4	0.3	23.6	15,376	80.3	0.2	0.2	19.2
8	33,105	86.3	0.6	0.3	12.9	16,619	84.7	0.7	0.2	14.4	16,486	87.9	0.4	0.3	11.4
9	30,929	89.0	1.0	0.4	9.6	15,143	87.9	1.2	0.3	10.5	15,786	90.1	0.8	0.4	8.7
10	29,751	88.6	1.8	0.4	9.2	15,593	86.8	2.4	0.4	10.4	14,158	90.5	1.1	0.4	7.9
11	24,826	90.8	2.3	0.5	6.4	12,690	89.0	3.2	0.5	7.2	12,136	92.7	1.4	0.4	5.5
12	32,272	87.7	3.5	1.1	7.7	16,786	85.4	4.8	1.3	8.5	15,486	90.1	2.1	1.0	6.8
13	26,133	86.3	4.5	2.1	7.1	13,623	83.9	5.9	2.1	8.1	12,510	88.9	2.8	2.2	6.1
7-13	208,615	86.5	1.9	0.7	10.9	106,677	84.6	2.6	0.7	12.1	101,938	88.5	1.2	0.7	9.6
14	29,118	80.4	5.9	6.4	7.3	15,112	77.4	7.8	6.6	8.2	14,006	83.7	3.9	6.1	6.3
15	23,013	73.0	7.6	11.9	7.4	12,206	69.6	9.6	12.3	8.4	10,807	76.8	5.3	11.5	6.3
16	23,117	64.8	9.8	18.3	7.1	12,074	61.3	12.3	18.6	7.7	11,043	68.5	7.0	18.1	6.4
17	23,401	51.1	13.9	26.7	8.4	12,455	48.7	16.3	26.6	8.5	10,946	53.8	11.1	26.9	8.2
14 - 17	98,649	68.1	9.1	15.3	7.5	51,847	64.9	11.3	15.5	8.2	46,802	71.5	6.6	15.0	6.8
18	23,530	30.8	17.1	41.2	10.8	12,221	31.3	19.8	38.1	10.8	11,309	30.3	14.1	44.7	10.9
19	19,596	17.0	17.9	54.8	10.3	9,691	19.4	20.6	50.5	9.6	9,905	14.6	15.3	59.0	11.1
18 - 19	43,126	24.5	17.4	47.4	10.6	21,912	26.0	20.2	43.5	10.3	21,214	23.0	14.7	51.4	11.0
20	25,959	7.7	17.0	62.2	13.2	12,944	8.7	19.5	59.4	12.4	13,015	6.6	14.5	65.0	13.9
21	16,723	6.1	17.0	67.0	9.9	8,386	6.9	19.6	64.5	9.0	8,337	5.3	14.3	69.6	10.8
22	26,711	3.7	19.0	65.9	11.4	12,871	4.4	22.6	62.6	10.5	13,840	3.2	15.7	68.9	12.2
23	18,877	2.8	18.0	68.8	10.4	9,046	3.5	22.2	64.3	10.1	9,831	2.3	14.1	73.0	10.7
24	16,265	1.9	17.3	70.4	10.4	7,886	2.2	20.8	66.7	10.3	8,379	1.7	14.0	73.9	10.5
20 - 24	104,535	4.6	17.7	66.4	11.2	51,133	5.4	21.0	63.0	10.6	53,402	3.9	14.6	69.6	11.8
25+	511,953	0.6	11.6	62.6	25.2	256,508	0.7	13.5	68.3	17.6	255,445	0.5	9.8	56.8	32.9

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Pwani Region

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	749,264	32.3	7.5	49.7	10.5	355,749	33.2	8.1	50.0	8.7	393,515	31.5	7.0	49.4	12.2
4	22,312	48.4	0.1	0.2	51.4	11,097	46.9	0.1	0.2	52.8	11,215	49.8	0.0	0.2	50.0
5	20,845	71.9	0.1	0.3	27.7	10,514	69.7	0.1	0.3	29.8	10,331	74.1	0.1	0.3	25.5
6	19,232	85.9	0.2	0.4	13.6	9,503	84.6	0.1	0.4	14.8	9,729	87.1	0.2	0.4	12.3
5-6	62,389	67.8	0.1	0.3	31.8	31,114	66.2	0.1	0.3	33.4	31,275	69.4	0.1	0.3	30.2
7	20,772	92.5	0.2	0.4	6.9	10,516	91.4	0.3	0.3	8.0	10,256	93.6	0.2	0.4	5.8
8	22,388	95.5	0.3	0.4	3.8	10,995	95.4	0.4	0.3	3.9	11,393	95.7	0.1	0.4	3.7
9	20,163	96.2	0.3	0.6	2.9	9,628	95.4	0.5	0.6	3.5	10,535	96.8	0.2	0.7	2.3
10	18,467	95.9	0.7	0.6	2.7	9,368	95.5	0.9	0.7	2.9	9,099	96.4	0.5	0.6	2.5
11	15,997	96.1	1.1	0.6	2.2	7,904	95.4	1.6	0.5	2.4	8,093	96.8	0.6	0.6	1.9
12	19,721	94.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	9,636	94.0	1.9	1.4	2.7	10,085	95.4	1.1	1.4	2.0
13	16,702	92.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	8,090	92.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	8,612	92.6	2.3	2.9	2.1
7-13	134,210	94.8	0.9	0.9	3.4	66,137	94.2	1.1	0.9	3.8	68,073	95.4	0.7	1.0	3.0
14	18,388	87.0	3.5	7.0	2.4	8,702	87.4	4.5	5.6	2.5	9,686	86.7	2.6	8.3	2.4
15	15,743	80.6	4.4	12.5	2.5	7,257	81.8	5.3	10.4	2.6	8,486	79.6	3.7	14.3	2.4
16	16,431	71.4	6.9	19.1	2.6	7,359	73.3	7.7	16.5	2.4	9,072	69.9	6.3	21.1	2.7
17	17,689	59.2	9.5	28.5	2.8	8,149	61.9	10.6	24.8	2.7	9,540	57.0	8.5	31.6	2.9
14 - 17	68,251	74.6	6.1	16.7	2.6	31,467	76.2	7.0	14.2	2.6	36,784	73.2	5.3	18.9	2.6
18	17,825	37.4	12.3	46.4	3.9	8,136	41.0	14.0	41.0	4.0	9,689	34.4	10.9	50.9	3.8
19	15,394	23.8	13.1	59.4	3.7	6,810	27.2	15.2	53.9	3.7	8,584	21.0	11.5	63.7	3.8
18 - 19	33,219	31.1	12.7	52.4	3.8	14,946	34.7	14.6	46.9	3.8	18,273	28.1	11.2	56.9	3.8
20	18,726	14.8	13.8	66.7	4.8	8,363	17.0	16.3	61.4	5.3	10,363	12.9	11.7	71.0	4.3
21	13,264	13.1	13.4	69.4	4.1	5,901	14.9	14.9	66.0	4.2	7,363	11.7	12.3	72.1	4.0
22	21,828	8.3	13.6	73.4	4.7	9,496	10.3	15.8	69.3	4.6	12,332	6.8	11.9	76.6	4.7
23	16,656	6.1	13.5	76.6	3.9	7,223	7.8	15.4	72.6	4.2	9,433	4.8	12.0	79.6	3.7
24	14,885	4.1	13.1	79.3	3.4	6,571	5.5	15.3	75.8	3.4	8,314	3.1	11.3	82.1	3.5
20 - 24	85,359	9.3	13.5	73.0	4.2	37,554	11.2	15.6	68.8	4.4	47,805	7.8	11.8	76.2	4.1
25+	365,836	0.9	9.6	76.5	13.1	174,531	1.0	10.2	80.2	8.5	191,305	0.7	9.0	73.1	17.2

Among all councils, Kibiti District has the highest percentage (29.1%) of persons who had never attended school and the lowest is Chalinze with 9.0 percentage (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in rural and urban areas and in all councils.

Kibiti District is the council with the highest percentage (10.3%) dropout rate while Kibaha Town has the lowest rate (6.6%). 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

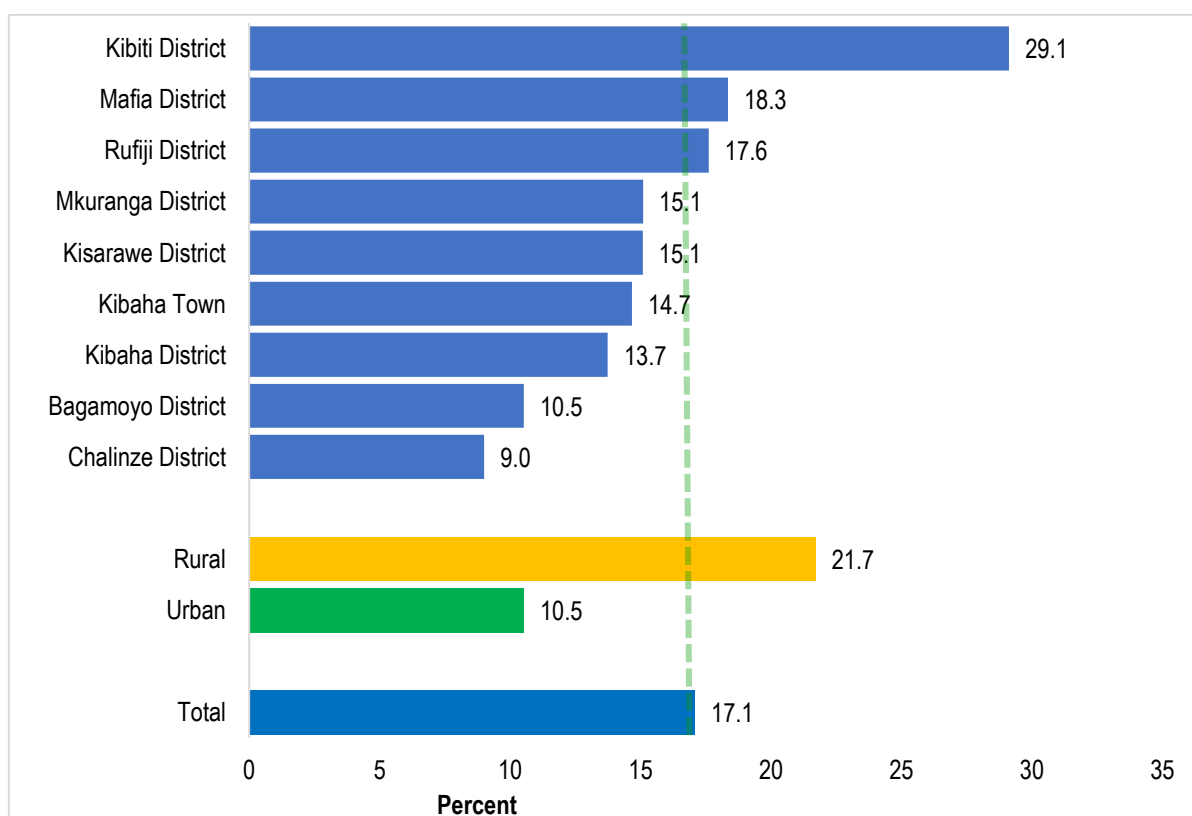


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,812,420	30.3	8.5	44.1	17.1	892,324	30.5	9.8	45.2	14.5	920,096	30.1	7.4	43.0	19.6
Rural	1,063,156	28.9	9.3	40.1	21.7	536,575	28.7	10.9	42.1	18.4	526,581	29.0	7.7	38.2	25.1
Urban	749,264	32.3	7.5	49.7	10.5	355,749	33.2	8.1	50.0	8.7	393,515	31.5	7.0	49.4	12.2
Council															
Bagamoyo District	184,508	30.9	9.5	48.9	10.7	91,336	31.2	10.5	48.9	9.4	93,172	30.7	8.5	48.8	11.9
Chalinze District	282,392	27.6	9.1	40.8	22.5	140,866	27.4	10.4	42.8	19.5	141,526	27.9	7.8	38.7	25.6
Kibaha District	111,159	28.0	8.5	49.2	14.3	55,135	28.0	9.3	50.7	12.0	56,024	28.1	7.6	47.8	16.5
Kibaha Town	238,332	33.0	6.6	54.2	6.3	113,611	34.1	6.7	54.0	5.2	124,721	31.9	6.4	54.3	7.3
Kisarawe District	143,838	29.8	8.8	43.7	17.6	72,162	29.9	10.2	44.8	15.2	71,676	29.8	7.3	42.7	20.1
Mkuranga District	475,668	32.7	7.9	44.0	15.3	228,867	33.5	8.9	45.0	12.5	246,801	32.0	7.0	43.1	17.9
Rufiji District	142,188	26.9	9.3	37.8	26.1	73,421	26.4	10.7	41.6	21.3	68,767	27.3	7.7	33.8	31.2
Mafia District	60,012	30.2	8.8	45.2	15.8	30,131	29.4	11.3	46.5	12.9	29,881	31.0	6.2	43.9	18.8
Kibiti District	174,323	28.1	10.3	32.6	29.0	86,795	28.0	12.9	34.2	24.9	87,528	28.1	7.8	30.9	33.2

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Pwani 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	1,063,156	28.9	9.3	40.1	21.7	536,575	28.7	10.9	42.1	18.4	526,581	29.0	7.7	38.2	25.1
Bagamoyo District	52,938	27.6	10.9	44.1	17.4	27,604	27.0	12.7	45.3	15.0	25,334	28.2	9.0	42.9	20.0
Chalinze District	185,807	26.1	9.8	37.8	26.3	94,998	25.5	11.3	40.4	22.8	90,809	26.6	8.2	35.1	30.0
Kibaha District	111,159	28.0	8.5	49.2	14.3	55,135	28.0	9.3	50.7	12.0	56,024	28.1	7.6	47.8	16.5
Kibaha Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kisarawe District	93,569	28.3	9.9	40.5	21.3	48,124	28.3	11.6	41.9	18.2	45,445	28.4	8.1	39.0	24.5
Mkuranga District	341,277	32.7	8.3	41.6	17.3	166,580	33.4	9.6	42.8	14.2	174,697	32.1	7.1	40.5	20.2
Rufiji District	96,182	24.7	9.2	37.9	28.2	51,639	23.7	10.5	43.0	22.8	44,543	25.9	7.7	32.0	34.4
Mafia District	39,015	30.0	8.8	44.4	16.8	19,889	28.9	11.7	46.0	13.4	19,126	31.1	5.7	42.7	20.4
Kibiti District	143,209	27.2	10.8	31.2	30.8	72,606	27.0	13.4	33.2	26.4	70,603	27.4	8.1	29.1	35.4

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Pwani 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	749,264	32.3	7.5	49.7	10.5	355,749	33.2	8.1	50.0	8.7	393,515	31.5	7.0	49.4	12.2
Bagamoyo District	131,570	32.3	8.9	50.8	8.0	63,732	33.0	9.5	50.5	7.0	67,838	31.6	8.4	51.0	9.0
Chalinze District	96,585	30.7	7.6	46.4	15.3	45,868	31.2	8.4	47.8	12.6	50,717	30.2	7.0	45.2	17.7
Kibaha District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	238,332	33.0	6.6	54.2	6.3	113,611	34.1	6.7	54.0	5.2	124,721	31.9	6.4	54.3	7.3
Kisarawe District	50,269	32.7	6.7	49.8	10.8	24,038	33.0	7.4	50.6	9.1	26,231	32.3	6.1	49.1	12.5
Mkuranga District	134,391	32.7	6.9	50.2	10.2	62,287	33.8	7.3	50.9	8.0	72,104	31.8	6.6	49.5	12.1
Rufiji District	46,006	31.3	9.3	37.6	21.7	21,782	32.8	11.2	38.3	17.7	24,224	30.0	7.7	37.0	25.3
Mafia District	20,997	30.7	8.8	46.6	13.9	10,242	30.4	10.5	47.3	11.8	10,755	30.9	7.1	46.0	16.0
Kibiti District	31,114	32.0	8.3	38.9	20.8	14,189	33.3	10.2	39.4	17.1	16,925	30.9	6.8	38.5	23.8

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 54.5 percent completed, 34.9 percent are still attending and 10.6 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 53.9 percent completed, 32.1 percent are still attending and 14.0 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 75.4 percent completed, 23.7 percent are still attending and 0.9 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8. 18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Pwani 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	65,321	98.3	1.1	0.6	32,794	98.2	1.1	0.7	32,527	98.4	1.0	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,016,573	34.9	10.6	54.5	515,570	34.4	12.2	53.4	501,003	35.5	8.9	55.5
Training After Primary	1,919	0.0	2.9	97.1	1,232	0.0	2.4	97.6	687	0.0	3.8	96.2
Pre-Form One	333	0.0	18.6	81.4	220	0.0	20.9	79.1	113	0.0	14.2	85.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	321,243	32.1	14.0	53.9	157,780	31.0	14.5	54.5	163,463	33.2	13.5	53.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	21,757	38.6	2.7	58.7	13,234	32.5	3.0	64.5	8,523	48.0	2.3	49.7
Training After Secondary Education	10,309	0.0	1.4	98.6	5,045	0.0	1.4	98.6	5,264	0.0	1.4	98.6
University and Other Related	62,445	23.7	0.9	75.4	35,522	22.0	0.9	77.0	26,923	25.9	0.9	73.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	28	0.0	53.6	46.4	18	0.0	55.6	44.4	10	0.0	50.0	50.0

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Pwani 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	32,154	97.9	1.5	0.6	16,094	97.7	1.5	0.7	16,060	98.1	1.4	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	608,880	34.6	12.1	53.3	319,726	33.1	14.1	52.8	289,154	36.2	10.0	53.8
Training After Primary	685	0.0	3.8	96.2	476	0.0	3.2	96.8	209	0.0	5.3	94.7
Pre-Form One	137	0.0	29.9	70.1	107	0.0	32.7	67.3	30	0.0	20.0	80.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	152,368	35.8	15.6	48.7	78,169	34.0	16.3	49.7	74,199	37.6	14.8	47.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,059	29.6	2.8	67.7	7,137	25.1	3.0	71.9	3,922	37.7	2.3	60.0
Training After Secondary Education	3,742	0.0	1.7	98.3	1,994	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,748	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	22,340	26.6	1.3	72.2	13,817	23.5	1.2	75.3	8,523	31.6	1.3	67.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	60.0	40.0	5	0.0	60.0	40.0	5	0.0	60.0	40.0

Table 8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Pwani 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	33,167	98.7	0.7	0.6	16,700	98.7	0.7	0.6	16,467	98.7	0.7	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	407,693	35.5	8.3	56.2	195,844	36.3	9.3	54.4	211,849	34.7	7.5	57.9
Training After Primary	1,234	0.0	2.4	97.6	756	0.0	2.0	98.0	478	0.0	3.1	96.9
Pre-Form One	196	0.0	10.7	89.3	113	0.0	9.7	90.3	83	0.0	12.0	88.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	168,875	28.9	12.6	58.6	79,611	28.1	12.8	59.2	89,264	29.6	12.4	58.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	10,698	47.9	2.7	49.4	6,097	41.2	3.0	55.9	4,601	56.8	2.3	40.9
Training After Secondary Education	6,567	0.0	1.3	98.7	3,051	0.0	1.3	98.7	3,516	0.0	1.3	98.7
University and Other Related	40,105	22.1	0.7	77.2	21,705	21.1	0.7	78.1	18,400	23.2	0.7	76.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	18	0.0	50.0	50.0	13	0.0	53.8	46.2	5	0.0	40.0	60.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

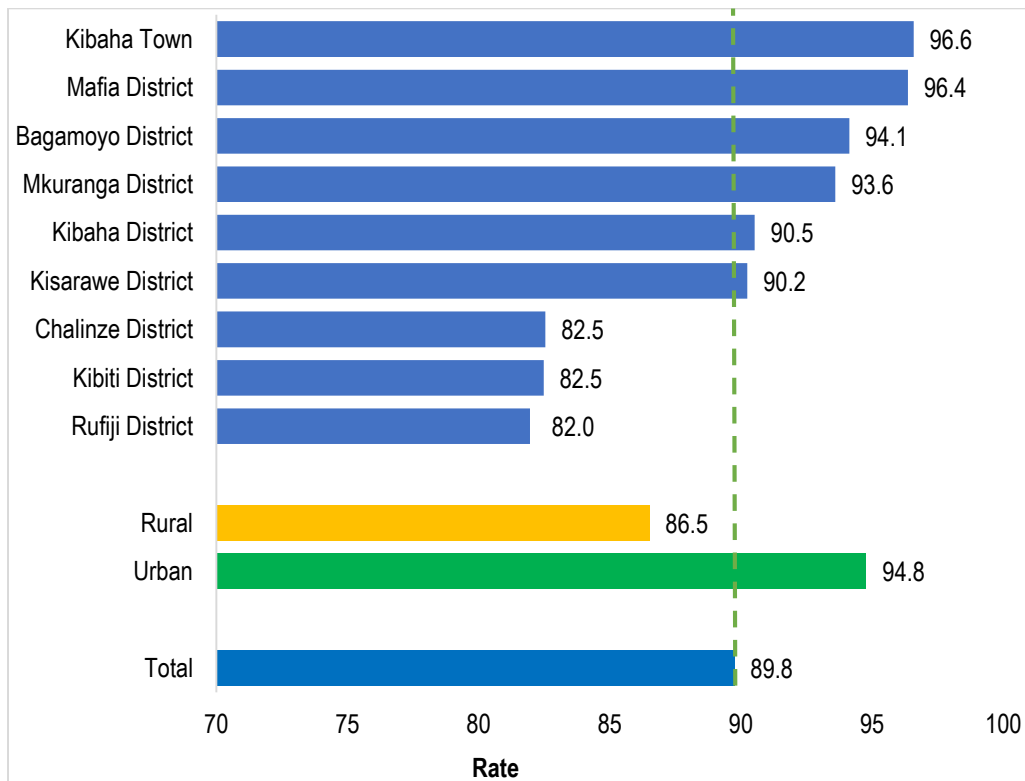
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 89.8 percent; it is higher (94.8%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (86.5%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (91.2%) for females than males (88.3%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	89.8	88.3	91.2	86.5	84.6	88.5	94.8	94.2	95.4
Bagamoyo District	94.1	93.8	94.5	88.2	87.6	88.7	96.6	96.4	96.8
Chalinze District	82.5	80.1	85.0	78.4	75.7	81.2	91.3	89.8	92.7
Kibaha District	90.5	89.7	91.4	90.5	89.7	91.4	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	96.6	96.8	96.4	NA	NA	NA	96.6	96.8	96.4
Kisarawe District	90.2	88.7	91.9	88.4	86.4	90.6	93.7	93.3	94.2
Mkuranga District	93.6	92.5	94.7	92.9	91.7	94.2	95.5	94.8	96.1
Rufiji District	82.0	79.8	84.3	77.9	75.7	80.2	90.4	88.4	92.5
Mafia District	96.4	95.8	96.9	96.3	95.5	97.1	96.5	96.5	96.5
Kibiti District	82.5	79.5	85.6	80.8	77.9	83.9	90.6	87.7	93.4

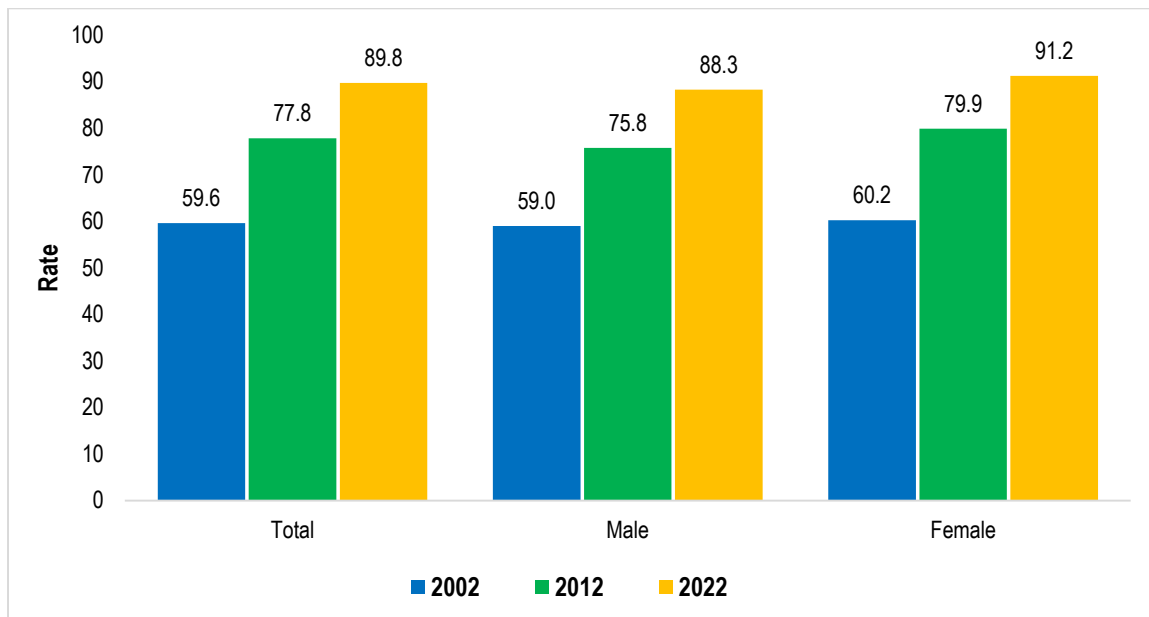
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 82.0 percent in Rufiji District to 96.6 percent in Kibaha Town. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 89.8 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



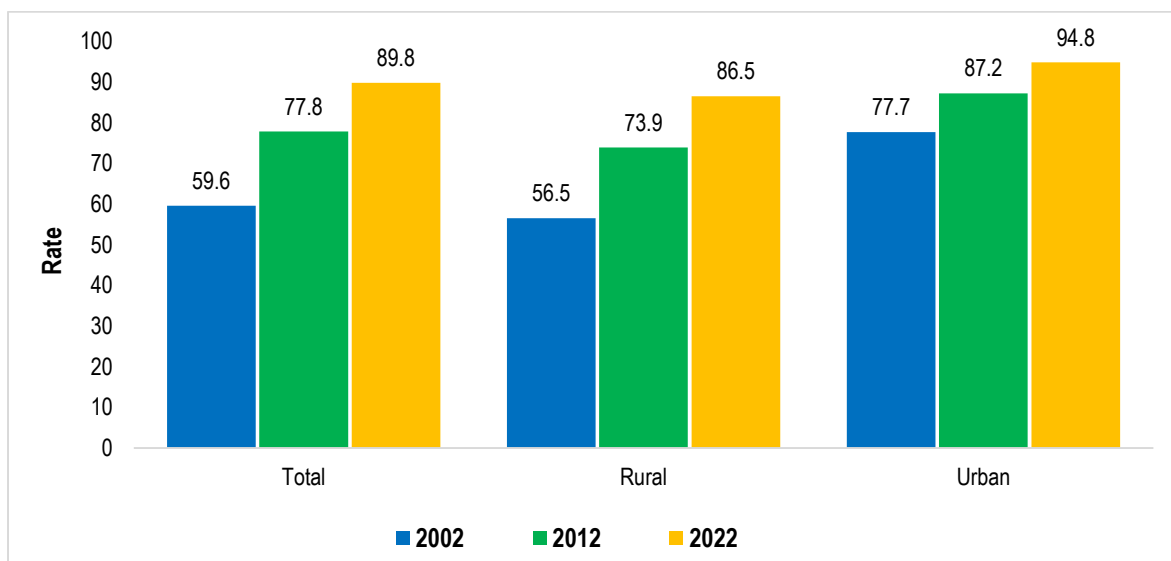
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 59.6 percent in 2002 to 89.8 percent in 2022 census. Level of improvement is almost the same among females (from 60.2 % to 91.2%) and males (from 59.0 to 88.3%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 56.5 percent in 2002 to 86.5 percent in 2022 and from 77.7 percent in 2002 to 94.8 percent in 2022 in urban areas (Figure 8.13).

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

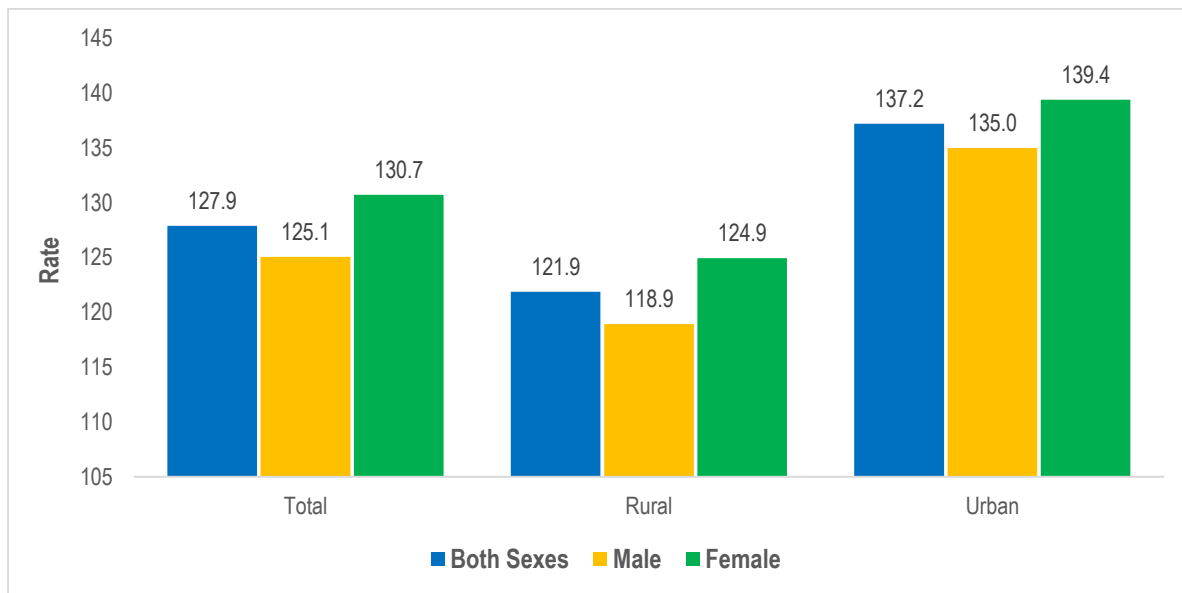


8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Pwani Region is 127.9 percent. The rate is higher (137.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (121.9%) and is higher (130.7%)

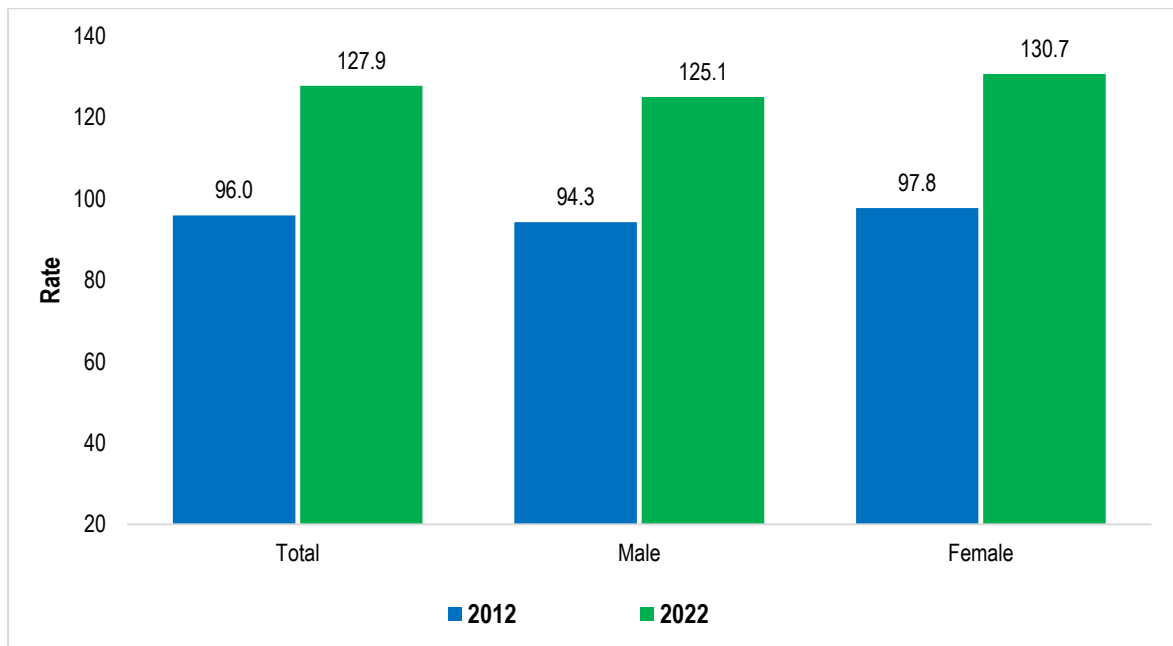
for females than males (125.1%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children in primary schools (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 96.0 percent in the 2012 to 127.9 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 97.8 % to 130.7%) compared with males (from 94.3% to 125.1%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Pwani 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 (69.3%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 22.8 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (69.7%) compared with males (68.9%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 5.0 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	954,129	491,034	463,095	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,103	583	520	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	661,422	338,454	322,968	69.3	68.9	69.7
Training After Primary	1,919	1,232	687	0.2	0.3	0.1
Pre-Form One	333	220	113	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	218,003	108,857	109,146	22.8	22.2	23.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,363	8,930	4,433	1.4	1.8	1.0
Training After Secondary Education	10,309	5,045	5,264	1.1	1.0	1.1
University and Other Related	47,649	27,695	19,954	5.0	5.6	4.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	28	18	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	525,576	284,207	241,369	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	672	367	305	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	398,282	213,754	184,528	75.8	75.2	76.5
Training After Primary	685	476	209	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	137	107	30	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	97,856	51,588	46,268	18.6	18.2	19.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,788	5,343	2,445	1.5	1.9	1.0
Training After Secondary Education	3,742	1,994	1,748	0.7	0.7	0.7
University and Other Related	16,404	10,573	5,831	3.1	3.7	2.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	10	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	428,553	206,827	221,726	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	431	216	215	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	263,140	124,700	138,440	61.4	60.3	62.4
Training After Primary	1,234	756	478	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pre-Form One	196	113	83	0.0	0.1	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	120,147	57,269	62,878	28.0	27.7	28.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,575	3,587	1,988	1.3	1.7	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	6,567	3,051	3,516	1.5	1.5	1.6
University and Other Related	31,245	17,122	14,123	7.3	8.3	6.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	18	13	5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Pwani Region is 6.8 percent; the rate is higher for females (8.5%) than for males (5.1%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Pwani Region is 79.4 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (60.1%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (46.4%) are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (62.8%).
- There are 242,230 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (126,096 persons) than males (116,134 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal non-agricultural economic activities is also presented. Analysis in this chapter does not include 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, out of 1,221,650 persons aged 15 years and above, 904,296 persons are in employment, 65,868 are unemployed and 251,486 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas. Further, results show that there are more inactive persons in rural than in urban areas.

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	904,296	65,868	251,486	1,221,650
Male	460,835	24,603	98,993	584,431
Female	443,461	41,265	152,493	637,219
Place of Residence				
Rural	523,730	21,456	152,748	697,934
Urban	380,566	44,412	98,738	523,716

The results further show 74.0 percent of persons aged 15 and above in Pwani Region are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Mafia (80.9%) while the council with the lowest is Kibaha District (72.3%) (Figure 9. 1).

