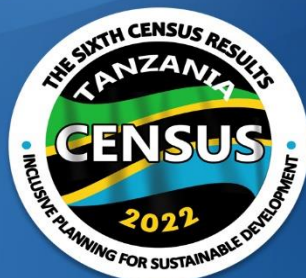




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Ruvuma Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Ruvuma Region
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report**

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

December 2024



The Republic of Korea



People's Republic of China

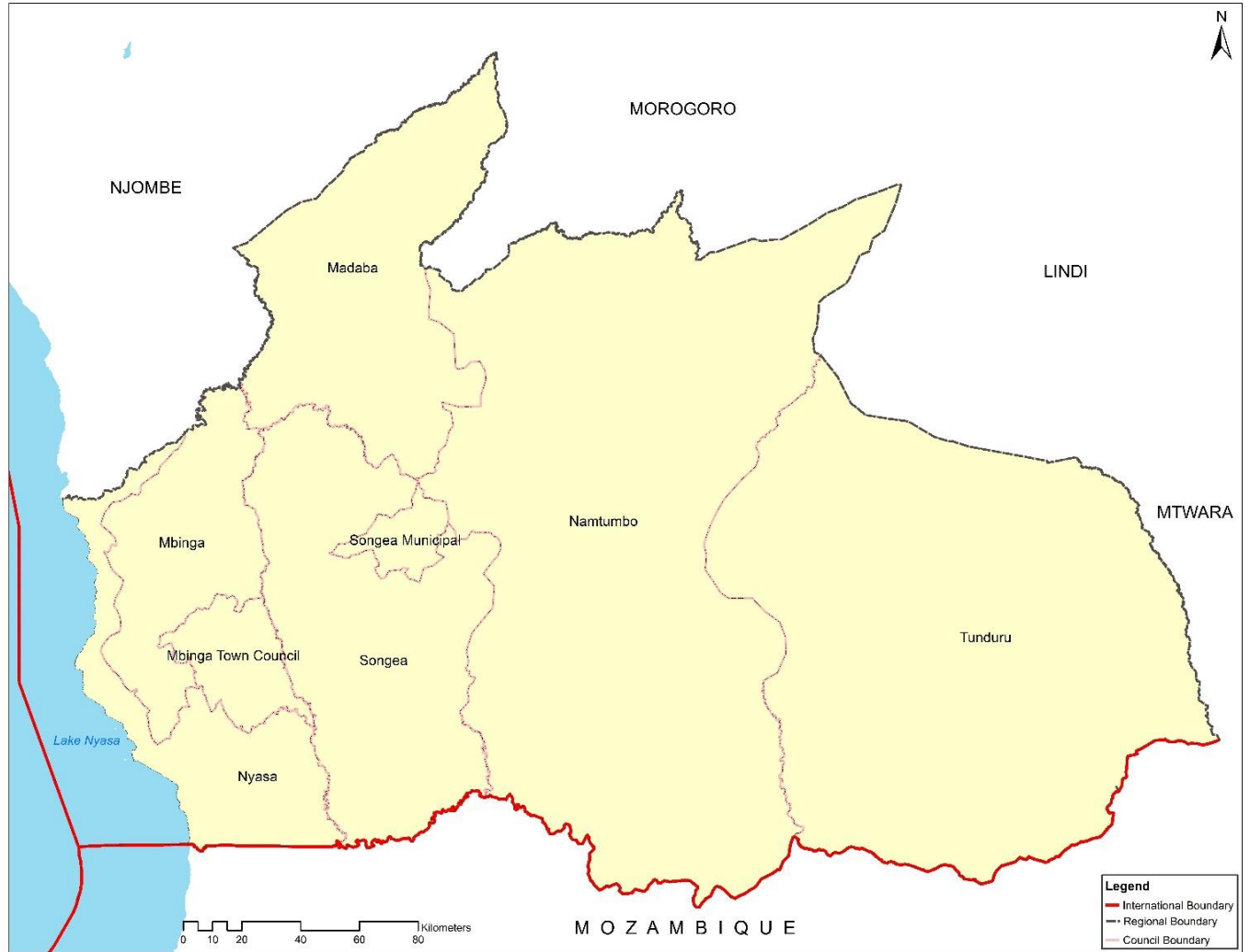
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Notes:

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.

RUVUMA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The success of both 2022 PHC and TBC depended on the 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; staff from Zanzibar Ministry of Lands and Housing Development; Zanzibar Ministry of Infrastructure, Communication and Transport Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology; as well as other Government officials who worked tirelessly in ensuring that the 2022 Population and Housing Census was implemented successfully.



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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

Executive Summary

The 2022 Ruvuma Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main the thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census as well as the 2022 buildings Census. The 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. This report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It 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, this 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 Ruvuma Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Ruvuma Region has a population of 1.8 million persons, out of those, are 946,496 females and 902,298 are males. Population of Ruvuma Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 34.3 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Ruvuma Region is expected to double in the next

24 years. The Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 76.9 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 23.1 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Ruvuma 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 19.4 years. Forty percent (40.0%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 50.5 percent in 1988 Census to 55.7 percent in 2022 Census. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in Urban areas (58.2%) compared with rural areas (54.9%), and the age dependency ratio for the Region is 79.7. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Ruvuma Region has increased from 3.8 percent in 2002 to 4.3 percent in 2022 census.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Ruvuma Region has 463,666 private households, out of which 113,047 (24.4%) are in urban areas. This is a decrease from 25.7 percent in 2012 PHC indicating decreasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 29.0 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (38.7%) than in rural areas (28.1%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 3.9 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 52.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region are married, where females are more likely (53.3%) to be married than males (52.5%). About four percent (4.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (6.7 %) than that of males (1.2%). The results further show that females get married(21.5 age) at a younger age than males (25 age). The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 for Ruvuma Region is 25 years for males and 21.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males slightly increased from 24.5 to 25 years while that of females remained almost the same (21.3 year and 21.5 year in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively).

Chapter Six provides the information on national identification documents and citizenship. The 76.6% of the population have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 20.9 percent have birth certificates and 1.5 percent have birth notification. An analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (49.8%) of the peoples with birth certificates, followed by 35.3 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. The results on other national identification documents show that 173,880 persons (17.9%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 226,455 persons (23.3%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 101,412 persons (5.6%) out of 1,822,999 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 1,846,471 persons (99.9%) out of 1,848,794 persons enumerated in Ruvuma Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (908 persons) followed by other East African Countries (820 persons)

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. The results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.7%) children under 18 years in Ruvima Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (8.3%) of children under 18 years are orphans with differences between urban (10.2%) and rural areas (9.0%). About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while 2.9 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Madaba District Council has the highest percentage (15.2%) of orphans compared with other councils in Ruvuma Region.

Chapter Eight presents the information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region is 86.6 percent. Adult literacy rate is higher among males (89.5 %) than females (83.8 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 83.4 percent and it is higher among males (84.0%) than females (82.9%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 88.1 percent. It is higher among females (89.9%) than males (86.3%). Majority (79.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 16.0 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 3.0 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents the information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 847,365 (77.9%) persons in employment. The

current unemployment rate in Ruvuma Region using International relaxed definition is 4.1 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (4.6%) than males (3.5%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Ruvuma Region is 81.2 percent.

Chapter Ten highlights statistics on disability status in Ruvuma Region. For the purpose 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. Almost eleven percent (10.9%) of the total population aged 7 years and above are living with some form of disability. Other types of disabilities (3.7%) and difficulties in seeing (2.8%) are the most common types of disabilities in Ruvuma Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on the status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. Forty five percent (45.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (41.6%) than that of males (49.3%). Half of the persons (50.0%) aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Ruvuma Region, majority of them own land jointly (31.7%) followed by those owning land alone (16.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents the information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Ruvuma Region. Seven in ten (73.0%) households in Ruvuma Region live in their own houses. About twenty-nine (28.6%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. About forty nine percent (49.2%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Seventy five percent (75.0%) of households in Ruvuma Region use improved sources of drinking water. Fifty six percent (56.0%) of households in Ruvuma Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority (68.3%) of households in Ruvuma Region use firewood and 23.1 percent use charcoal as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 24.8 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 10.6 percent in 2012 to 24.8 percent in 2022. Three in ten (38.4%) households in Ruvuma Region use

burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 52.0 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 Ruvuma Region. It is shown that there is an significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 80.7 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where 69.4 percent of them own only non-smartphones. The usage proportions are similarly high, with 82.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly utilised by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after primary education (97.3.%). About two percent (1.6%) of persons aged 15 and above in Ruvuma Region use laptop and about one percent (0.8%) use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number of buildings , types of buildings , main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Ruvuma Region and at Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) Results. Findings indicate that, 79.4 percent of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 7.7 percent are occupied by tenants. About eight four percent (83.7%) of all individually owned buildings in Ruvuma Region are owned by males, 20.9 percent by females, and 6.5 percent are jointly owned. About forty percent (39.8%) of all building have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles(ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo). About sixty-seven percent (66.8%) percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are built on un-surveyed land. About thirty-two percent (32.4%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About sixteen percent (15.6%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 44.9 percent are powered by other sources. Twenty-nine percent (29.0%) of all buildings/units have water services. More than four percent (4.3%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,848,794	100.0	1,421,965	100	426,829	100
Male	902,298	48.8	701,189	49.3	201,109	47.1
Female	946,496	51.2	720,776	50.7	225,720	52.9
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.9	-	3.1	-	2.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	262,452	14.2	203,487	14.3	58,965	13.8
Male	129,783	14.4	100,589	14.3	29,194	14.5
Female	132,669	14.0	102,898	14.3	29,771	13.2
Young Population (0–14 years)	739,611	40.0	575,721	40.5	163,890	38.4
Male	368,613	40.9	288,524	41.1	80,089	39.8
Female	370,998	39.2	287,197	39.8	83,801	37.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	855,106	46.3	662,417	46.6	192,689	45.1
Male	428,058	47.4	334,391	47.7	93,667	46.6
Female	427,048	45.1	328,026	45.5	99,022	43.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	348,703	18.9	261,129	18.4	87,574	20.5
Male	169,843	18.8	129,635	18.5	40,208	20.0
Female	178,860	18.9	131,494	18.2	47,366	21.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	631,305	34.1	469,941	33.0	161,364	37.8
Male	304,485	33.7	230,657	32.9	73,828	36.7
Female	326,820	34.5	239,284	33.2	87,536	38.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	455,163	48.1	337,324	46.8	117,839	52.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)						
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,028,936	55.7	780,669	54.9	248,267	58.2
Male	497,188	55.1	382,531	54.6	114,657	57.0
Female	531,748	56.2	398,138	55.2	133,610	59.2
Elderly Population (60+ years)	120,689	6.5	98,035	6.9	22,654	5.3
Male	55,864	6.2	45,745	6.5	10,119	5.0
Female	64,825	6.8	52,290	7.3	12,535	5.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	80,247	4.3	65,575	4.6	14,672	3.4
Male	36,497	4.0	30,134	4.3	6,363	3.2
Female	43,750	4.6	35,441	4.9	8,309	3.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	463,666	100.0	350,619	75.6	113,047	24.4
Male Headed Households	321,405	69.3	252,139	71.9	69,266	61.3
Female Headed Households	142,261	30.7	98,480	28.1	43,781	38.7
Average Household Size¹	-	3.9	-	4.0	-	3.7