Figure 9. 1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

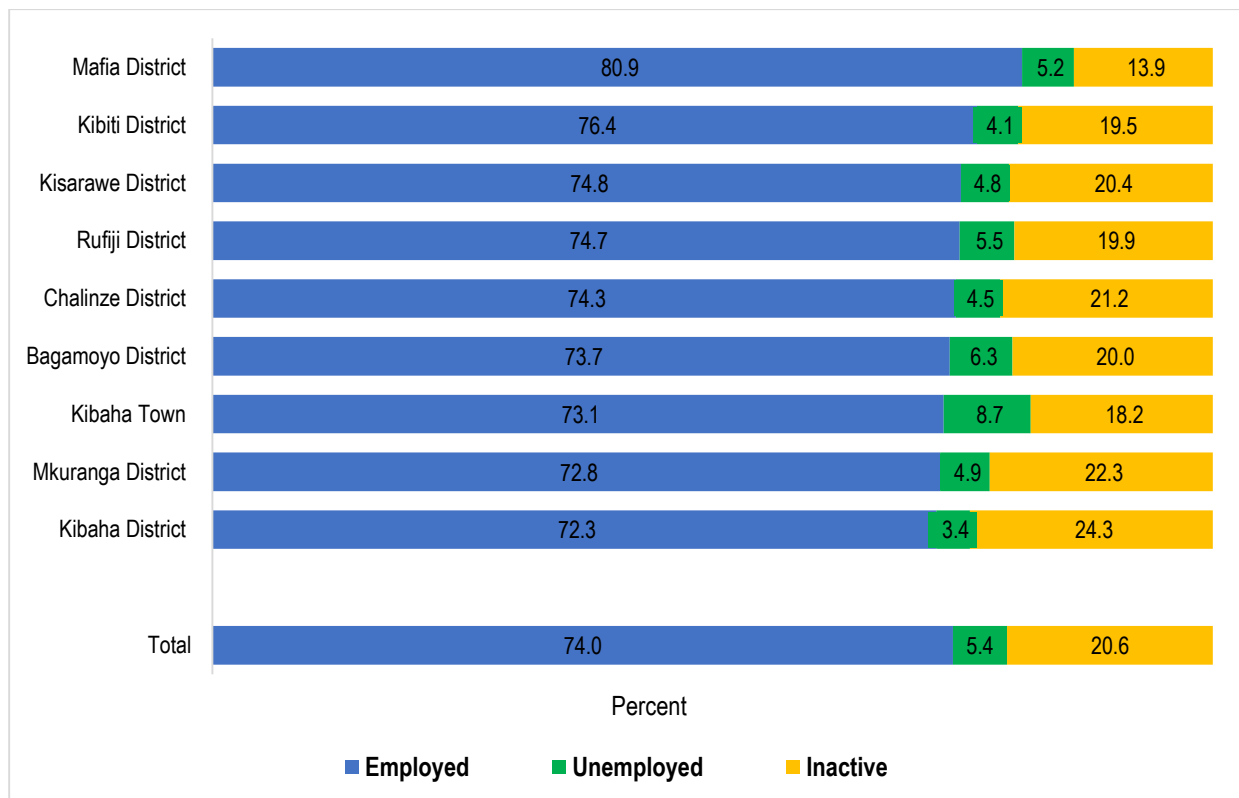


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 20,791 in Mafia District Council to 166,775 in Mkuranga District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 11,533 in Mafia District Council to 123,394 in Kibaha Town Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Pwani Region	Total	904,296	65,868	251,486	1,221,650
	Rural	523,730	21,456	152,748	697,934
	Urban	380,566	44,412	98,738	523,716
Councils					
Bagamoyo District	Total	95,955	8,176	26,060	130,191
	Rural	27,354	1,160	8,040	36,554
	Urban	68,601	7,016	18,020	93,637
Chalinze District	Total	139,657	8,370	39,942	187,969
	Rural	92,150	3,110	26,081	121,341
	Urban	47,507	5,260	13,861	66,628
Kibaha District	Total	54,180	2,513	18,197	74,890
	Rural	54,180	2,513	18,197	74,890
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	Total	123,394	14,739	30,723	168,856
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	123,394	14,739	30,723	168,856
Kisarawe District	Total	73,656	4,734	20,052	98,442
	Rural	49,243	1,792	12,804	63,839
	Urban	24,413	2,942	7,248	34,603
Mkuranga District	Total	234,255	15,914	71,828	321,997
	Rural	166,775	7,580	54,006	228,361
	Urban	67,480	8,334	17,822	93,636
Rufiji District	Total	64,580	4,712	17,165	86,457
	Rural	42,137	1,861	11,696	55,694
	Urban	22,443	2,851	5,469	30,763
Mafia District	Total	32,324	2,068	5,548	39,940
	Rural	20,791	743	3,751	25,285
	Urban	11,533	1,325	1,797	14,655
Kibiti District	Total	86,295	4,642	21,971	112,908
	Rural	71,100	2,697	18,173	91,970
	Urban	15,195	1,945	3,798	20,938

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number employed persons is largest (504,131) for youth aged 15-35 followed by adults in the age group of 36-64 years (343,520).

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

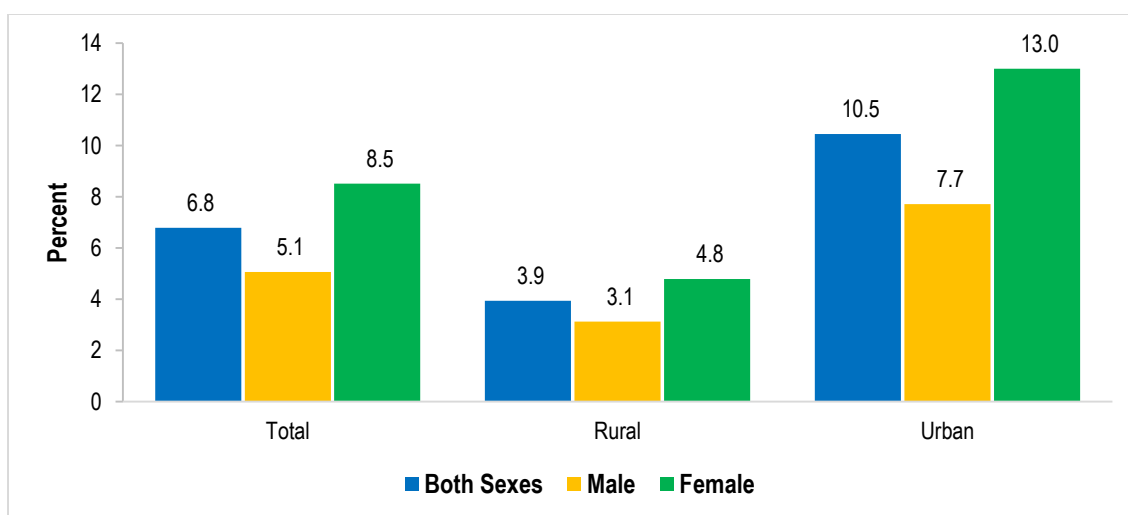
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	904,296	65,868	251,486	1,221,650
15-35	504,131	45,681	158,842	708,654
36-64	343,520	19,139	62,862	425,521
65 years and above	56,645	1,048	29,782	87,475

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Pwani Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Pwani Region is 6.8 percent. The rate is higher (10.5%) in urban than rural areas (3.9%) and is higher (8.5%) among females than males (5.1%).

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

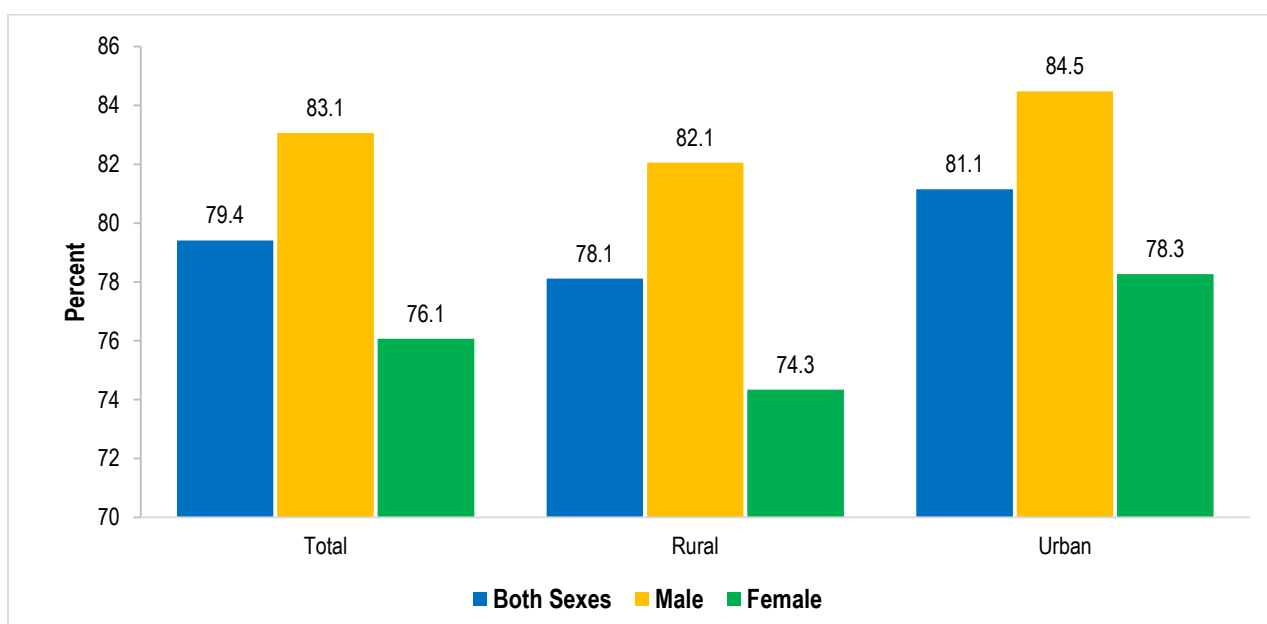


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Pwani Region is 79.4 percent; it is higher (81.1%) in urban areas than in rural area (78.1%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (83.1%) than for females (76.1%).

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



9.5 Employment by Industry

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

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (60.1%) of the total employment. The industry of 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked second with 9.0 percent, followed by 'accommodation and food services activities' industry with 5.3 percent (Table 9.4).

Table 9. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Pwani Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	876,797	451,522	425,275	513,944	267,817	246,127	362,853	183,705	179,148
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60.1	59.4	60.9	74.0	72.9	75.2	40.5	39.7	41.4
Mining and quarrying	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.6
Manufacturing	3.5	4.7	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.5	5.2	7.2	3.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	2.7	4.9	0.3	1.6	2.9	0.1	4.2	7.7	0.5
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.0	8.0	10.1	5.8	5.4	6.2	13.6	11.7	15.4
Transportation and storage	3.2	5.4	0.9	1.8	3.2	0.3	5.2	8.6	1.7
Accommodation and food services activities	5.3	2.1	8.7	3.7	1.4	6.2	7.5	3.0	12.2
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.4
Administrative and support services activities	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	5.2	4.9	5.5
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.8
Education	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.1	2.4	3.8
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other services activities	4.5	4.0	5.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	6.4	5.4	7.5

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Pwani Region (46.4%) are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is in elementary occupation (22.0%), followed by craft and related workers (16.3%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	904,296	460,835	443,461	523,730	271,547	252,183	380,566	189,288	191,278
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.8
Professionals	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	3.3	3.3	3.2
Technicians and associate professionals	4.4	6.5	2.3	2.6	4.0	1.2	6.9	10.1	3.7
Clerks	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.4	5.0	7.9	4.1	3.6	4.7	9.5	7.1	12.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	46.4	43.3	49.7	58.3	54.4	62.6	30.0	27.3	32.7
Craft and related workers	16.3	17.9	14.6	13.8	15.5	12.0	19.7	21.2	18.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.6	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.2	2.4	4.2	0.6
Elementary occupations	22.0	21.5	22.5	18.6	19.0	18.1	26.7	25.2	28.2

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (62.8%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (23.5 %) and household activities (9.1%).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	904,296	460,835	443,461	523,730	271,547	252,183	380,566	189,288	191,278
Public	4.7	5.7	3.5	3.8	4.9	2.6	5.8	6.9	4.7
Private	23.5	27.4	19.5	14.5	17.9	10.8	35.9	40.9	31.0
Agriculture	62.8	58.8	66.9	74.0	69.7	78.5	47.3	43.1	51.5
Household activities	9.1	8.1	10.1	7.7	7.4	8.1	10.9	9.1	12.7

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. 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 242,230 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 126,096 females and 116,134 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 15-35; accounting for 56.3 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 38.7 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is noticed for adults aged 65 years and above with 5.1 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	56.3	38.7	5.1	242,230
	Male	55.5	39.5	5.0	116,134
	Female	57.0	37.9	5.1	126,096
Rural	Both Sexes	52.2	41.8	6.0	120,985
	Male	51.9	42.2	5.9	61,270
	Female	52.4	41.4	6.1	59,715
Urban	Both Sexes	60.4	35.5	4.1	121,245
	Male	59.5	36.5	4.0	54,864
	Female	61.1	34.7	4.2	66,381

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 204,994 persons in Pwani Region, equivalent to 11.4 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (3.3%) followed by walking (1.8%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (57.3%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- About six percent (6.0%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low except for the persons with Albinism.

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁶

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



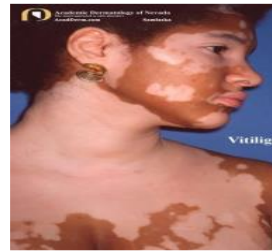
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 183,141 persons in Pwani Region (85,429 males and 97,141 females), which is equivalent to 11.4 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (12.1%) than in urban areas (10.4%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (3.3%) and walking (1.8%) are the most common while self-care is the least common with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this type of disability. With the exception of remembering, communication, hearing and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, walking, and other types of disability) the prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

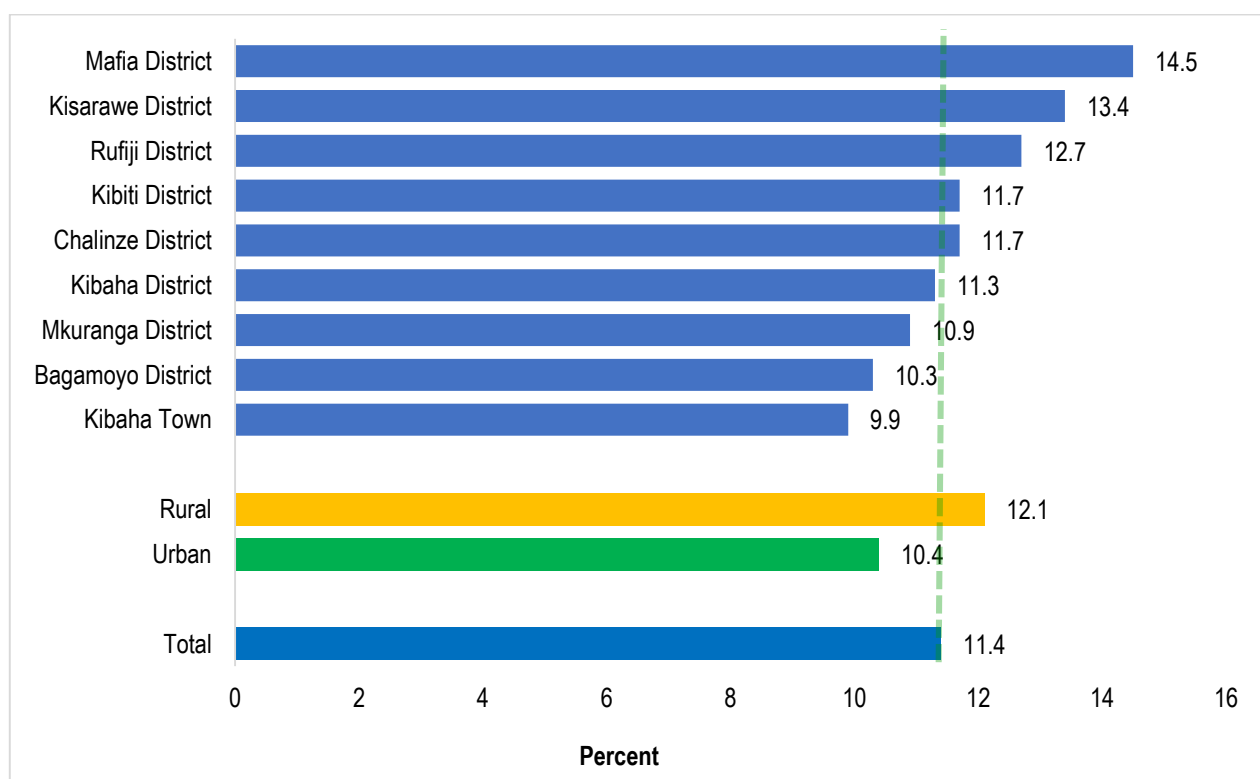
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.9 percent in Kibaha Town to 14.5 percent in Mafia District. Five councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 11.4 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

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

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	11.4	183,141	3.3	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.5	3.3	3.7
Rural	12.1	113,180	3.5	3.3	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.0	3.8	4.2
Urban	10.4	69,961	3.1	2.9	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.7	3.0
Council																							
Bagamoyo District	10.3	17,176	3.0	2.9	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
Chalinze District	11.7	29,439	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.9	3.7	4.0
Kibaha District	11.3	10,855	3.5	3.3	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.5	3.2	3.7
Kibaha Town	9.9	21,259	3.1	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Kisarawe District	13.4	17,134	3.7	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.9	4.5	5.4
Mkuranga District	10.9	46,685	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.1	3.0	3.2
Rufiji District	12.7	14,929	3.7	3.5	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.9	4.6
Mafia District	14.5	7,606	4.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	4.5	2.0	2.5
Kibiti District	11.7	18,058	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	3.9	1.8	2.1

Figure 10. 1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Pwani 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 in the Region. (Table 10.2).

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

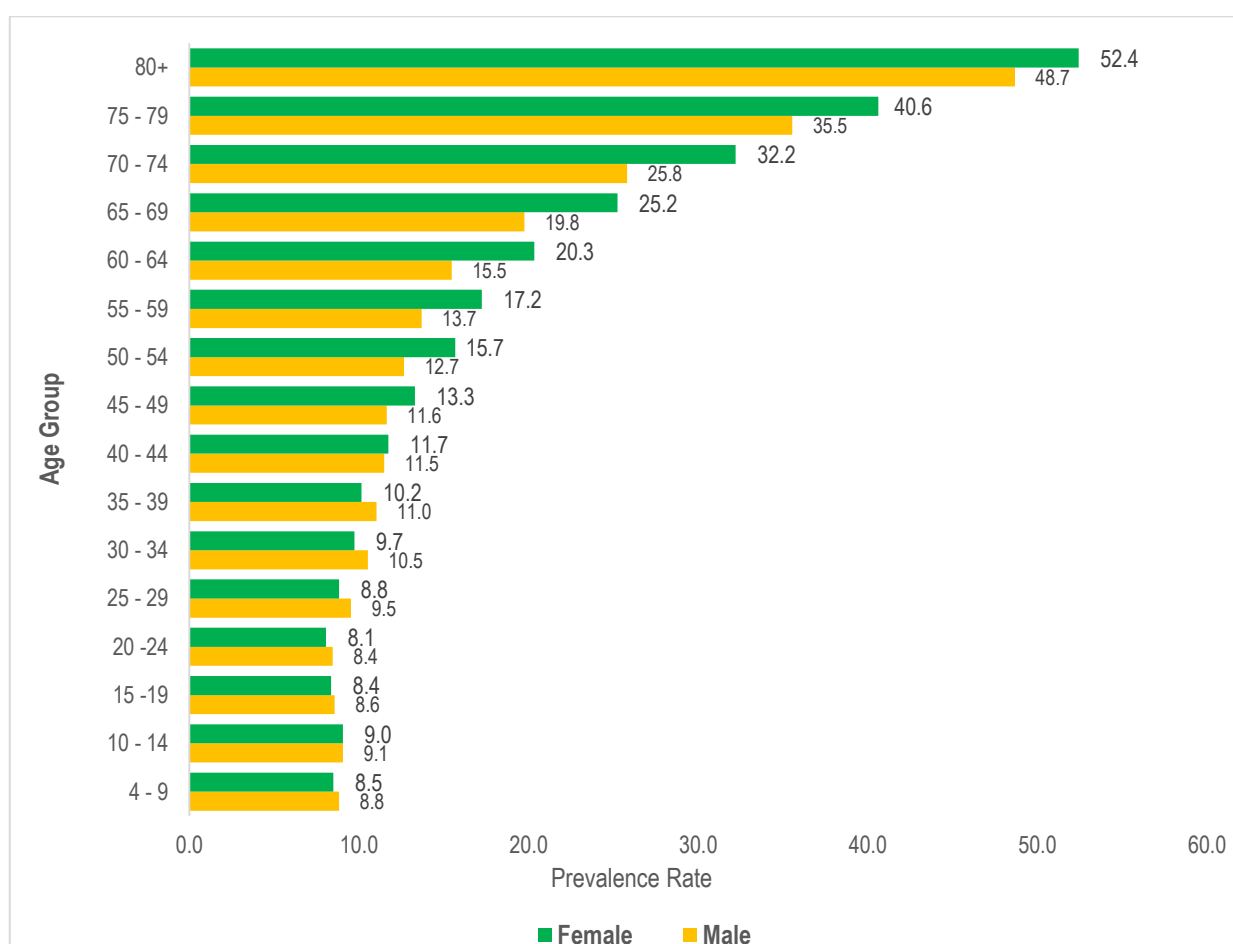
Place of Residence	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	183,141	85,429	97,712	11.4	11.0	11.8
Rural	113,180	53,803	59,377	12.1	11.6	12.6
Urban	69,961	31,626	38,335	10.4	10.0	10.7
Council						
Bagamoyo District	17,176	8,089	9,087	10.3	9.9	10.7
Chalinze District	29,439	14,128	15,311	11.7	11.4	12.0
Kibaha District	10,855	5,020	5,835	11.3	10.8	11.8
Kibaha Town	21,259	9,672	11,587	9.9	9.6	10.2
Kisarawe District	17,134	8,169	8,965	13.4	12.8	14.0
Mkuranga District	46,685	21,585	25,100	10.9	10.5	11.2
Rufiji District	14,929	6,727	8,202	12.7	11.9	13.4
Mafia District	7,606	3,424	4,182	14.5	13.4	15.6

Place of Residence	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kibiti District	18,058	8,615	9,443	11.7	11.3	12.1

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

Results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence in Pwani Region is about the same for females and males below 50 years, thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 52.4 percent for females and 48.7 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Pwani Region has a total of 3,720 persons with albinism which is 0.19 percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 2,096 persons (0.22%) are males and 1,624 (0.16%) are females. More than fifty percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (53.8%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Mkuranga District (1,072

persons), Kibaha Town (615 persons) and Chalinze District (526 persons), (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,977,958	964,276	1,013,682	3,720	0.19	2,096	0.22	1,624	0.16
Rural	1,154,008	572,828	581,180	2,001	0.17	1,136	0.20	865	0.15
Urban	823,950	391,448	432,502	1,719	0.21	960	0.25	759	0.18
Council									
Bagamoyo District	202,236	99,385	102,851	348	0.17	199	0.20	149	0.14
Chalinze District	310,907	153,463	157,444	526	0.17	304	0.20	222	0.14
Kibaha District	116,592	56,627	59,965	315	0.27	155	0.27	160	0.27
Kibaha Town	260,306	124,005	136,301	615	0.24	350	0.28	265	0.19
Kisarawe District	154,471	77,322	77,149	286	0.19	156	0.20	130	0.17
Mkuranga District	530,304	255,563	274,741	1,072	0.20	611	0.24	461	0.17
Rufiji District	147,924	71,854	76,070	236	0.16	130	0.18	106	0.14
Mafia District	62,926	30,787	32,139	77	0.12	50	0.16	27	0.08
Kibiti District	192,292	95,270	97,022	245	0.13	141	0.15	104	0.11

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	3,720	0.19	2,096	0.22	1,624	0.16	1,977,958	964,276	1,013,682
0 – 4	242	0.09	110	0.08	132	0.10	267,181	133,652	133,529
5 – 9	267	0.10	121	0.09	146	0.11	259,320	129,460	129,860
10 – 14	225	0.10	104	0.09	121	0.11	229,807	116,733	113,074
15 – 19	214	0.11	105	0.11	109	0.11	191,509	94,368	97,141
20 – 24	377	0.21	199	0.25	178	0.18	179,034	80,660	98,374
25 – 29	402	0.25	230	0.31	172	0.20	161,043	73,030	88,013
30 – 34	422	0.29	252	0.37	170	0.22	145,691	67,505	78,186
35 – 39	289	0.24	164	0.28	125	0.20	122,383	59,086	63,297
40 – 44	327	0.32	196	0.38	131	0.25	103,768	52,037	51,731
45 – 49	248	0.30	168	0.40	80	0.20	82,506	42,138	40,368

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
50 – 54	199	0.30	132	0.38	67	0.21	66,049	34,290	31,759
55 – 59	131	0.31	86	0.40	45	0.22	42,034	21,573	20,461
60 – 64	111	0.28	79	0.38	32	0.16	40,158	20,623	19,535
65 – 69	59	0.25	40	0.34	19	0.16	24,052	11,891	12,161
70 – 74	75	0.33	38	0.34	37	0.31	23,071	11,033	12,038
75 – 79	39	0.29	21	0.34	18	0.24	13,474	6,109	7,365
80+	93	0.35	51	0.51	42	0.25	26,878	10,088	16,790

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 51,632 persons in Pwani Region which is equivalent to 3.21 percent of the regional population has other types of disability. Spinal cord injuries (0.42%) and Mental health disorder (0.58%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males when compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 7 Years and above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Pwani 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	51,632	26,756	24,876	3.21	3.43	3.00	3.50	3.74	3.26	2.81	2.98	2.66
Cleft Palate	5,833	2,827	3,006	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.38	0.37	0.38
Hydrocephalus	5,108	2,485	2,623	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32
Spinal bifida	4,859	2,327	2,532	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.31
Spinal cord injuries	6,803	3,215	3,588	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.43
Epilepsy or seizures	4,260	2,258	2,002	0.26	0.29	0.24	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.20	0.23	0.18
Psoriasis	2,186	1,013	1,173	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.11
Storiasis	849	413	436	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
Autism	1,122	643	479	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05
Mental health	6,063	3,431	2,632	0.38	0.44	0.32	0.44	0.50	0.37	0.30	0.35	0.25
Mental disorder	5,159	2,912	2,247	0.32	0.37	0.27	0.37	0.42	0.32	0.25	0.30	0.20
Dwarfism	812	415	397	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03
Leprosy	398	263	135	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	439	225	214	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02

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
Other	7,741	4,329	3,412	0.48	0.56	0.41	0.56	0.64	0.48	0.38	0.43	0.33

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 Pwani Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (57.3%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 17.9 were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (58.6%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 56.6 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.0%). More males with disabilities (8.8%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (3.7%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percentage	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	39,366	100.0	17.9	57.3	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	17.2
Rural	25,374	64.5	17.8	56.6	5.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	18.6
Urban	13,992	35.5	18.1	58.6	6.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	14.7
Sex									
Male	17,831	45.3	20.9	55.8	8.8	0.7	0.2	NA	13.6
Female	21535	54.7	15.4	58.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	1.6	20.2

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Pwani 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	13,838	9.0	55.5	5.4	0.9	0.1	0.7	28.5	6,205	10.0	54.8	8.3	1.2	0.1	NA	25.7	7,633	8.3	56.0	3.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	30.8
Hearing	7,424	29.0	50.2	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.8	16.1	2,997	34.6	48.0	3.1	0.9	0.0	NA	13.3	4,427	25.2	51.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	3.0	17.9
Walking	13,357	14.3	46.5	11.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	26.9	5,716	18.6	45.5	16.9	0.4	0.0	NA	18.5	7,641	11.2	47.2	6.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	33.1
Remembering	4,726	28.2	41.6	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	25.8	2,208	32.9	43.8	3.6	0.5	1.3	NA	17.8	2,518	24.0	39.6	1.8	0.2	0.1	1.5	32.8
Self-care	4,726	27.8	47.8	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	19.3	2,303	33.3	48.6	5.2	0.4	0.2	NA	12.2	2,423	22.6	47.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	26.0
Communication	8,744	27.2	68.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.4	4,426	31.0	65.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	NA	2.3	4,318	23.3	70.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	4.4

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for the persons with albinism, of whom 17.7 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent(0.8%) persons with hearing disabilities and 2.1 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for all other types of disability except for albinism (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	17.7	17.6	17.7	19.6	20.0	19.1	15.4	14.8	16.2
Seeing	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.1	2.6
Hearing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
Walking	5.4	6.6	4.4	2.8	3.5	2.2	4.4	5.2	3.7
Self-care	5.0	6.4	3.6	2.6	3.4	1.9	4.1	5.3	3.0
Communication	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.1

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Three out of ten (29.7%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region own land.
- About twenty-two percent (21.7%) of males in Pwani Region own land alone compared with 11.8 percent of females.
- About thirty six percent (35.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Pwani Region do not possess legal land ownership documents;
- Among the land owners possessing legal land documents in Pwani Region, 36.5 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 29.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (33.4%) among rural population compared with the urban population (24.7%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than that of males (Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,221,650	362,410	29.7
	Male	584,431	200,317	34.3
	Female	637,219	162,093	25.4
Rural	Both Sexes	697,934	233,235	33.4
	Male	341,623	129,806	38.0
	Female	356,311	103,429	29.0
Urban	Both Sexes	523,716	129,175	24.7
	Male	242,808	70,511	29.0
	Female	280,908	58,664	20.9

About sixty-nine percent (68.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 16.6 percent own land alone and 12.4 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Pwani Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (11.8%) is significantly below that of males (21.7%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (12.9%) than that of males (11.7%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (15.2% and 10.0% respectively) compared with that of males (13.5% and 9.3% respectively) (Table 11.2).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Pwani 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	1,221,650	16.6	12.4	0.7	68.9	1.4
	Male	584,431	21.7	11.7	0.8	64.4	1.3
	Female	637,219	11.8	12.9	0.7	73.0	1.5
Rural	Both Sexes	697,934	18.2	14.4	0.8	65.2	1.4
	Male	341,623	23.6	13.5	0.9	60.8	1.2
	Female	356,311	13.0	15.2	0.8	69.4	1.5

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Urban	Both Sexes	523,716	14.4	9.7	0.6	73.9	1.4
	Male	242,808	19.1	9.3	0.6	69.6	1.4
	Female	280,908	10.3	10.0	0.5	77.6	1.5

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

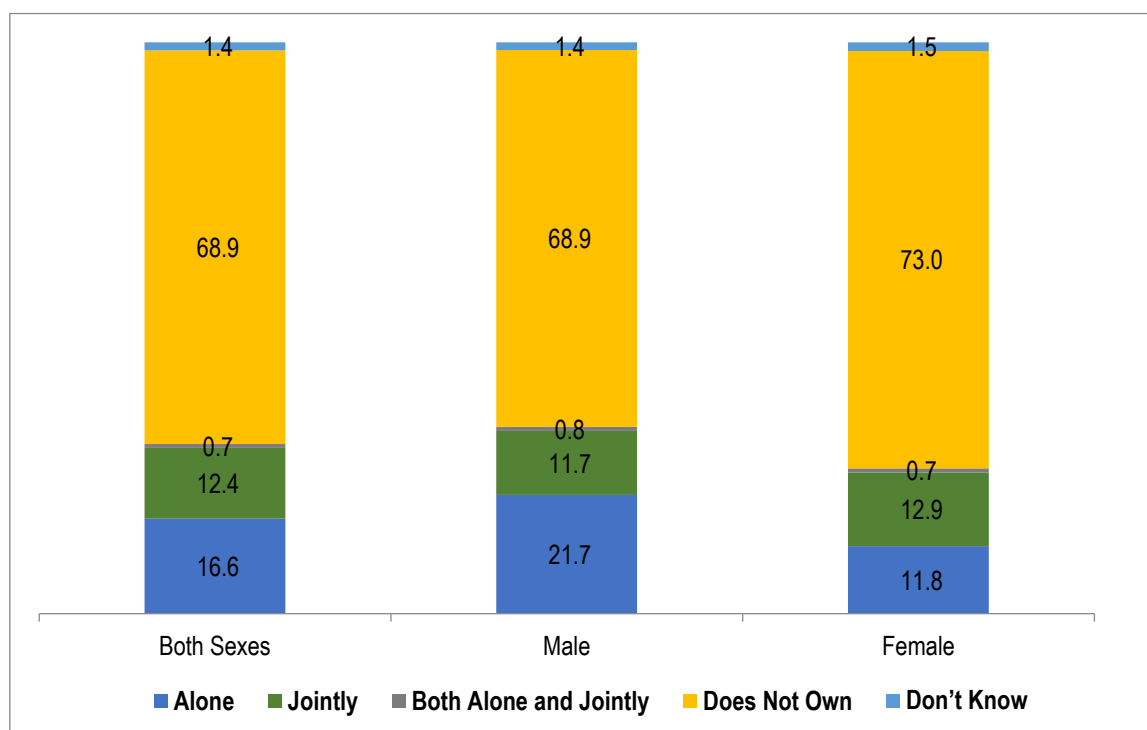


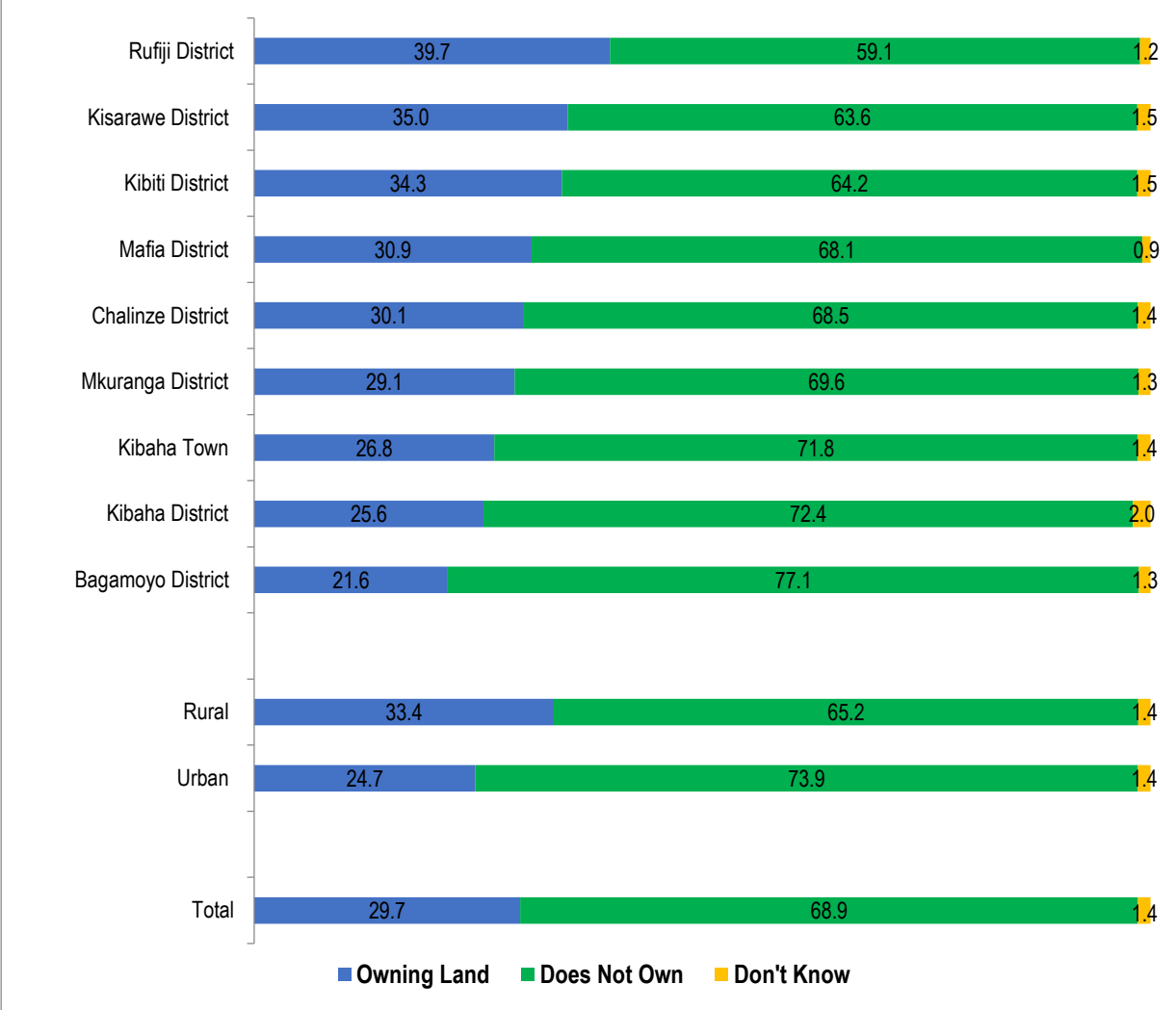
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (85.3%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (12.5%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (83.6% and 88.3% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas (2.5%) higher 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: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex: Pwani 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	1,221,650	15.7	77.2	7.2	697,934	15.8	75.7	8.5	523,716	15.6	79.1	5.3
Male	584,431	16.1	77.2	6.7	341,623	16.7	75.4	7.9	242,808	15.3	79.7	5.0
Female	637,219	15.2	77.2	7.6	356,311	14.8	76.1	9.1	280,908	15.8	78.6	5.6
Owning land												
Total	362,410	2.2	85.3	12.5	233,235	2.5	83.6	13.9	129,175	1.6	88.3	10.1
Male	200,317	2.1	85.7	12.2	129,806	2.5	83.9	13.6	70,511	1.4	88.9	9.7
Female	162,093	2.3	84.7	13.0	103,429	2.6	83.1	14.3	58,664	1.8	87.7	10.5
Does not own												
Total	842,113	21.1	74.1	4.8	455,046	22.1	72.1	5.8	387,067	19.9	76.3	3.8
Male	376,646	23.2	73.0	3.8	207,629	25.2	70.4	4.4	169,017	20.7	76.2	3.1
Female	465,467	19.4	74.9	5.7	247,417	19.5	73.6	6.9	218,050	19.2	76.5	4.3
Don't Know												
Total	17,127	35.1	57.8	7.1	9,653	35.8	55.6	8.6	7,474	34.2	60.6	5.2
Male	7,468	38.9	57.6	3.5	4,188	41.2	54.6	4.2	3,280	36.0	61.3	2.7
Female	9,659	32.2	57.9	9.9	5,465	31.7	56.3	11.9	4,194	32.9	59.9	7.2

Findings reveal that Rufiji District Council has a relatively higher proportion (39.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils followed by Kisarawe District Council (35.0%). On the other hand, council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Bagamoyo District (21.6%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 35.5 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region own land without any legal documents. Among those possessing legal documents, 36.5 percent own land alone, 26.3 percent own land jointly and 1.5 percent own land alone and jointly. (Table 11.4).

More than forty percent (40.2%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 27.0 percent of persons in urban areas. Among persons with legal documents in rural areas, 24.7 and 33.5 percent own land jointly and alone

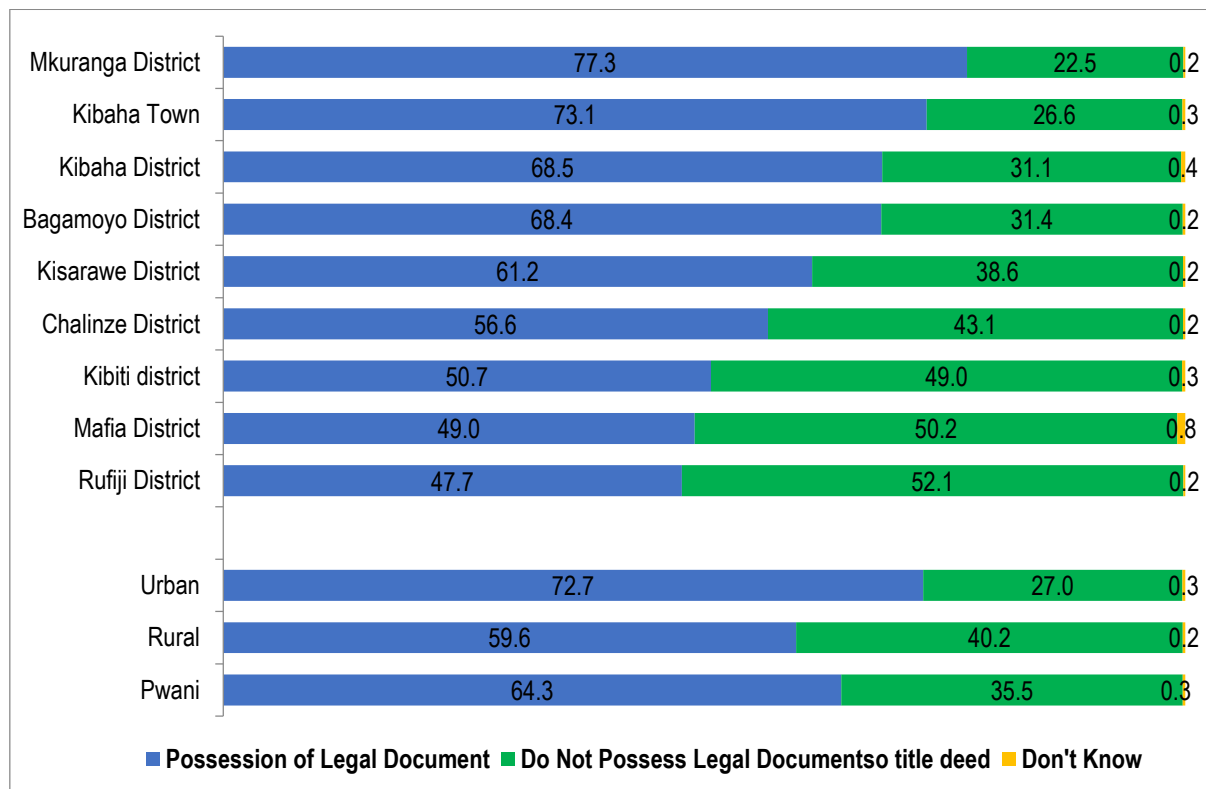
respectively. On the other hand, 42.0 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 29.2 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (30.5%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (48.1%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	362,410	200,317	162,093	233,235	129,806	103,429	129,175	70,511	58,664
Alone	36.5	42.2	29.5	33.5	39.1	26.5	42.0	48.1	34.7
Jointly	26.3	21.3	32.5	24.7	20.0	30.5	29.2	23.6	36.0
Both alone and jointly	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
No legal document	35.5	34.8	36.3	40.2	39.3	41.3	27.0	26.6	27.4
Don't Know	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mkuranga District (77.3%) followed by Kibaha Town (73.1%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Rufiji District (47.7%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- About six in ten (59.8%) households in Pwani Region own houses they live in.
- More than seventy two percent (72.2%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About sixty eight percent (67.5%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than a half (56.9%) of households in rural areas and 21.3 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 15.1 percent in 2012 to 41.9 percent in 2022.
- Four in ten (41.7%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household 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 Pwani Region, 59.8 percent of

private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (66.5%) in rural areas than in urban (50.9%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (59.8% and 59.9% respectively). Across councils, Kibiti District has the highest percentage (73.6 %) of households living in their own houses while Bagamoyo District has the lowest percentage (50.8 %) (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, Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

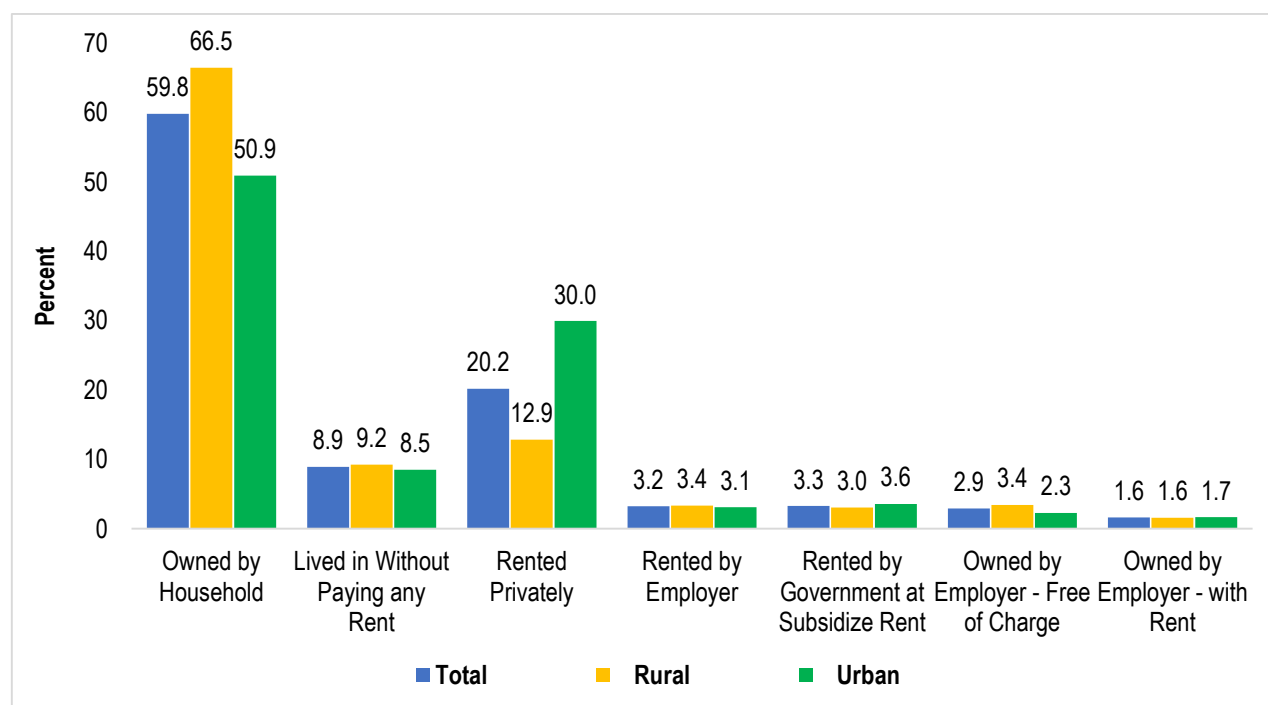


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	537,040	59.8	8.9	20.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.6
Rural	306,711	66.5	9.2	12.9	3.4	3.0	3.4	1.6
Urban	230,329	50.9	8.5	30.0	3.1	3.6	2.3	1.7
Male Headed Households	353,150	59.8	9.4	19.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	1.7
Female Headed Households	183,890	59.9	8.0	21.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	1.5
Council								
Bagamoyo District	58,075	50.8	12.4	26.2	2.7	2.7	3.8	1.5
Chalinze District	83,317	65.5	7.3	17.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.7
Kibaha District	34,558	60.1	7.2	24.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.3

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
Kibaha Town	72,593	52.9	6.5	31.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.2
Kisarawe District	43,270	70.5	8.1	12.0	2.2	2.5	3.3	1.5
Mkuranga District	142,182	53.4	11.0	18.5	5.7	5.2	3.8	2.5
Rufiji District	36,955	66.8	8.8	16.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.2
Mafia District	17,740	63.7	8.2	21.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	0.6
Kibiti District	48,350	73.6	7.5	12.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.0

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Pwani Region, 29.1 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 12.8 percent have title deed. Most households have official document from *Mtaa/kijiji* type of ownership (27.6%). Households in urban areas are more likely (19.6%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (8.9%). Female-headed households are slightly more likely (13.8 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (12.3%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 7.6 percent in Kibiti Districts to 21.9 percent in Kibaha Town (Table 12.2).

Table 12. 2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani 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 Document
Total	321,223	12.8	1.4	3.3	19.9	5.8	0	27.6	29.1
Rural	203,913	8.9	1.2	1.6	24.4	4.8	0	24.0	34.8
Urban	117,310	19.6	1.7	6.4	12.0	7.6	0	33.7	18.8
Male Headed Households	211,038	12.3	1.4	3.4	19.9	6.0	0	27.6	29.4
Female Headed households	110,185	13.8	1.3	3.3	20.0	5.6	0	27.6	28.2
Council									
Bagamoyo District	29,482	18.3	2.7	7.3	13.0	10.5	0	27.0	21.1
Chalinze District	54,551	8.3	1.1	2.3	27.3	5.0	0	16.4	39.4
Kibaha District	20,784	14.9	1.8	3.1	19.5	6.8	0	24.8	29.1
Kibaha Town	38,381	21.9	2.3	7.9	7.2	6.6	0	36.7	17.3
Kisarawe District	30,497	10.2	1.0	4.3	25.6	6.8	0	21.5	30.4
Mkuranga District	75,945	13.7	1.3	1.3	13.7	6.2	0	45.4	18.2
Rufiji District	24,687	9.9	0.4	1.5	30.8	1.8	0	16.6	38.9
Mafia District	11,302	10.4	0.3	5.8	29.0	4.3	0	8.6	41.6
Kibiti District	35,594	7.6	1.3	1.0	26.1	3.5	0	17.8	42.8

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 Pwani Region, 84.5 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 80 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Kibiti District (64.2%), Rufiji District (56.5%) and Mafia District (40.3 %) (Figure 12.2).

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

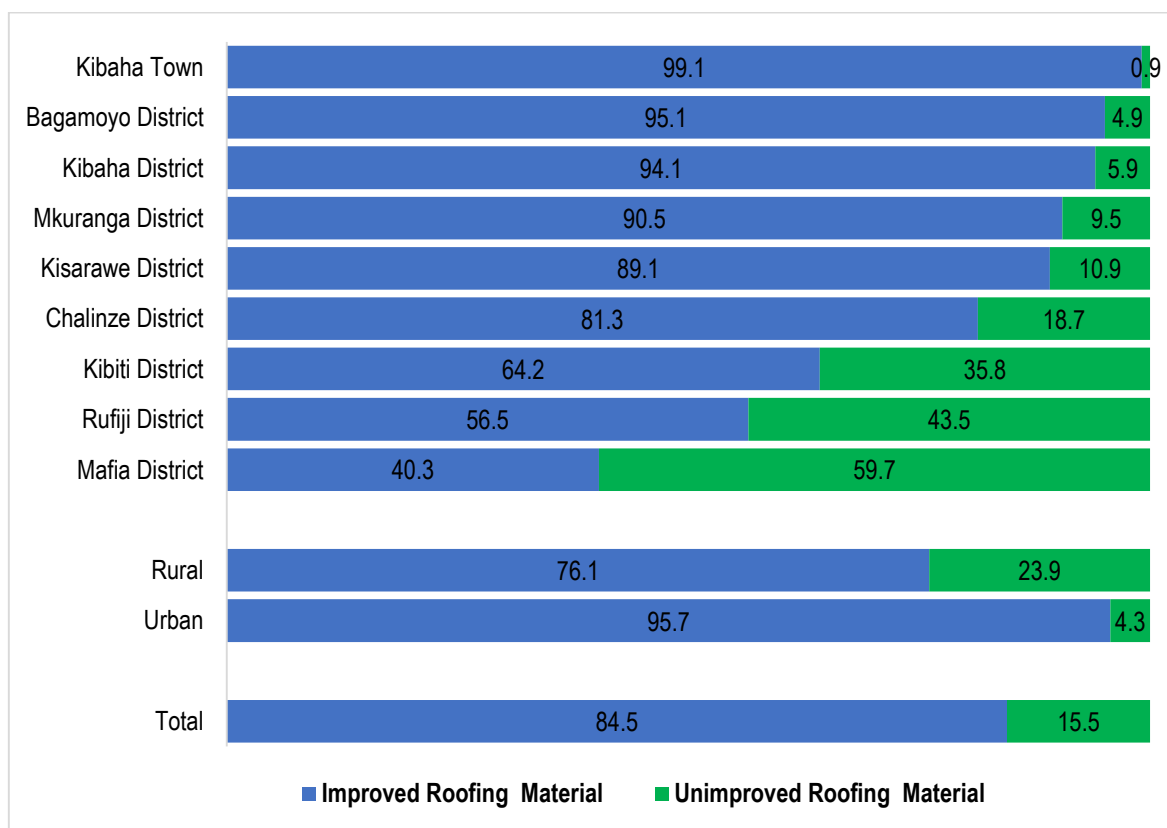


Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (95.2%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 75.7 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 40.1 percent in Mafia District Council to 98.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council. The council with the

highest percentage (58.8%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Mafia District.

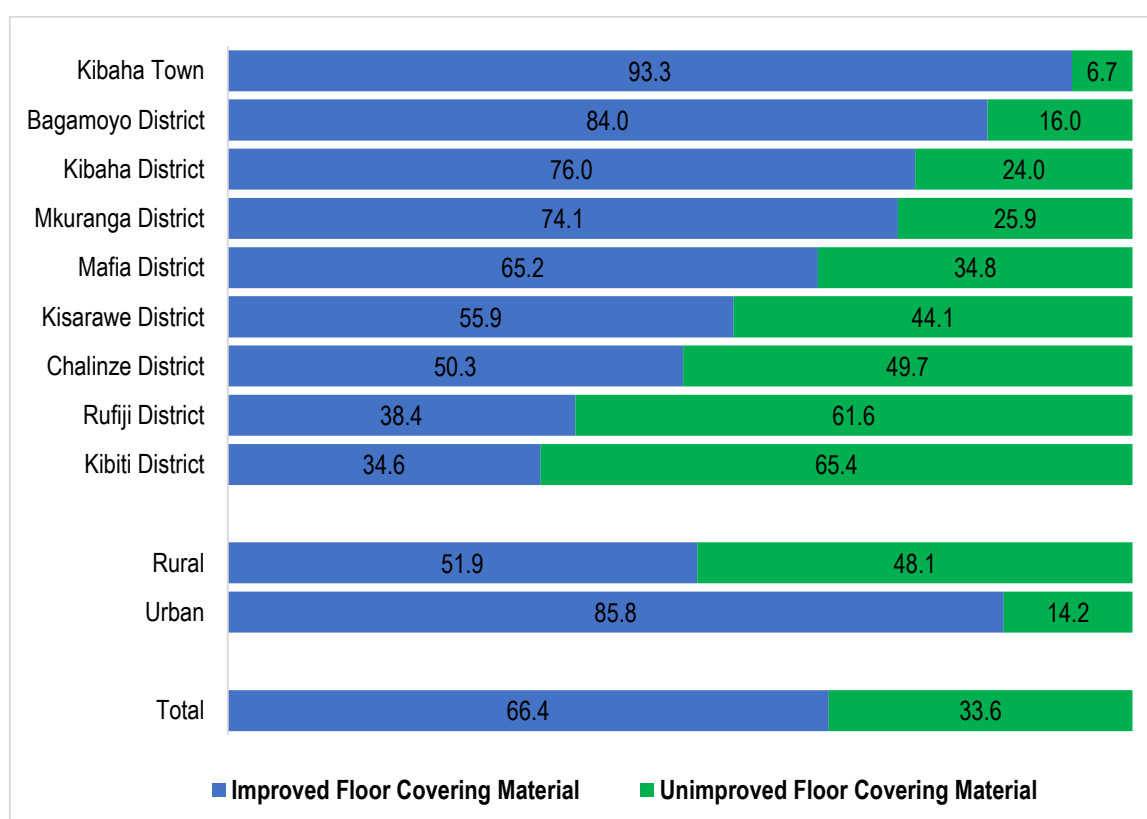
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	537,040	84.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.2	0.8	0.2	0.3
Rural	306,711	75.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.1	1.1	0.3	0.4
Urban	230,329	95.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Council									
Bagamoyo District	58,075	94.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
Chalinze District	83,317	80.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	16.3	1.3	0.4	0.7
Kibaha District	34,558	93.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Kibaha Town	72,593	98.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kisarawe District	43,270	88.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	9.7	0.8	0.2	0.2
Mkuranga District	142,182	90.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.5	0.1	0.2
Rufiji District	36,955	56.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.3	1.6	0.1	0.4
Mafia District	17,740	40.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	58.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Kibiti District	48,350	64.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.2	1.8	0.3	0.4

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Pwani Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 66.4 while 33.6 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 34.6 percent in Kibiti District to 93.3 percent in Kibaha Town (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 57.3 percent of households in Pwani Region are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by earth or sand (31.8%). In urban areas, seven out of ten households (70.5%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by ceramic tiles (14.4%). In rural areas, most households (47.3%) are living in houses that has cement as the floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (45.5%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (72.2%) in Kibaha Town Council followed by Bagamoyo District

Council (69.1%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is Kibiti District (32.2 percent) (Table 12.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	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	537,040	57.3	8.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.8	31.8	0.1	0.3
Rural	306,711	47.3	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.2	45.5	0.1	0.4
Urban	230,329	70.5	14.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	13.5	0.0	0.2
Council											
Bagamoyo District	58,075	69.1	13.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	14.7	0.1	0.2
Chalinze District	83,317	43.2	6.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	47.0	0.2	0.5
Kibaha District	34,558	65.6	9.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	22.8	0.1	0.3
Kibaha Town	72,593	72.2	20.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.2	0.0	0.2
Kisarawe District	43,270	50.3	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	42.6	0.2	0.2
Mkuranga District	142,182	66.5	7.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	24.9	0.1	0.2
Rufiji District	36,955	36.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.7	58.5	0.1	0.5
Mafia District	17,740	63.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	34.4	0.0	0.1
Kibiti District	48,350	32.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.7	2.6	59.8	0.1	0.3

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Pwani Region, have their house walls built with cement/rock bricks (55.7%), followed by poles and mud (34.1%) and baked bricks (3.3%). In urban areas, more than three quarter of households (78.4%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by poles and mud (14.1%). In rural areas, 49.1 percent of the households are living in houses built with poles and mud as the main wall materials, followed by cement/rock bricks (38.7%). Kibaha Town Council has the highest (92.1%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Kibiti District Councils have less than 20 percent (19.1%) 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 and Place of Residence; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	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	537,040	1.2	55.7	2.7	3.3	0.1	0.6	34.1	2.0	0.0	0.2
Rural	306,711	1.5	38.7	3.2	3.1	0.2	0.7	49.1	3.1	0.0	0.3
Urban	230,329	0.9	78.4	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.4	14.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Council											
Bagamoyo District	58,075	2.3	77.0	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	15.5	1.0	0.0	0.1
Chalinze District	83,317	1.4	28.0	3.6	14.2	0.3	0.8	49.6	1.6	0.0	0.5
Kibaha District	34,558	2.4	69.4	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.4	22.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Kibaha Town	72,593	0.8	92.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.4	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kisarawe District	43,270	0.8	42.2	4.0	2.0	0.1	1.2	47.7	1.9	0.0	0.1
Mkuranga District	142,182	0.7	68.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.4	26.2	0.9	0.0	0.1
Rufiji District	36,955	0.6	26.8	3.3	1.8	0.1	0.5	60.0	6.5	0.0	0.4
Mafia District	17,740	3.4	29.6	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	60.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Kibiti District	48,350	1.2	19.1	4.1	1.5	0.3	0.8	65.6	7.1	0.0	0.2

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.

Three in ten (35.5%) households have one room for sleeping, 30.0 percent have two rooms and 23.3 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 11.1 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (41.4%) in urban than in rural areas (31.2%). Kibaha District Council has the highest (42.8%) 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 Kibiti District (28.7%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

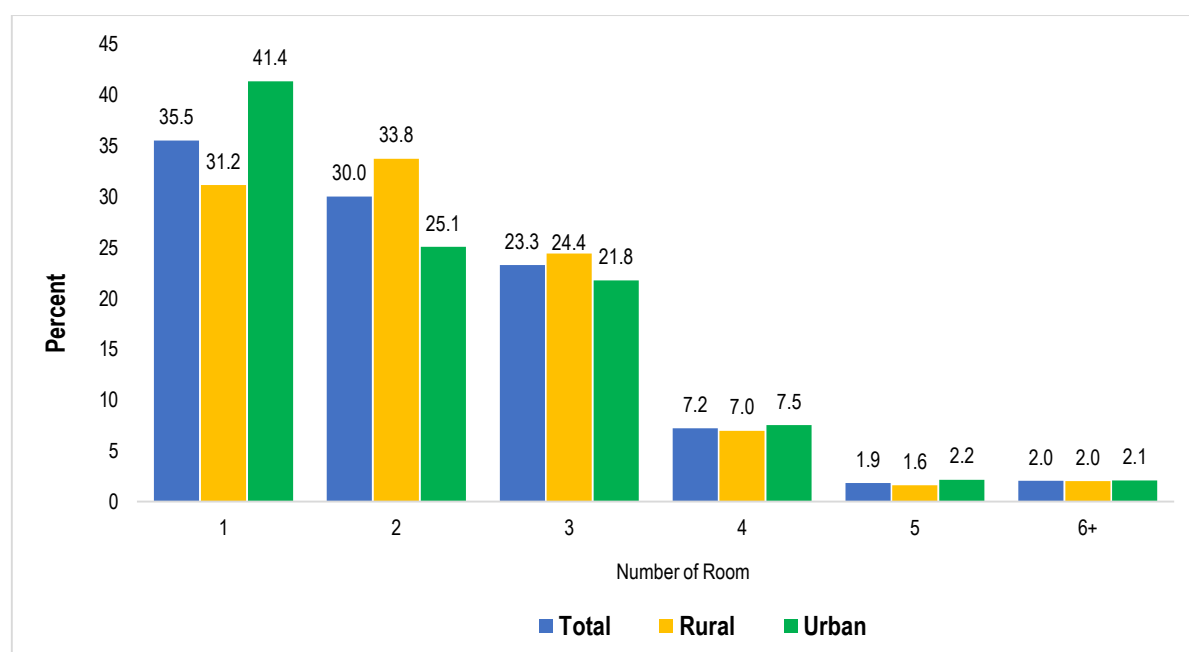


Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	537,040	3.7	35.5	30.0	23.3	7.2	1.9	2.0	2.2
Rural	306,711	3.9	31.2	33.8	24.4	7.0	1.6	2.0	2.2
Urban	230,329	3.6	41.4	25.1	21.8	7.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
Male Headed Households	353,150	3.7	36.3	29.7	23.1	7.0	1.8	2.1	2.2
Female Headed Households	183,890	3.6	34.1	30.6	23.6	7.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Council									
Bagamoyo District	58,075	3.5	41.1	25.4	21.1	6.6	2.0	3.8	2.2
Chalinze District	83,317	3.7	37.6	31.9	18.5	7.8	1.8	2.3	2.1
Kibaha District	34,558	3.4	42.8	27.5	19.7	6.6	1.8	1.6	2.0
Kibaha Town	72,593	3.6	40.4	24.5	24.2	7.4	1.9	1.6	2.1
Kisarawe District	43,270	3.6	29.3	31.3	28.3	7.5	1.7	2.0	2.3
Mkuranga District	142,182	3.7	33.7	31.9	24.5	6.6	1.9	1.4	2.2
Rufiji District	36,955	4.0	32.4	30.6	22.8	9.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Mafia District	17,740	3.5	29.2	30.2	32.1	5.9	1.4	1.3	2.3
Kibiti District	48,350	4.0	28.7	35.4	24.6	7.4	1.4	2.4	2.3

12.4 Water and Sanitation

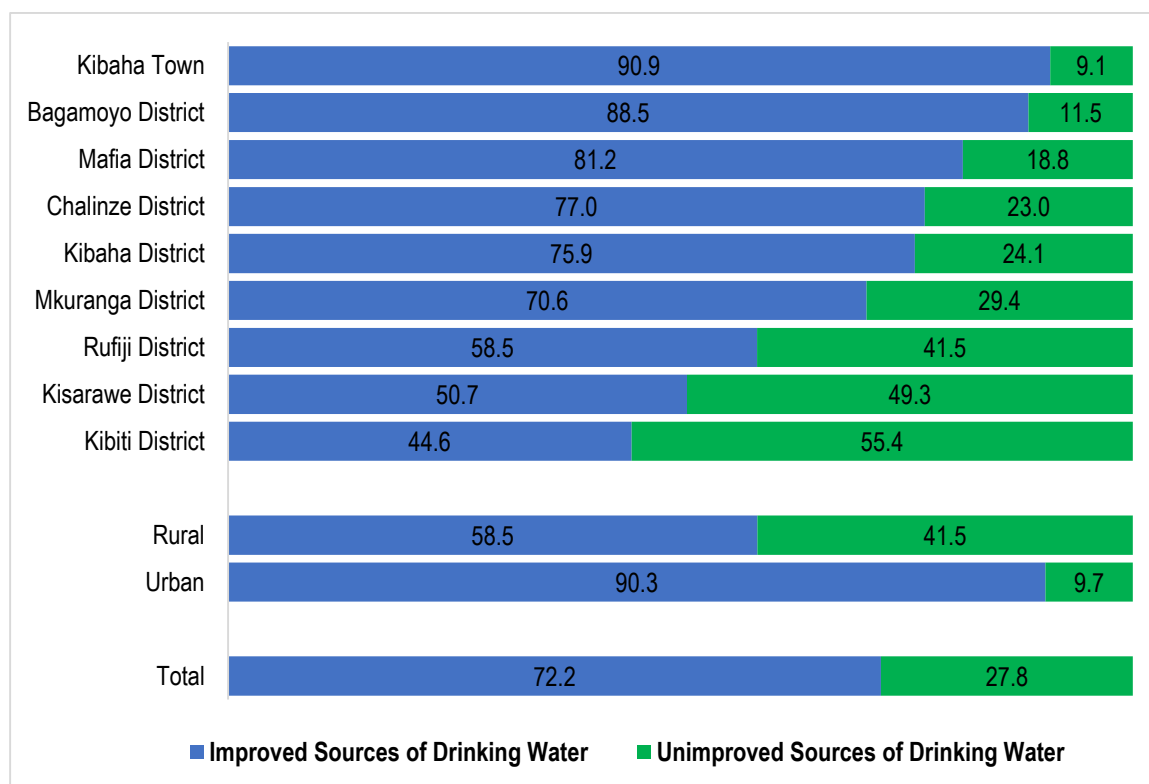
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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.

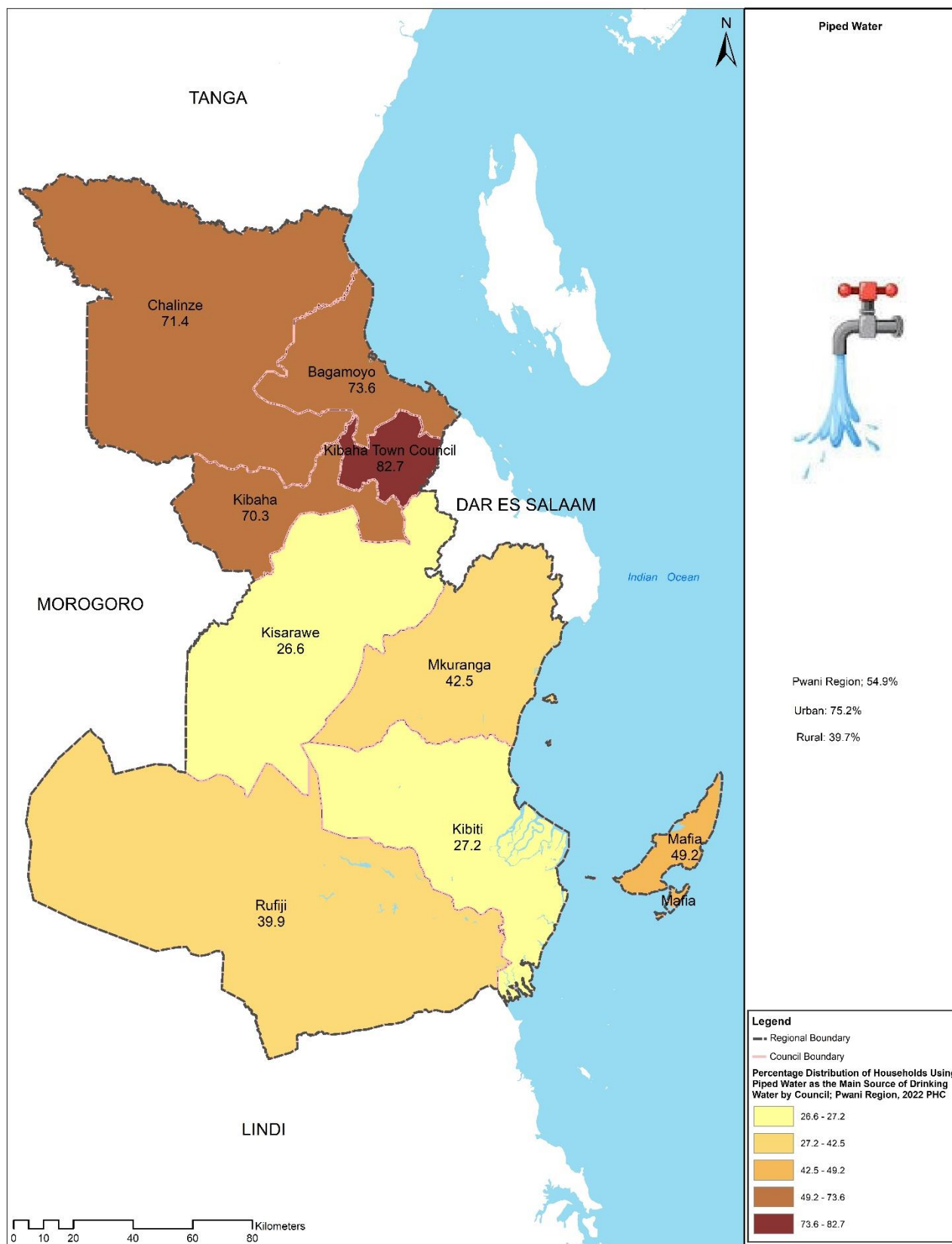
Results show that in Pwani Region 72.2 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, three councils namely Kibaha Town (90.9%), Bagamoyo District (88.5%), and Mafia District (81.2%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, Kibiti District council has less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water (44.6%) (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (54.9%) in Pwani 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (75.2% urban and 39.7% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 45.0 percent, while 21.0 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 9.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 16.3 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 9.1 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 14.3 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 26.6 percent in Kisarawe District Council to 82.7 percent in Kibaha Town Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	537,040	17.0	11.6	12.1	14.2	5.3	9.3	22.0	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	4.5
Rural	306,711	9.7	6.6	14.3	9.1	5.6	10.8	32.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	7.0
Urban	230,329	26.8	18.2	9.2	21.0	5.0	7.4	8.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.1
Male Headed Households	353,150	16.5	11.4	11.9	13.8	5.5	9.2	22.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	4.8
Female Headed Household	183,890	18.1	12.0	12.4	15.2	5.0	9.7	20.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	3.9
Council															
Bagamoyo District	58,075	28.1	19.5	7.1	18.9	8.5	4.1	9.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	2.0
Chalinze District	83,317	11.4	5.0	35.7	19.3	0.7	1.3	12.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.3	9.6
Kibaha District	34,558	26.3	22.1	9.7	12.2	0.9	2.8	9.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	13.3
Kibaha Town	72,593	35.0	27.0	2.6	18.1	0.7	3.6	8.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.6
Kisarawe District	43,270	10.3	5.7	6.2	4.4	2.3	17.5	40.9	0.7	2.0	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.2	6.4
Mkuranga District	142,182	15.3	9.1	6.7	11.4	7.6	19.1	27.3	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
Rufiji District	36,955	5.5	4.4	15.4	14.6	9.0	7.4	28.2	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	11.5
Mafia District	17,740	8.0	4.8	24.2	12.2	27.3	2.0	17.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.7
Kibiti District	48,350	3.2	3.2	7.7	13.1	4.8	11.0	48.9	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.9

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

More than sixty percent (67.5%) of households in Pwani Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households, 53.4 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (93.1%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Kibiti District Council has the lowest (32.4%). The most commonly (27.3%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (38.2% in rural and 12.8% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.4 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 14.9 percent in Mafia District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

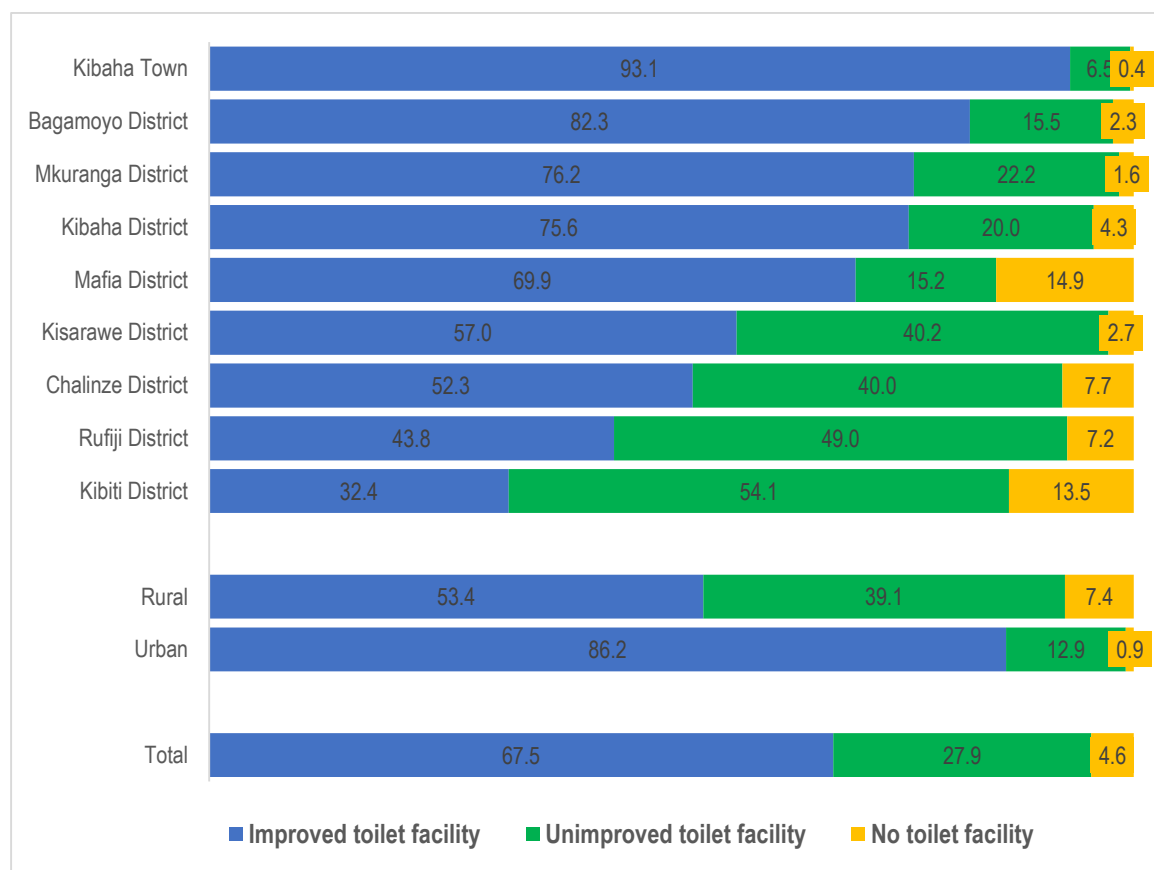


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	537,040	5.9	11.9	15.3	2.3	8.0	5.8	10.8	7.5	27.3	0.6	4.6
Rural	306,711	3.8	6.5	10.5	2.0	6.1	5.1	9.8	9.8	38.2	0.9	7.4
Urban	230,329	8.8	19.0	21.7	2.8	10.5	6.7	12.2	4.5	12.8	0.1	0.9
Male Headed Households	353,150	5.7	11.8	15.2	2.3	7.9	5.8	10.8	7.6	27.5	0.6	4.8
Female Headed Households	183,890	6.3	11.9	15.5	2.5	8.2	5.7	10.9	7.3	27.1	0.4	4.2
Council												
Bagamoyo District	58,075	8.5	17.2	13.8	2.1	14.3	7.3	14.0	5.2	13.6	1.8	2.3
Chalinze District	83,317	3.2	5.5	12.1	2.1	4.8	5.3	10.5	8.8	39.5	0.4	7.7
Kibaha District	34,558	8.7	13.7	19.6	2.8	7.0	5.3	12.6	5.9	19.4	0.6	4.3
Kibaha Town	72,593	11.4	30.4	22.6	2.0	7.4	6.6	9.8	2.9	6.4	0.0	0.4
Kisarawe District	43,270	3.5	7.3	8.6	1.7	7.4	5.1	10.6	12.9	39.3	0.9	2.7
Mkuranga District	142,182	7.0	10.2	20.1	3.7	10.6	6.4	11.2	7.1	22.1	0.1	1.6
Rufiji District	36,955	1.9	4.3	9.5	1.1	4.6	3.0	8.4	11.1	49.0	0.1	7.2
Mafia District	17,740	2.8	9.2	14.6	1.6	8.0	11.4	13.0	9.3	15.2	0.0	14.9
Kibiti District	48,350	0.8	3.1	5.0	0.9	2.9	2.8	7.9	9.0	52.6	1.5	13.5

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households use firewood (41.6 %) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (40.1%). In rural areas, 56.9 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 21.3 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 30.5 percent and in urban areas it is 53.0 percent.