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	-	4.1	-	4.2	-	3.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.5	-	3.6	-	3.5
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	345,408	31.1	243,243	28.7	102,165	38.9
Married	587,045	52.9	465,735	55.0	121,310	46.1
Living Together	78,453	7.1	61,577	7.3	16,876	6.4
Divorced	39,594	3.6	31,978	3.8	7,616	2.9
Separated	13,387	1.2	9,834	1.2	3,553	1.4
Widowed	45,296	4.1	33,877	4.0	11,419	4.3
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	381,197	20.9	79,915	18.1	127,109	30.3
Population with Birth Notification	27,834	1.5	6,632	1.6	5,532	1.3
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	1,846,471	99.9	1,420,300	99.9	426,171	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	2,323	0.1	1,665	0.1	658	0.1
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	101,412	5.6	61,647	4.4	39,765	9.5
Other Health Insurance	18,755	1.0	13,993	1.0	4,762	1.1
National Identification Card	173,880	17.9	111,527	15.0	62,353	27.3
National Identification Number	226,455	23.3	179,038	24.0	47,417	20.8
Zanzibar Identification Card	210	0.0	85	0.0	125	0.1
Driving License	24,005	2.5	11,515	1.5	12,490	5.5
Voter's Identification Card	637,843	65.5	493,608	66.2	144,235	63.2
Travel Passport	8,367	0.5	5,134	0.4	3,233	0.8
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	76,562	9.3	59,822	9.0	19,740	10.2
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	960,417	86.6	711,435	84.1	248,982	94.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	572,661	90.7	416,200	88.6	156,461	88.6
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	958,505	88.1	722,969	87.0	235,536	91.8
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	295,954	88.1	226,591	86.3	69,363	94.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	428,633	127.6	323,075	123.0	105,558	144.1
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	909,077	100.0	687,331	100.0	221,746	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,435	0.2	1,218	0.2	217	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	719,017	79.1	571,071	83.1	147,946	66.7
Training After Primary	1,972	0.2	1,337	0.2	635	0.3
Pre-Form One	128	0.0	86	0.0	42	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	145,840	16.0	92,472	13.5	53,368	24.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,892	0.8	4,078	0.6	2,814	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	6,272	0.7	3,531	0.5	2,741	1.2
University and Other Related	27,506	3.0	13,534	2.0	13,972	6.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	15	0.0	4	0.0	11	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	3,017	0.4	1,011	0.2	2,006	1.0
Professionals	8,825	1.0	4,006	0.6	4,819	2.4
Technicians and associate professionals	24,280	2.9	11,905	1.8	12,375	6.3
Clerks	2,056	0.2	1,038	0.2	1,018	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	27,231	3.2	12,295	1.9	14,936	7.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	523,320	61.8	441,092	67.9	82,228	41.7
Craft and related workers	136,104	16.1	99,168	15.3	36,936	18.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,866	0.7	2,694	0.4	3,172	1.6
Elementary occupations	116,666	13.8	76,758	11.8	39,908	20.2
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	160,442	10.9	127,314	11.3	33,128	9.7
Type of Disability						
Albinism	2,516	0.1	1,856	0.1	660	0.2
Seeing	41,186	2.8	32,085	2.8	9,101	2.7
Hearing	16,562	1.1	13,087	1.2	3,475	1.0
Walking	25,231	1.7	19,727	1.8	5,504	1.6
Remembering	10,002	0.7	7,974	0.7	2,028	0.6
Self-Care	4,175	0.3	3,223	0.3	952	0.3
Communication	8,682	0.6	6,772	0.6	1,910	0.6
Other Disability	54,604	3.7	44,446	3.9	10,158	3.0
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	492,565	45.3	420,308	50.6	72,257	28.2
Male	256,351	49.3	219,797	54.6	36,554	31.2
Female	236,214	41.6	200,511	46.8	35,703	25.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	338,675	73.0	275,836	78.7	62,839	55.6
Living without Paying any Rent	29,837	6.4	22,474	6.4	7,363	6.5
Rented Privately	62,371	13.5	29,617	8.4	32,754	29.0
Rented by Employer	9,748	2.1	7,054	2.0	2,694	2.4
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	10,563	2.3	6,230	1.8	4,333	3.8
Owned by Employer (Free)	7,453	1.6	5,940	1.7	1,513	1.3
Owned by Employer (Rent)	5,019	1.1	3,468	1.0	1,551	1.4
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	359,439	77.5	251,785	71.8	107,654	95.2
Grass/Leaves	98,727	21.3	94,222	26.9	4,505	4.0
Mud and Leaves	3,404	0.7	3,096	0.9	308	0.3
Others	2,096	0.5	1,516	0.4	580	0.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	215,912	46.6	133,185	38.0	82,727	73.2
Earth/Sand	232,375	50.1	210,788	60.1	21,587	19.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ceramic tiles	10,058	2.2	3,067	0.9	6,991	6.2
Other	5,321	1.1	3,579	1.0	1,742	1.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	13,711	3.0	7,274	2.1	6,437	5.7
Baked Bricks	372,643	80.4	272,575	77.7	100,068	88.5
Sundried Bricks	42,677	9.2	39,573	11.3	3,104	2.7
Poles and Mud	25,821	5.6	24,526	7.0	1,295	1.1
Stones	3,461	0.7	1,685	0.5	1,776	1.6
Others	5,353	1.2	4,986	1.4	367	0.3
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	114,975	24.8	45,941	13.1	69,034	61.1
Solar	230,740	49.8	203,152	57.9	27,588	24.4
Kerosene	4,863	1.0	3,338	1.0	1,525	1.3
Others	113,088	24.4	98,188	28.0	14,900	13.2
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	316,492	68.3	285,073	81.3	31,419	27.8
Charcoal	107,117	23.1	40,484	11.5	66,633	58.9
Kerosene	403	0.1	274	0.1	129	0.1
Electricity	7,333	1.6	3,024	0.9	4,309	3.8
Gas	10,587	2.3	4,090	1.2	6,497	5.7
Others	21,734	4.7	17,674	5.0	4,060	3.6
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	238,647	51.5	174,011	49.6	64,636	57.2
Other Protected Sources	109,007	23.5	73,141	20.9	35,866	31.7
Unprotected Sources	116,012	25.0	103,467	29.5	12,545	11.1
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	135,511	29.2	63,448	18.1	72,063	63.7
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	27,649	6.0	16,139	4.6	11,510	10.2
Pit Latrine	289,560	62.5	260,587	74.3	28,973	25.6
Others	4,477	1.0	4,311	1.2	166	0.1
No Facility	6,469	1.4	6,134	1.7	335	0.3
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	48,570	10.5	20,903	6.0	27,667	24.5
Burnt	178,199	38.4	147,578	42.1	30,621	27.1
Roadside Dumping	2,438	0.5	2,094	0.6	344	0.3
Burying/Pit	188,359	40.6	138,311	39.4	50,048	44.3
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	46,100	9.9	41,733	11.9	4,367	3.9
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	322,912	69.6	261,475	74.6	61,437	54.3
Farm Land	355,652	76.7	294,006	83.9	61,646	54.5
House	335,982	72.5	275,461	78.6	60,521	53.5
Bicycle	65,108	14.0	52,985	15.1	12,123	10.7
Motorcycle or Vespa	47,914	10.3	36,886	6.9	11,028	9.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Power Tiller	1,316	0.3	962	0.3	354	0.3
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	189,845	40.9	144,106	41.1	45,739	40.5
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	878,208	80.7	651,110	78.3	227,098	88.5
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	375,085	80.9	273,059	77.9	102,026	90.3
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	933,537	51.2	700,459	49.9	233,078	55.5
Persons aged 15and above own desktop	8,193	0.8	4,969	0.6	3,224	1.3
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	10,434	2.0	5,826	1.4	4,608	3.9
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	370,620	82.7	296,859	82.6	73,761	82.8
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	69,561	15.3	31,910	8.9	37,651	42.1
Water	129,407	28.4	86,044	24.1	43,363	48.5
Toilet	378,700	84.8	302,533	84.7	76,167	85.2
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	19,045	4.2	14,330	4.0	4,715	5.3
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	112,725	25.1	66,459	18.5	46,266	51.9
Not Surveyed	299,569	66.8	264,957	73.8	34,612	38.8
Regularised	26,514	5.9	21,223	5.9	5,291	5.9

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computer is an electronic device designed to process, store, and manipulate data according to a set of instructions known as programs. It can perform a wide range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex operations involving data analysis, graphics design, and more.

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
- c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

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

the United Republic of Tanzania, on 21st March, 2022 and was published in the Tanzania Government Gazette of the 29th April, 2022 as directed by the Act.

1.3.2 Census Organisation

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

The Census instruments (questionnaires, manuals and other census documents) were developed in collaboration with national experts from MDAs, higher learning and research institutions, private sector and Non-State Actors. The 2022 PHC questionnaires were developed in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the 2020 Round of Population Censuses. They included topics from previous censuses for comparison purposes (both national, regional and international) and new topics to cater for

the country's current data needs (Tanzania Development Vision 2050) and to feed into regional and international programmes (i.e., East African Community Vision 2050; the Southern African Development Community Vision 2050; African Development Agenda 2063; and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). The draft questionnaires were shared widely with various stakeholders both in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar through stakeholders' workshops and the Census Committees. The final questionnaires were approved by the Central Census Committee.

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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue -based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 4,281 EAs were delineated in Ruvuma Region (647 EAs in urban areas and 3,634 hamlets in rural areas).

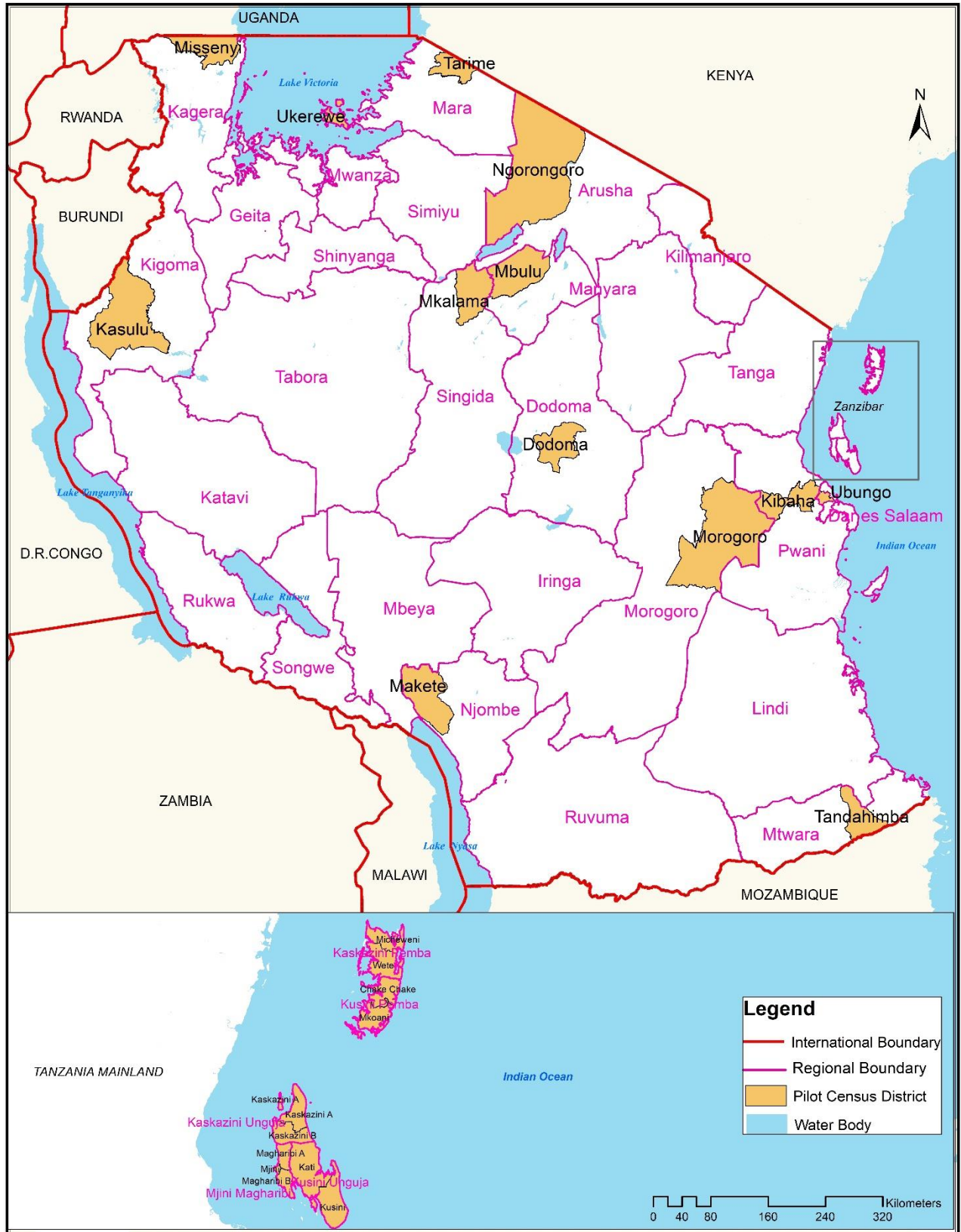
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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

- Ruvuma Region has a population of 1,848,794 persons; (902,298 males and 946,496 females).
- The regional population annual growth rate was 2.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Ruvuma Regional population is expected to double in the next 24 years; that is in year 2046.
- The annual growth rate varies across councils, ranging from 1.9 percent in Mbinga District Council to 3.5 percent in Songea District Councils for the 2012-2022 period.
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 76.9 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 23.1 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Ruvuma Region has a population of 1,848,794 persons and is the nineteenth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.2 %) of this population are females (946,496 persons) and 48.8 percent (902,298 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