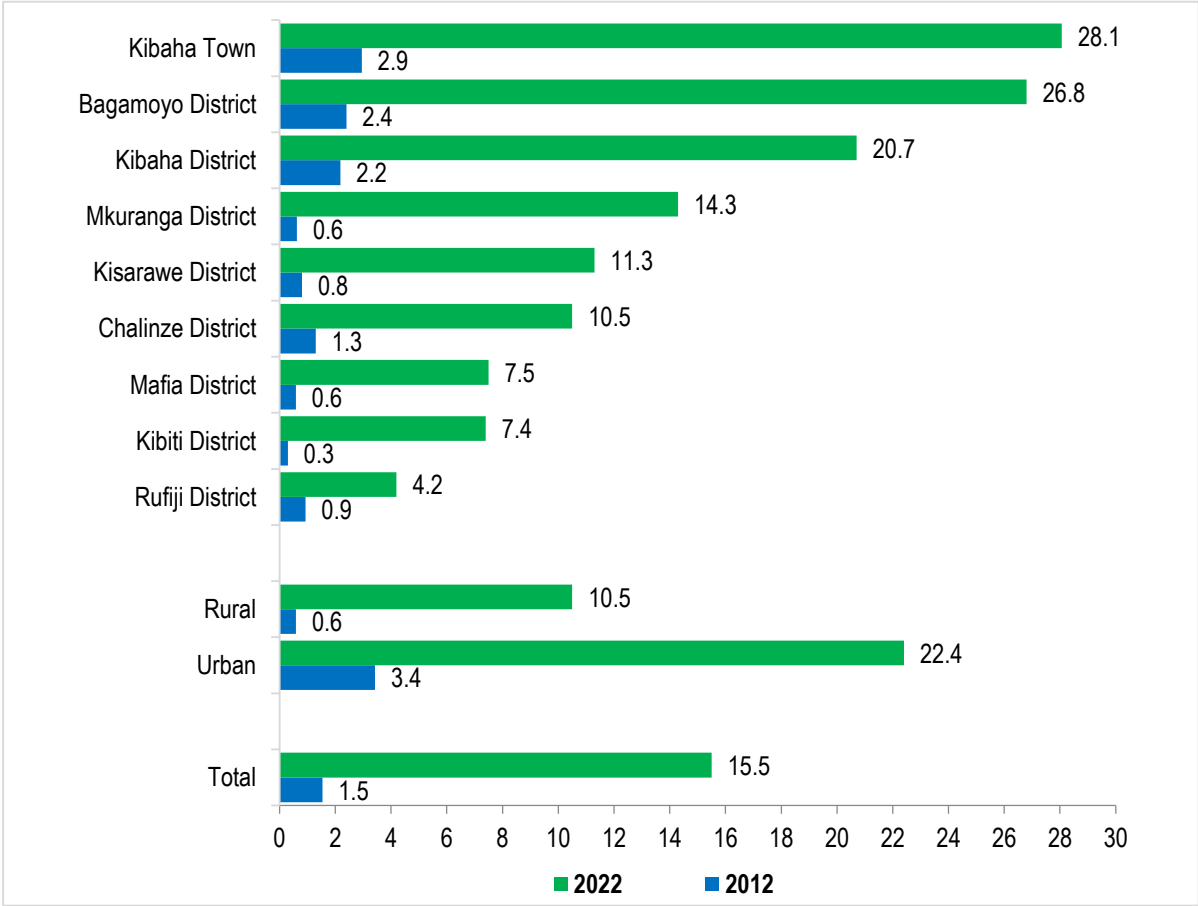
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 18.4 percent in Kibaha Town to 70.7 percent in Kibiti District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 50.9 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 19.6 percent in Kibiti District Council (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani 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	537,040	5.0	2.2	0.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	40.1	41.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6
Rural	306,711	3.4	2.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	30.5	56.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Urban	230,329	7.1	1.3	0.2	13.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	53.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Male Headed Households	353,150	4.9	2.3	0.3	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	39.1	42.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Female Headed Households	183,890	5.3	2.1	0.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	42.2	40.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Council															
Bagamoyo District	58,075	8.4	2.9	0.6	14.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	42.7	27.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Chalinze District	83,317	4.0	2.1	0.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	36.3	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kibaha District	34,558	11.2	1.6	0.5	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	44.2	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kibaha Town	72,593	8.1	1.2	0.1	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	50.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Kisarawe District	43,270	3.3	2.2	0.4	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	32.2	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mkuranga District	142,182	4.0	2.9	0.1	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	48.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Rufiji District	36,955	1.2	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	31.3	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Mafia District	17,740	2.4	0.9	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	27.9	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Kibiti District	48,350	2.0	3.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	19.6	70.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.5 percent in 2012 to 15.5 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Kibaha Town from 2.9 percent in 2012 to 28.1 percent in 2022 and Bagamoyo District from 2.4 percent in 2012 to 26.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.9).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 41.9 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 26.5 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (65.5%) compared with the rural households (24.1%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 15.3 percent in Kibiti District Council to 73.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils

with the highest percentage(40.1%) of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Kibiti District followed by Mkuranga District (36.2%) (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

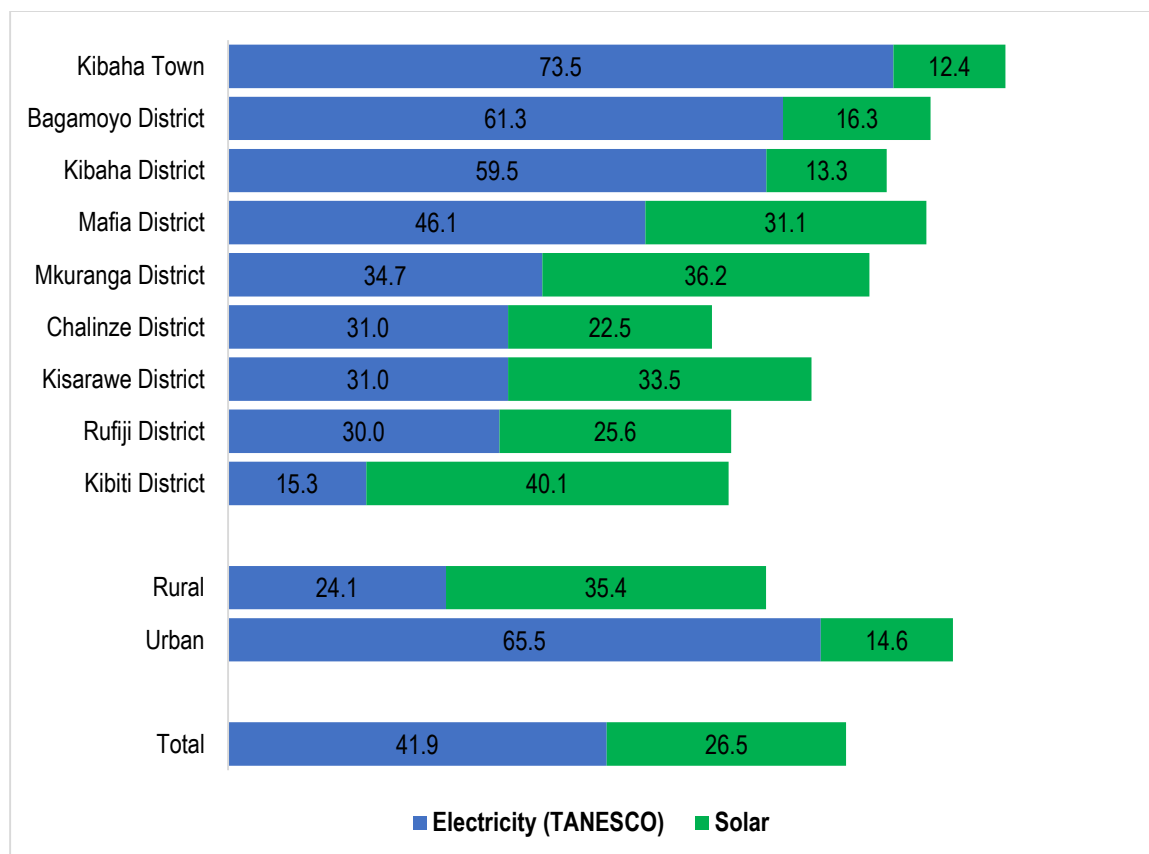


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Pwani Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 15.1 percent in 2012 to 41.9 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils.

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

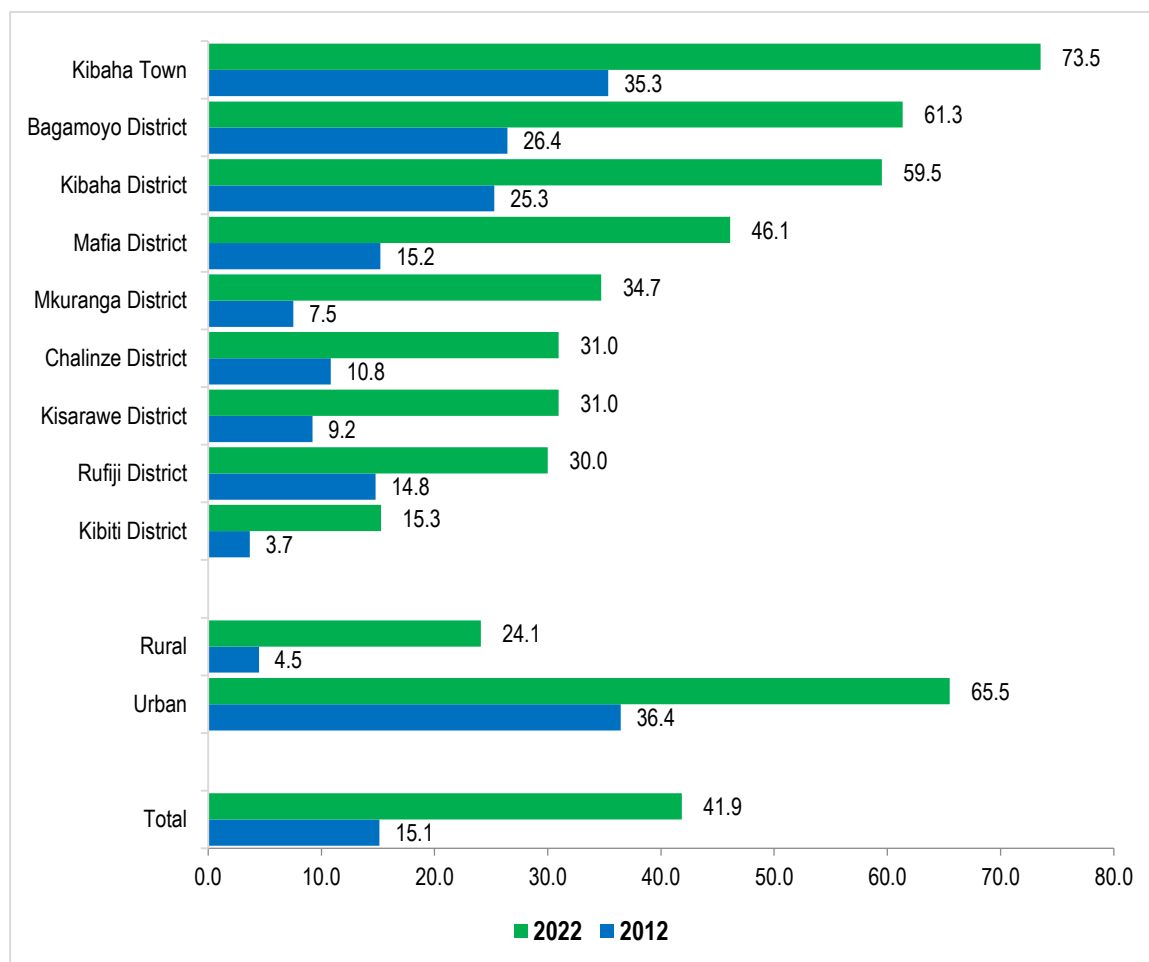


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	537,040	41.9	26.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7	6.4	1.0	1.4	19.9	0.0
Rural	306,711	24.1	35.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.7	8.4	0.8	1.9	25.9	0.0
Urban	230,329	65.5	14.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	3.9	1.2	0.7	11.8	0.0
Male Headed Households	353,150	41.2	28.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	5.7	1.0	1.4	19.9	0.0
Female Headed Households	183,890	43.2	23.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.8	7.9	1.0	1.4	19.9	0.0
Council														
Bagamoyo District	58,075	61.3	16.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.9	13.5	0.0
Chalinze District	83,317	31.0	22.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.7	10.0	0.8	2.3	29.6	0.1
Kibaha District	34,558	59.5	13.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.2	1.1	1.2	17.7	0.0
Kibaha Town	72,593	73.5	12.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.6	8.4	0.0
Kisarawe District	43,270	31.0	33.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.9	11.6	1.0	1.9	16.8	0.0
Mkuranga District	142,182	34.7	36.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.8	6.6	1.2	1.1	17.4	0.0
Rufiji District	36,955	30.0	25.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	7.2	0.1	1.5	34.0	0.0
Mafia District	17,740	46.1	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	6.9	0.4	0.7	13.5	0.0
Kibiti District	48,350	15.3	40.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.7	7.4	0.3	2.3	31.0	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 out of ten (41.7%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (26.8%). In urban areas, 41.3 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regularly collection methods (30.2%) and burying or pit (20.7%). In rural areas 42.0 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (31.5%) and regularly collection methods (11.4%). Bagamoyo District Council has a higher percentage (34.5%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Kibaha Town Council (29.7%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12. 91: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani 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	537,040	19.4	2.3	41.7	0.4	26.8	3.8	0.3	1.9	3.3
Rural	306,711	11.4	1.5	42.0	0.4	31.5	5.1	0.5	2.6	5.0
Urban	230,329	30.2	3.3	41.3	0.4	20.7	2.0	0.1	1.0	1.0
Male Headed Households	353,150	18.6	2.2	42.1	0.4	27.0	3.8	0.4	2.0	3.5
Female Headed Households	183,890	20.9	2.4	41.0	0.4	26.6	3.7	0.3	1.7	3.0
Council										
Bagamoyo District	58,075	34.5	2.8	43.4	0.2	15.1	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.5
Chalinze District	83,317	12.1	1.5	45.3	0.5	29.7	4.2	0.1	1.8	4.7
Kibaha District	34,558	25.6	3.5	41.6	0.4	22.9	2.9	0.0	0.9	2.3
Kibaha Town	72,593	29.7	4.1	48.9	0.4	13.3	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.8
Kisarawe District	43,270	9.9	1.4	49.8	0.4	27.3	5.1	0.1	3.0	3.0
Mkuranga District	142,182	22.5	2.7	34.8	0.5	31.5	3.0	0.2	2.2	2.8
Rufiji District	36,955	10.3	0.7	37.4	0.4	35.4	7.2	0.2	2.1	6.3
Mafia District	17,740	5.6	0.8	52.1	0.3	28.3	6.0	2.1	1.4	3.5
Kibiti District	48,350	5.7	0.7	35.5	0.4	38.0	7.9	1.7	2.9	7.1

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals and waste collecting group are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (57.7% and 21.4% respectively). Households in rural areas are more likely (70.2%) to use private individuals as waste collectors compared with urban household (51.4%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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

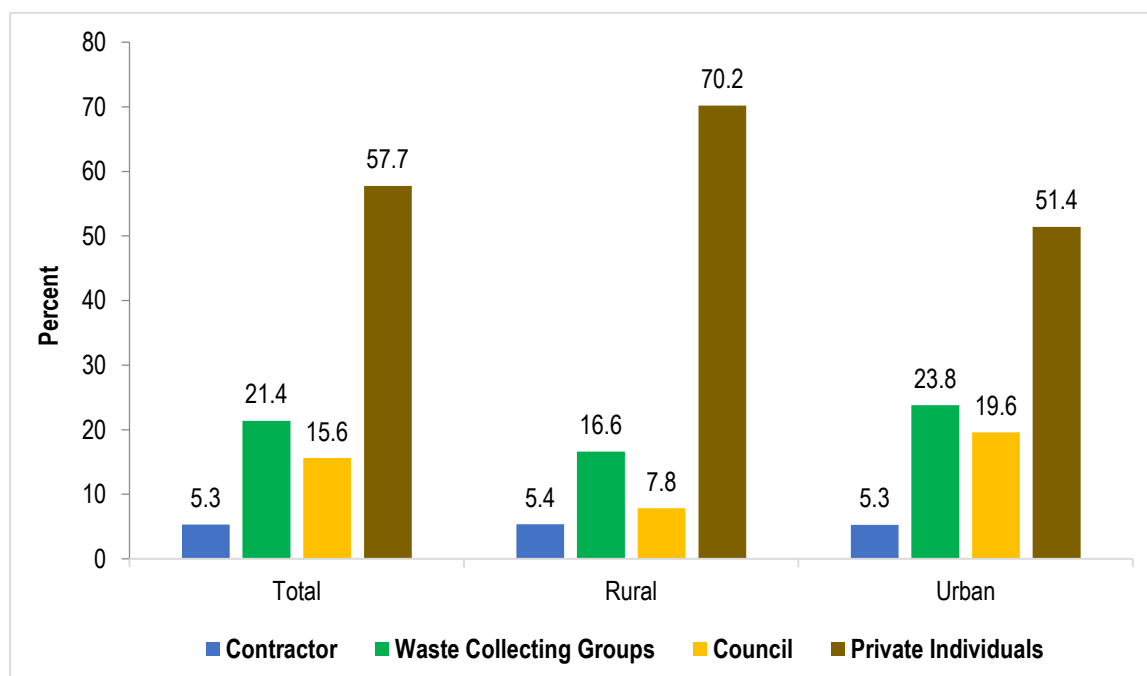


Table 12.102: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	116,555	5.3	21.4	15.6	57.7
Rural	39,407	5.4	16.6	7.8	70.2
Urban	77,148	5.3	23.8	19.6	51.4
Male Headed Households	73,571	5.3	21.4	15.2	58.0
Female Headed Households	42,984	5.3	21.2	16.2	57.3
Council					
Bagamoyo District	21,710	3.4	33.0	2.0	61.6
Chalinze District	11,293	5.3	14.8	8.0	71.9
Kibaha District	10,030	6.4	10.4	14.5	68.8
Kibaha Town	24,561	4.4	20.9	42.3	32.3
Kisarawe District	4,907	2.8	26.0	12.9	58.3
Mkuranga District	35,741	7.4	19.5	10.3	62.8

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Rufiji District	4,070	1.0	23.4	12.5	63.1
Mafia District	1,139	6.9	1.8	2.8	88.4
Kibiti District	3,104	7.4	21.0	4.6	67.0

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 62.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (64.4%) and 60.7 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 (71.2%) in Kisarawe District Council followed by Chalinze District Council (66.6%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse (Table 12.13).

Table 12.113: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani 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	537,040	62.3	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.4	11.5	15.9	3.6	1.9
Rural	306,711	60.7	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.4	11.7	18.4	2.8	1.4
Urban	230,329	64.4	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.3	11.2	12.6	4.6	2.6
Male Headed Households	353,150	62.1	0.9	0.5	3.1	0.4	11.7	15.9	3.6	1.9
Female Headed Households	183,890	62.7	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.4	11.1	15.9	3.6	2.0
Council										
Bagamoyo District	58,075	65.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.2	11.0	11.5	5.8	3.0
Chalinze District	83,317	66.6	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.4	10.9	13.5	2.2	1.9
Kibaha District	34,558	56.2	1.5	0.4	3.3	0.5	12.1	21.4	2.6	1.9
Kibaha Town	72,593	61.3	3.3	1.2	1.4	0.4	14.1	10.5	5.2	2.6
Kisarawe District	43,270	71.2	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.3	9.3	10.6	3.6	1.7
Mkuranga District	142,182	60.3	0.7	0.4	3.1	0.4	10.8	18.9	3.6	1.7
Rufiji District	36,955	61.7	0.5	0.1	3.4	0.4	11.5	19.7	2.0	0.7
Mafia District	17,740	51.6	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.4	14.4	22.5	4.5	1.6
Kibiti District	48,350	59.9	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.5	11.7	20.0	2.2	1.3

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 Pwani Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (14.6%) followed by motorcycles (7.6%) and motor vehicles (2.6%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (17.4%) compared with female-headed households (9.2%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (16.5%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (12.1%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 6.8 percent in Mkuranga District to 28.4 percent in Rufiji District (Table 12.15).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani 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	537,040	14.6	2.6	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
Rural	306,711	16.5	1.2	7.6	0.1	0.2	0.6
Urban	230,329	12.1	4.5	7.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Male Headed Households	353,150	17.4	2.8	9.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Female Headed Households	183,890	9.2	2.2	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.4
Council							
Bagamoyo District	58,075	14.7	4.6	8.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Chalinze District	83,317	18.5	1.9	9.0	0.1	0.2	0.8
Kibaha District	34,558	18.5	3.3	9.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Kibaha Town	72,593	10.8	6.9	8.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
Kisarawe District	43,270	16.5	2.0	9.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Mkuranga District	142,182	6.8	1.4	4.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Rufiji District	36,955	28.4	0.8	7.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Mafia District	17,740	17.7	1.0	11.1	0.4	0.3	1.4
Kibiti District	48,350	20.3	0.6	8.0	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, 58.0 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (64.3%) in rural than in urban areas (49.7%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (59.0%) than for female headed households (56.1%). Other assets owned by households are electric iron (14.5%), electric or gas cooker (12.7%), charcoal iron (7.8%), and refrigerator or freezer (9.9%). 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 12.16).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned and Place of Residence/Headship; Pwani 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	537,040	58.0	14.5	7.8	12.7	9.9
Rural	306,711	64.3	6.8	7.3	5.9	4.7
Urban	230,329	49.7	24.8	8.5	21.6	16.8
Male Headed Households	353,150	59.0	14.4	8.3	12.7	9.8
Female Headed Households	183,890	56.1	14.6	7.0	12.5	10.0
Council						
Bagamoyo District	58,075	50.8	23.2	6.3	20.5	16.8
Chalinze District	83,317	62.5	9.6	6.4	7.4	6.2
Kibaha District	34,558	54.0	18.6	9.2	14.6	12.0
Kibaha Town	72,593	53.9	34.4	10.8	31.3	23.3
Kisarawe District	43,270	70.8	11.2	9.5	8.4	7.2
Mkuranga District	142,182	50.7	9.9	8.0	9.9	7.3
Rufiji District	36,955	63.1	6.4	6.4	4.5	4.0
Mafia District	17,740	66.8	9.5	6.7	7.6	6.9
Kibiti District	48,350	71.0	4.2	6.1	3.0	2.2

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Pwani Region, 57.3 percent of households own land or farm and 48.1 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of household Owning land or farm is higher among households living in rural areas (64.5%) than in urban (47.7%). Households in rural areas are also more likely to own hand hoes (54.1%) than those in urban areas (40.1%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 44.2 percent in Bagamoyo District to 73.2 percent in Kibiti District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 43.9 percent in Bagamoyo District Council to 64.0 percent in Kibiti District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned and Place of Residence/Headship and Council; Pwani 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	537,040	0.3	0.2	48.1	1.3	0.5	57.3	0.2
Rural	306,711	0.5	0.2	54.1	1.0	0.7	64.5	0.2
Urban	230,329	0.2	0.2	40.1	1.7	0.2	47.7	0.2
Male Headed Households	353,150	0.4	0.2	50.0	1.5	0.6	59.1	0.2
Female Headed Households	183,890	0.3	0.2	44.4	0.9	0.4	53.8	0.1
Council								
Bagamoyo District	58,075	0.2	0.2	43.9	1.7	0.2	44.2	0.2
Chalinze District	83,317	0.5	0.2	54.6	1.0	0.8	61.8	0.2
Kibaha District	34,558	0.2	0.2	45.3	1.4	0.5	48.9	0.2
Kibaha Town	72,593	0.2	0.3	45.7	2.2	0.2	51.8	0.2
Kisarawe District	43,270	0.2	0.3	63.4	1.1	0.6	70.6	0.2
Mkuranga District	142,182	0.2	0.2	34.5	1.1	0.3	50.8	0.1
Rufiji District	36,955	1.4	0.3	58.6	1.7	2.0	72.3	0.2
Mafia District	17,740	0.3	0.2	53.6	0.8	0.5	62.5	0.1
Kibiti District	48,350	0.3	0.1	64.0	0.5	0.5	73.2	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About nine out of ten (87.2%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- Two out of ten (20.9%) persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets
- Almost two thirds (65.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- About nine out of ten (90.1%) households have at least one person aged four years or above who own a mobile phone in Kilimanjaro Region.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with training after primary education (97.9%) and with training after secondary education (98.2%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (78.2%)
- One percent (1.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and about two percent (2.3%) own laptop computers.
- Almost six out of ten (56.8%) 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 Pwani 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 38.3 percent of households in Pwani Region have a radio⁸. Proportion of households with radio is higher (47.8%) in urban than rural in areas (31.1%). The Council with the highest percentage (87.8%) of households with radio is Bagamoyo District, followed by Kibaha Town (54.1%) and Kibaha District (37.8%). Mkuranga District and Rufiji District Councils have the lowest percentage of households with radio (21.9% and 21.6% respectively) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 27.7 percent of the households in Pwani Region owns televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (40.2%) of households with television sets than rural areas (18.2%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning television sets range from 9.9 percent in Kibiti District to 77.1 percent in Bagamoyo District. (Table 13.1).

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

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that about one percent (0.9%) of households in Pwani Region have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone are almost similar between rural areas (1.0%) and urban areas (0.8%). Bagamoyo District has the highest percentage (4.1%) of households with landline telephone followed by Kibaha Town (1.0%). Rufiji District and Mafia District councils have the lowest percentage of households with landline telephones (0.3% each) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.4%) of households in Pwani Region have Internet⁹ facilities. There is no significant difference for the percentage of households with internet facilities between urban (0.6%) and rural areas (0.2%). Proportion of households with internet facilities is less than one percent in every Council in the Region. (Table 13.1).

⁹ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

Table 13. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Pwani 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	537,040	38.3	22.7	15.6	27.7	17.9	9.8	0.9	0.4
Rural	306,711	31.1	18.6	12.5	18.2	11.8	6.4	1.0	0.2
Urban	230,329	47.8	28.2	19.6	40.2	26.1	14.2	0.8	0.6
Council									
Bagamoyo District	58,075	87.8	49.0	38.8	77.1	44.0	33.1	4.1	0.5
Chalinze District	83,317	34.6	21.2	13.4	17.0	11.4	5.6	0.6	0.3
Kibaha District	34,558	37.8	21.8	16.0	32.9	21.4	11.5	0.7	0.3
Kibaha Town	72,593	54.1	32.2	21.9	44.7	29.8	14.9	1.0	0.7
Kisarawe District	43,270	30.6	17.3	13.3	18.6	12.7	6.0	0.5	0.3
Mkuranga District	142,182	21.9	13.5	8.4	15.6	11.1	4.5	0.4	0.3
Rufiji District	36,955	21.6	13.8	7.8	13.6	9.4	4.2	0.3	0.4
Mafia District	17,740	36.7	22.3	14.3	31.8	21.9	9.9	0.3	0.4
Kibiti District	48,350	30.0	19.0	11.0	9.9	6.9	3.0	0.4	0.1

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 87.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region owns mobile phones. Urban areas (90.3%) have higher proportion of individuals who own any mobile phones than rural areas (84.9%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (90.3%) than 84.3 percent for females (Figure 13.1).