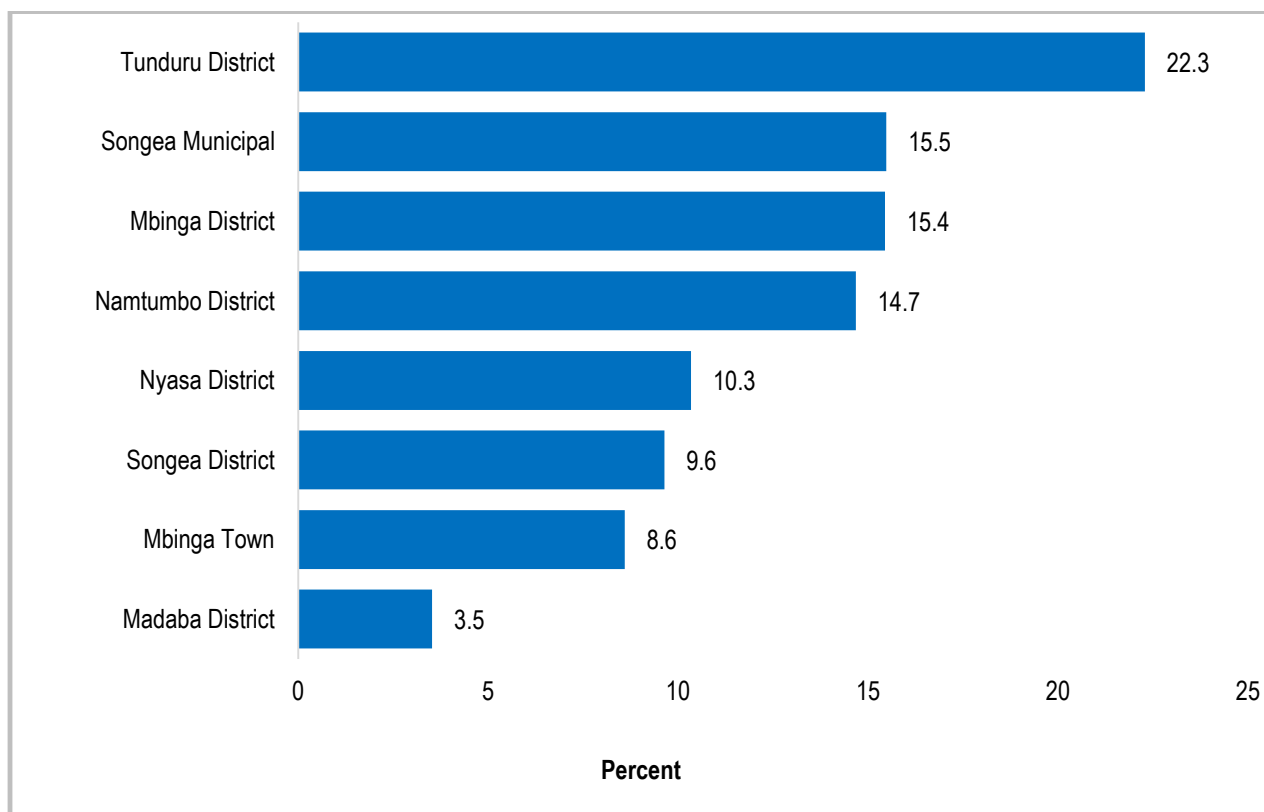
Administratively, Ruvuma Region has 8 Councils, out of those, six (6) are District Council, one (1) is Town Council and one (1) is Municipal Council. Tunduru District Council in Ruvuma Region has the largest population (412,054 persons) compared with other Councils. Other six Councils with large population are Songea Municipal (286,285 persons), Mbinga District (285,582 persons), Namtumbo District (271,368 persons), Nyasa District (191,193 persons), Songea District (178,201 persons) and Mbinga Town (158,896 persons). Thus, over 90 percent (96.5%) of the total population in Ruvuma Region live in the mentioned five councils. Madaba District has the smallest population (65,215 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that, proportion of females is high compared with males in most Council except Songea and Madaba Districts where male population are slightly higher (50.5% and 50.7 respectively) than that of females (49.5% and 49.3 respectively) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,848,794	902,298	48.8	946,496	51.2
Tunduru District	412,054	201,668	48.9	210,386	51.1
Songea District	178,201	89,943	50.5	88,258	49.5
Songea Municipal	286,285	134,920	47.1	151,365	52.9
Madaba District	65,215	33,085	50.7	32,130	49.3
Mbinga District	285,582	141,271	49.5	144,311	50.5
Mbinga Town	158,896	75,882	47.8	83,014	52.2
Nyasa District	191,193	93,494	48.9	97,699	51.1
Namtumbo District	271,368	132,035	48.7	139,333	51.3

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Ruvuma Region population is predominantly rural, with 76.9 percent of its population living in rural areas and 23.1 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils, five (5) councils have more than 95 percent of its population residing in rural areas. Further results show that Songea Municipal is the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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



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

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	1,848,794	100.0	902,298	1,421,965	76.9	701,189	720,776	426,829	23.1	201,109	225,720
Tunduru District	412,054	22.3	201,668	407,871	99.0	199,626	208,245	4,183	1.0	2,042	2,141
Songea District	178,201	9.6	89,943	176,526	99.1	89,267	87,259	1,675	0.9	676	999
Songea Municipal	286,285	15.5	134,920	NA	NA	NA	NA	286,285	100.0	134,920	151,365
Madaba District	65,215	3.5	33,085	64,321	98.6	32,637	31,684	894	1.4	448	446
Mbinga District	285,582	15.4	141,271	277,735	97.3	137,510	140,225	7,847	2.7	3,761	4,086
Mbinga Town	158,896	8.6	75,882	98,028	61.7	47,712	50,316	60,868	38.3	28,170	32,698
Nyasa District	191,193	10.3	93,494	182,375	95.4	89,345	93,030	8,818	4.6	4,149	4,669
Namtumbo District	271,368	14.7	132,035	215,109	79.3	105,092	110,017	56,259	20.7	26,943	29,316

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Ruvuma Region has increased by 34.3 percent from 1,376,891 persons in 2012 to 1,848,794 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

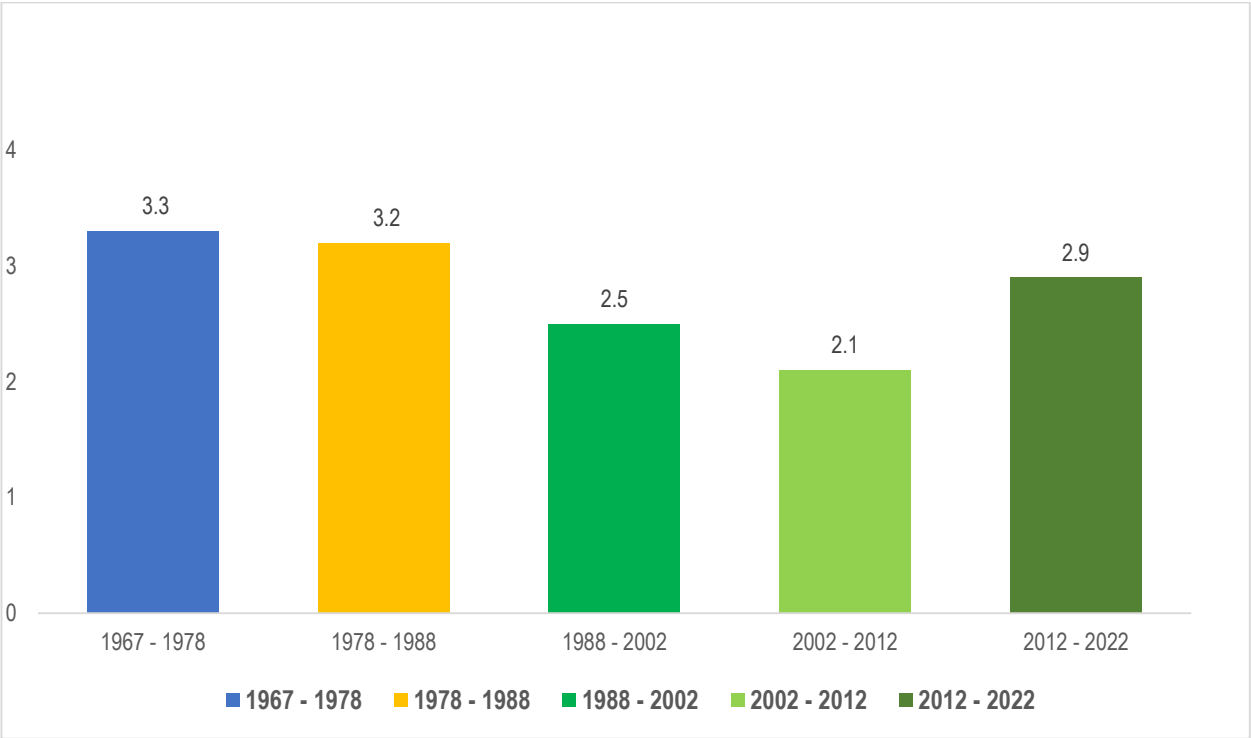
Ruvuma Region population annual growth rate was 2.9 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 24 years, that is in year 2046. The growth rate for the female population is the same (2.9%) as that of the total population while for the male population it is 3.0 percent (Table 2.3).

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

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Change	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)		Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	
Total	1,376,891	1,848,794	34.3	2.1	2.9	24
Male	668,684	902,298	34.9	2.1	3.0	23
Female	708,207	946,496	33.6	2.2	2.9	24

Figure 2.3 shows that the population average annual intercensal growth rate for Ruvuma Region decreased from 3.3 percent during 1967 – 1978 period to 2.1 percent in 2002 – 2012 period then increased to 2.9 percent in 2012 – 2022.

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



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- Forty percent (40.0%) of the Ruvuma 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 Ruvuma Regional population is 19.4 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Ruvuma Region has increased from 50.5 percent in 1988 Census to 55.7 percent in 2022 census.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Ruvuma Region is 6.5.
- The age dependency ratio for Ruvuma Region is 79.7.

3.1 Introduction

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

Age, in particular, is a critical variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including health, education, food security and energy. 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.

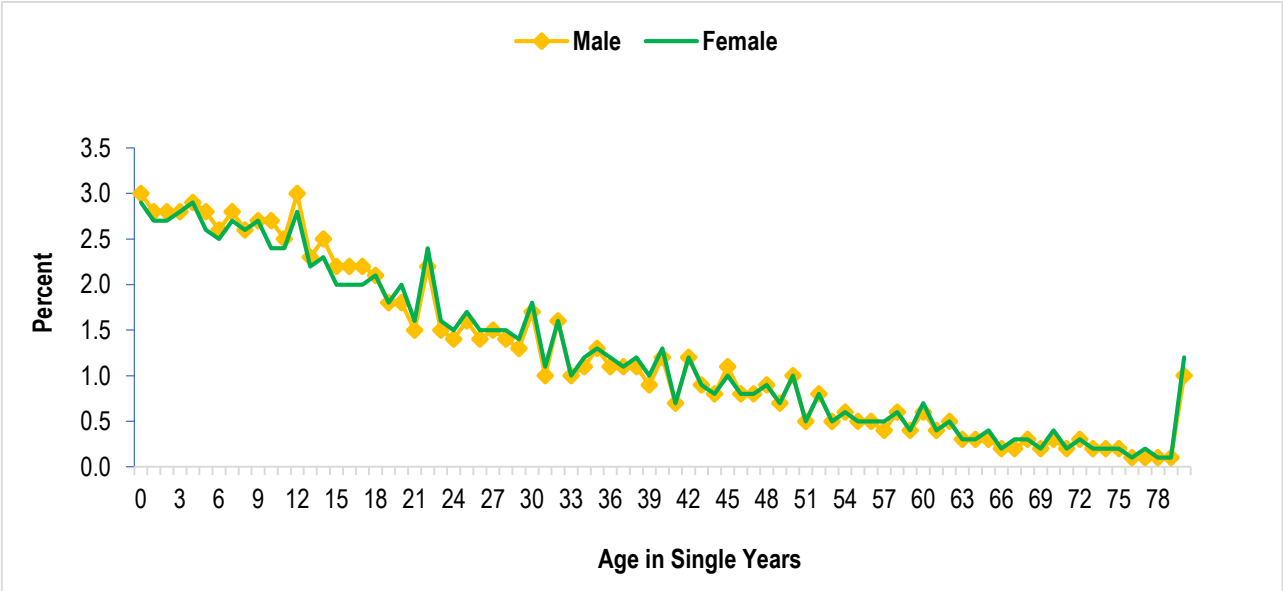
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Ruvuma 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; Ruvuma 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 Ruvuma Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 40.0 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 4.3 percent aged 65 years and above. The

median age of the Ruvuma Region population is 19.4 years. The results also portray a higher number of males than females in age 0 to 19.

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 Ruvuma Region is about 95 males for every 100 females (97 for rural areas and 89 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 19 years is 106 boys per 100 girls in rural areas which is relatively high. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (89 to 93 boys per 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,848,794	100.0	902,298	100.0	946,496	100.0	95
0-4	262,452	14.2	129,783	14.4	132,669	14.0	98
5-9	246,106	13.3	121,769	13.5	124,337	13.1	98
10-14	231,053	12.5	117,061	13.0	113,992	12.0	103
15-19	186,864	10.1	94,221	10.4	92,643	9.8	102
20-24	161,839	8.8	75,622	8.4	86,217	9.1	88
25-29	136,451	7.4	64,617	7.2	71,834	7.6	90
30-34	121,716	6.6	58,196	6.4	63,520	6.7	92
35-39	105,043	5.7	50,061	5.5	54,982	5.8	91
40-44	89,957	4.9	43,481	4.8	46,476	4.9	94
45-49	78,356	4.2	38,865	4.3	39,491	4.2	98
50-54	62,815	3.4	30,753	3.4	32,062	3.4	96
55-59	45,453	2.5	22,005	2.4	23,448	2.5	94
60-64	40,442	2.2	19,367	2.1	21,075	2.2	92
65-69	25,347	1.4	11,820	1.3	13,527	1.4	87
70-74	21,396	1.2	9,892	1.1	11,504	1.2	86
75-79	13,101	0.7	6,003	0.7	7,098	0.7	85
80-84	10,472	0.6	4,695	0.5	5,777	0.6	81
85+	9,931	0.5	4,087	0.5	5,844	0.6	70
Median Age	19.4		18.9		20.1		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,421,965	100.0	701,189	100.0	720,776	100.0	97
0 – 4	203,487	14.3	100,589	14.3	102,898	14.3	98
5 – 9	191,495	13.5	95,072	13.6	96,423	13.4	99
10 – 14	180,739	12.7	92,863	13.2	87,876	12.2	106
15 – 19	139,973	9.8	72,080	10.3	67,893	9.4	106
20 – 24	121,156	8.5	57,555	8.2	63,601	8.8	90
25 – 29	100,241	7.0	48,266	6.9	51,975	7.2	93
30 – 34	90,272	6.3	43,784	6.2	46,488	6.4	94
35 – 39	79,489	5.6	38,324	5.5	41,165	5.7	93
40 – 44	69,001	4.9	33,596	4.8	35,405	4.9	95
45 – 49	61,618	4.3	30,821	4.4	30,797	4.3	100
50 – 54	50,055	3.5	24,715	3.5	25,340	3.5	98
55 – 59	36,404	2.6	17,779	2.5	18,625	2.6	95
60 – 64	32,460	2.3	15,611	2.2	16,849	2.3	93
65 – 69	20,410	1.4	9,565	1.4	10,845	1.5	88
70 – 74	17,417	1.2	8,160	1.2	9,257	1.3	88
75 – 79	10,816	0.8	4,995	0.7	5,821	0.8	86
80-84	8,697	0.6	3,956	0.6	4,741	0.7	83
85+	8,235	0.6	3,458	0.5	4,777	0.7	72
Median Age	19.3		18.8		19.9		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	426,829	100.0	201,109	100.0	225,720	100.0	89
0 – 4	58,965	13.8	29,194	14.5	29,771	13.2	98
5 – 9	54,611	12.8	26,697	13.3	27,914	12.4	96
10 – 14	50,314	11.8	24,198	12.0	26,116	11.6	93
15 – 19	46,891	11.0	22,141	11.0	24,750	11.0	89
20 – 24	40,683	9.5	18,067	9.0	22,616	10.0	80
25 – 29	36,210	8.5	16,351	8.1	19,859	8.8	82
30 – 34	31,444	7.4	14,412	7.2	17,032	7.5	85
35 – 39	25,554	6.0	11,737	5.8	13,817	6.1	85
40 – 44	20,956	4.9	9,885	4.9	11,071	4.9	89
45 – 49	16,738	3.9	8,044	4.0	8,694	3.9	93
50 – 54	12,760	3.0	6,038	3.0	6,722	3.0	90
55 – 59	9,049	2.1	4,226	2.1	4,823	2.1	88
60 – 64	7,982	1.9	3,756	1.9	4,226	1.9	89
65 – 69	4,937	1.2	2,255	1.1	2,682	1.2	84
70 – 74	3,979	0.9	1,732	0.9	2,247	1.0	77
75 – 79	2,285	0.5	1,008	0.5	1,277	0.6	79
80-84	1,775	0.4	739	0.4	1,036	0.5	71
85+	1,696	0.4	629	0.3	1,067	0.5	59
Median Age	19.8		19.0		20.5		

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 Ruvuma 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). Ruvuma Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid of Ruvuma Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), which is the regional capital of Ruvuma Region has a bulge in age group 15 -19 which is more pronounced among the females, an indication of female in-migration from rural to urban areas.

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

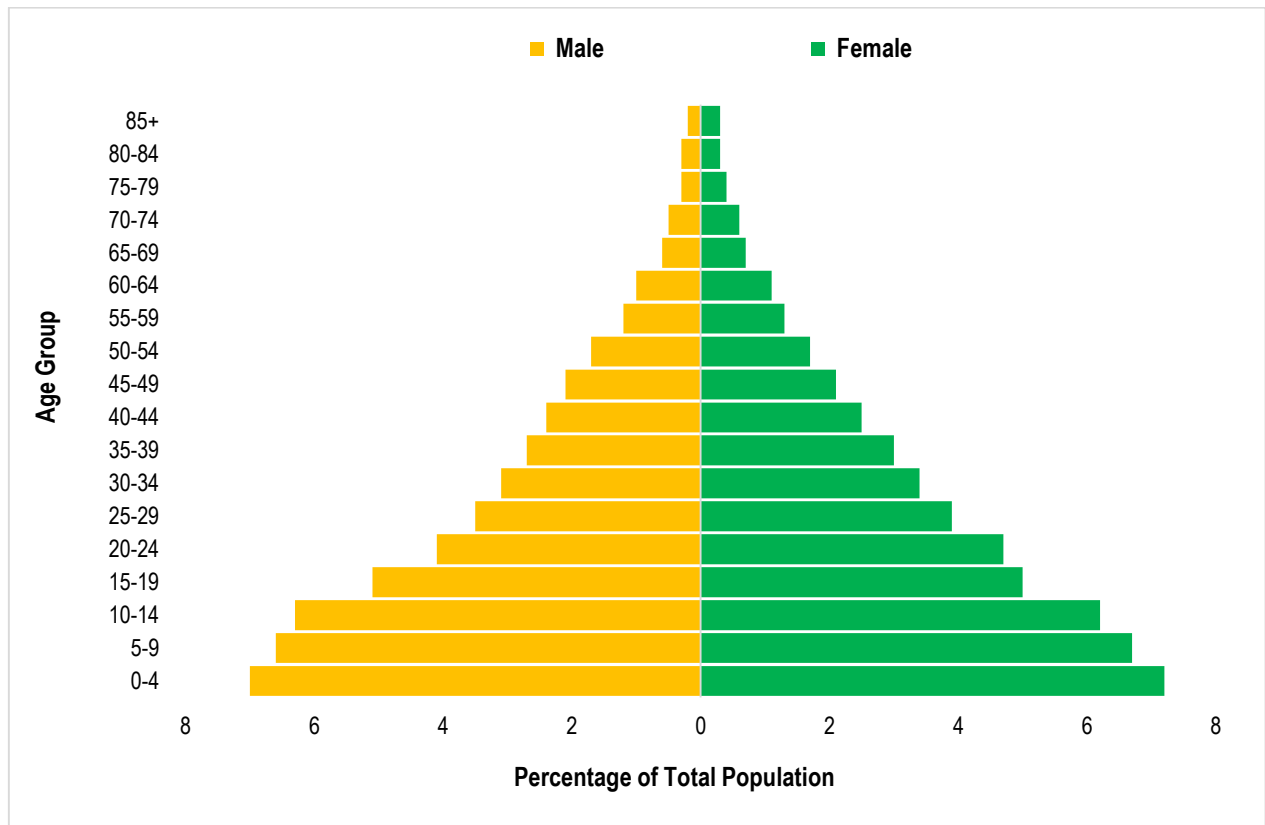


Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Ruvuma Rural, 2022 PHC

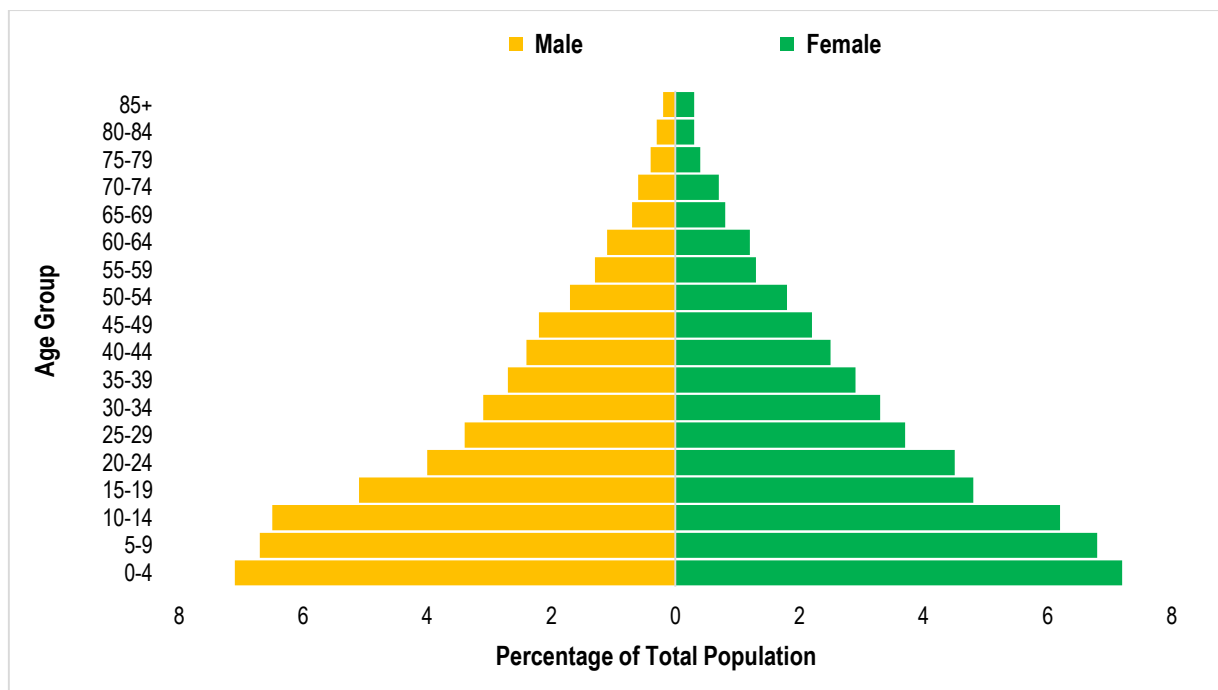


Figure 3. 4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Ruvuma Urban, 2022 PHC

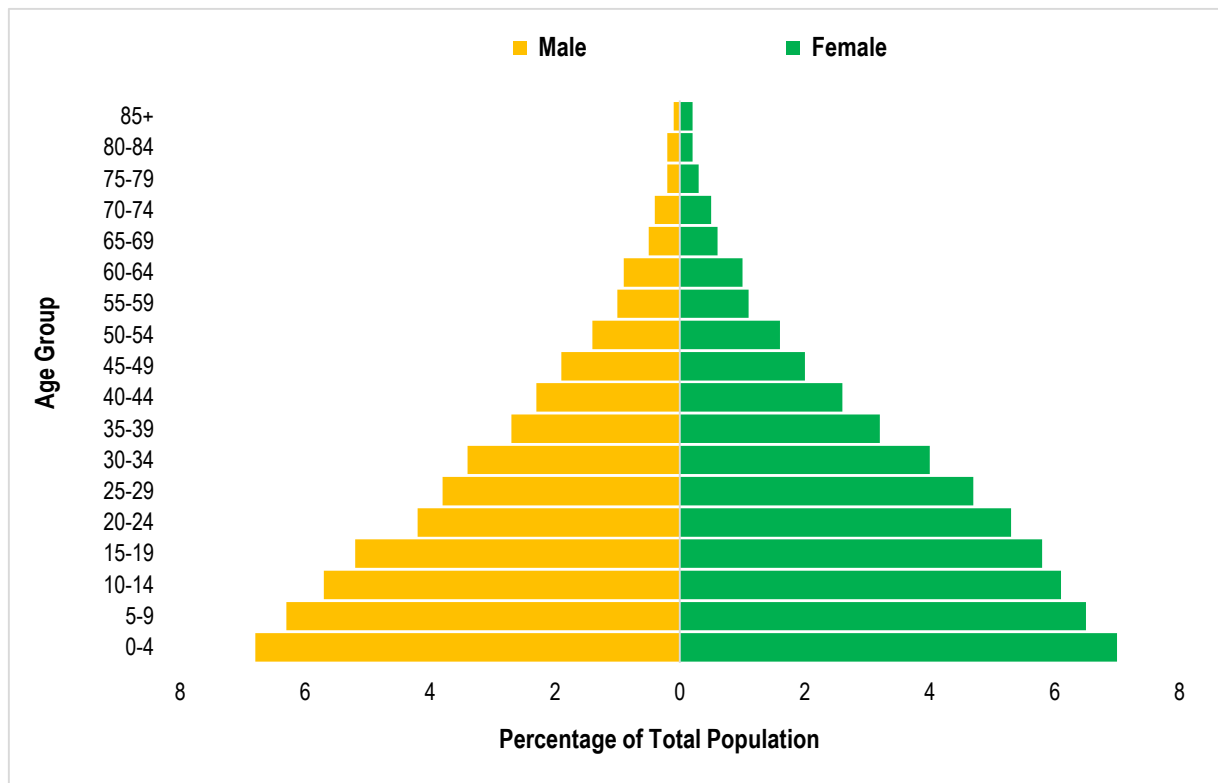
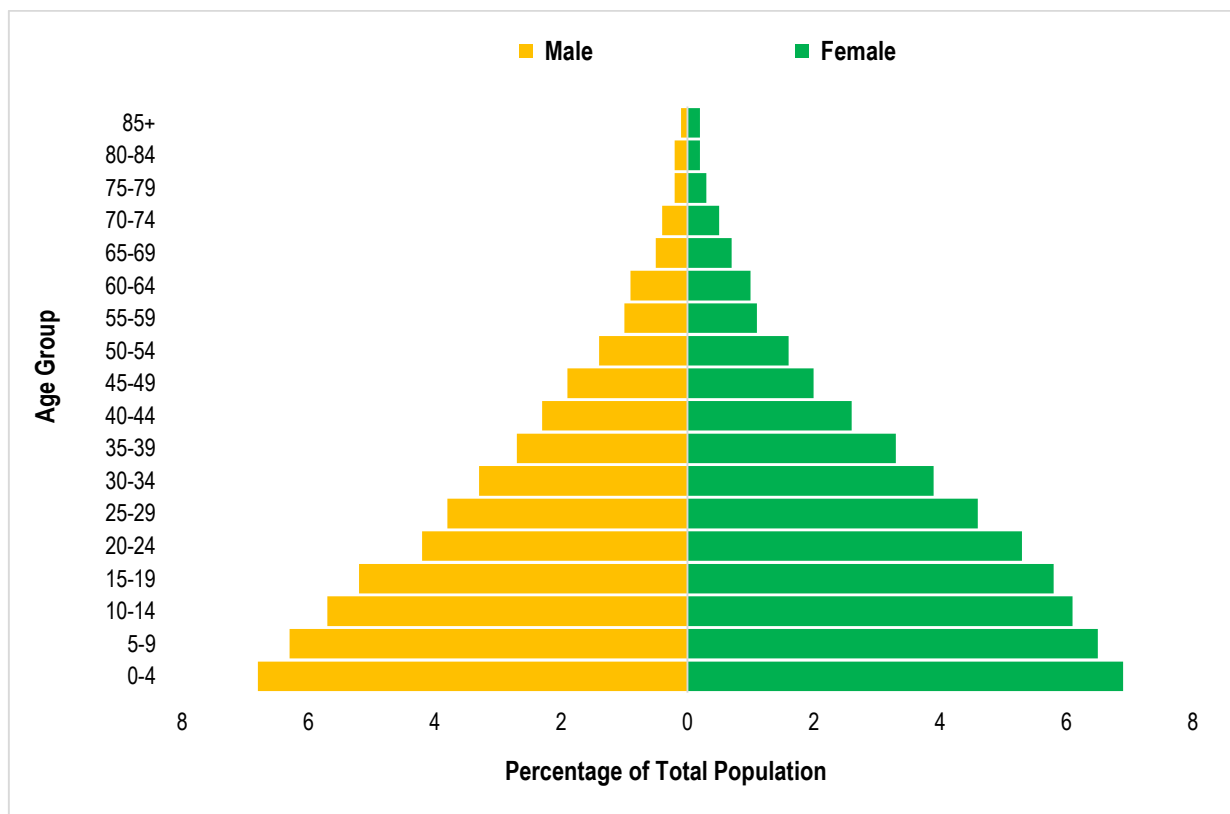


Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Songea Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Ruvuma Region has a relatively young population with 40.0 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

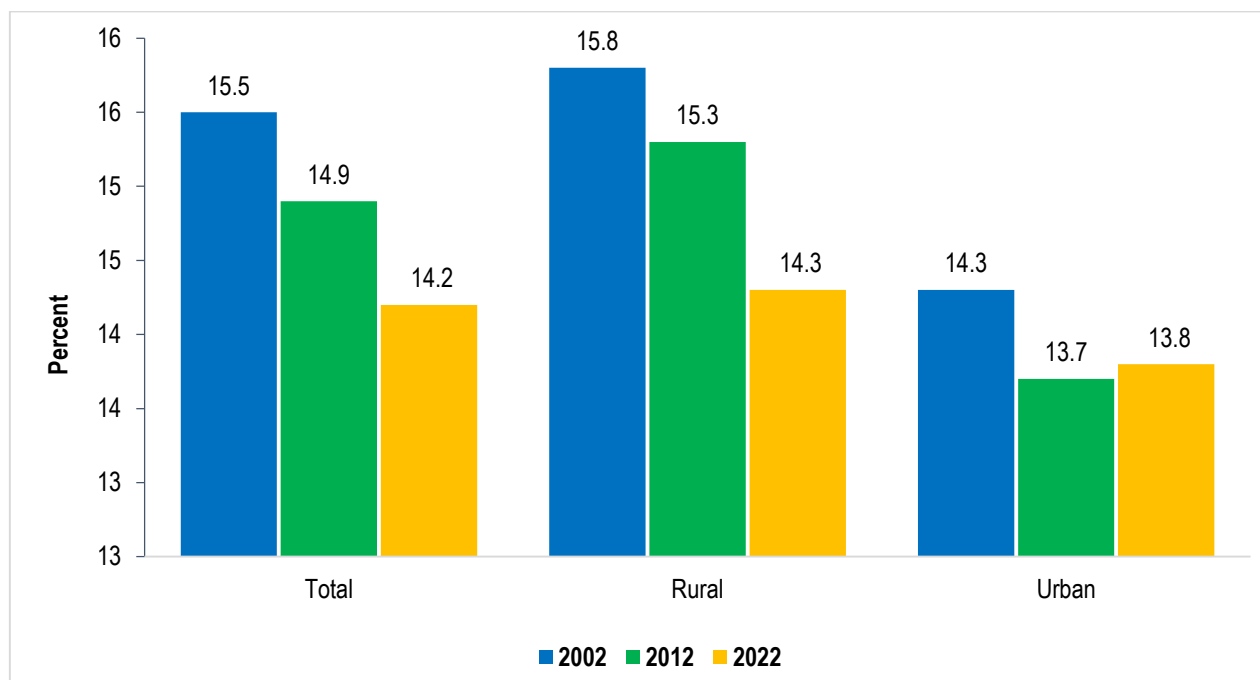
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,848,794	100.0	1,421,965	100.0	426,829	100.0
Male	902,298	48.8	701,189	49.3	201,109	47.1
Female	946,496	51.2	720,776	50.7	225,720	52.9
Children (Under 1 year)	54,706	3.0	42,338	3.0	12,368	2.9
Male	26,986	3.0	20,966	3.0	6,020	3.0
Female	27,720	2.9	21,372	3.0	6,348	2.8
Children (0–4 years)	262,452	14.2	203,487	14.3	58,965	13.8
Male	129,783	14.4	100,589	14.3	29,194	14.5
Female	132,669	14.0	102,898	14.3	29,771	13.2
Children (0–8 years)	458,796	24.8	356,117	25.0	102,679	24.1
Male	227,618	25.2	176,971	25.2	50,647	25.2
Female	231,178	24.4	179,146	24.9	52,032	23.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	739,611	40.0	575,721	40.5	163,890	38.4
Male	368,613	40.9	288,524	41.1	80,089	39.8
Female	370,998	39.2	287,197	39.8	83,801	37.1
Young Population (0–17 years)	855,106	46.3	662,417	46.6	192,689	45.1
Male	428,058	47.4	334,391	47.7	93,667	46.6
Female	427,048	45.1	328,026	45.5	99,022	43.9
Teenagers (13–19 years)	272,654	14.7	206,537	14.5	66,117	15.5
Male	137,532	15.2	106,399	15.2	31,133	15.5
Female	135,122	14.3	100,138	13.9	34,984	15.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	348,703	18.9	261,129	18.4	87,574	20.5
Male	169,843	18.8	129,635	18.5	40,208	20.0
Female	178,860	18.9	131,494	18.2	47,366	21.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	631,305	34.1	469,941	33.0	161,364	37.8
Male	304,485	33.7	230,657	32.9	73,828	36.7
Female	326,820	34.5	239,284	33.2	87,536	38.8
Primary School (6–12 years)	341,898	18.5	267,247	18.8	74,651	17.5
Male	170,455	18.9	134,108	19.1	36,347	18.1
Female	171,443	18.1	133,139	18.5	38,304	17.0
Primary School (7–13 years)	335,900	18.2	262,660	18.5	73,240	17.2
Male	167,725	18.6	132,255	18.9	35,470	17.6

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	168,175	17.8	130,405	18.1	37,770	16.7
Secondary School (13-16 years)	162,795	8.8	124,747	8.8	38,048	8.9
Male	82,729	9.2	64,999	9.3	17,730	8.8
Female	80,066	8.5	59,748	8.3	20,318	9.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	159,915	8.6	121,021	8.5	38,894	9.1
Male	81,982	9.1	63,628	9.1	18,354	9.1
Female	77,933	8.2	57,393	8.0	20,540	9.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	455,163	48.1	337,324	46.8	117,839	52.2
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	1,028,936	55.7	780,669	54.9	248,267	58.2
Male	497,188	55.1	382,531	54.6	114,657	57.0
Female	531,748	56.2	398,138	55.2	133,610	59.2
Elderly population (60+ years)	120,689	6.5	98,035	6.9	22,654	5.3
Male	55,864	6.2	45,745	6.5	10,119	5.0
Female	64,825	6.8	52,290	7.3	12,535	5.6
Elderly Population (65+ years)	80,247	4.3	65,575	4.6	14,672	3.4
Male	36,497	4.0	30,134	4.3	6,363	3.2
Female	43,750	4.6	35,441	4.9	8,309	3.7
Elderly Population (70+ years)	54,900	3.0	45,165	3.2	9,735	2.3
Male	24,677	2.7	20,569	2.9	4,108	2.0
Female	30,223	3.2	24,596	3.4	5,627	2.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		80		82		72

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Ruvuma Region is 14.2 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of the population under five years in the Region has decreased from 15.5 percent in 2002 to 14.2 percent in 2022. This decrease indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

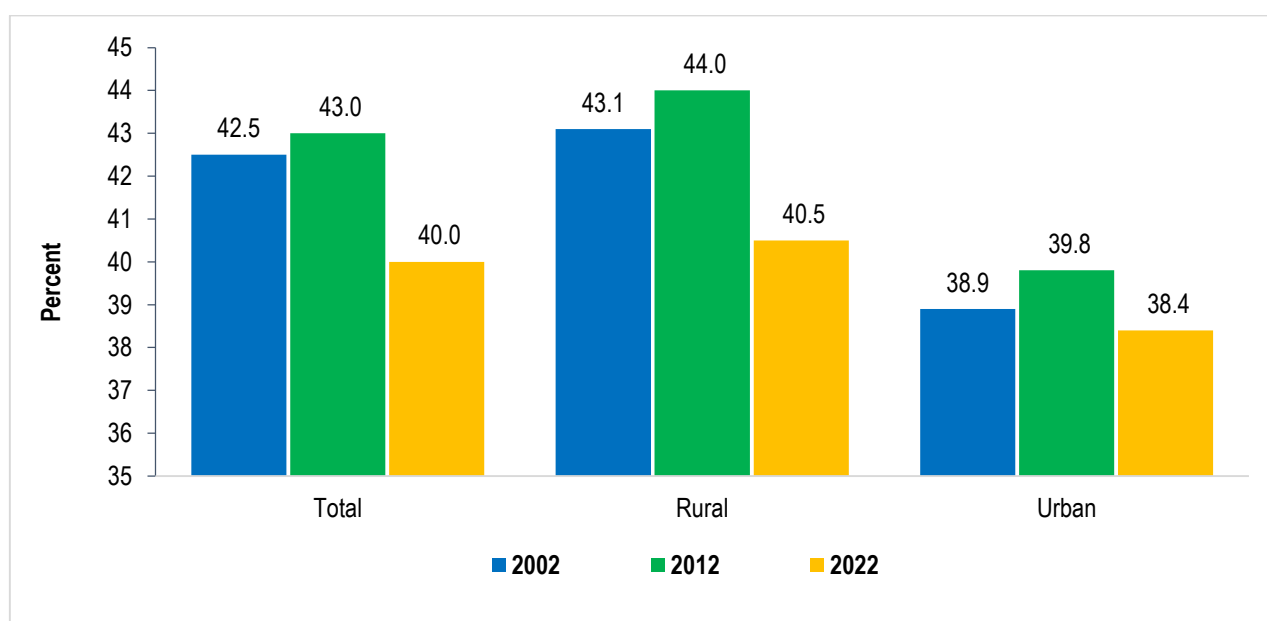
Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Ruvuma Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 40.0 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has increased slightly from 42.5 percent in 2002 to 43.0 percent in 2012 and then declined to 40.0 percent in 2022.

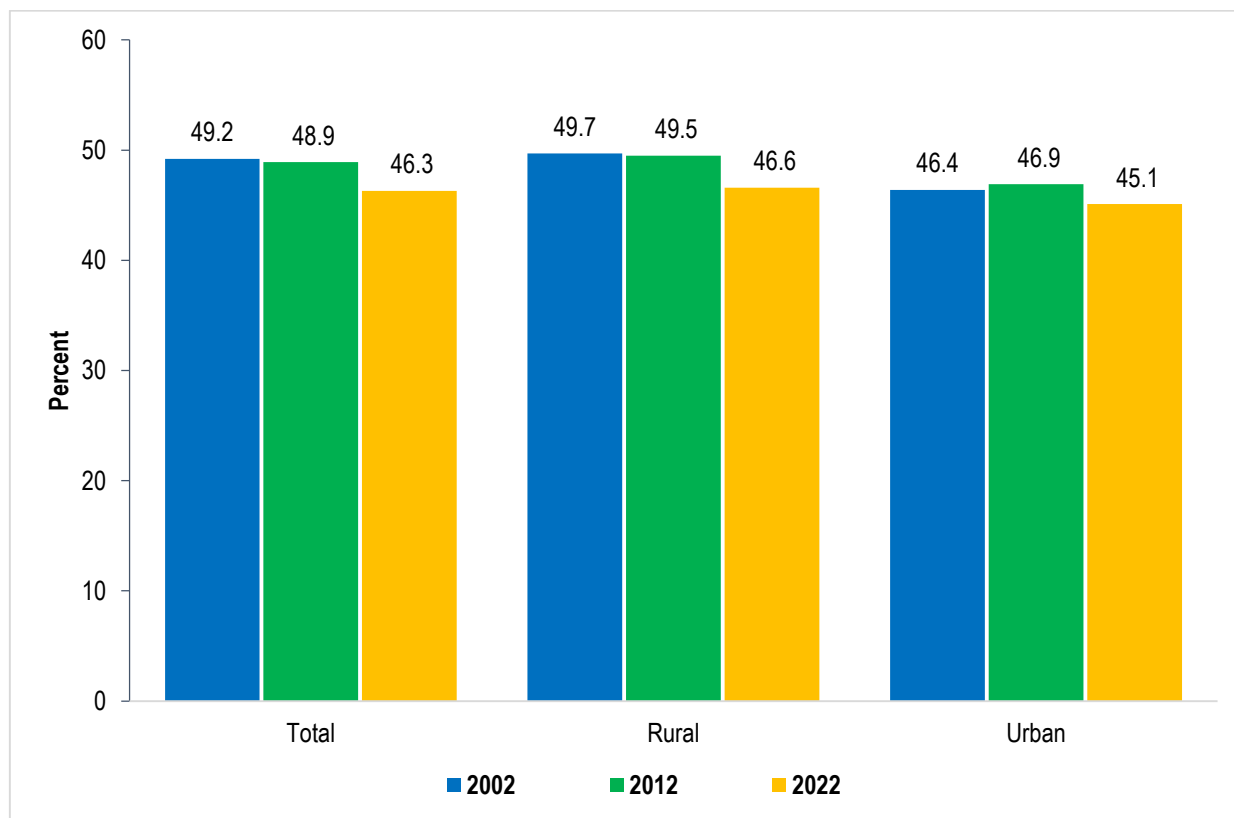
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Ruvuma Region 46.3 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Ruvuma Region has decreased from 49.2 percent in 2002 to 46.3 percent in 2022.