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

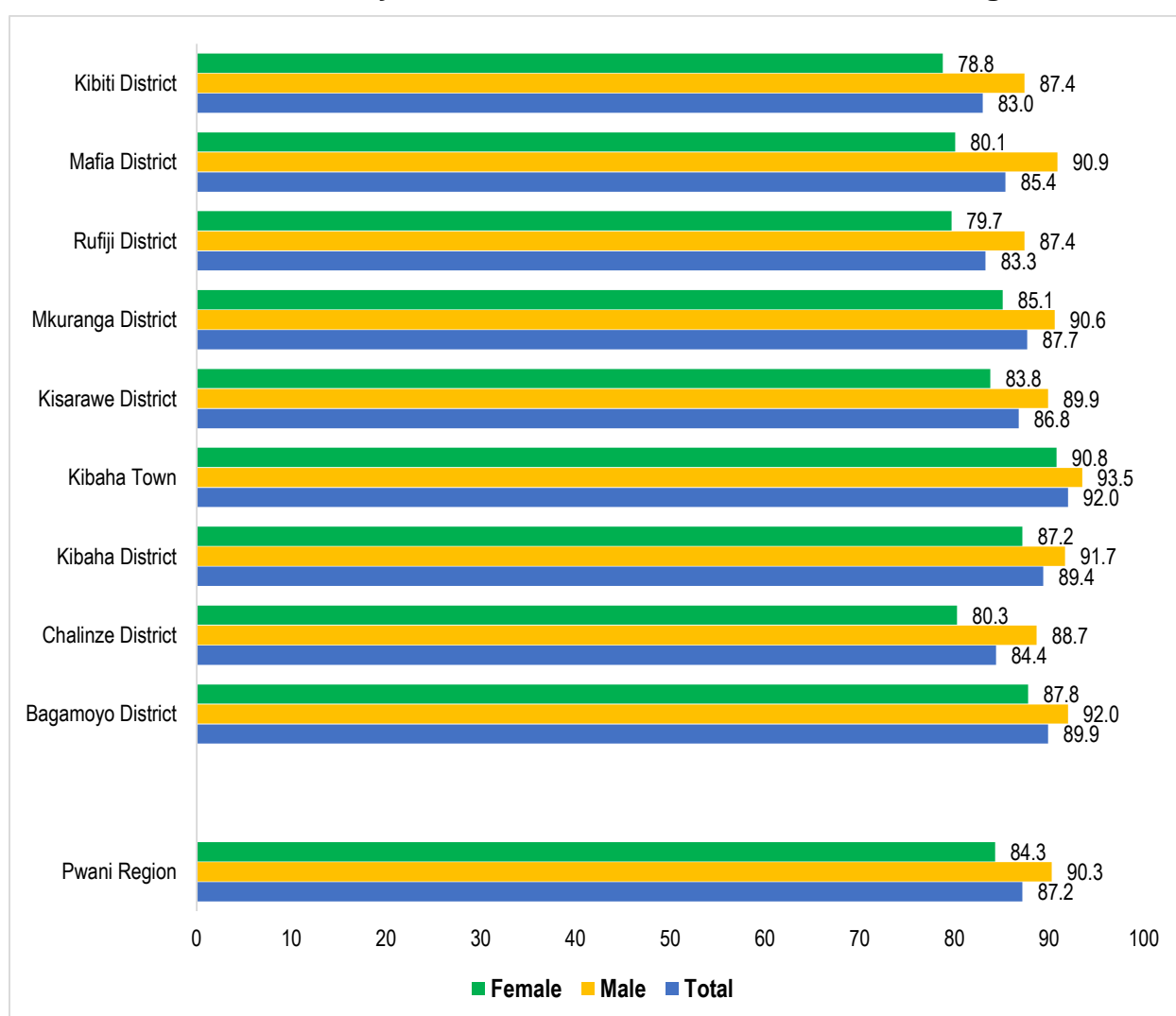
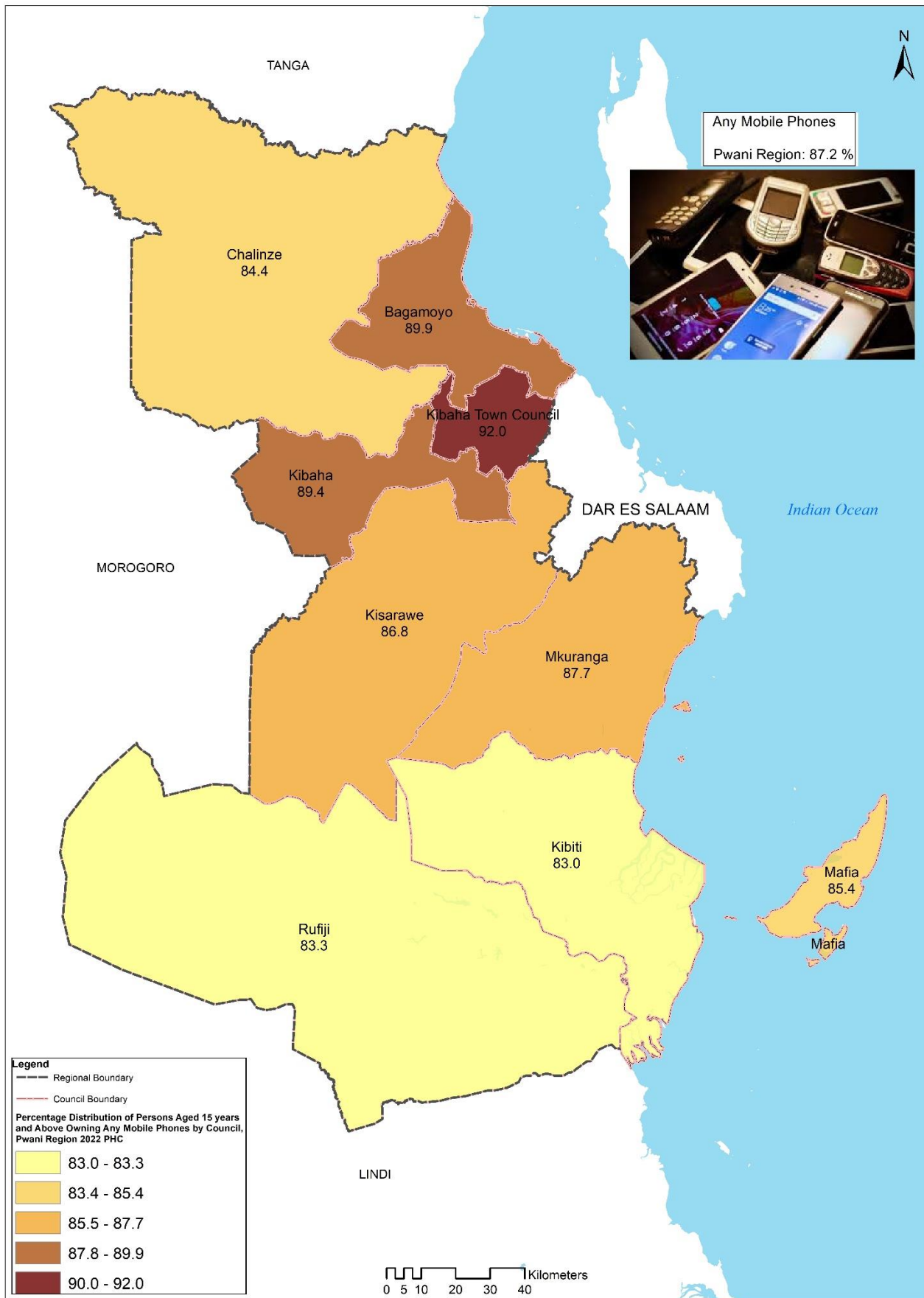


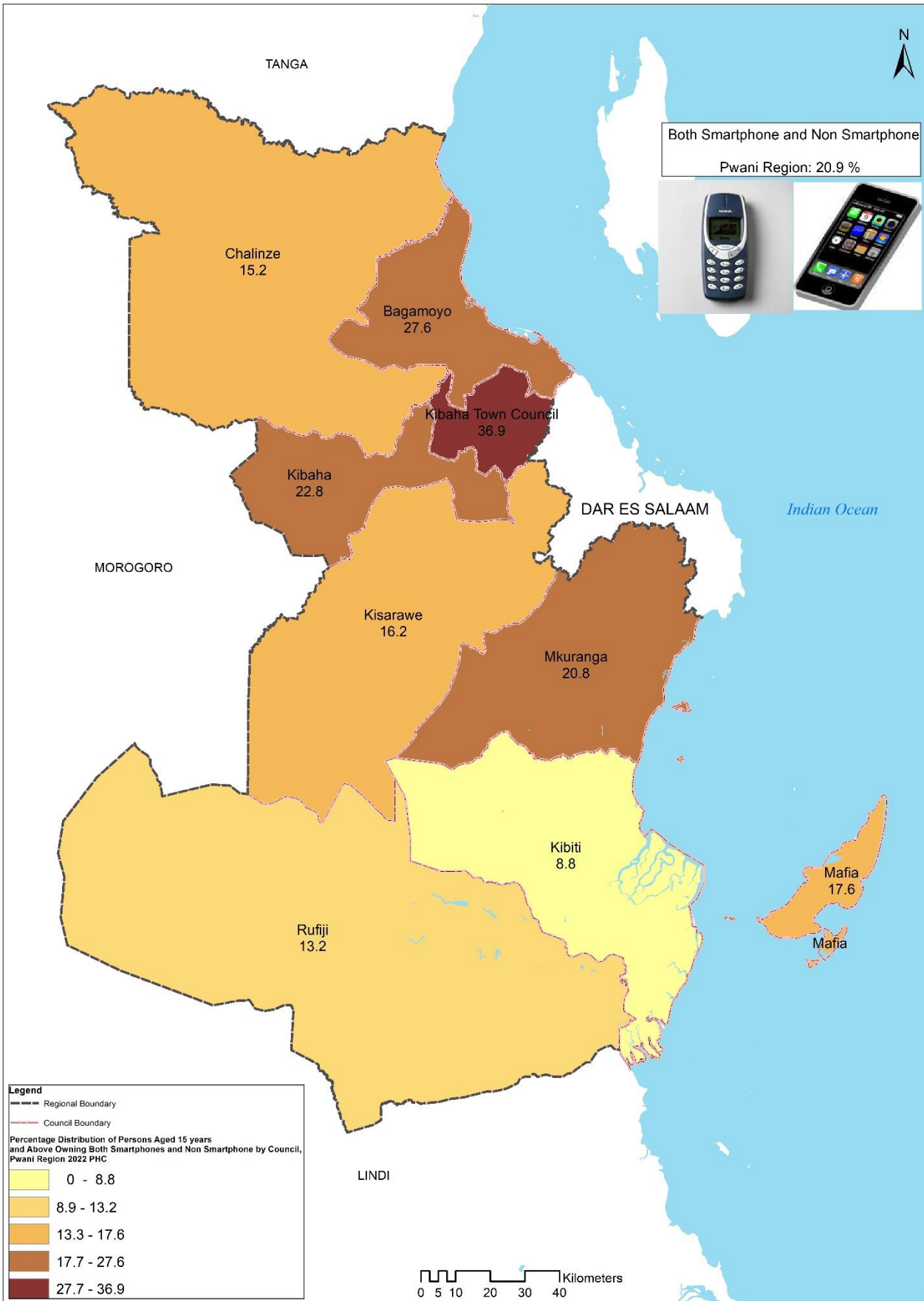
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	87.2	90.3	84.3	20.9	22.9	19.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	65.6	66.8	64.5
Rural	697,934	341,623	356,311	84.9	89.1	80.9	14.1	16.0	12.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	70.2	72.6	68.0
Urban	523,716	242,808	280,908	90.3	92.1	88.7	29.9	32.6	27.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	59.4	58.7	60.0
Council															
Bagamoyo District	130,191	63,288	66,903	89.9	92.0	87.8	27.6	29.1	26.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	61.3	62.2	60.4
Chalinze District	187,969	91,409	96,560	84.4	88.7	80.3	15.2	17.2	13.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	68.6	71.1	66.3
Kibaha District	74,890	35,825	39,065	89.4	91.7	87.2	22.8	24.6	21.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	65.9	66.6	65.3
Kibaha Town	168,856	78,637	90,219	92.0	93.5	90.8	36.9	39.2	34.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	54.1	53.4	54.8
Kisarawe District	98,442	48,817	49,625	86.8	89.9	83.8	16.2	17.3	15.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	70.1	72.1	68.1
Mkuranga District	321,997	151,625	170,372	87.7	90.6	85.1	20.8	23.5	18.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	66.0	66.4	65.7
Rufiji District	86,457	40,523	45,934	83.3	87.4	79.7	13.2	15.5	11.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	69.5	71.4	67.9
Mafia District	39,940	19,416	20,524	85.4	90.9	80.1	17.6	21.2	14.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	67.1	69.4	65.0
Kibiti District	112,908	54,891	58,017	83.0	87.4	78.8	8.8	10.4	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	73.8	76.6	71.1

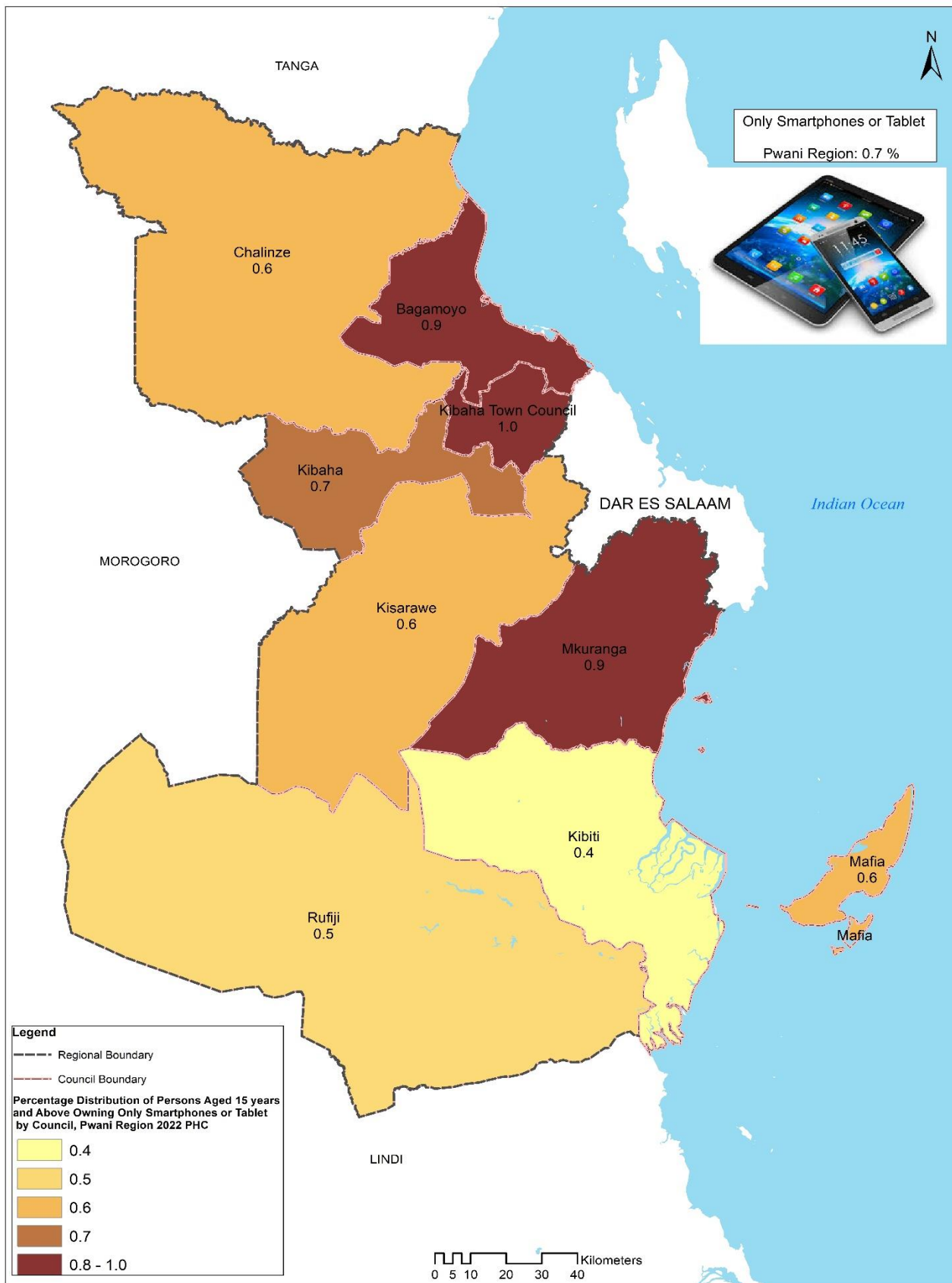
Map 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC.



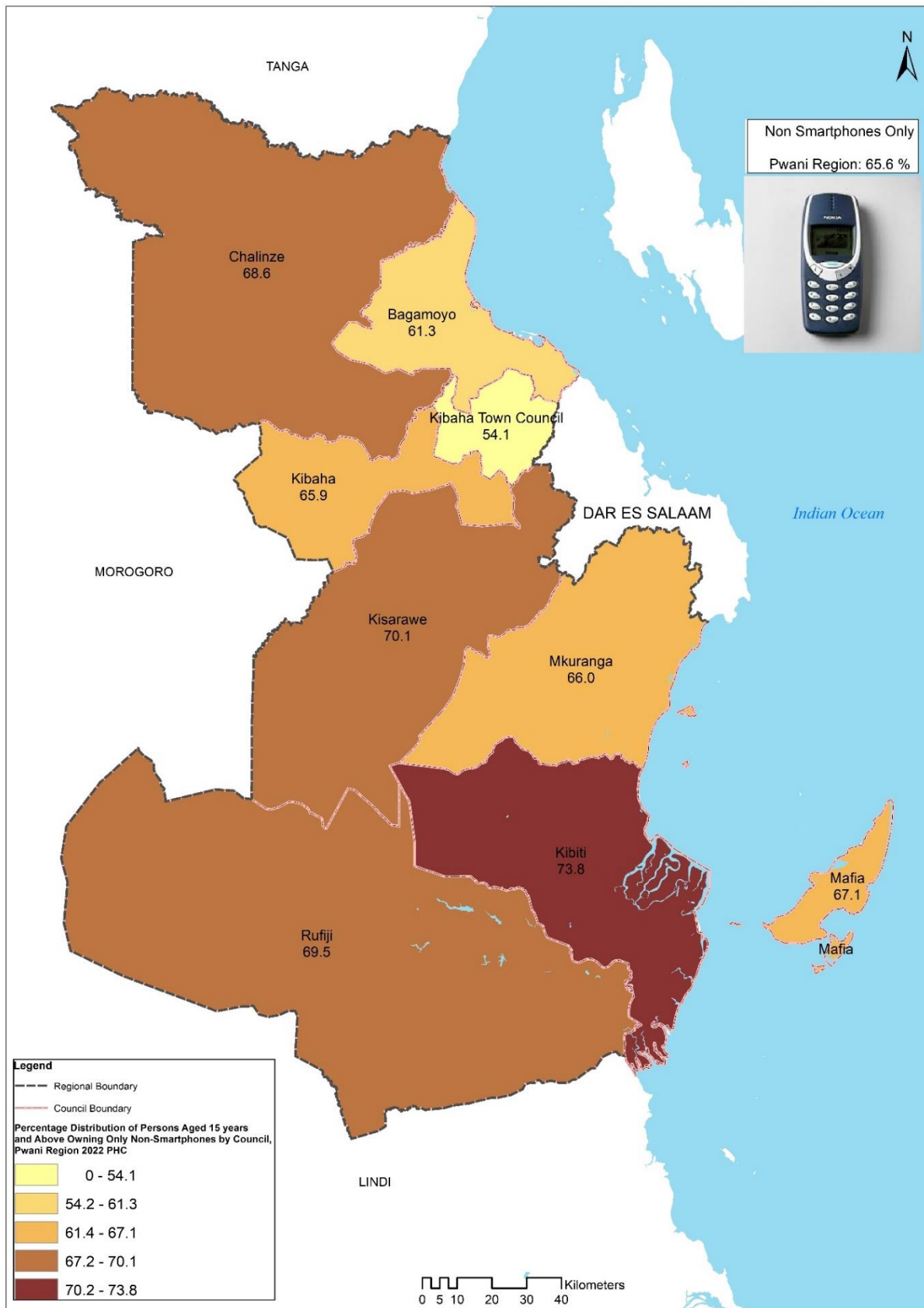
Map 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Pwani Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership by phone type indicates that 90.1 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above owns any type of mobile phone in Pwani Region. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (93.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (87.5%). In urban areas, the proportion of households owning smart mobile phone is 41.3 percent and 83.4 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (20.7% and 83.5%, respectively).

Across all councils in Pwani Region, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of households except for Kibaha Town (50.0%). Results also indicate that Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (50.0%), followed by Bagamoyo District (38.6%) and Kibaha District (31.9%) while Kibiti District Council recorded 13.4 percent which is the least (Table 13.3).

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

Place of Residence	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	537,040	90.1	29.6	83.5
Rural	306,711	87.5	20.7	83.5
Urban	230,329	93.6	41.3	83.4
Council				
Bagamoyo District	58,075	92.1	38.6	82.3
Chalinze District	83,317	86.1	21.9	81.7
Kibaha District	34,558	90.7	31.9	83.1
Kibaha Town	72,593	95.3	50.0	83.1
Kisarawe District	43,270	87.9	22.6	83.7
Mkuranga District	142,182	91.3	30.3	84.1
Rufiji District	36,955	88.0	18.5	85.2
Mafia District	17,740	91.6	25.7	87.1
Kibiti District	48,350	86.2	13.4	84.1

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 Pwani Region; it is owned by 60.3 percent of all individuals (61.6% males and 59.0% females). Ownership by locality shows that, 57.7 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 63.9 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphone is the highest for individuals aged 30-59 years while for non-smartphone it is for individuals aged 25-29 years. The results also show that ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point for persons aged 45 -49, thereafter declines steadily to 76.7 percent for persons of age groups 80 years and above. On other hand, ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to 1.9 percent for persons aged 80 years and above. (Figure 13.2).

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

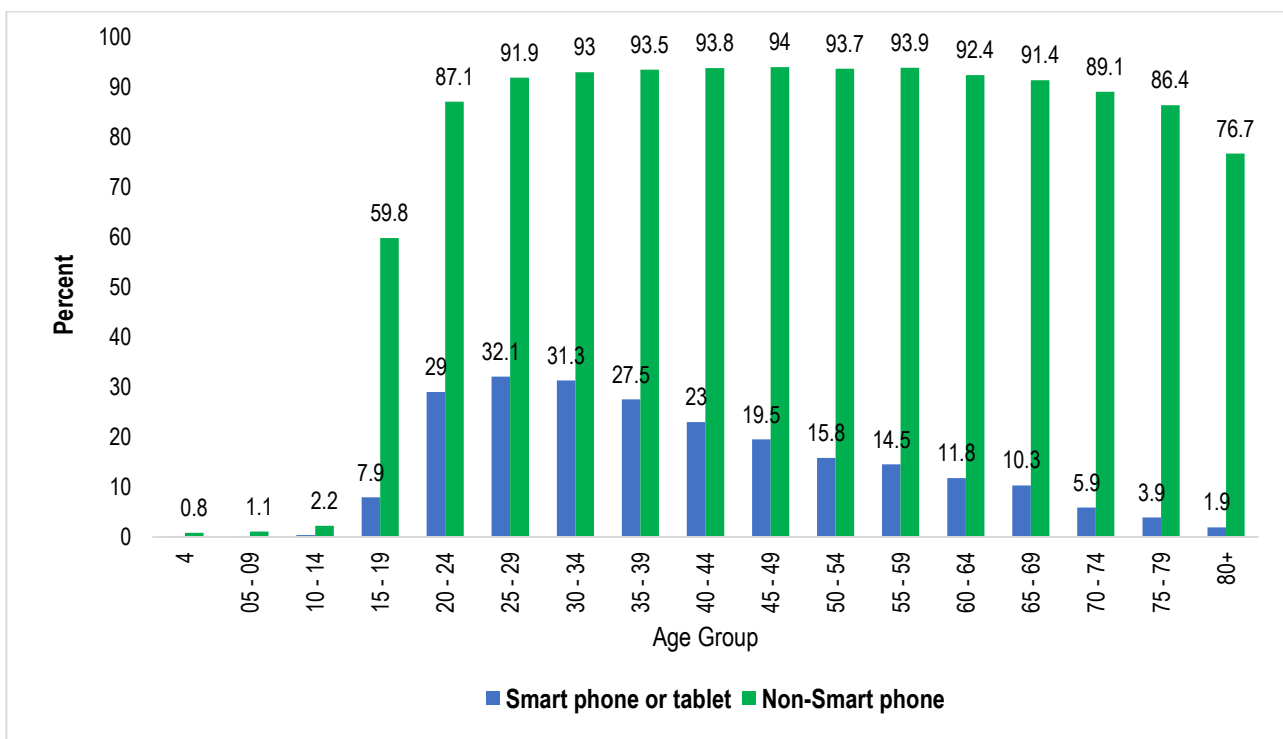


Table 13. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	60.3	61.6	59.0	57.7	59.9	55.5	63.9	64.1	63.6	15.0	16.1	14.0	10.0	11.1	8.9	22.1	23.4	20.8
4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 - 9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
10- 14	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
15 - 19	59.8	60.5	59.0	57.1	58.7	55.3	63.4	63.3	63.5	7.9	8.8	7.1	5.6	6.3	4.7	11.1	12.5	9.9
20 - 24	87.1	90.4	84.5	84.1	88.7	80.1	90.7	92.4	89.3	29.0	30.3	28.0	21.0	22.4	19.8	38.2	40.0	36.9
25 - 29	91.9	95.5	88.8	89.4	94.5	84.9	94.7	96.7	93.1	32.1	34.1	30.5	23.6	26.0	21.6	41.5	43.4	40.0
30 - 34	93.0	96.5	89.9	90.9	95.8	86.5	95.4	97.4	93.7	31.3	34.5	28.6	22.8	26.3	19.8	41.1	44.2	38.5
35 - 39	93.5	97.0	90.4	91.7	96.4	87.2	95.9	97.7	94.2	27.5	31.0	24.3	19.2	22.5	16.2	37.8	41.8	34.2
40 - 44	93.8	96.8	90.7	92.1	96.2	88.0	96.0	97.6	94.4	23.0	26.1	19.8	15.3	18.2	12.5	33.2	36.8	29.6
45 - 49	94.0	97.0	91.0	92.6	96.5	88.4	96.2	97.6	94.7	19.5	21.8	17.1	12.6	14.8	10.2	29.7	32.2	27.1
50 - 54	93.7	96.9	90.2	92.3	96.4	87.8	95.9	97.6	94.2	15.8	17.8	13.7	9.8	11.5	7.9	25.7	28.1	23.1
55 - 59	93.9	97.2	90.4	92.7	96.9	88.1	95.9	97.8	94.1	14.5	16.7	12.2	8.6	10.4	6.7	24.5	28.0	21.1
60 - 64	92.4	96.8	87.8	91.3	96.4	85.7	94.4	97.6	91.4	11.8	13.7	9.7	6.7	8.0	5.1	21.0	24.6	17.4
65 - 69	91.4	96.8	86.1	89.9	96.2	83.5	94.0	97.7	90.5	10.3	13.0	7.7	5.7	7.7	3.6	18.6	22.9	14.6
70 - 74	89.1	96.0	82.8	88.2	95.6	81.3	91.0	96.9	85.9	5.9	8.0	4.0	3.5	5.0	2.2	10.7	14.4	7.5
75 - 79	86.4	94.7	79.4	85.6	94.6	77.9	88.0	95.0	82.5	3.9	5.2	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.0	6.9	9.7	4.8
80 +	76.7	89.8	68.9	75.9	89.7	67.2	78.9	90.1	72.9	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.0	3.6	4.8	2.9

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals who attained training after primary (97.9%) and training after secondary education (98.2%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those who attained pre-primary level (83.6%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is slightly higher among males than females across all education levels. The proportion of individuals owning non-smartphones is almost similar between rural and urban across all education levels except for primary school and secondary school O-level where ownership is significantly higher in urban than 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, Pwani Region; 2022 PHC

Education	Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership									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	83.6	86.0	81.3	83.5	87.0	80.0	83.8	84.5	83.2	387	191	196	232	120	112	155	71	84
Primary School (1 - 8)	89.8	92.7	86.9	88.2	91.8	84.3	92.2	94.2	90.5	576,429	299,806	276,623	338,963	185,588	153,375	237,466	114,218	123,248
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	80.8	82.4	79.3	77.1	79.3	74.9	84.1	85.3	83.1	233,913	115,955	117,958	104,319	53,793	50,526	129,594	62,162	67,432
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.1	88.0	81.0	84.2	86.4	80.5	85.6	89.0	81.3	13,921	8,447	5,474	5,097	3,274	1,823	8,824	5,173	3,651
University and Other Related	96.6	97.3	95.8	95.4	96.5	93.8	97.2	97.7	96.7	56,078	31,064	25,014	18,514	10,823	7,691	37,564	20,241	17,323
Training After Primary	97.9	98.2	97.3	97.1	97.6	96.1	98.2	98.5	97.9	1,784	1,128	656	609	412	197	1,175	716	459
Training After Secondary education	98.2	98.6	97.9	98.3	98.7	97.8	98.2	98.5	98.0	9,709	4,666	5,043	3,355	1,723	1,632	6,354	2,943	3,411

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Pwani Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (78.2%) and least owned by those who attained pre-primary education (13.8%). The percentage of ownership of smartphone is higher for males than female for those with secondary education A-level while it is higher for females than males for those with training after primary and secondary education. Other levels of education portray a similar pattern between males and females. Ownership of smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

Table 13.6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Education	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	13.8	14.4	13.3	10.8	13.0	8.6	18.4	16.7	19.8	64	32	32	30	18	12	34	14	20
Primary School (1 - 8)	16.2	16.8	15.6	12.0	12.7	11.2	22.5	23.5	21.5	103,977	54,268	49,709	46,153	25,701	20,452	57,824	28,567	29,257
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	30.5	31.7	29.4	23.6	25.0	22.1	36.6	37.9	35.5	88,317	44,589	43,728	31,898	16,977	14,921	56,419	27,612	28,807
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	48.4	50.8	45.0	41.2	42.9	38.3	52.6	55.9	48.3	7,916	4,878	3,038	2,494	1,626	868	5,422	3,252	2,170
University and Other Related	78.2	78.0	78.4	71.2	71.6	70.6	81.7	81.4	81.9	45,366	24,906	20,460	13,816	8,029	5,787	31,550	16,877	14,673
Training After Primary	49.0	46.0	54.2	38.1	34.8	44.9	54.7	52.4	58.2	893	528	365	239	147	92	654	381	273
Training After Secondary Education	76.5	74.5	78.3	74.8	72.4	77.3	77.3	75.7	78.7	7,558	3,527	4,031	2,554	1,264	1,290	5,004	2,263	2,741

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that nine out of ten (89.9%) individuals aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region are using non-smartphones and 22.3 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals who are using non-smartphones is higher in urban areas (91.5%) than in rural areas (88.7%); a similar situation is observed for smartphone where 31.8 percent of individuals in urban areas are using smartphones compared with 15.2 percent in rural areas. Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals who are using mobile phones is the highest in Kibaha Town (92.8% for non-smartphones and 39.2% for smartphones). On the other hand, Kibiti District Council has the lowest proportion of individuals using both non smartphones (9.7% and 87.0%). (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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percentage of Mobile Phone Usage					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	22.3	24.2	20.6	89.9	91.9	88.0
Rural	697,934	341,623	356,311	15.2	17.0	13.4	88.7	91.3	86.1
Urban	523,716	242,808	280,908	31.8	34.3	29.6	91.5	92.9	90.3
Council									
Bagamoyo District	130,191	63,288	66,903	29.3	30.5	28.2	90.9	92.6	89.2
Chalinze District	187,969	91,409	96,560	16.3	18.2	14.5	88.2	91.0	85.5
Kibaha District	74,890	35,825	39,065	23.9	25.6	22.4	90.8	92.6	89.2
Kibaha Town	168,856	78,637	90,219	39.2	41.2	37.4	92.8	94.0	91.8
Kisarawe District	98,442	48,817	49,625	17.2	18.3	16.2	89.7	91.7	87.8
Mkuranga District	321,997	151,625	170,372	22.2	24.7	19.9	89.9	92.0	88.2
Rufiji District	86,457	40,523	45,934	14.6	16.9	12.5	88.2	90.4	86.3
Mafia District	39,940	19,416	20,524	19.0	22.3	15.8	90.5	93.5	87.7
Kibiti District	112,908	54,891	58,017	9.7	11.3	8.1	87.5	90.2	85.0

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

About two thirds (65.0%) of persons aged four years and above in Pwani Region used non-smartphone in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. Region. The proportion of males

(64.3%) using of non-smartphones is almost the same as that of females (62.1%) in rural areas. Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 63.2 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (67.5%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (23.9%) than in rural areas (10.8%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones were mostly used by individuals aged 50 - 69 years while smart phones were mostly used by individuals aged 20 - 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 4 years before peaking at age group 55 – 59, thereafter declines to 84.2 percent for persons aged 80 years and above. (Figure 13.3).

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

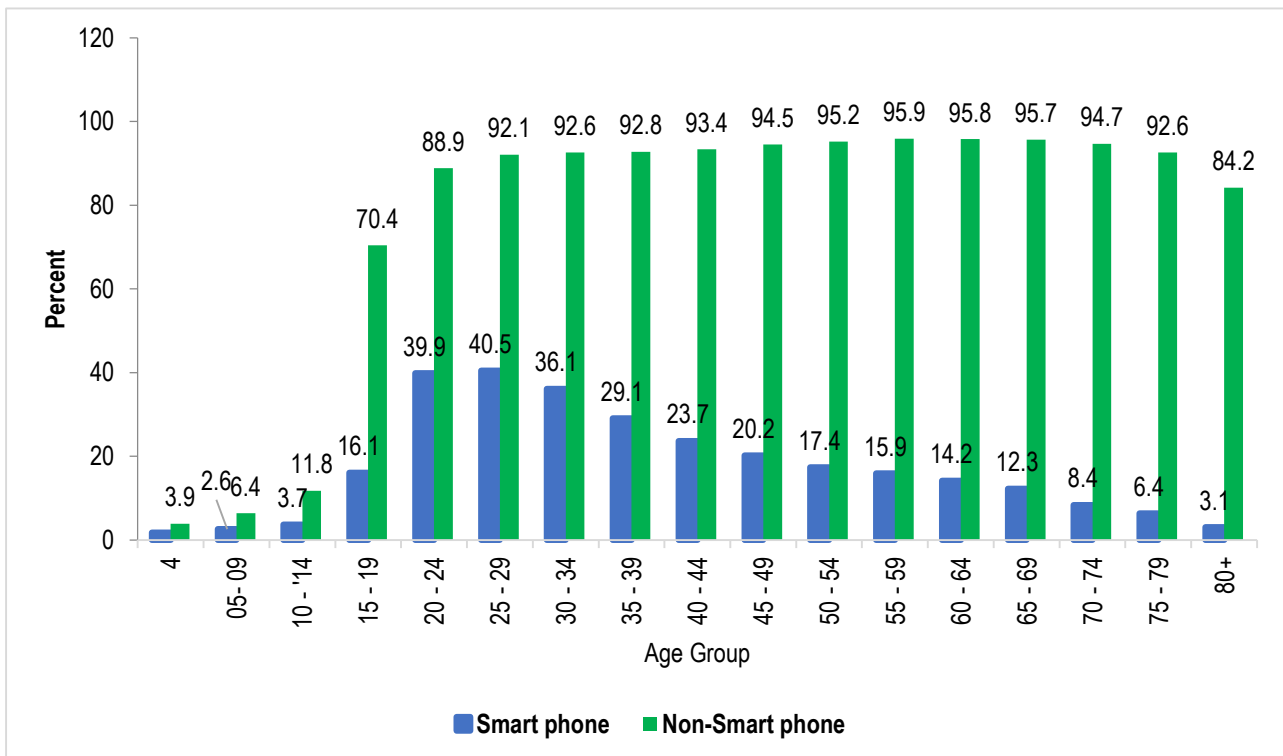


Table 13. 8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Groups; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	65.0	65.5	64.5	63.2	64.3	62.1	67.5	67.3	67.6	16.3	17.3	15.3	10.8	11.9	9.7	23.9	25.3	22.7
4	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
05-09	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.1	4.0	4.1
10-14	12.6	12.7	12.5	13.2	13.4	13.0	11.6	11.4	11.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.5	5.4	5.6
15 - 19	68.3	68.6	68.0	67.1	68.0	66.1	70.0	69.6	70.2	12.2	12.9	11.5	8.6	9.4	7.8	17.0	18.3	16.0
20 - 24	90.8	92.6	89.3	88.9	91.5	86.7	92.9	93.9	92.1	29.0	30.3	28.0	21.0	22.4	19.8	38.2	40.0	36.9
25 - 29	94.3	96.5	92.4	92.8	95.8	90.2	95.9	97.3	94.8	32.1	34.1	30.5	23.6	26.0	21.6	41.5	43.4	40.0
30 - 34	95.1	97.3	93.2	93.9	96.8	91.3	96.4	97.8	95.3	31.3	34.5	28.6	22.8	26.3	19.8	41.1	44.2	38.5
35 - 39	95.5	97.7	93.5	94.5	97.3	91.8	96.8	98.1	95.6	27.5	31.0	24.3	19.2	22.5	16.2	37.8	41.8	34.2
40 - 44	95.7	97.5	93.8	94.6	97.1	92.2	97.0	98.0	96.0	23.0	26.1	19.8	15.3	18.2	12.5	33.2	36.8	29.6
45 - 49	96.0	97.7	94.1	95.1	97.5	92.7	97.1	98.1	96.2	19.5	21.8	17.1	12.6	14.8	10.2	29.7	32.2	27.1
50 - 54	95.7	97.6	93.6	95.0	97.4	92.3	96.9	98.0	95.7	15.8	17.8	13.7	9.8	11.5	7.9	25.7	28.1	23.1
55 - 59	95.8	97.9	93.6	95.2	97.7	92.3	96.9	98.2	95.7	14.5	16.7	12.2	8.6	10.4	6.7	24.5	28.0	21.1
60 - 64	94.7	97.6	91.6	94.1	97.4	90.5	95.8	98.0	93.6	11.8	13.7	9.7	6.7	8.0	5.1	21.0	24.6	17.4
65 - 69	93.8	97.5	90.2	92.8	97.2	88.5	95.5	98.0	93.1	10.3	13.0	7.7	5.7	7.7	3.6	18.6	22.9	14.6
70 - 74	91.8	96.9	87.2	91.3	96.6	86.4	92.8	97.6	88.7	5.9	8.0	4.0	3.5	5.0	2.2	10.7	14.4	7.5
75 - 79	89.2	95.9	83.7	88.9	95.8	83.1	89.9	95.9	85.1	3.9	5.2	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.0	6.9	9.7	4.8
80 +	80.9	91.7	74.3	80.3	91.7	73.2	82.2	91.7	77.1	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.0	3.6	4.8	2.9

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 and above years in Pwani Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (87.5%), followed by sending and receiving money (43.0%), while only about three percent (2.9%) used the equipment for online businesses. (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (86.1% for rural and 89.4% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (40.1% for rural and 47.0% for urban) and searching or receiving information (20.8% for rural and 28.5% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

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

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	87.5	89.5	85.7	22.9	23.9	22.0	2.9	3.2	2.6	6.9	7.4	6.4	9.9	10.7	9.1	43.0	43.9	42.1	1,977,958	964,276	1,013,682
Rural	86.1	88.6	93.7	19.6	20.8	18.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.6	5.0	4.2	7.5	8.5	6.6	40.1	41.7	38.6	1,154,008	572,828	581,180
Urban	89.4	90.8	88.3	27.7	28.5	26.9	4.1	4.5	3.8	10.0	10.7	9.4	13.2	14.0	12.4	47.0	47.2	46.8	823,950	391,448	432,502
Council																					
Bagamoyo District	88.6	90.2	87.0	32.6	33.2	31.9	4.9	5.1	4.7	10.9	11.3	10.5	12.9	13.4	12.4	47.3	48.0	46.7	202,236	99,385	102,851
Chalinze District	85.7	88.4	83.1	21.9	23.1	20.9	2.5	2.8	2.2	5.7	6.2	5.3	8.4	9.3	7.6	40.7	42.0	39.3	310,907	153,463	157,444

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Kibaha District	88.3	90.1	86.7	26.3	26.8	25.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	8.5	8.8	8.1	11.2	12.1	10.5	44.9	45.6	44.3	116,592	56,627	59,965
Kibaha Town	91.1	92.2	90.2	28.4	29.0	27.9	4.5	4.8	4.3	11.9	12.6	11.4	15.4	16.2	14.7	48.8	48.9	48.7	260,306	124,005	136,301
Kisarawe District	87.9	89.9	86.0	24.0	25.1	22.9	2.7	3.0	2.5	7.3	7.8	6.9	10.4	11.2	9.6	47.1	48.4	45.8	154,471	77,322	77,149
Mkuranga District	87.2	89.1	85.5	20.5	21.5	19.5	2.5	2.9	2.1	5.7	6.2	5.2	8.3	9.0	7.6	42.9	43.5	42.2	530,304	255,563	274,741
Rufiji District	85.5	87.8	83.4	16.1	17.0	15.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.5	4.0	3.0	8.8	10.0	7.6	38.1	39.1	37.2	147,924	71,854	76,070
Mafia District	88.7	91.6	86.0	23.8	26.2	21.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	5.7	6.4	5.0	10.0	11.8	8.2	38.6	42.0	35.3	62,926	30,787	32,139
Kibiti District	85.4	88.0	83.0	15.7	17.0	14.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.6	3.0	2.2	5.7	6.8	4.7	35.5	37.1	33.9	192,292	95,270	97,022

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Pwani Region, non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained training after primary education (98.5%) and training after secondary education (98.6). The minimum percentages of persons who are using non-smartphones across all education levels is 85 percent. There is no significant difference for the proportion of persons who are using non-smartphones between males and females in most of education levels.

The uses of non-smartphone by individuals in Pwani Region are almost similar between rural and urban areas across most of education levels except for primary school and secondary school O-level where the percentage is higher in urban areas than rural area (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; Pwani 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	89.2	91.4	87.1	89.9	92.0	87.9	88.1	90.5	86.1	413	203	210	250	127	123	163	76	87
Primary School (1 - 8)	92.7	94.4	91.1	91.9	93.9	89.7	94.0	95.3	92.8	595,217	305,449	289,768	353,155	189,816	163,339	242,062	115,633	126,429
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	85.0	86.0	84.1	82.6	84.1	81.2	87.1	87.8	86.4	246,028	121,064	124,964	111,846	57,058	54,788	134,182	64,006	70,176
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	88.2	90.5	84.8	87.7	89.8	84.2	88.4	91.0	85.2	14,425	8,692	5,733	5,311	3,404	1,907	9,114	5,288	3,826
University and Other Related	97.2	97.7	96.6	96.3	97.1	95.3	97.7	98.0	97.2	56,437	31,204	25,233	18,705	10,892	7,813	37,732	20,312	17,420
Training After Primary	98.5	98.6	98.2	97.9	98.3	97.1	98.7	98.8	98.7	1,795	1,133	662	614	415	199	1,181	718	463
Training After Secondary Education	98.6	98.7	98.5	98.7	98.9	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.6	9,750	4,674	5,076	3,369	1,726	1,643	6,381	2,948	3,433

In Pwani Region, the smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (78.2%) and training after secondary education (76.5%) and they are less used by those who attained pre-primary level (14.3%) and primary school (16.5%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is almost similar between males and females across most of education levels. However, usage of 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; Pwani 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	14.3	14.4	14.1	11.5	13.0	10.0	18.4	16.7	19.8	66	32	34	32	18	14	34	14	20
Primary School (1 - 8)	16.5	17.0	15.9	12.2	12.9	11.5	22.8	23.9	21.9	105,855	55,132	50,723	47,053	26,186	20,867	58,802	28,946	29,856
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	32.5	33.7	31.4	25.3	26.8	23.8	38.9	40.2	37.8	94,168	47,440	46,728	34,199	18,162	16,037	59,969	29,278	30,691
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	50.8	52.1	48.8	43.1	44.0	41.5	55.3	57.4	52.6	8,305	5,004	3,301	2,608	1,669	939	5,697	3,335	2,362
University and Other Related	78.2	78.0	78.4	71.2	71.6	70.6	81.7	81.4	81.9	45,366	24,906	20,460	13,816	8,029	5,787	31,550	16,877	14,673
Training After Primary	49.0	46.0	54.2	38.1	34.8	44.9	54.7	52.4	58.2	893	528	365	239	147	92	654	381	273

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
Training After Secondary Education	76.5	74.5	78.3	74.8	72.4	77.3	77.3	75.7	78.7	7,558	3,527	4,031	2,554	1,264	1,290	5,004	2,263	2,741

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Pwani Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 94.6 percent among unclassified workers by status to 97.9 percent among the self-employed with employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status by sex and place of residence, results show the percentage of males using mobile phones is higher than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphones is higher in urban than rural areas for all types of employment status except paid employees (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Pwani 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	96.9	97.7	94.1	97.3	98.2	94.0	96.3	96.9	94.3	2,851	2,210	641	1,743	1,385	358	1,108	825	283
Self-employed without employees	94.9	97.4	92.5	94.4	97.0	91.8	96.2	98.3	94.1	6,429	3,288	3,141	4,503	2,335	2,168	1,926	953	973
Self-employed with employees	97.9	99.0	94.6	97.4	99.1	92.7	98.4	99.0	96.9	1,505	1,118	387	838	636	202	667	482	185
Casual labourers	95.5	97.0	91.9	94.7	96.8	89.4	96.9	97.2	96.1	4,309	3,094	1,215	2,754	2,012	742	1,555	1,082	473

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
Workers not classified by status	94.6	95.9	89.7	93.7	95.2	87.6	95.9	97.1	92.1	878	704	174	524	432	92	354	272	82

Results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Pwani Region for persons in employment, ranges from 19.9 percent among self-employed without employees to 31.7 percent among paid employees. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment 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; Pwani 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	31.7	33.3	26.6	25.3	27.9	15.5	41.8	42.2	40.7	934	753	181	453	394	59	481	359	122
Self-employed without employees	19.9	20.8	19.0	14.3	15.5	13.1	33.1	33.8	32.3	1,345	701	644	683	373	310	662	328	334
Self-employed with employees	29.9	31.6	25.2	21.5	24.3	13.3	40.6	41.3	38.7	460	357	103	185	156	29	275	201	74
Casual labourers	23.6	24.6	21.2	19.0	19.9	16.9	31.8	33.3	28.5	1,064	784	280	553	413	140	511	371	140
Workers not classified by status	25.4	27.8	16.5	16.6	18.9	6.7	38.8	42.1	28.1	236	204	32	93	86	7	143	118	25

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Pwani Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among ‘legislators’ , administrators and managers’ and professionals (98.4% each). Analysis by sex shows that male usage of mobile phones is slightly higher than that of female in all occupations categories. The percentage of persons who are using non-smartphones is almost similar between urban and rural across all occupation categories (Table 13.14).

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

Occupation	Percentage of People Using Non-Smart Phone Usage									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
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 Pwani Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (75.8 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (14.9 %). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals categories and the Clerks categories. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the Professional category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	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 one percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region own desktop computer and 2.3 percent owns a laptop. Kibaha Town council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptop and desktop computers (4.5% and 1.6% respectively). On the other hand, Kibiti District Council has the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop and laptop computers (0.5% and 1.0% respectively).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.3	3.0	1.7
Rural	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.1
Urban	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.5	4.6	2.5
Council						
Bagamoyo District	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.3	4.1	2.6
Chalinze District	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.3
Kibaha District	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.7	3.4	2.0
Kibaha Town	1.6	2.1	1.2	4.5	5.9	3.2
Kisarawe District	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.1	2.5	1.6
Mkuranga District	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.5	1.4
Rufiji District	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.0
Mafia District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.6	2.2	0.9
Kibiti District	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results reveal that about four percent (4.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Pwani Region use laptops and about two percent (2.1%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Usage of computers by individuals varies across councils, Kibaha Town has the highest percentage of individuals using computers (3.9% use desktop and 7.4% use laptop) while Kibiti District has the lowest percentage (1.2% desktop and 2.0% laptop). 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 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Use of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,221,650	584,431	637,219	2.1	2.6	1.7	4.1	4.9	3.3
Rural	697,934	341,623	356,311	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.7	3.2	2.2
Urban	523,716	242,808	280,908	3.0	3.8	2.4	5.8	7.2	4.6
Council									
Bagamoyo District	130,191	63,288	66,903	2.6	3.0	2.1	5.5	6.3	4.7
Chalinze District	187,969	91,409	96,560	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.8	2.6
Kibaha District	74,890	35,825	39,065	2.1	2.5	1.7	4.7	5.6	3.8
Kibaha Town	168,856	78,637	90,219	3.9	4.8	3.2	7.4	9.2	5.9
Kisarawe District	98,442	48,817	49,625	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.5	4.1	3.0

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Use of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mkuranga District	321,997	151,625	170,372	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.4	4.2	2.7
Rufiji District	86,457	40,523	45,934	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.7	3.4	2.1
Mafia District	39,940	19,416	20,524	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.1	3.9	2.3
Kibiti District	112,908	54,891	58,017	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.0	2.4	1.7

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 Pwani Region has about three percent (3.3%) and two percent (1.6%) of individuals aged four years and above who used laptop and desktop computers respectively during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used desktop computers increases with age, from less than one percent for those aged 10-14 years and attains the maximum point for age group 30 – 34 years. Use of laptops shows the same pattern.

The proportion of persons aged four years and above reported having used laptop computers within three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those reported using desktop. There is no significant difference in the proportion of person aged four years and above who used desktop and/or laptop computers between males and females (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.3	3.8	2.8	1,767,066	858,851	908,215
4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	56,289	28,227	28,062
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	259,320	129,460	129,860
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	229,807	116,733	113,074
15 - 19	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	191,509	94,368	97,141
20 - 24	2.2	2.7	1.9	4.6	5.4	4.0	179,034	80,660	98,374
25 - 29	2.7	3.3	2.1	5.2	6.4	4.2	161,043	73,030	88,013
30 - 34	2.9	3.8	2.2	5.5	7.0	4.2	145,691	67,505	78,186
35 - 39	2.8	3.5	2.1	5.1	6.5	3.8	122,383	59,086	63,297
40 - 44	2.4	2.9	1.8	4.3	5.3	3.3	103,768	52,037	51,731
45 - 49	2.2	2.6	1.8	3.8	4.5	3.0	82,506	42,138	40,368
50 - 54	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.4	4.0	2.7	66,049	34,290	31,759
55 - 59	2.0	2.3	1.6	3.3	3.9	2.7	42,034	21,573	20,461
60 - 64	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.1	40,158	20,623	19,535
65 - 69	1.5	1.9	1.1	2.5	3.2	1.8	24,052	11,891	12,161
70 - 74	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.6	23,071	11,033	12,038
75 - 79	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	13,474	6,109	7,365
80 +	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	26,878	10,088	16,790

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census in Pwani Region had attained university and other related education levels (30.9%); with males having higher proportion (35.8%) than females (24.9%).

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

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

Table 13. 19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date, by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	2.8	2.3	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.9	3.6	5.9	463	222	241	278	138	140	185	84	101
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	641,755	323,541	318,214	384,231	202,228	182,003	257,524	121,313	136,211
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.9	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.8	5.7	4.0	289,434	140,769	148,665	135,344	67,859	67,485	154,090	72,910	81,180
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11.6	13.0	9.8	9.7	10.5	8.4	12.8	14.6	10.4	16,361	9,603	6,758	6,054	3,789	2,265	10,307	5,814	4,493
University and Other Related	30.9	35.8	24.9	26.2	30.4	20.3	33.3	38.8	27.0	58,049	31,937	26,112	19,414	11,215	8,199	38,635	20,722	17,913
Training After Primary	5.8	6.1	5.3	4.3	5.2	2.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	1,823	1,149	674	627	422	205	1,196	727	469
Training After Secondary Education	18.2	21.6	15.0	17.9	21.4	14.1	18.3	21.7	15.4	9,885	4,734	5,151	3,414	1,745	1,669	6,471	2,989	3,482

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 Pwani Region had attained university and other related education levels (14.8%), with a higher proportion for

males (17.1%) than females (11.9%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

Table 13.20: Percentage 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; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percentage of Laptop Usage									Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	2.0	463	222	241	278	138	140	185	84	101
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	641,755	323,541	318,214	384,231	202,228	182,003	257,524	121,313	136,211
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.8	3.4	2.3	289,434	140,769	148,665	135,344	67,859	67,485	154,090	72,910	81,180
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6.0	6.9	4.8	5.5	6.0	4.5	6.3	7.4	5.0	16,361	9,603	6,758	6,054	3,789	2,265	10,307	5,814	4,493
University and Other Related	14.8	17.1	11.9	13.5	15.6	10.6	15.4	17.9	12.4	58,049	31,937	26,112	19,414	11,215	8,199	38,635	20,722	17,913
Training After Primary	4.2	4.7	3.3	3.2	4.0	1.5	4.7	5.1	4.1	1,823	1,149	674	627	422	205	1,196	727	469
Training After Secondary Education	9.7	11.1	8.5	9.8	11.2	8.3	9.7	11.0	8.6	9,885	4,734	5,151	3,414	1,745	1,669	6,471	2,989	3,482

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Pwani Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census date ranges from about two percent (1.8% each) for casual labourers and workers not classified by status to three percent (3.3%) for paid employees. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, Results further show

that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the same for males and females across the employment categories except for the paid employees and self-employed with employees categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.3	3.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	0.5	4.5	4.7	4.0	2,942	2,261	681	1,791	1,410	381	1,151	851	300
Self-employed without employees	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.2	4.0	2.4	6,771	3,376	3,395	4,768	2,407	2,361	2,003	969	1,034
Self-employed with employees	4.0	4.4	2.9	3.1	3.7	1.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	1,538	1,129	409	860	642	218	678	487	191
Casual labourers	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.7	2.0	4,513	3,191	1,322	2,908	2,078	830	1,605	1,113	492
Workers not classified by status	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.1	3.4	928	734	194	559	454	105	369	280	89

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 three percent for self-employed without employees to six percent for self-employed with employees' category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status category, In regard to the use of laptop computers, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

Table 13. 22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Pwani 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	5.6	5.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	2.9	7.2	7.5	6.3	2,942	2,261	681	1,791	1,410	381	1,151	851	300
Self-employed without employees	3.0	3.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	5.5	7.5	3.7	6,771	3,376	3,395	4,768	2,407	2,361	2,003	969	1,034
Self-employed with employees	6.0	6.9	3.4	4.3	5.0	2.3	8.1	9.4	4.7	1,538	1,129	409	860	642	218	678	487	191
Casual labourers	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	4.5	4.9	3.5	4,513	3,191	1,322	2,908	2,078	830	1,605	1,113	492
Workers not classified by status	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	1.9	4.6	4.3	5.6	928	734	194	559	454	105	369	280	89

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Pwani Region, legislators, administrators and managers and professional constitute the highest percentage (6.7% and 6.5% percent respectively) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in the Region.

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

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers.	6.7	7.4	5.6	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.8	7.7	5.5	4,821	2,995	1,826	1,252	876	376	3,569	2,119	1,450
Professionals.	6.5	8.9	3.9	7.1	9.0	4.5	6.3	8.8	3.7	17,309	9,145	8,164	4,940	2,884	2,056	12,369	6,261	6,108
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	39,959	29,943	10,016	13,854	10,896	2,958	26,105	19,047	7,058
Clerks.	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.6	5.6	3.7	4.3	3.2	3,775	1,942	1,833	1,367	870	497	2,408	1,072	1,336
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.5	1.1	58,002	23,139	34,863	21,687	9,715	11,972	36,315	13,424	22,891
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	419,876	199,394	220,482	305,576	147,722	157,854	114,300	51,672	62,628
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.9	147,243	82,317	64,926	72,460	42,128	30,332	74,783	40,189	34,594
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.8	14,506	12,840	1,666	5,423	4,980	443	9,083	7,860	1,223
Elementary occupations.	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	198,805	99,120	99,685	97,171	51,476	45,695	101,634	47,644	53,990

The 2022 PHC results shows that professionals have the highest percentage (31.8%) among person who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Pwani Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.6%).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females for all occupation status and the usage is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas. (Table 13.24).

Table 13. 24: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Pwani Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators, administrators and managers.	29.3	31.6	25.6	27.1	27.9	25.3	30.1	33.1	25.7	4,821	2,995	1,826	1,252	876	376	3,569	2,119	1,450
Professionals.	31.8	39.6	23.1	31.9	37.4	24.3	31.7	40.6	22.6	17,309	9,145	8,164	4,940	2,884	2,056	12,369	6,261	6,108
Technicians and associate professionals.	11.0	10.9	11.2	9.0	8.8	9.7	12.0	12.1	11.8	39,959	29,943	10,016	13,854	10,896	2,958	26,105	19,047	7,058
Clerks.	19.7	21.6	17.6	20.9	22.3	18.5	18.9	21.1	17.2	3,775	1,942	1,833	1,367	870	497	2,408	1,072	1,336
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.3	6.9	4.3	4.2	5.3	3.3	5.9	7.9	4.8	58,002	23,139	34,863	21,687	9,715	11,972	36,315	13,424	22,891
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	4.1	4.9	3.4	419,876	199,394	220,482	305,576	147,722	157,854	114,300	51,672	62,628
Craft and related workers.	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.7	4.5	5.0	3.8	147,243	82,317	64,926	72,460	42,128	30,332	74,783	40,189	34,594
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	6.1	6.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	7.0	7.4	4.7	14,506	12,840	1,666	5,423	4,980	443	9,083	7,860	1,223
Elementary occupations.	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	4.4	5.2	3.8	198,805	99,120	99,685	97,171	51,476	45,695	101,634	47,644	53,990

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- More than fifty-four percent (54.3%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (Sand-cement or tiles (Ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo).
- More than twenty-five percent (25.5%) of all buildings/units in Pwani Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 22.1 percent are powered by other sources.
- About twenty five percent (25.1%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- About four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Pwani Region have infrastructure for the persons with disabilities.
- More than sixty seven percent (67.3%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Pwani Region are owned by males, 25.4 percent by females, and 4.5 percent are jointly owned.
- More than sixty nine percent (69.3%) of all buildings in Pwani Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 12.5 percent are occupied by tenants.
- Seventy-one percent (71.0%) of all buildings in Pwani Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About twenty seven percent (26.5%) of all buildings/units in Pwani Region are constructed on land that does 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 Pwani 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 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.

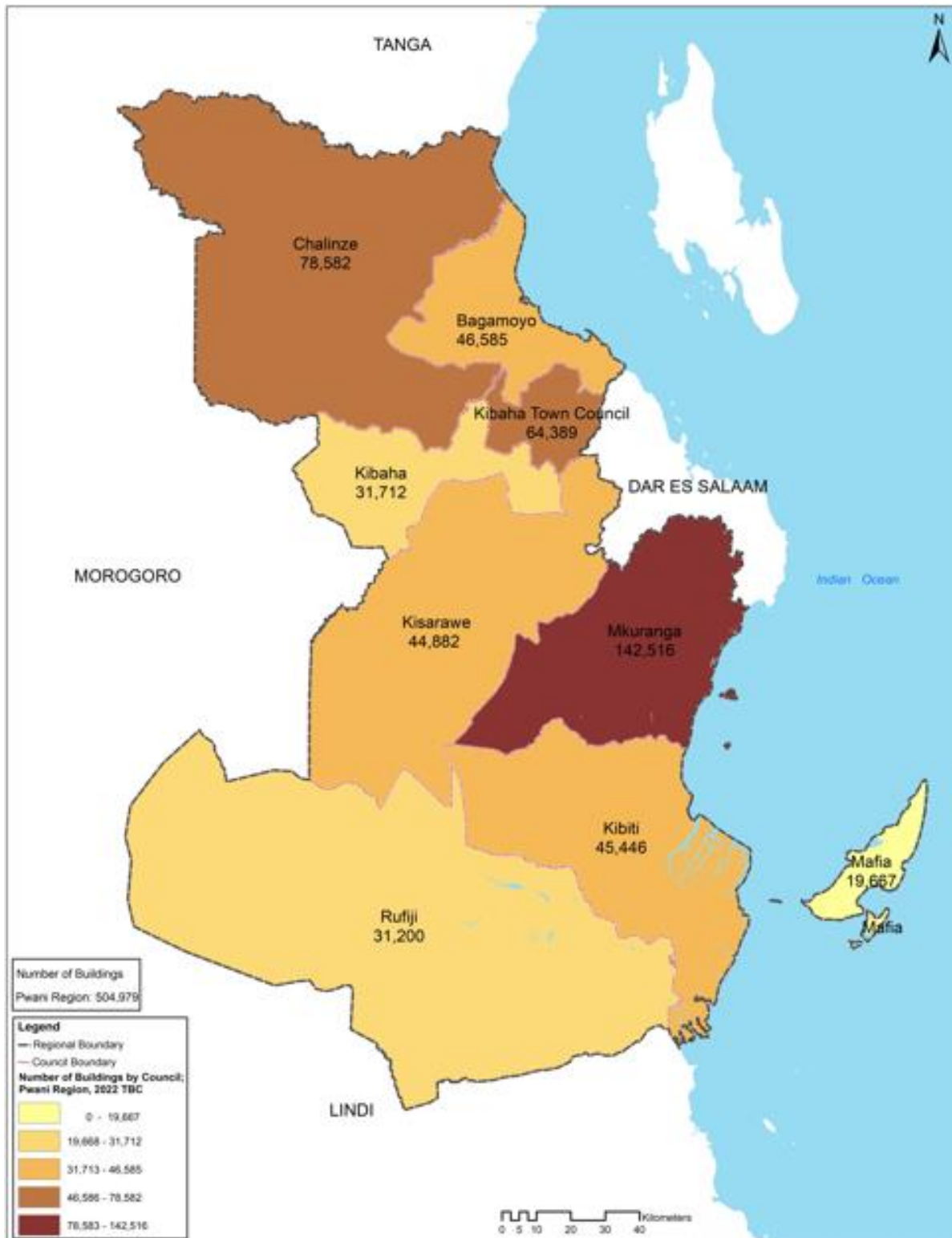
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Pwani Region has a total of 504,979 buildings whereby 317,707 are in rural and 187,272 are in urban areas. Mkuranga District Council has a large number of buildings (142,516 buildings) followed by Chalinze District Council (78,582 buildings) and Kibaha Town Council (64,389 buildings). On the other hand, Mafia District Council and Rufiji District councils have fewer number of buildings (19,667 and 31,200 buildings respectively). Further results show that, Bagamoyo District Council and Kibaha Town Council have the largest number (380 buildings each) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Kibiti District Council (334 buildings) while Mafia District Council (46 buildings) has the least number of such buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Region/Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	504,979	1,885	468,005	35,089	317,707	906	295,111	21,690	187,272	979	172,894	13,399
Bagamoyo District	46,585	380	43,155	3,050	17,750	50	16,449	1,251	28,835	330	26,706	1,799
Chalinze District	78,582	178	73,998	4,406	53,266	143	50,300	2,823	25,316	35	23,698	1,583
Kibaha District	31,712	70	28,635	3,007	31,712	70	28,635	3,007	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	64,389	380	59,610	4,399	NA	NA	NA	NA	64,389	380	59,610	4,399
Kisarawe District	44,882	134	42,371	2,377	30,038	46	28,602	1,390	14,844	88	13,769	987
Mkuranga District	142,516	289	128,717	13,510	112,071	180	101,538	10,353	30,445	109	27,179	3,157
Rufiji District	31,200	74	29,417	1,709	20,831	59	19,715	1,057	10,369	15	9,702	652
Mafia District	19,667	46	18,635	986	14,069	32	13,547	490	5,598	14	5,088	496
Kibiti District	45,446	334	43,467	1,645	37,970	326	36,325	1,319	7,476	8	7,142	326

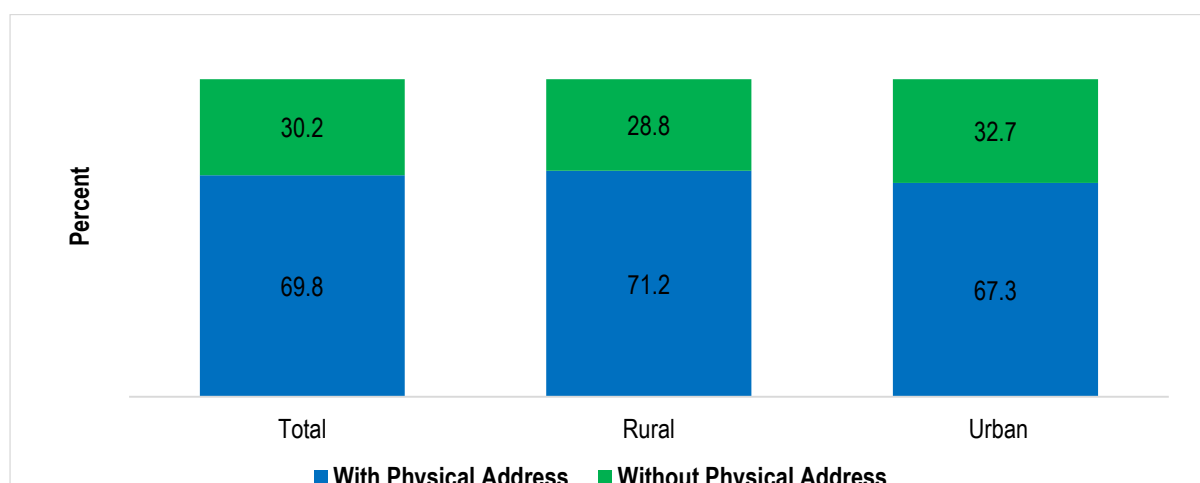
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 68.9 percent of all buildings in Pwani Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in rural (71.2%) than in urban areas (67.3%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

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

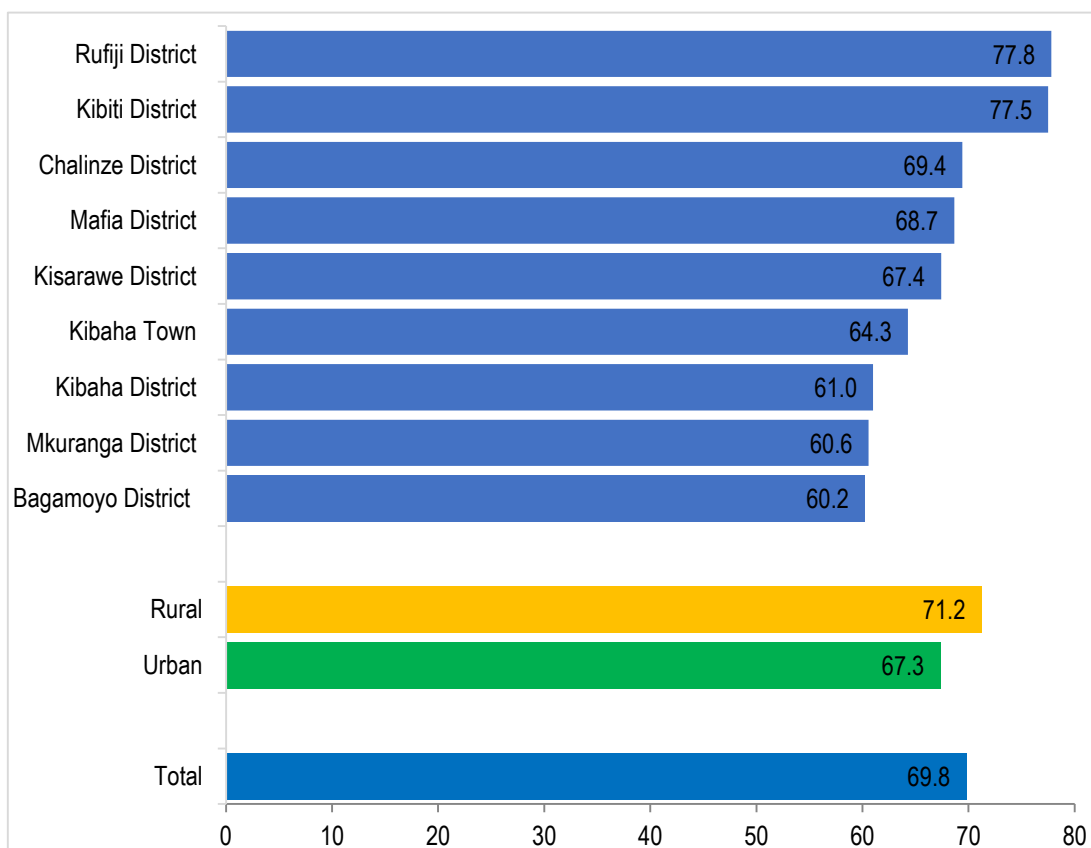


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 60.2 percent in Bagamoyo District to 77.8 percent in Rufiji District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	504,979	352,391	152,588	317,707	226,272	91,435	187,272	126,119	61,153
Bagamoyo District	46,585	28,064	18,521	17,750	10,999	6,751	28,835	17,065	11,770
Chalinze District	78,582	60,913	17,669	53,266	40,058	13,208	25,316	20,855	4,461
Kibaha District	31,712	20,388	11,324	31,712	20,388	11,324	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	64,389	39,284	25,105	NA	NA	NA	64,389	39,284	25,105
Kisarawe District	44,882	30,256	14,626	30,038	21,153	8,885	14,844	9,103	5,741
Mkuranga District	142,516	110,877	31,639	112,071	87,580	24,491	30,445	23,297	7,148
Rufiji District	31,200	21,419	9,781	20,831	13,877	6,954	10,369	7,542	2,827
Mafia District	19,667	13,655	6,012	14,069	9,849	4,220	5,598	3,806	1,792
Kibiti District	45,446	27,535	17,911	37,970	22,368	15,602	7,476	5,167	2,309

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

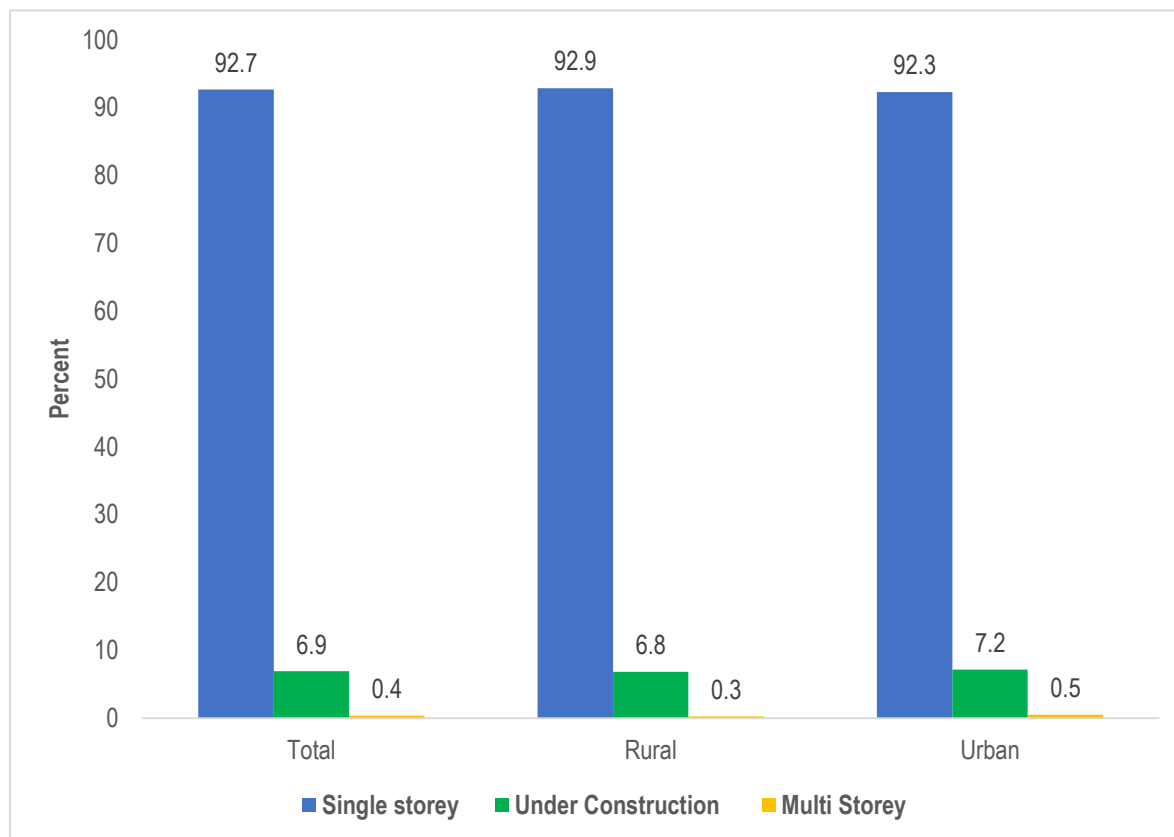


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 92.7 percent of all buildings in Pwani Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.4%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.5%) in urban than in rural areas (0.3%). Results further reveal that about seven percent (6.9%) of all buildings in the region are under construction; Percentage of buildings undergoing construction in urban areas (6.8%) is almost the same for rural areas (7.2%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type, Place of Residence, Pwani Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 90.7 percent of buildings in Pwani Region are used for residential purpose, 4.3 percent for commercial-residential and 5.0 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of buildings is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Rufiji District has the highest percentage (92.8%; 28,949 buildings) of residential buildings used for commercial purposes followed by Mkuranga District (92.5%; 131,868), while Mafia District has the lowest (86.4%; 16,993). With regard to non-residential buildings, Kibaha District and Kibaha Town councils have the highest percentage (6.1% each) while Mkuranga District Council has the lowest (3.5%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Pwani Region	Total	504,979	90.7	4.3	5.0
	Rural	317,707	91.8	3.6	4.7
	Urban	187,272	88.9	5.4	5.6
Bagamoyo District	Total	46,585	89.4	5.1	5.4
	Rural	17,750	91.2	3.7	5.1
	Urban	28,835	88.4	6.0	5.6
Chalinze District	Total	78,582	90.5	4.0	5.5
	Rural	53,266	91.4	3.5	5.1
	Urban	25,316	88.5	5.3	6.2
Kibaha District	Total	31,712	89.0	4.8	6.1
	Rural	31,712	89.0	4.8	6.1
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	Total	64,389	88.4	5.5	6.1
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	64,389	88.4	5.5	6.1
Kisarawe District	Total	44,882	90.6	3.5	5.9
	Rural	30,038	90.8	3.2	6.0
	Urban	14,844	90.0	4.2	5.8
Mkuranga District	Total	142,516	92.5	4.0	3.5
	Rural	112,071	93.1	3.5	3.4
	Urban	30,445	90.2	5.9	3.9
Rufiji District	Total	31,200	92.8	3.3	3.9
	Rural	20,831	93.4	3.0	3.6
	Urban	10,369	91.6	3.9	4.5
Mafia District	Total	19,667	86.4	5.0	8.6
	Rural	14,069	88.0	3.7	8.3
	Urban	5,598	82.4	8.3	9.2
Kibiti District	Total	45,446	91.9	3.4	4.6
	Rural	37,970	92.2	3.4	4.5
	Urban	7,476	90.6	3.9	5.5