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

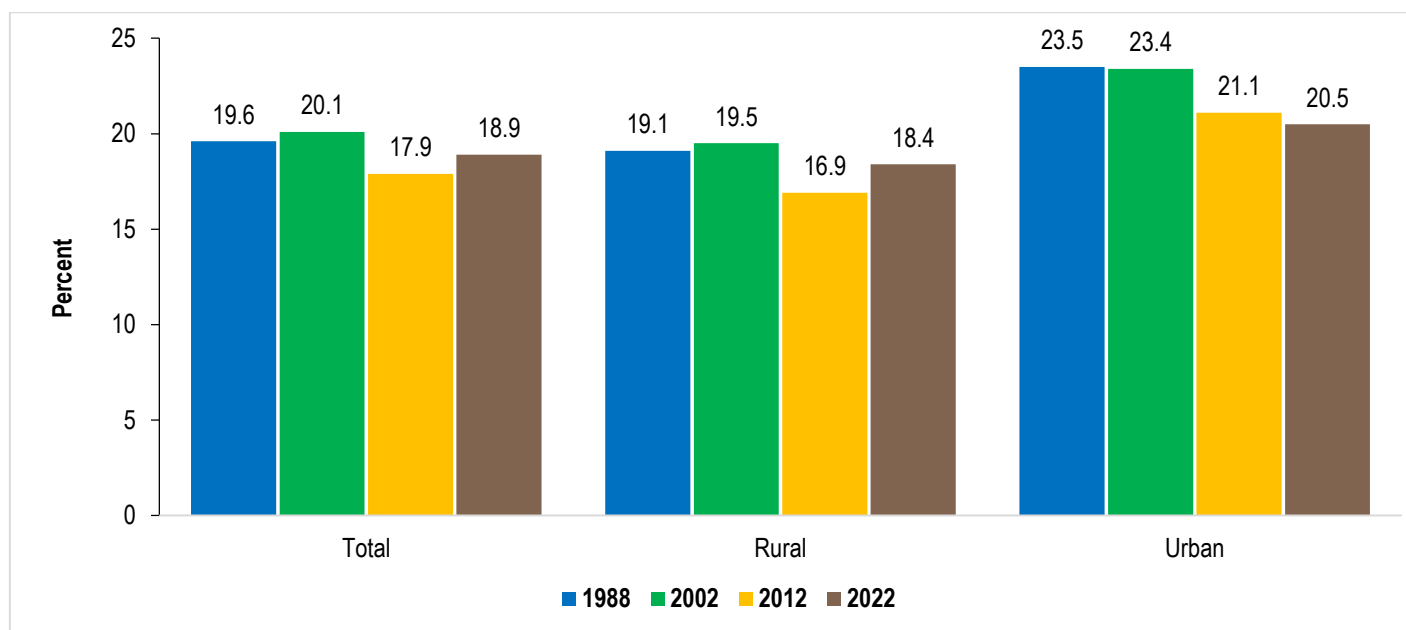


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 Ruvuma Region for 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Ruvuma Region accounts for 18.9 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Ruvuma Region has increased slightly from 19.6 percent in 1988 to 20.1 percent in 2002, decreased to 17.9 percent in 2012 and then increased to 18.9 percent in 2022.

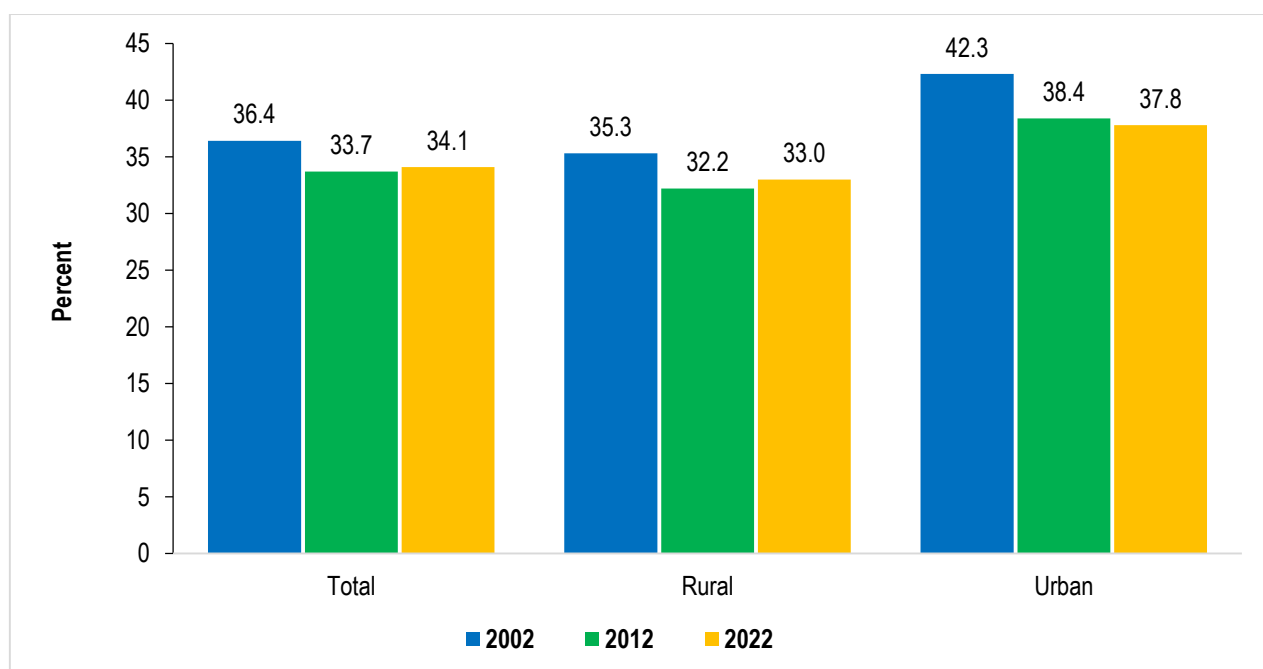
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 34.1 percent of the Ruvuma regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased from 36.4 percent in 2002 to 34.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

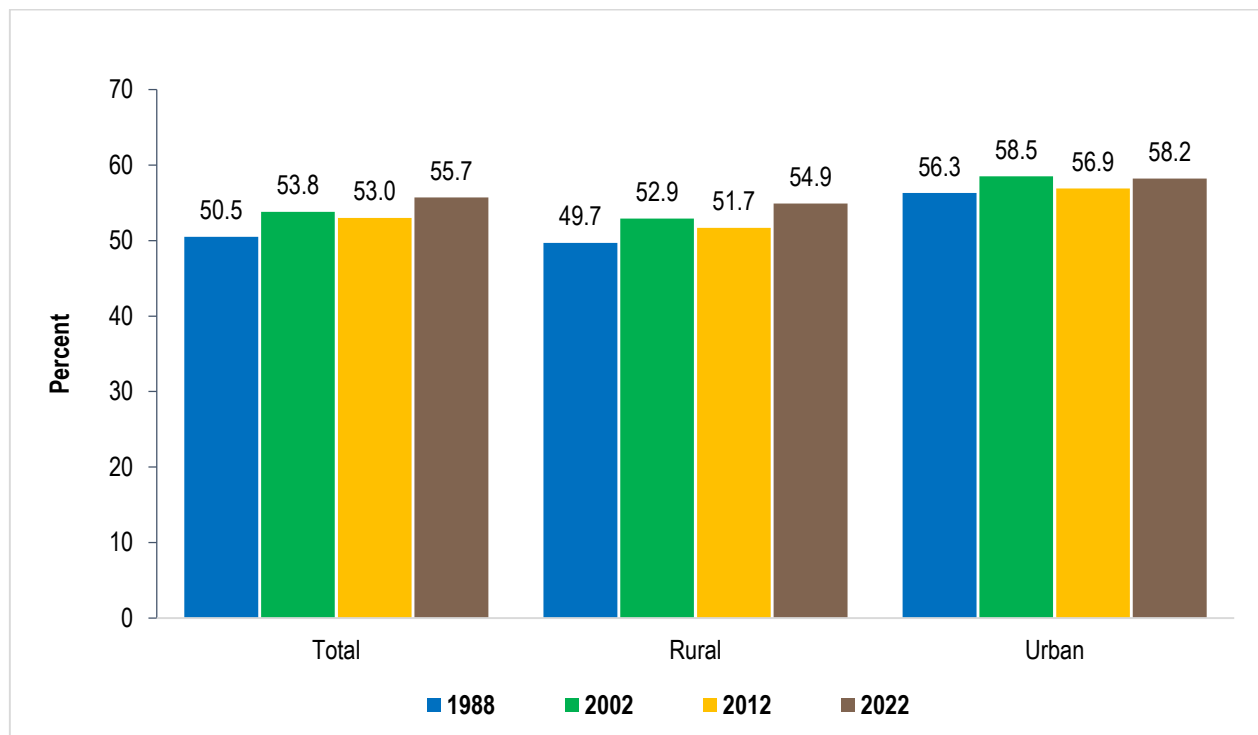
Figure 3. 10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Ruvuma Region is 55.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 50.5 percent in 1988 Census to 55.7 percent in 2022 census (Figure 3.11).

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



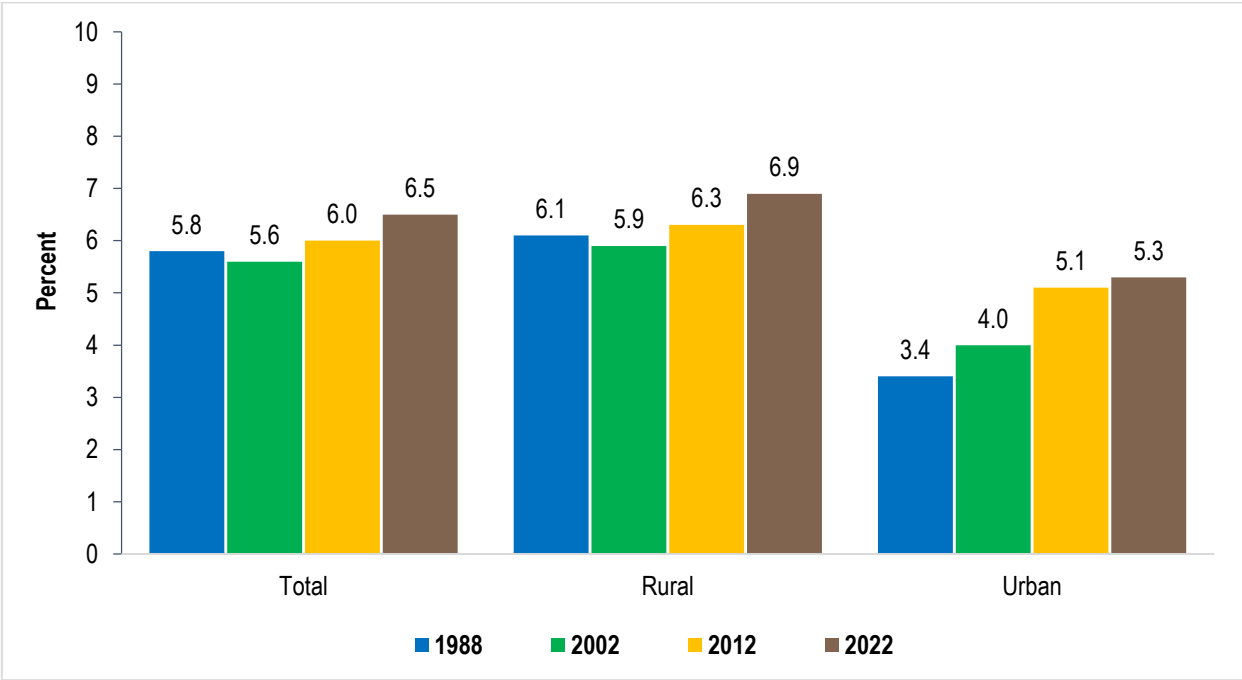
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Ruvuma regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Ruvuma Region is 6.5 percent. The percentage of the elderly population aged 60 years and above in Ruvuma Region has decreased slightly from 5.8 percent in 1988 census to 5.6 percent in 2002 and then increased to 6.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