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Pwani Region is for commercial purposes (45.1%), followed by institutional services (18.0%) and places of worship (16.0%). Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage of non-residential of buildings (55.9%; 2,191) used for commercial purposes followed by Chalinze District

Council (47.2%; 2,033), while Mafia District Council has the lowest (33.4%; 562). Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (3.0%; 118) of buildings used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	25,357	9.1	45.1	1.8	0.3	2.7	1.6	4.1	18.0	0.1	16.0	3.3
Bagamoyo District	2,530	7.6	43.7	1.9	0.2	3.4	3.2	4.5	19.4	0.0	13.4	4.0
Chalinze District	4,307	7.9	47.2	1.3	0.3	3.4	2.0	3.9	16.2	0.0	14.4	5.1
Kibaha District	1,948	10.3	42.7	1.3	0.1	2.9	0.8	3.5	22.3	0.0	14.5	3.5
Kibaha Town	3,920	9.1	55.9	3.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	5.4	13.4	0.1	10.7	2.4
Kisarawe District	2,654	8.6	41.7	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.8	4.9	22.0	0.1	18.1	2.9
Mkuranga District	4,976	9.8	43.3	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	4.2	16.1	0.1	20.8	2.8
Rufiji District	1,228	12.5	37.3	1.1	0.3	4.9	1.7	3.6	22.3	0.1	13.3	4.3
Mafia District	1,684	11.1	33.4	1.4	2.4	3.9	4.9	2.4	20.8	0.2	18.9	2.6
Kibiti District	2,110	7.3	46.5	0.6	0.0	1.8	1.3	2.4	19.6	0.0	18.7	2.3

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

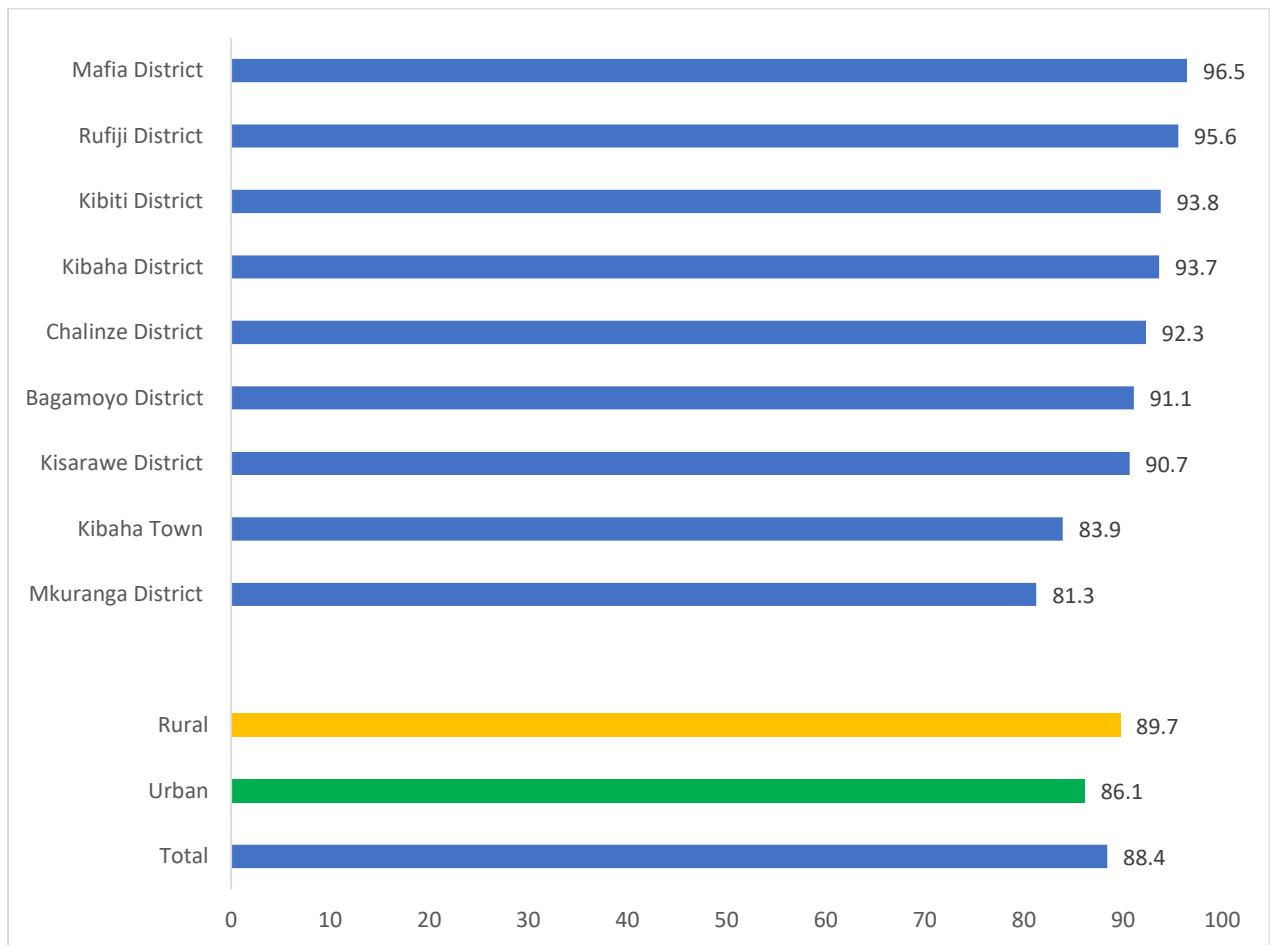
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Pwani Region (98.0%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Mafia District has the highest (96.8%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Mkuranga District has the lowest (81.9%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.7% in Mafia District Council to 4.8% in Kibaha Town Council. (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

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

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	479,622	88.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	302,908	89.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	176,714	86.1	4.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
Bagamoyo District	44,055	91.1	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	16,849	89.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	27,206	92.0	3.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1
Chalinze District	74,275	92.3	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	50,532	92.8	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	23,743	91.2	3.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.3
Kibaha District	29,764	93.7	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	29,764	93.7	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	60,469	83.9	4.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,469	83.9	4.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
Kisarawe District	42,228	90.7	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	28,246	95.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	13,982	81.8	4.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.5
Mkuranga District	137,540	81.3	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	108,271	82.1	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	29,269	78.1	6.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8
Rufiji District	29,972	95.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	20,072	94.7	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	9,900	97.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Mafia District	17,983	96.5	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	12,902	97.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	5,081	93.6	3.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6
Kibiti District	43,336	93.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	36,272	34,535	539	312	291	287	308	7,064	6,114	289	177	183	160	141

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



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (96.6%) of the buildings in Pwani Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in the Region. (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/ Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/ Stand Alone	Percent
Total	504,979	5,303	1.1	11,683	2.3	487,993	96.6
Rural	317,707	2,126	0.7	5,196	1.6	310,385	97.7
Urban	187,272	3,177	1.7	6,487	3.5	177,608	94.8
Councils							
Bagamoyo District	46,585	632	1.4	1,139	2.4	44,814	96.2
Chalinze District	78,582	706	0.9	1,868	2.4	76,008	96.7
Kibaha District	31,712	338	1.1	862	2.7	30,512	96.2
Kibaha Town	64,389	1,341	2.1	2,792	4.3	60,256	93.6
Kisarawe District	44,882	379	0.8	820	1.8	43,683	97.3
Mkuranga District	142,516	1,075	0.8	2,559	1.8	138,882	97.5
Rufiji District	31,200	280	0.9	583	1.9	30,337	97.2
Mafia District	19,667	202	1.0	358	1.8	19,107	97.2
Kibiti District	45,446	350	0.8	702	1.5	44,394	97.7

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results

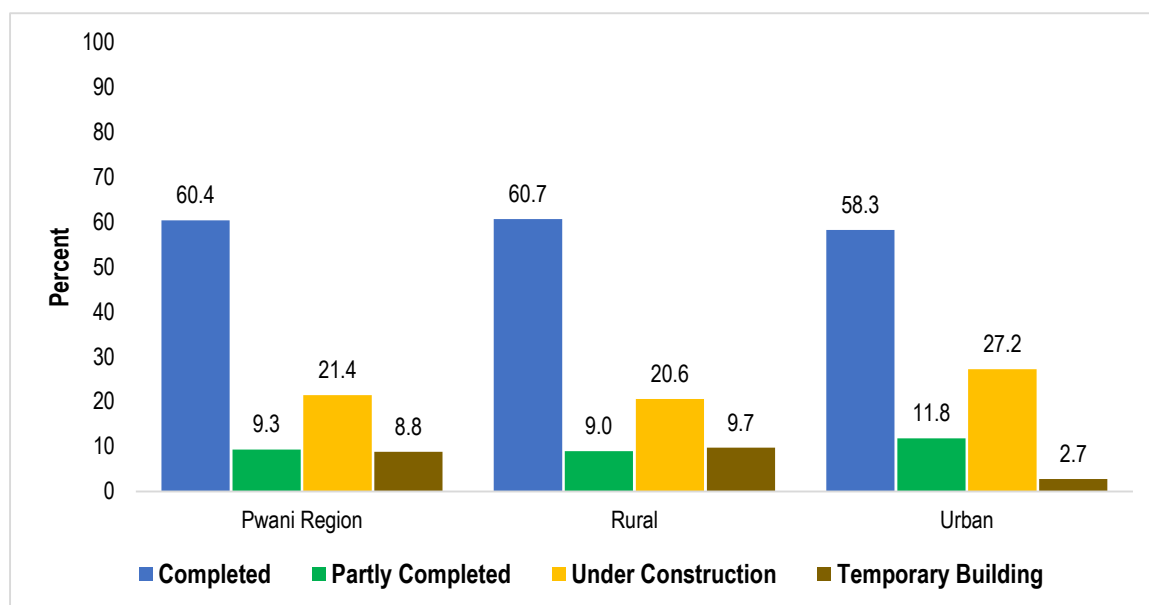
show that, 60.4 percent of all buildings in Pwani Region have been completed and 9.3 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 21.4 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 8.8 percent. The results also indicate that, 59.8 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 61.5 percent in urban.

Kibiti District Council has the highest percentage (70.4%) of completed buildings while Mafia District Council has the lowest (30.9%). Mafia District has highest percentage (50.8%) of buildings which are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 4.1 percent in Mkuranga District Council to 50.8 in Mafia District Council (Figure 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence					
	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	504,979	60.4	9.3	21.4	8.8
Rural	317,707	59.8	8.8	20.1	11.4
Urban	187,272	61.5	10.3	23.7	4.5
Councils					
Bagamoyo District	46,585	64.5	10.9	19.6	5.1
Chalinze District	78,582	69.7	6.7	14.6	9.1
Kibaha District	31,712	60.8	8.7	22.7	7.8
Kibaha Town	64,389	58.3	11.8	27.2	2.7
Kisarawe District	44,882	67.8	8.8	16.1	7.4
Mkuranga District	142,516	53.1	12.1	30.7	4.1
Rufiji District	31,200	61.5	6.1	12.1	20.2
Mafia District	19,667	30.9	3.1	15.2	50.8
Kibiti District	45,446	70.4	6.2	11.5	11.9

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



14.3.3 Buildings Occupancy Status

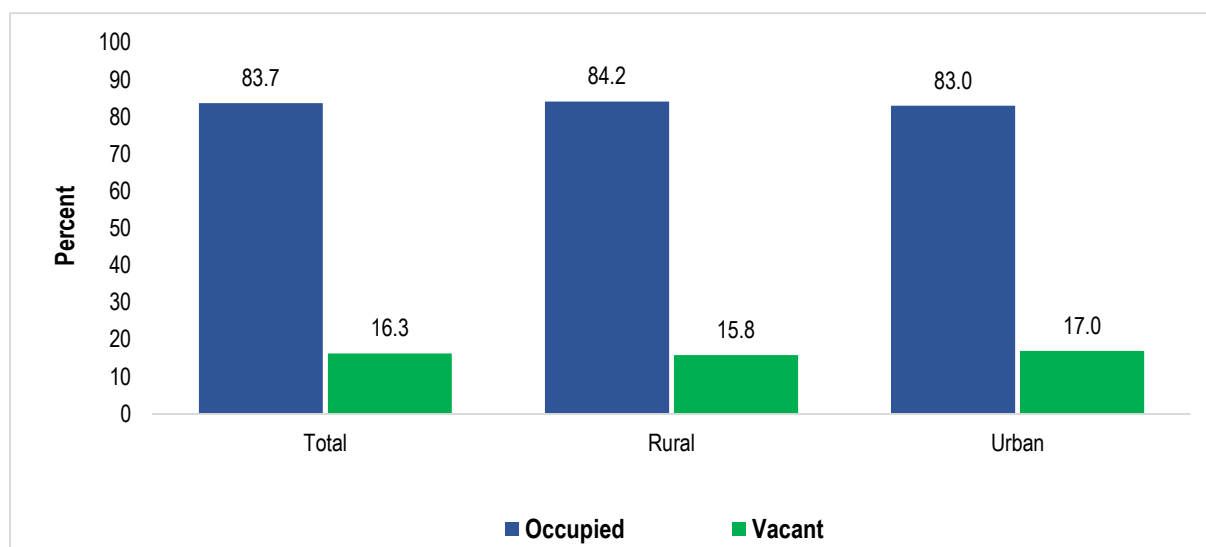
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 83.7 percent of all buildings in Pwani Region are in use, while 16.3 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a slightly higher proportion of buildings that are in use (84.2%) compared with urban areas (80.4%). Kibiti District Council has the highest percentage (91.0%) of buildings in use while Mkuranga District Council has lowest (79.0%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	504,979	83.7	16.3
Rural	440,590	84.2	15.8
Urban	64,389	80.4	19.6
Council			
Bagamoyo District	46,585	84.7	15.3
Chalinze District	78,582	87.0	13.0
Kibaha District	31,712	80.5	19.5
Kibaha Town	64,389	80.4	19.6
Kisarawe District	44,882	87.8	12.2
Mkuranga District	142,516	79.0	21.0

Rufiji District	31,200	89.5	10.5
Mafia District	19,667	83.8	16.2
Kibiti District	45,446	91.0	9.0

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Buildings Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. In Pwani Region, 47.7 percent of all buildings have sand-cement floors, followed by earth/sand/dung floors (29.1%) and buildings with no floor (15.6%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with sand-cement floor constitute 40.6 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 59.9percent. Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (61.5%) of buildings with sand -cement floor while Kibiti District Council has the lower percentage of 29.3 percent (Table. 14.9).

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

Place of Residence	Flooring Materials									
	Total	Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/dung	Cow dung	No Floor
Total	504,979	47.7	6.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	29.1	0.1	15.6
Rural	317,707	40.6	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	38.4	0.1	16.7
Urban	187,272	59.9	11.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	13.3	0.0	13.8
Council										
Bagamoyo District	46,585	60.4	11.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	15.2	0.1	11.9
Chalinze District	78,582	36.1	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	42.4	0.1	15.7
Kibaha District	31,712	51.8	7.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	21.1	0.1	18.4
Kibaha Town	64,389	61.5	16.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	6.2	0.0	14.9
Kisarawe District	44,882	45.1	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	35.3	0.1	14.6
Mkuranga District	142,515	52.7	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	23.1	0.0	18.8
Rufiji District	31,200	30.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	52.3	0.1	13.6
Mafia District	19,667	53.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	31.9	0.0	12.8
Kibiti District	45,446	29.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.2	54.1	0.1	12.0

“No Floor” refers to buildings that were under construction (foundation level) during census enumeration.

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Pwani Region have walls built with sand-cement /stone blocks (54.7%), followed by bamboo poles/wood planks (36.5%). Over ninety percent of buildings in urban areas (91.1%) of all buildings have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by bamboo poles or wood planks (4.1%). Most of the buildings (49.4%) in rural areas are constructed using sand-cement blocks or stone blocks followed by bamboo poles or wood planks (41.2%). Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (91.1%) of buildings built with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Kibiti District Council has the lowest percentage (20.6%) (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Wall Materials										
	Total	Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	No Walls
Total	504,979	0.7	54.7	1.7	2.9	0.0	0.4	36.5	1.3	0.1	1.8
Rural	440,590	0.7	49.4	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.4	41.2	1.5	0.1	1.8
Urban	64,389	0.8	91.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.0	2.4
Council											
Bagamoyo District	46,585	1.1	75.4	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	18.4	0.6	0.1	1.5
Chalinze District	78,582	0.4	27.9	1.8	14.4	0.0	0.5	52.5	1.0	0.1	1.5
Kibaha District	31,712	0.4	67.7	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.4	25.4	0.2	0.1	2.1
Kibaha Town	64,389	0.8	91.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.0	2.4
Kisarawe District	44,882	0.3	43.5	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	48.7	0.9	0.1	1.4
Mkuranga District	142,516	0.7	67.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	26.7	0.7	0.1	2.6
Rufiji District	31,200	0.4	27.5	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	63.5	3.2	0.0	1.1
Mafia District	19,667	2.9	28.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	62.7	2.5	0.0	1.1
Kibiti District	45,446	0.1	20.6	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	69.5	5.3	0.0	0.8

Note:

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, most of the (75.1 %) of all buildings in Pwani Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (14.2%). In urban areas, 85.7 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 68.9 percent in rural areas. Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (88.3%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets and with least percentage is in Mafia District Council (30.7%). Likewise, Mafia District Council has most buildings roofed with grass/ leaves (60.7%) (Table 14.11).

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

Council	Roofing Material									
	Total	Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	No roof
Total	504,979	75.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	14.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	9.4
Rural	317,707	68.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	20.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	9.1
Urban	187,272	85.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.0
Councils										
Bagamoyo District	46,585	86.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.4
Chalinze District	78,582	75.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	15.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	6.7
Kibaha District	31,712	82.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	11.5
Kibaha Town	64,389	88.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.7
Kisarawe District	44,882	84.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	6.3
Mkuranga District	142,516	76.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	13.9
Rufiji District	31,200	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	41.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	5.7
Mafia District	19,667	30.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	60.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.6
Kibiti District	45,446	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	32.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	4.4

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

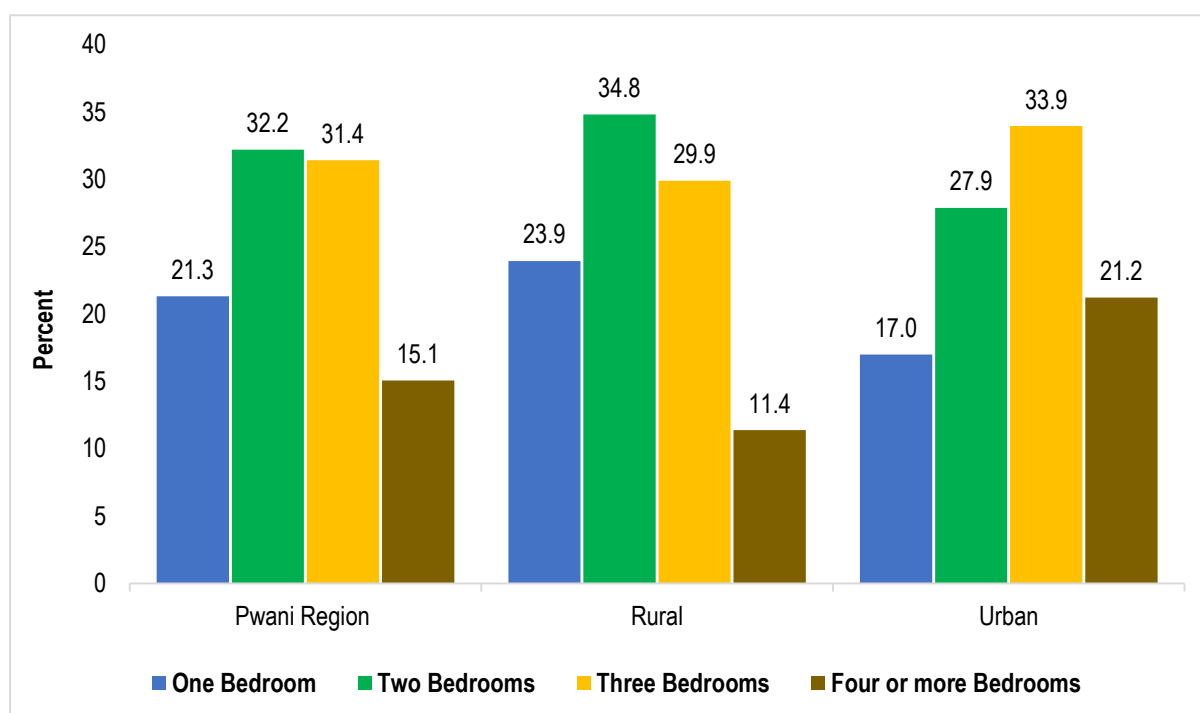
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings/units only. The results show that 21.3 percent of such buildings/units in Pwani Region have one bedroom, 32.2 percent have two bedrooms, 31.4 percent have three bedrooms, and 15.1 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is lower (23.9%) compared with 34.8 percent with buildings/units with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (33.9%) of buildings/units have three bedrooms, followed by those with two bedrooms (27.9 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

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

Council	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	517,932	21.3	32.2	31.4	9.0	2.7	1.9	1.5
Rural	323,173	23.9	34.8	29.9	7.5	1.9	1.1	0.8
Urban	194,759	17.0	27.9	33.9	11.4	4.1	3.0	2.7
Councils								
Bagamoyo District	47,940	20.7	29.1	31.6	9.8	3.4	3.0	2.5
Chalinze District	80,338	26.1	34.9	24.3	9.3	2.4	1.8	1.2
Kibaha District	32,901	24.2	30.8	28.4	9.2	2.8	2.4	2.2
Kibaha Town	67,528	18.7	27.0	36.3	10.3	3.2	2.2	2.4
Kisarawe District	45,704	23.6	33.0	32.7	7.2	1.8	1.0	0.7
Mkuranga District	145,527	19.8	33.1	33.2	8.3	2.8	1.6	1.2
Rufiji District	31,897	18.3	31.2	29.8	12.9	3.7	2.5	1.7
Mafia District	19,997	16.3	30.5	40.1	7.7	2.6	1.6	1.3
Kibiti District	46,100	22.2	37.3	29.1	7.8	1.8	1.1	0.7

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

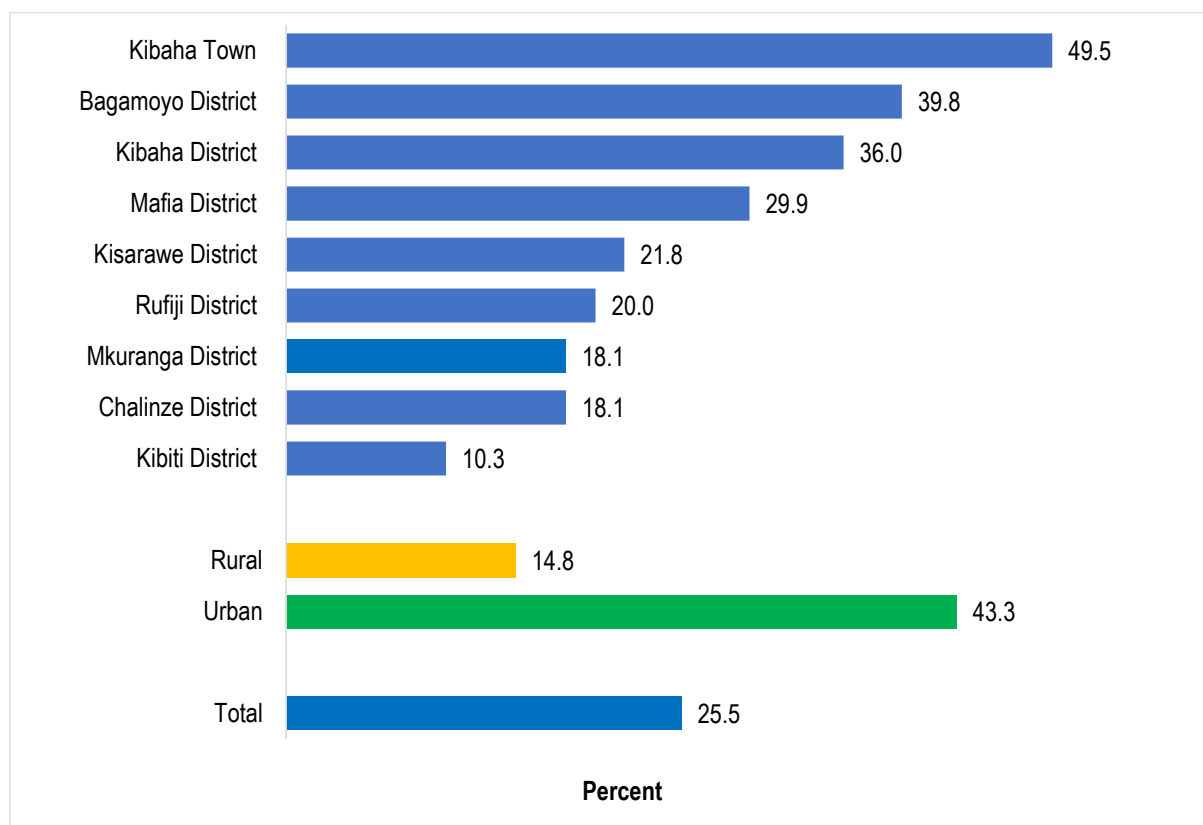
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 25.5 percent of all buildings/units in Pwani Region are connected to the national grid. Forty three percent (43.3%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 14.8 percent in rural areas. Among the councils, Kibaha Town Council has the highest proportion (49.5%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Kibiti District Council has the lowest percentage (10.3%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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



Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 22.9 percent of all buildings/units in Pwani Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (24.4%) than in urban area (12.8%).

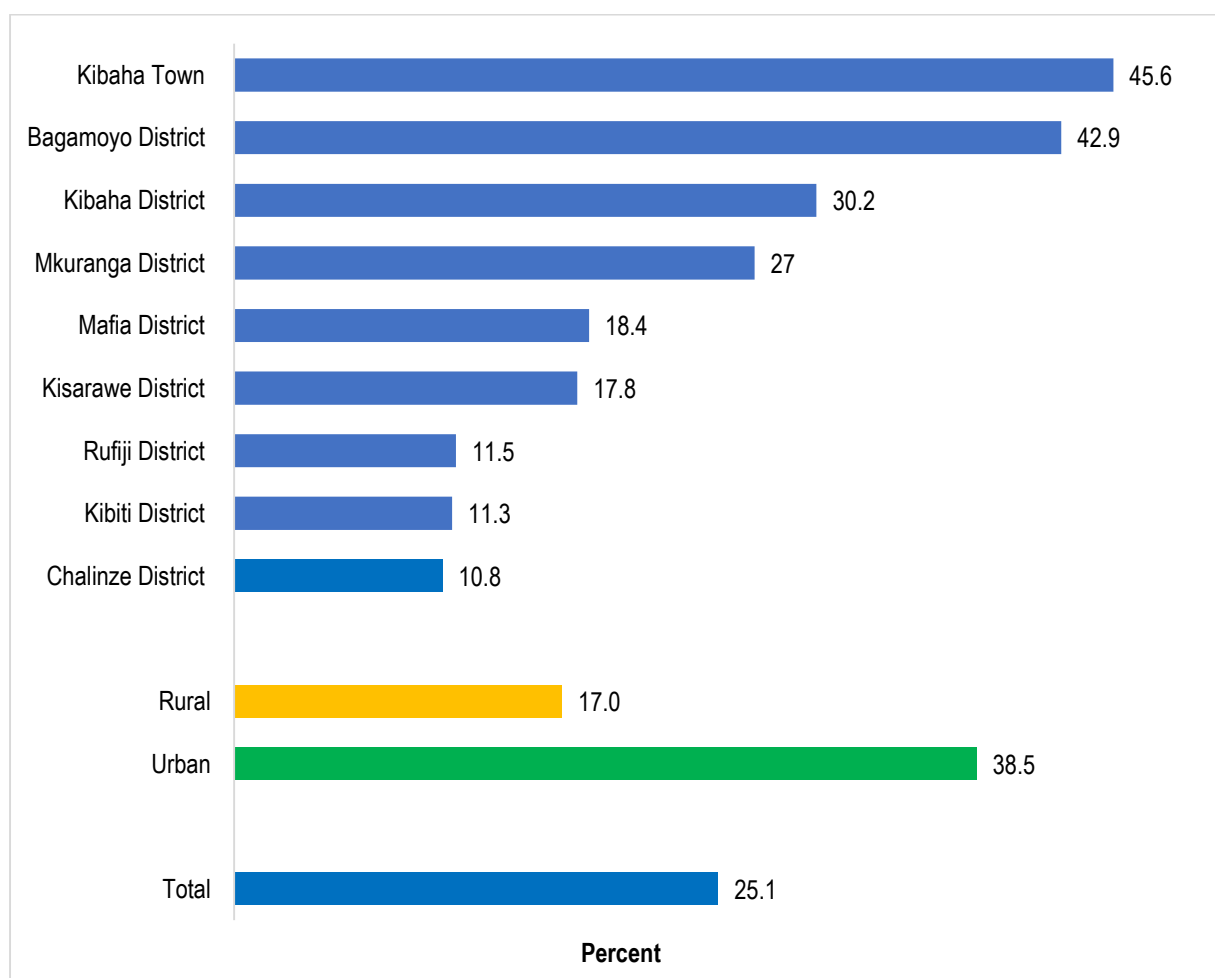
Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from about thirteen percent (12.5%) in Kibaha District Council to 34.4 percent in Kibiti District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building/unit means the presence of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building/unit. The results reveal that 25.1 percent of all buildings/units in Pwani Region have water service.

Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (38.5%) than in rural areas (17.0%). Across councils, Kibaha Town has the highest percentage (45.6%) of buildings/units with water service while Chalinze District has the lowest percentage (10.8%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building/unit. The results reveal that 74.9 percent of all buildings/units in Pwani Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (78.0%) than in rural areas (73.0%). There is marked disparity in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 62.9 percent in Mafia District to 81.8 percent in Kisarawe District (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

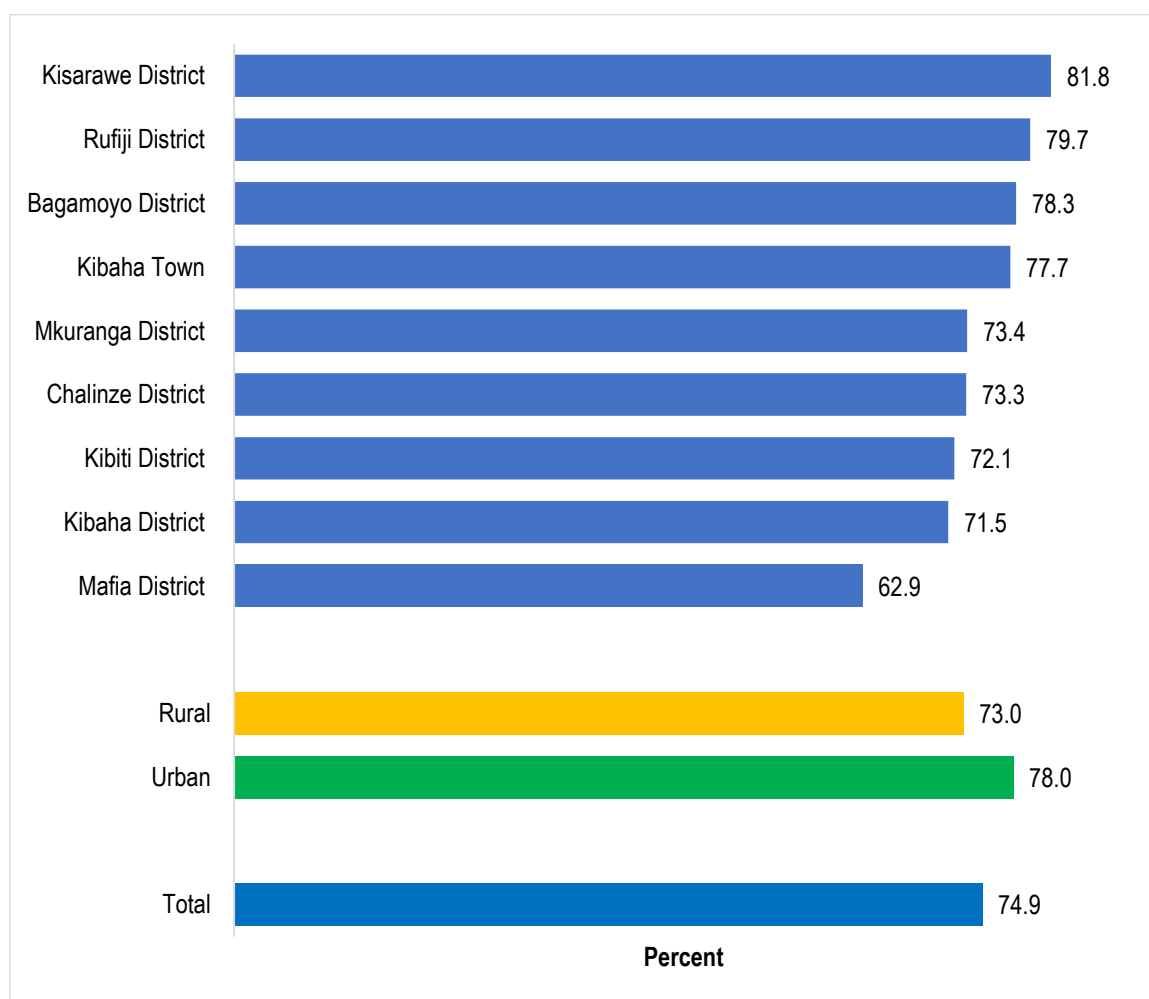


Table 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	517,932	25.5	22.1	25.1	74.9
Rural	323,173	14.8	27.0	17.0	73.0
Urban	194,759	43.3	14.0	38.5	78.0
Council					
Bagamoyo District	47,940	39.8	17.6	42.9	78.3
Chalinze District	80,338	18.1	18.4	10.8	73.3
Kibaha District	32,901	36.0	12.2	30.2	71.5
Kibaha Town	67,528	49.5	12.4	45.6	77.7

Kisarawe District	45,704	21.8	27.2	17.8	81.8
Mkuranga District	145,527	18.1	26.6	27.0	73.4
Rufiji District	31,897	20.0	21.2	11.5	79.7
Mafia District	19,997	29.9	28.6	18.4	62.9
Kibiti District	46,100	10.3	33.3	11.3	72.1

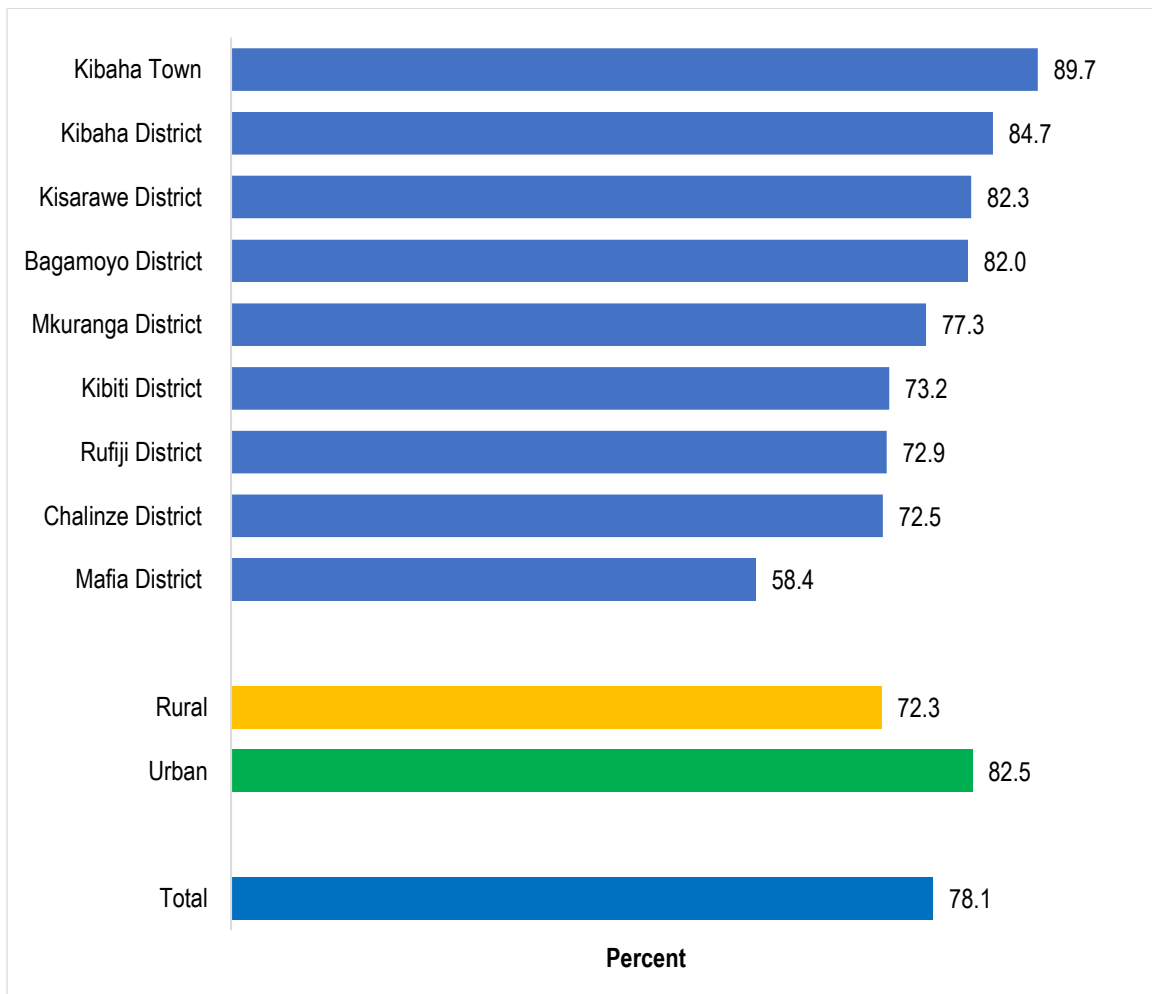
14.5 Accessibility of the Buildings

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 78.1 percent of all buildings in Pwani Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (82.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 72.3 percent in rural areas. Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (89.7%) of buildings accessible by road while Mafia District Council has the lowest (58.4%) (Figure 14.11).

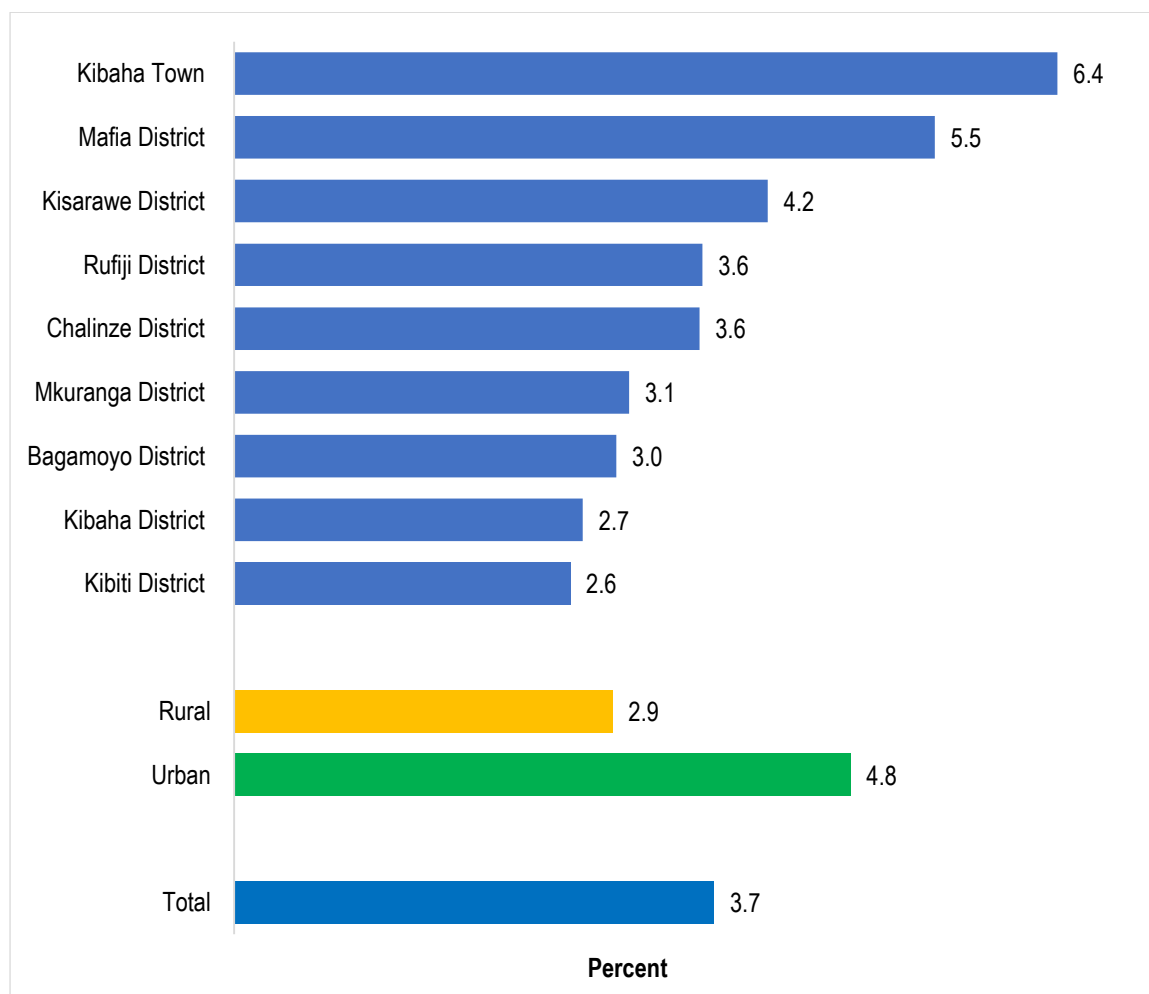
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 3.7 percent of all buildings in Pwani Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 4.8 percent and 2.9 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (6.4%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Kibaha and Kibiti District Councils has the lowest percentage (2.6%) (Figure 12.11).

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



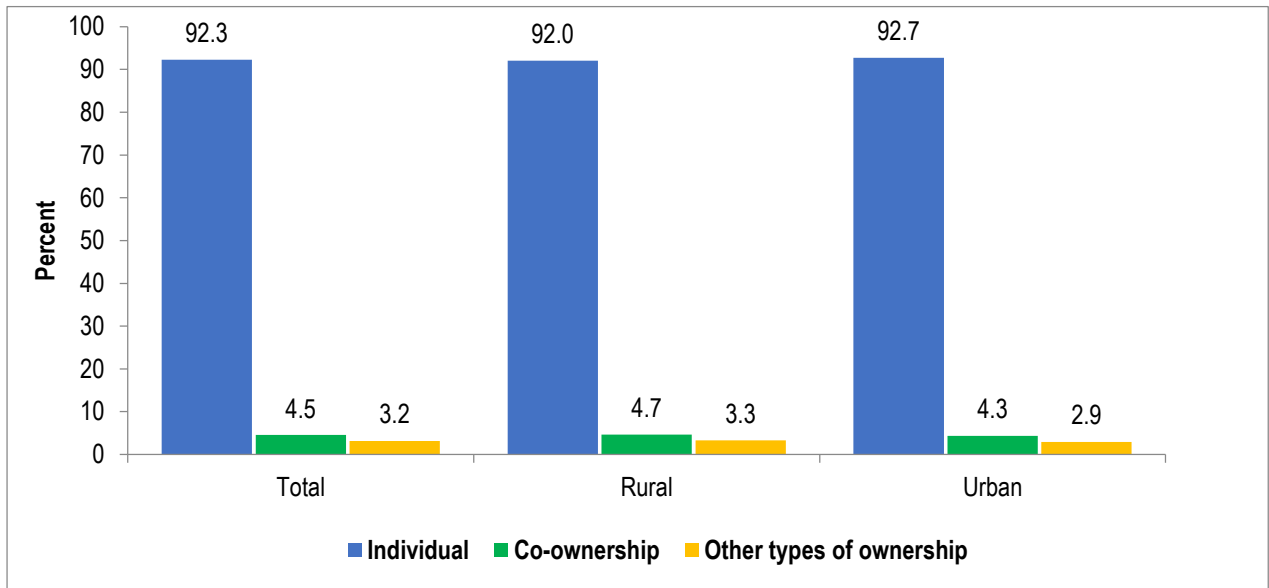
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (92.3%) of buildings in Pwani Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings at 4.5 percent. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in the Region (Figure 14.13 and Table 14.14).

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



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. This kind of ownership may belong to male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Pwani Region are owned by male only (67.3%), followed by female only (25.4%) and 4.3 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas.

Bagamoyo District Council has the relatively highest proportion (28.2%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Mafia and Kibiti District Councils has the lowest proportion (23.3% and 24.0% respectively) (Table 14.14).

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

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	517,932	67.3	25.4	4.5	1.4	1.4	323,173	68.2	24.2	4.6	1.5	1.5	194,759	65.6	27.5	4.4	1.2	1.2
Bagamoyo District	47,940	66.4	28.2	3.2	1.1	1.1	18,030	68.3	26.6	2.8	1.2	1.2	29,910	65.2	29.2	3.5	1.0	1.1
Chalinze District	80,338	65.0	26.7	4.3	2.1	2.0	54,164	65.5	25.7	4.6	2.2	2.1	26,174	64.1	28.7	3.6	1.8	1.8
Kibaha District	32,901	65.6	26.6	4.8	1.4	1.5	32,901	65.6	26.6	4.8	1.4	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	67,528	65.4	27.2	5.0	1.2	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67,528	65.4	27.2	5.0	1.2	1.2
Kisarawe District	45,704	68.6	25.6	3.4	1.3	1.1	30,434	68.8	25.4	3.6	1.2	1.0	15,270	68.2	26.1	3.0	1.5	1.3
Mkuranga District	145,527	68.8	23.5	5.1	1.3	1.3	113,767	69.0	22.9	5.2	1.5	1.5	31,760	67.8	25.8	5.0	0.7	0.7
Rufiji District	31,897	68.8	24.9	3.8	1.2	1.2	21,256	70.3	23.2	4.0	1.3	1.2	10,641	65.9	28.5	3.4	1.1	1.1
Mafia District	19,997	67.5	23.3	5.3	2.0	1.9	14,190	69.8	21.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	5,807	62.0	27.1	6.0	2.4	2.5
Kibiti District	46,100	68.7	24.0	4.5	1.4	1.4	38,431	69.8	23.0	4.5	1.4	1.4	7,669	63.1	29.0	4.7	1.7	1.5

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 69.3 percent of all buildings/units in Pwani Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by tenants alone (12.5%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 72.3 percent of all buildings are occupied by owners alone followed by those who live without paying rent (11.7%). The same pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings occupied by tenants in urban area (16.9%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas (9.9%).

Kibiti District Council has the highest percentage (78.2%) of buildings occupied by owners alone, while Bagamoyo District Council has the lowest percentage (72.2%). In addition, Kibaha Town Council has the highest percentage (16.1%) of tenant-occupied buildings, while the Kibiti District Council has the lowest (6.2%) (Table 14.15).

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

Council	Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC														
	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	517,932	69.3	11.1	7.1	12.5	323,173	72.3	11.7	6.1	9.9	194,759	64.2	10.3	8.7	16.9
Bagamoyo District	47,940	63.8	13.5	7.7	14.9	18,030	65.1	16.3	6.9	11.8	29,910	63.1	11.9	8.2	16.9
Chalinze District	80,338	70.8	10.6	6.3	12.3	54,164	72.5	11.6	5.6	10.3	26,174	67.4	8.5	7.6	16.5
Kibaha District	32,901	64.2	12.0	8.0	15.8	32,901	64.2	12.0	8.0	15.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	67,528	63.0	10.7	8.4	18.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67,528	63.0	10.7	8.4	18.0
Kisarawe District	45,704	74.4	11.2	4.8	9.6	30,434	76.0	11.6	4.2	8.2	15,270	71.2	10.5	5.9	12.5
Mkuranga District	145,527	68.4	11.8	8.1	11.7	113,767	70.0	12.5	7.3	10.2	31,760	62.9	9.1	10.9	17.0
Rufiji District	31,897	74.7	9.5	6.2	9.6	21,256	78.7	9.1	4.8	7.4	10,641	66.6	10.2	9.1	14.1
Mafia District	19,997	70.7	11.8	7.2	10.4	14,190	78.1	11.7	4.7	5.6	5,807	52.6	12.0	13.3	22.1
Kibiti District	46,100	78.2	8.5	4.6	8.8	38,431	80.9	8.3	3.8	6.9	7,669	64.5	9.2	8.6	17.8

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Pwani Region (71.0%) are built on un-surveyed land, with 17.4 percent on surveyed land and 6.4 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 25.7 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 12.6 percent of rural buildings. Mkuranga Council has the highest percentage (78.2%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Kibaha Town Council has the lowest (53.2%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 146: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC

Council															
	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	504,979	17.4	71.0	6.4	5.2	317,707	12.6	79.2	3.9	4.3	187,272	25.7	57.2	10.5	6.6
Bagamoyo District	46,585	22.5	59.4	11.6	6.5	17,750	9.6	79.7	4.0	6.7	28,835	30.4	47.0	16.3	6.3
Chalinze District	78,582	14.7	77.6	2.9	4.8	53,266	12.5	81.4	2.7	3.4	25,316	19.4	69.6	3.3	7.7
Kibaha District	31,712	18.4	64.3	9.0	8.3	31,712	18.4	64.3	9.0	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kibaha Town	64,389	25.8	53.2	14.8	6.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64,389	25.8	53.2	14.8	6.1
Kisarawe District	44,882	16.9	76.3	3.9	2.9	30,038	11.5	82.9	3.5	2.0	14,844	27.8	63.0	4.6	4.7
Mkuranga District	142,516	10.9	78.2	5.5	5.4	112,071	9.6	80.7	4.8	5.0	30,445	15.7	69.1	8.2	7.0
Rufiji District	31,200	30.5	61.8	3.2	4.5	20,831	26.2	69.2	1.9	2.8	10,369	39.3	46.9	6.0	7.9
Mafia District	19,667	19.7	77.6	0.9	1.8	14,069	5.5	92.6	0.4	1.4	5,598	55.4	40.0	1.9	2.7
Kibiti District	45,446	15.4	77.2	2.9	4.5	37,970	13.9	81.3	1.5	3.3	7,476	23.2	56.2	9.9	10.7

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

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 26.5 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 12.3 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 8.7 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14. 15: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Pwani Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Buildings/Units									
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No legal Document	Unknown
Total	517,932	8.4	0.8	3.6	11.8	5.3	NA	36.5	26.5	7.0
Bagamoyo District	47,940	14.3	0.5	9.5	7.2	10.9	NA	32.1	17.7	7.8
Chalinze District	80,338	5.6	0.6	2.1	17.8	5.0	NA	20.4	40.9	7.6
Kibaha District	32,901	9.7	0.8	3.1	12.4	6.9	NA	30.9	26.7	9.6
Kibaha Town	67,528	15.0	1.3	8.6	4.2	6.7	NA	40.7	16.2	7.3
Kisarawe District	45,704	6.8	0.4	4.9	17.0	5.8	NA	32.0	29.2	3.9
Mkuranga District	145,527	6.0	1.1	0.8	7.3	4.4	NA	57.2	15.4	7.7
Rufiji District	31,897	8.0	0.3	1.1	20.6	1.7	NA	24.0	38.3	6.0
Mafia District	19,997	11.4	0.1	6.9	14.0	3.0	NA	13.1	47.0	4.5
Kibiti District	46,100	4.8	0.3	0.5	19.5	2.5	NA	25.4	41.1	5.9

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 and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders on the key indicators, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Pwani Region.

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

- i. The population of Pwani Region has increased from 1,098,668 persons in 2012 to 2,024,947 persons in 2022;
- ii. The population of Pwani Region has been growing at a rate of 6.1 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period; and
- iii. There is a notable disparity in population growth rates between councils, ranging from 3.5 percent in Mafia District to 8.7 percent in Mkuranga District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 6.1 percent (which is above the national average of 3.2%), the population of Pwani Region is expected to double in the next 11 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 6.1 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and

- iii. On the negative side, growth rate of 6.1 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

15.2.2 Age Profile

- i. About thirteen percent (13.3%) of the Pwani Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About forty four percent (43.5%) of total population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty seven percent (36.5%) of the Pwani regional population is youth aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. About six percent (6.3%) of persons in Pwani Region 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 in general;
- ii. High proportion of under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources

and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates which can contribute to social unrest and political instability. However, high proportion of persons under 18 years, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when the youth are educated and skilled; and

- iii. Presence of elderly persons indicate existing demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing;

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in the related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Pwani Region.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriage

- i. About six percent (5.9%) of female population aged 15 - 19 in Pwani Region is married; and
- ii. More than four percent (4.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. Percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (7.4%) than males (1.1%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

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

- ii. Widowhood may have economic implications such as decline in economic growth, incomes and poverty as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders 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 design supportive programmes for widows (especially among women) including cash transfer, public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

- i. About three out of ten (31.4%) of children under five years of age in Pwani Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About thirty three percent (32.5%) and 6.8 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and
- iii. More than seven percent (7.1 %) of persons in Pwani Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card;; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and national identification to issue corresponding documents;
- ii. Regional, local government authorities and stakeholders need to undertake public awareness and education campaign on the Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms; and
- iii. Regional authorities and local government authorities to sensitize the public, especially the youth on the importance on National Identification Card.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

- i. Approximately ten percent (9.7%) of children under age 18 in Pwani Region are orphans, 6.6% with one parent dead and 3.1% both parents dead); and
- ii. Kibaha District Council has the highest (12.3%) of children under age 18 who are orphans while Mafia District Council has the lowest (8.6%).

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 costs of care to families, households, communities and councils. .

Recommendations

- i. Region, Councils and stakeholders need strengthen sensitization of communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their suffering;

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

- i. About nine out of ten (86.4%) percent of population aged 15 years above in Pwani Region is literate;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Pwani Region is 89.8 percent with no significant disparity among councils;
- iii. About eight percent (7.9%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;
- iv. About a half (53.6%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- v. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 96.0 in 2012 to 127.9 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. The adult literacy rate (86.4%) for Pwani Region is relatively high compared to the national average (83%) which implies the presence of significant number of knowledgeable population in the region. This may lead to healthier population, high economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and a course of disharmony in the society;
- iii. The NER for Pwani Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in Pwani Region, which also translate into better education outcomes for Region's children in general and in a long term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iv. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged; this coupled with lack or poor education exacerbates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty;

- v. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropout lead to cycle of poverty and increased risk of increase in crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system; and
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Pwani Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Five Year Development Programme III still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievement in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among councils and gender;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanism to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high drop-out rates; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen awareness and education campaign to parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of their education.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Pwani Region is 6.8 percent;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (60.1%) of the total employment in Pwani Region; and
- iii. About 56 percent (56.3%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 6.8 percent unemployment for Pwani Region is slightly below the national level (7.8%) and

is moderate, which indicates that its impact on economic growth is also moderate. However, unemployment is a potential source of social vices such as crime and social unrest;

- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. They 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 Pwani Region. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve working environment for the sector it can become insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop 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 for private sector development by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

- i. About one in ten (11.4%) of the total Pwani Regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (57.3%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. Six percent (6.0%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Pwani Region, reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs in Pwani Region is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect 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 project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to continue strengthening health and nutrition programs for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and local Government authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programs on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

- i. About thirty six percent (35.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Pwani Region, the percentage ranges from 52.1 in Rufiji District Council to 22.5 in Mkuranga District Council;
- ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is significantly higher (21.7%) than females (11.8%); and
- iii. About thirteen percent (12.9%) of females in Pwani Region own land jointly compared with percent of males (11.7%).

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 Pwani Region, with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood; and
- v. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy so as 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;
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should continue conducting education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents.

15.2.10 Drinking water

- i. About seven out of ten (72.2%) of private households in Pwani Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 44.6 percent in Kibiti District to 90.9 percent in Kibaha Town Council; and

- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (90.3%) and rural (58.5%) on percentage private households in Pwani Region use improved source drinking water.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using unimproved sources in rural households of Pwani Region, there is high likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage. This may also in longer terms have a negative impact on ecosystem leading to environmental degradation.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Local Government Authorities needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources; and
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

- i. About sixty eight percent (67.5%) of households in Pwani Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 32.4 percent in Kibiti District to 93.1 percent in Kibaha Town Council; and
- ii. About five percent (4.6%) of households in Pwani Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils ranging from 0.4 percent in Kibaha Town Council to 14.9 percent in Mafia District Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or none use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness and even death; and

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need 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 to enforce implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12 Energy

- i. About forty two percent (41.6%) and 40.1 percent of private households in Pwani Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About fifteen percent (15.3%) of households in Pwani Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost four out of ten (41.9%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 15.3 percent in Kibiti District to 73.5 percent in Kibaha Town Council; and
- iv. Almost one quarter (26.5%) of households in Coast Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;

- iii. Access to national grid in Pwani Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils; and
- iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities by availability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

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

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

- i. Almost nine out of ten households (87.9%) in Pwani Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.5%) and females (0.7%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. One percent of persons aged 15 years and above living in urban areas own smartphones or tablets compared to less than one percent (0.5%) living in rural areas;
- iv. Less than one percent (0.1%) and about two (2.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- v. More than thirty eight percent (38.3%) of households in Pwani Region own radio while 27.7 percent own television with notable disparities between councils

ranging from 21.6 percent in Rufiji District to 87.8 percent in Bagamoyo District (Radio) and from 9.9 percent in Kibiti District to 77.1 percent in Bagamoyo District (TV).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

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

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

- i. About sixty nine percent (68.9%) of all building in Pwani Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About ninety three percent (92.7%) of all building in urban areas of Pwani Region are single storey;

- iii. About twenty six percent (25.5%) of all buildings in Pwani Region are connected to the national grid while 22.1 percent are powered by other sources;
- iv. About twenty six percent (25.1%) of all buildings have water services;
- v. Almost four percent (3.7%) of all buildings in Pwani Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;
- vi. Seventy one percent (71.0%) of all buildings in Pwani Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 78.2 percent in Mkuranga District to 53 percent in Kibaha Town Council; and
- vii. About twenty seven percent (26.5%) of all buildings in Pwani 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. Addresses are 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 large percentage of single-storey building indicates urban sprawl and housing in general, which can have a negative impact on provision of basic social services such as roads, water, electricity and open spaces. In addition, this urban growth interferes and reduce natural areas such as forest reserves, grazing land and land suitable for agriculture.
- iii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iv. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- v. Buildings without legal ownership documents 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

- vi. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,024,947	1,188,752	836,195	998,616	1,026,331
Bagamoyo District	205,478	58,990	146,488	101,827	103,651
Chalinze District	316,759	208,856	107,903	158,087	158,672
Kibaha District	123,367	123,367	N.A	61,220	62,147
Kibaha Town	265,360	N.A	265,360	127,155	138,205
Kisarawe District	159,226	103,478	55,748	79,892	79,334
Mkuranga District	533,033	382,542	150,491	257,483	275,550
Rufiji District	159,906	108,022	51,884	82,325	77,581
Mafia District	66,180	42,754	23,426	33,220	32,960
Kibiti District	195,638	160,743	34,895	97,407	98,231

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,977,958	1,154,008	823,950	989,317	988,641
Bagamoyo District	202,236	57,430	144,806	99,385	102,851
Chalinze District	310,907	204,336	106,571	153,463	157,444
Kibaha District	116,592	116,592	N.A	56,627	59,965
Kibaha Town	260,306	N.A	260,306	124,005	136,301
Kisarawe District	154,471	100,423	54,048	77,322	77,149
Mkuranga District	530,304	380,758	149,546	255,563	274,741
Rufiji District	147,924	96,895	51,029	96,895	51,029
Mafia District	62,926	39,927	22,999	30,787	32,139
Kibiti District	192,292	157,647	34,645	95,270	97,022

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Female	Population
Total	46,989	34,744	12,245	34,340	12,649
Bagamoyo District	3,242	1,560	1,682	2,442	800
Chalinze District	5,852	4,520	1,332	4,624	1,228
Kibaha District	6,775	6,775	0	4,593	2,182
Kibaha Town	5,054	0	5,054	3,150	1,904
Kisarawe District	4,755	3,055	1,700	2,570	2,185
Mkuranga District	2,729	1,784	945	1,920	809
Rufiji District	11,982	11,127	855	10,471	1,511
Mafia District	3,254	2,827	427	2,433	821
Kibiti District	3,346	3,096	250	2,137	1,209

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Pwani 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)	286,080	141,885	144,195	167,908	87,382	80,526	118,172	54,503	63,669
Youth Population (15–24 years)	385,633	185,045	200,588	217,192	109,780	107,412	168,441	75,265	93,176
Youth Population (15–35 years)	738,763	352,805	385,958	408,667	203,263	205,404	330,096	149,542	180,554
Primary School (6–12 years)	348,882	175,460	173,422	212,142	107,910	104,232	136,740	67,550	69,190
Primary School (7–13 years)	342,825	172,814	170,011	208,615	106,677	101,938	134,210	66,137	68,073
Secondary School (14-17 years)	166,900	83,314	83,586	98,649	51,847	46,802	68,251	31,467	36,784
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,175,494	576,654	598,840	669,342	339,122	330,220	506,152	237,532	268,620
Elderly population (60+ years)	128,432	60,323	68,109	85,887	40,932	44,955	42,545	19,391	23,154
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,812,420	892,324	920,096	1,063,156	536,575	526,581	749,264	355,749	393,515
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,310,928	639,898	671,030	758,263	381,400	376,863	552,665	258,498	294,167
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,144,028	556,584	587,444	659,614	329,553	330,061	484,414	227,031	257,383

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,263,422	616,084	647,338	1,091,024	554,777	536,247
Rural	729,145	366,288	362,857	598,250	318,148	280,102
Urban	534,277	249,796	284,481	492,774	236,629	256,145
Council						
Bagamoyo District	133,139	65,572	67,567	121,820	61,108	60,712
Chalinze District	193,175	95,694	97,481	159,518	83,348	76,170
Kibaha District	81,102	40,121	40,981	72,338	36,905	35,433

Kibaha Town	172,938	81,302	91,636	166,455	79,204	87,251
Kisarawe District	101,965	50,792	51,173	87,110	45,053	42,057
Mkuranga District	324,278	153,311	170,967	283,776	140,442	143,334
Rufiji District	97,714	50,586	47,128	75,920	42,955	32,965
Mafia District	43,003	21,758	21,245	36,514	19,228	17,286
Kibiti District	116,108	56,948	59,160	87,573	46,534	41,039

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,710,777	830,624	880,153	995,486	493,467	502,019	715,291	337,157	378,134
5-9	259,320	129,460	129,860	156,402	78,550	77,852	102,918	50,910	52,008
10-15	229,807	116,733	113,074	141,150	73,294	67,856	88,657	43,439	45,218
15 - 19	191,509	94,368	97,141	109,962	57,176	52,786	81,547	37,192	44,355
20 - 24	179,034	80,660	98,374	96,015	44,622	51,393	83,019	36,038	46,981
25 - 29	161,043	73,030	88,013	84,602	39,052	45,550	76,441	33,978	42,463
30 - 34	145,691	67,505	78,186	78,171	36,683	41,488	67,520	30,822	36,698
35 - 39	122,383	59,086	63,297	67,705	33,094	34,611	54,678	25,992	28,686
40 - 44	103,768	52,037	51,731	59,545	29,995	29,550	44,223	22,042	22,181
45 - 49	82,506	42,138	40,368	49,151	25,299	23,852	33,355	16,839	16,516
50 - 54	66,049	34,290	31,759	41,023	21,373	19,650	25,026	12,917	12,109
55 - 59	42,034	21,573	20,461	26,475	13,845	12,630	15,559	7,728	7,831
60 - 64	40,158	20,623	19,535	25,824	13,556	12,268	14,334	7,067	7,267
65 - 69	24,052	11,891	12,161	15,403	7,704	7,699	8,649	4,187	4,462
70 - 74	23,071	11,033	12,038	15,523	7,513	8,010	7,548	3,520	4,028
75 - 79	13,474	6,109	7,365	9,315	4,287	5,028	4,159	1,822	2,337
80+	26,878	10,088	16,790	19,220	7,424	11,796	7,658	2,664	4,994

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Pwani 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)	281,158	139,591	141,567	164,848	85,716	79,132	116,310	53,875	62,435
Youth Population (15–24 years)	370,543	175,028	195,515	205,977	101,798	104,179	164,566	73,230	91,336
Youth Population (15–35 years)	708,654	330,769	377,885	386,505	186,206	200,299	322,149	144,563	177,586
Primary School (6–12 years)	346,728	174,336	172,392	210,673	107,131	103,542	136,055	67,205	68,850
Primary School (7–13 years)	340,727	171,730	168,997	207,217	105,930	101,287	133,510	65,800	67,710
Secondary School (14–17 years)	164,698	82,417	82,281	97,569	51,256	46,313	67,129	31,161	35,968
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	1,134,175	545,310	588,865	638,473	314,695	323,778	495,702	230,615	265,087
Elderly population (60+ years)	127,633	59,744	67,889	85,285	40,484	44,801	42,348	19,260	23,088
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,767,066	858,851	908,215	1,029,571	510,648	518,923	737,495	348,203	389,292
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,268,735	608,065	660,670	726,836	356,619	370,217	541,899	251,446	290,453
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	1,104,037	525,648	578,389	629,267	305,363	323,904	474,770	220,285	254,485

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	342,825	172,814	170,011	208,615	106,677	101,938	134,210	66,137	68,073	307,689	152,562	155,127	180,482	90,272	90,210	127,207	62,290	64,917
Bagamoyo District	32,021	16,065	15,956	9,313	4,796	4,517	22,708	11,269	11,439	30,141	15,065	15,076	8,210	4,203	4,007	21,931	10,862	11,069
Chalinze District	55,751	28,312	27,439	37,730	19,455	18,275	18,021	8,857	9,164	46,019	22,686	23,333	29,567	14,731	14,836	16,452	7,955	8,497
Kibaha District	18,614	9,327	9,287	18,614	9,327	9,287	-	-	-	16,851	8,365	8,486	16,851	8,365	8,486	-	-	-
Kibaha Town	40,587	20,017	20,570	-	-	-	40,587	20,017	20,570	39,200	19,376	19,824	-	-	-	39,200	19,376	19,824
Kisarawe District	25,951	13,241	12,710	17,092	8,836	8,256	8,859	4,405	4,454	23,419	11,740	11,679	15,114	7,631	7,483	8,305	4,109	4,196

Mkuranga District	94,891	47,480	47,411	69,891	35,344	34,547	25,000	12,136	12,864	88,818	43,903	44,915	64,951	32,397	32,554	23,867	11,506	12,361
Rufiji District	27,663	14,251	13,412	18,648	9,689	8,959	9,015	4,562	4,453	22,671	11,367	11,304	14,520	7,335	7,185	8,151	4,032	4,119
Mafia District	10,945	5,370	5,575	7,164	3,534	3,630	3,781	1,836	1,945	10,547	5,147	5,400	6,900	3,376	3,524	3,647	1,771	1,876
Kibiti District	36,402	18,751	17,651	30,163	15,696	14,467	6,239	3,055	3,184	30,023	14,913	15,110	24,369	12,234	12,135	5,654	2,679	2,975

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Pwani Region, 2022 PHCC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	342,825	172,814	170,011	208,615	106,677	101,938	134,210	66,137	68,073	548,657	271,946	276,711	306,815	153,888	152,927	241,842	118,058	123,784
Bagamoyo District	32,021	16,065	15,956	9,313	4,796	4,517	22,708	11,269	11,439	57,078	28,478	28,600	14,617	7,466	7,151	42,461	21,012	21,449
Chalinze District	55,751	28,312	27,439	37,730	19,455	18,275	18,021	8,857	9,164	78,048	38,552	39,496	48,422	24,222	24,200	29,626	14,330	15,296
Kibaha District	18,614	9,327	9,287	18,614	9,327	9,287	N.A	N.A	N.A	31,143	15,421	15,722	31,143	15,421	15,722	N.A	N.A	N.A
Kibaha Town	40,587	20,017	20,570	N.A	N.A	N.A	40,587	20,017	20,570	78,539	38,719	39,820	N.A	N.A	N.A	78,539	38,719	39,820
Kisarawe District	25,951	13,241	12,710	17,092	8,836	8,256	8,859	4,405	4,454	42,919	21,551	21,368	26,494	13,610	12,884	16,425	7,941	8,484
Mkuranga District	94,891	47,480	47,411	69,891	35,344	34,547	25,000	12,136	12,864	155,709	76,664	79,045	111,728	55,589	56,139	43,981	21,075	22,906
Rufiji District	27,663	14,251	13,412	18,648	9,689	8,959	9,015	4,562	4,453	38,178	19,373	18,805	23,773	12,239	11,534	14,405	7,134	7,271
Mafia District	10,945	5,370	5,575	7,164	3,534	3,630	3,781	1,836	1,945	18,133	8,860	9,273	11,696	5,744	5,952	6,437	3,116	3,321
Kibiti District	36,402	18,751	17,651	30,163	15,696	14,467	6,239	3,055	3,184	48,910	24,328	24,582	38,942	19,597	19,345	9,968	4,731	5,237

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Pwani 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	504,979	466,024	22,902	238	2,324	184	5,089	1,350	1,707	4,073	173	67	311	537
Rural	317,707	292,371	14,787	132	1,299	115	3,813	797	1,109	2,714	81	27	151	311
Urban	187,272	173,653	8,115	106	1,025	69	1,276	553	598	1,359	92	40	160	226
Council														
Bagamoyo District	46,585	43,634	1,337	32	269	15	368	217	222	394	19	1	32	45
Chalinze District	78,582	72,456	3,506	26	337	22	872	216	414	550	18	29	57	79
Kibaha District	31,712	29,433	937	21	200	13	415	102	224	294	8	6	20	39
Kibaha Town	64,389	59,256	3,317	68	555	22	204	124	245	446	42	10	41	59
Kisarawe District	44,882	40,671	2,385	16	171	18	827	139	99	466	9	6	32	43
Mkuranga District	142,516	134,391	5,240	41	341	72	763	160	202	1,060	52	9	66	119
Rufiji District	31,200	27,775	2,205	11	204	6	442	232	42	197	1	2	31	52
Mafia District	19,667	17,365	1,036	12	111	4	530	51	142	326	22	1	20	47
Kibiti District	45,446	41,043	2,939	11	136	12	668	109	117	340	2	3	12	54

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