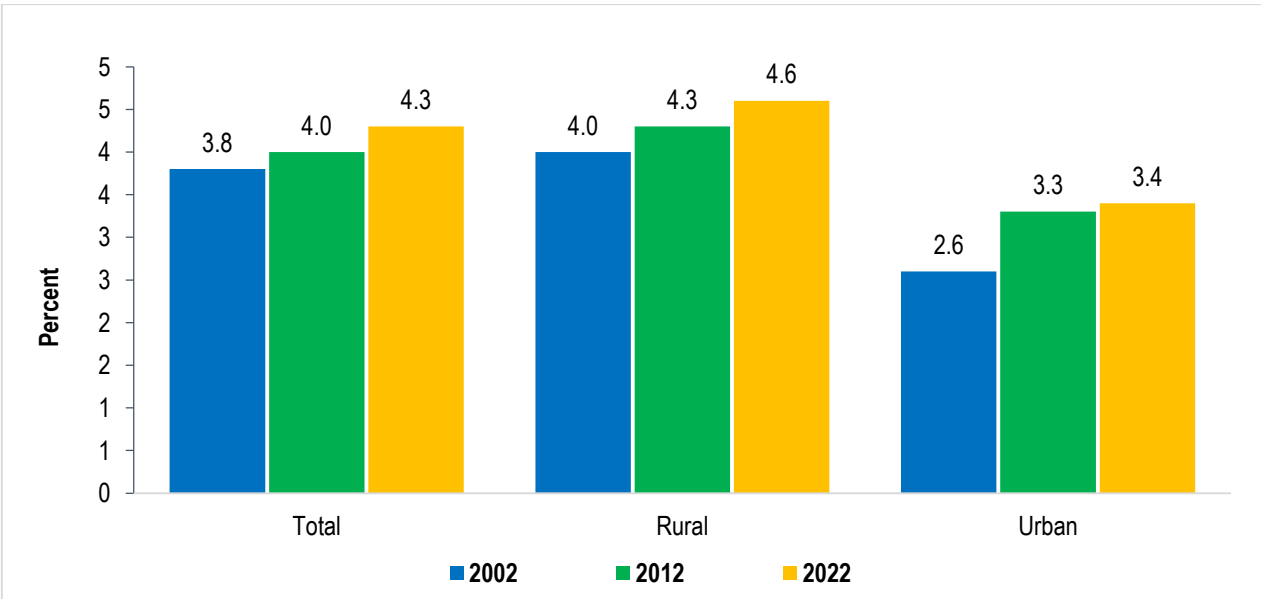
Figure 3. 12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitutes a small segment (4.3%) of Ruvuma regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the Region has slightly increased from 3.8 percent in 2002 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; Ruvuma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

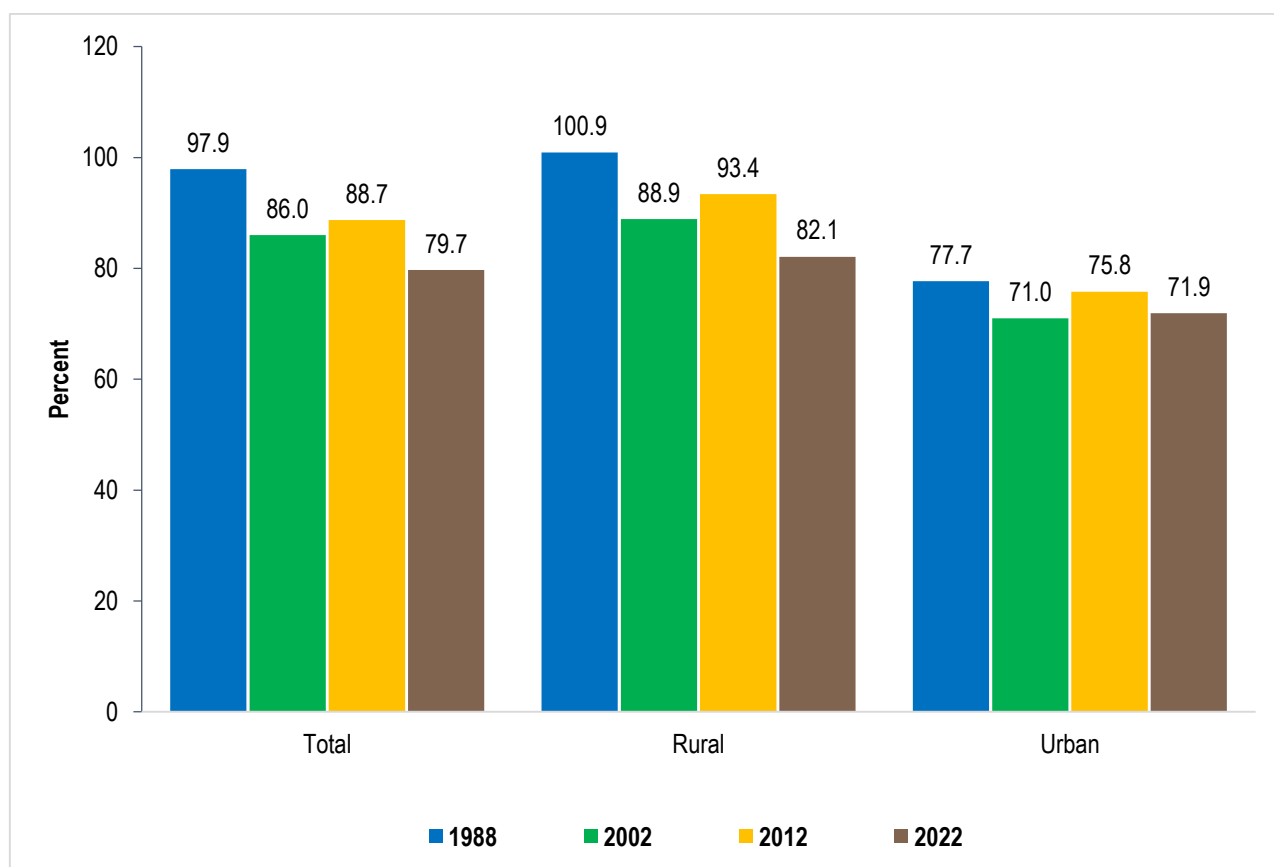


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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 dependants per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than a 100 are undesirable. The age-dependency ratio is a proxy indicator of the economic burden and responsibility borne by the working age population.

According to the 2022 PHC results, the Age-dependency ratio for Ruvuma Region is 79.7 implying that there are 80 dependants per 100 non-dependants. The results further show that, age dependency ratio for the Region has declined from 97.9 in the 1988 census to 86.0 in 2002, increased to 88.7 in 2012 and then declined to 79.7 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households in Ruvuma Region (75.6%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Ruvuma Region is 3.9 persons; in rural areas it is 4.0 persons while in urban areas it is 3.7 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 3.9 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.1 and 3.5 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Ruvuma Region increased from 29.0 percent in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 PHC collected information from private and collective households, this analysis is based on private households 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 Ruvuma Region has a total of 463,666 private households out of which 113,047 (24.4%) are in urban areas and 350,619 (75.6%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 30.7 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (38.7%) than in rural areas (28.1%) (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 Groups; Ruvuma 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	463,666	321,405	69.3	142,261	30.7	350,619	252,139	71.9	98,480	28.1	113,047	69,266	61.3	43,781	38.7
< 10 ²	158	86	54.4	72	45.6	87	48	55.2	39	44.8	71	38	53.5	33	46.5
10 - 14	902	470	52.1	432	47.9	583	311	53.3	272	46.7	319	159	49.8	160	50.2
15 - 19	8,755	5,113	58.4	3,642	41.6	5,823	3,536	60.7	2,287	39.3	2,932	1,577	53.8	1,355	46.2
20 - 24	39,377	27,303	69.3	12,074	30.7	28,577	21,095	73.8	7,482	26.2	10,800	6,208	57.5	4,592	42.5
25 - 29	57,450	42,173	73.4	15,277	26.6	40,932	31,936	78.0	8,996	22.0	16,518	10,237	62.0	6,281	38.0
30 - 34	60,126	43,681	72.6	16,445	27.4	43,597	33,202	76.2	10,395	23.8	16,529	10,479	63.4	6,050	36.6
35 - 39	55,315	39,785	71.9	15,530	28.1	40,992	30,781	75.1	10,211	24.9	14,323	9,004	62.9	5,319	37.1
40 - 44	50,066	35,510	70.9	14,556	29.1	37,627	27,626	73.4	10,001	26.6	12,439	7,884	63.4	4,555	36.6
45 - 49	45,620	32,486	71.2	13,134	28.8	35,371	26,033	73.6	9,338	26.4	10,249	6,453	63.0	3,796	37.0
50 - 54	38,116	26,283	69.0	11,833	31.0	30,050	21,281	70.8	8,769	29.2	8,066	5,002	62.0	3,064	38.0
55 - 59	28,729	19,271	67.1	9,458	32.9	22,792	15,694	68.9	7,098	31.1	5,937	3,577	60.2	2,360	39.8
60 - 64	26,800	17,251	64.4	9,549	35.6	21,338	13,980	65.5	7,358	34.5	5,462	3,271	59.9	2,191	40.1
65 - 69	17,104	10,610	62.0	6,494	38.0	13,691	8,625	63.0	5,066	37.0	3,413	1,985	58.2	1,428	41.8
70 - 74	14,562	8,848	60.8	5,714	39.2	11,881	7,341	61.8	4,540	38.2	2,681	1,507	56.2	1,174	43.8
75 - 79	8,549	5,276	61.7	3,273	38.3	7,099	4,432	62.4	2,667	37.6	1,450	844	58.2	606	41.8
80+	12,037	7,259	60.3	4,778	39.7	10,179	6,218	61.1	3,961	38.9	1,858	1,041	56.0	817	44.0

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

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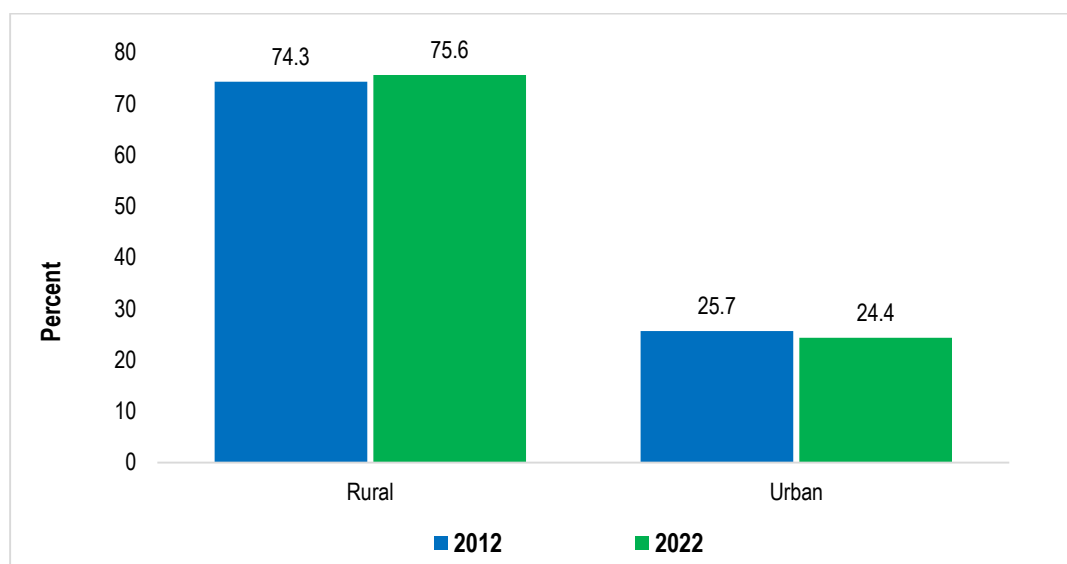
At Council level, Tunduru District has the highest number of households accounting for 23.7 percent of total private households in the region. The next three councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Songea Municipal (16.5%), Mbinga District (14.9%), and Namtumbo District (13.6%). On the other hand, Madaba District has the smallest contribution of households (3.5%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage of Households by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	463,666	100.0	350,619	75.6	113,047	24.4
Council						
Tunduru District	109,666	23.7	108,468	30.9	1,198	1.1
Songea District	44,892	9.7	44,615	12.7	277	0.2
Songea Municipal	76,462	16.5	NA	NA	76,462	67.6
Madaba District	16,335	3.5	16,059	4.6	276	0.2
Mbinga District	69,129	14.9	67,033	19.1	2,096	1.9
Mbinga Town	39,809	8.6	23,053	6.6	16,756	14.8
Nyasa District	44,352	9.6	42,038	12.0	2,314	2.0
Namtumbo District	63,021	13.6	49,353	14.1	13,668	12.1

Figure 4.1 shows a decrease in urban households from 25.7 percent in 2012 to 24.4 percent in 2022 PHC. Ruvuma Region shows a decrease of 1.3 percentage points in urban households.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Ruvuma 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 4.5 in 2012 to 3.9 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.0 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (3.7 persons). Average household size declined from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.0 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the declined from 4.2 persons in 2012 to 3.7 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.7 persons in Tunduru District, Songea Municipal and Madaba Districts to 4.3 persons in Namtumbo District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHCs

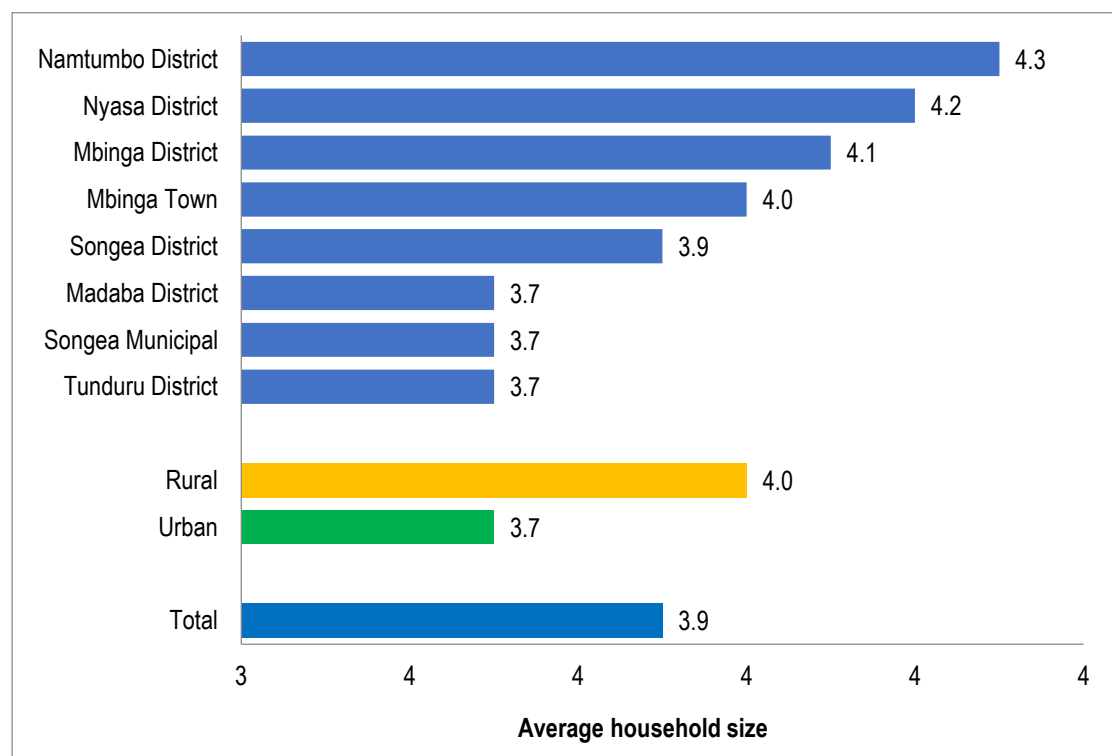


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

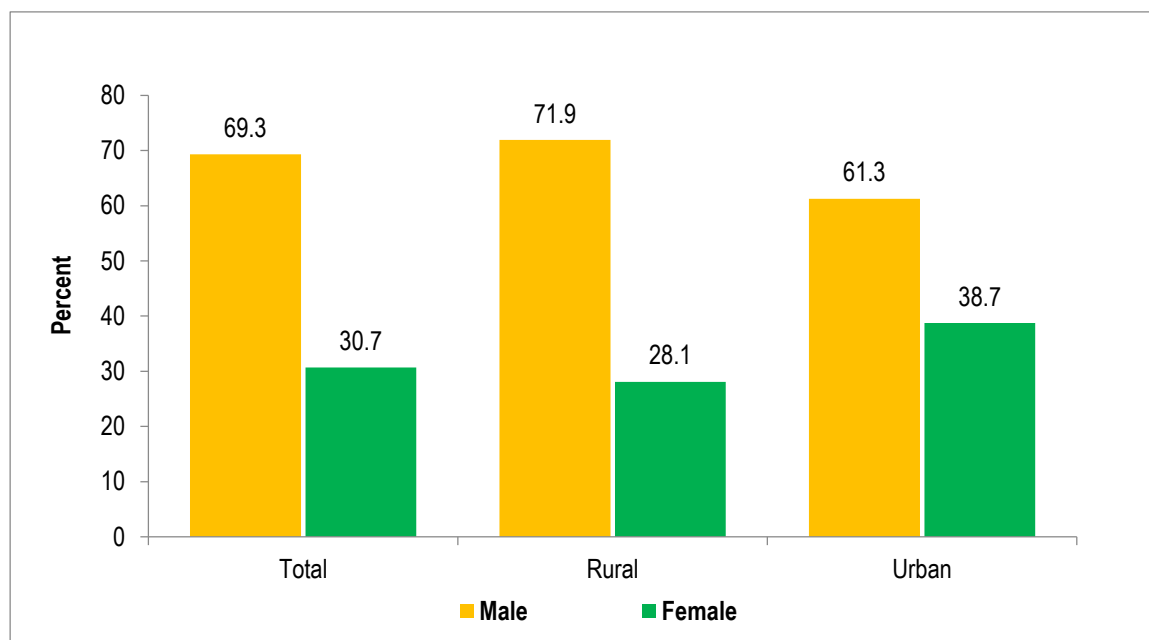
Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	1,376,891	1,822,999	300,005	463,666	4.5	3.9
Rural	1,038,071	1,403,068	222,994	350,619	4.6	4.0
Urban	338,820	419,931	77,011	113,047	4.2	3.7
Council						
Tunduru District	298,279	408,757	69,525	109,666	4.2	3.7
Songea District	126,047	174,092	28,049	44,892	4.4	3.9
Songea Municipal	203,309	282,668	47,092	76,462	4.2	3.7
Madaba District	47,774	60,128	10,466	16,335	4.6	3.7
Mbinga District	235,969	282,588	49,982	69,129	4.6	4.1
Mbinga Town	117,714	157,459	24,877	39,809	4.6	4.0
Nyasa District	146,160	187,984	30,808	44,352	4.6	4.2
Namtumbo District	201,639	269,323	39,206	63,021	5.1	4.3

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

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is the individual normally recognized by other household members as their head. The 2022 PHC results show that, of the total private households in Ruvuma Region, 69.3 percent are headed by males and 30.7 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC



Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 71.0 in 2012 to 69.3 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 29.0 in 2012 to 30.7 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils, except in Songea District percentage of male-headed households is about the same (71.5% in 2012 and 71.6% in 2022). On the other hand, percentage of female-headed households in Madaba District decreased from 31.2 percent in 2012 to 29.9 percent in 2022, while is about the same in Mbinga District (24.1% in 2012 and 23.9% in 2022) and Songea District female-headed households (28.5% in 2012 and 28.4% in 2022) (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	71.0	29.0	69.3	30.7
Rural	73.6	26.4	71.9	28.1
Urban	63.4	36.6	61.3	38.7
Council				
Tunduru District	70.5	29.5	69.2	30.8
Songea District	71.5	28.5	71.6	28.4
Songea Municipal	62.7	37.3	60.3	39.7
Madaba District	68.8	31.2	70.1	29.9
Mbinga District	75.9	24.1	76.1	23.9
Mbinga Town	73.5	26.5	70.3	29.7
Nyasa District	71.3	28.7	69.1	30.9
Namtumbo District	74.1	25.9	70.8	29.2

In Ruvuma Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (4.1 persons) than in female headed households (3.5 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Namtumbo District is the highest of all Councils (4.3 persons), followed by Nyasa District (4.2 persons), Mbinga District (4.1 persons), followed by Mbinga Town (4.0 persons), Songea District (3.9 persons) and Tunduru District, Songea Municipal and Madaba District have the lowest (3.7 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; Ruvuma 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	1,822,999	1,319,930	503,069	463,666	321,405	142,261	3.9	4.1	3.5
Rural	1,403,068	1,051,873	351,195	350,619	252,139	98,480	4.0	4.2	3.6
Urban	419,931	268,057	151,874	113,047	69,266	43,781	3.7	3.9	3.5
Council									
Tunduru District	408,757	295,070	113,687	109,666	75,884	33,782	3.7	3.9	3.4
Songea District	174,092	129,469	44,623	44,892	32,129	12,763	3.9	4.0	3.5
Songea Municipal	282,668	176,408	106,260	76,462	46,092	30,370	3.7	3.8	3.5
Madaba District	60,128	44,037	16,091	16,335	11,452	4,883	3.7	3.8	3.3
Mbinga District	282,588	223,527	59,061	69,129	52,624	16,505	4.1	4.2	3.6
Mbinga Town	157,459	116,724	40,735	39,809	27,996	11,813	4.0	4.2	3.4
Nyasa District	187,984	135,155	52,829	44,352	30,637	13,715	4.2	4.4	3.9
Namtumbo District	269,323	199,540	69,783	63,021	44,591	18,430	4.3	4.5	3.8

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, 77.9 percent of households in Ruvuma Region live in improved houses, the percentage is higher for female headed (79.2%) compared with male headed households (77.4%). The results show further that, the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (95.5%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (72.3%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households.

Councils with high percentage of households living in improved houses are Songea Municipal (98.4%), Mbinga Town (96.3%) and Mbinga District (94.9%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of households living in unimproved houses are Tunduru District (47.6%), Namtumbo District (38.8%) and Songea District (22.3%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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	463,666	77.9	22.1	321,405	77.4	22.6	142,261	79.2	20.8
Rural	350,619	72.3	27.7	252,139	72.5	27.5	98,480	71.6	28.4
Urban	113,047	95.5	4.5	69,266	95.0	5.0	43,781	96.5	3.5
Council									
Tunduru District	109,666	52.4	47.6	75,884	51.4	48.6	33,782	54.5	45.5
Songea District	44,892	77.7	22.3	32,129	77.0	23.0	12,763	79.3	20.7
Songea Municipal	76,462	98.4	1.6	46,092	98.2	1.8	30,370	98.6	1.4
Madaba District	16,335	87.2	12.8	11,452	86.9	13.1	4,883	88.0	12.0
Mbinga District	69,129	94.9	5.1	52,624	95.1	4.9	16,505	94.2	5.8
Mbinga Town	39,809	96.3	3.7	27,996	95.8	4.2	11,813	97.4	2.6
Nyasa District	44,352	83.8	16.2	30,637	84.4	15.6	13,715	82.3	17.7
Namtumbo District	63,021	61.2	38.8	44,591	60.4	39.6	18,430	63.1	36.9

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

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

Age groups	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	463,666	77.9	22.1	321,405	77.4	22.6	142,261	79.2	20.8
Below 18	4,008	74.8	25.2	2,204	73.2	26.8	1,804	76.7	23.3
18- 24	45,184	75.1	24.9	30,768	73.2	26.8	14,416	79.3	20.7
25 - 29	57,450	77.6	22.4	42,173	75.7	24.3	15,277	82.9	17.1
30 - 34	60,126	78.8	21.2	43,681	77.7	22.3	16,445	81.8	18.2
35 - 39	55,315	78.6	21.4	39,785	78.0	22.0	15,530	80.0	20.0
40 - 44	50,066	79.7	20.3	35,510	79.4	20.6	14,556	80.2	19.8
45 - 49	45,620	79.2	20.8	32,486	79.0	21.0	13,134	79.6	20.4
50 - 54	38,116	78.8	21.2	26,283	78.7	21.3	11,833	79.0	21.0
55 - 59	28,729	79.8	20.2	19,271	79.9	20.1	9,458	79.7	20.3
60 - 64	26,800	78.7	21.3	17,251	79.2	20.8	9,549	77.8	22.2
65 - 69	17,104	77.9	22.1	10,610	78.1	21.9	6,494	77.4	22.6
70 - 74	14,562	74.7	25.3	8,848	75.0	25.0	5,714	74.2	25.8
75 - 79	8,549	74.0	26.0	5,276	74.8	25.2	3,273	72.7	27.3
80+	12,037	70.2	29.8	7,259	71.3	28.7	4,778	68.5	31.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Ruvuma Region, majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (117,044 or 54.6%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (47,217 or 22.0%) and those in elementary occupations (23,639 or 11.0%). Among the 2,238 widowed males (1,360 or 60.8%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 471 or 21.0 percent are craft and related workers and 254 or 11.3 percent are Elementary occupation (Table 4.8). The results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are engaged as agricultural and fishery workers, 1.2 percent are widowed (Table 4.8 and 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	214,419	19,124	161,688	22,684	6,347	2,338	2,238
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,345	124	1,117	79	15	5	5
Professionals.	3,728	537	2,869	258	28	20	16
Technicians and associate professionals.	10,733	1,647	7,423	1,233	247	109	74
Clerks.	639	110	445	68	11	3	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7,001	1,151	4,794	775	162	72	47
Agricultural and fishery workers.	117,044	7,665	90,997	12,103	3,643	1,276	1,360
Craft and related workers.	47,217	4,623	35,023	5,072	1,492	536	471
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3,073	537	1,974	468	51	34	9
Elementary occupations.	23,639	2,730	17,046	2,628	698	283	254

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	214,419	19,124	161,688	22,684	6,347	2,338	2,238
Legislators administrators and managers	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professionals	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7
Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	8.6	4.6	5.4	3.9	4.7	3.3
Clerks	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.3	6.0	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	54.6	40.1	56.3	53.4	57.4	54.6	60.8
Craft and related workers	22.0	24.2	21.7	22.4	23.5	22.9	21.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.4	2.8	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.4
Elementary occupations	11.0	14.3	10.5	11.6	11.0	12.1	11.3

On the other hand, results reveal that 39,430 (54.0%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by craft and related workers (15,283 or 20.9%). Among the 12,186 widowed females, 7,703 (63.2%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 2,397(19.7%) are craft and related workers and 1,441(11.8%) are elementary occupation (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	73,072	17,620	27,513	4,143	8,676	2,934	12,186
Legislators administrators and managers	406	169	159	17	12	15	34
Professionals	1,360	580	569	61	49	32	69
Technicians and associate professionals	1,680	717	624	80	105	49	105
Clerks	265	136	86	12	14	7	10
Service workers and shop sales workers	4,893	2,005	1,452	296	521	207	412
Agricultural and fishery workers	39,430	7,190	15,567	2,333	5,071	1,566	7,703
Craft and related workers	15,283	3,952	5,798	805	1,761	570	2,397
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	140	61	42	13	8	1	15
Elementary occupations.	9,615	2,810	3,216	526	1,135	487	1,441

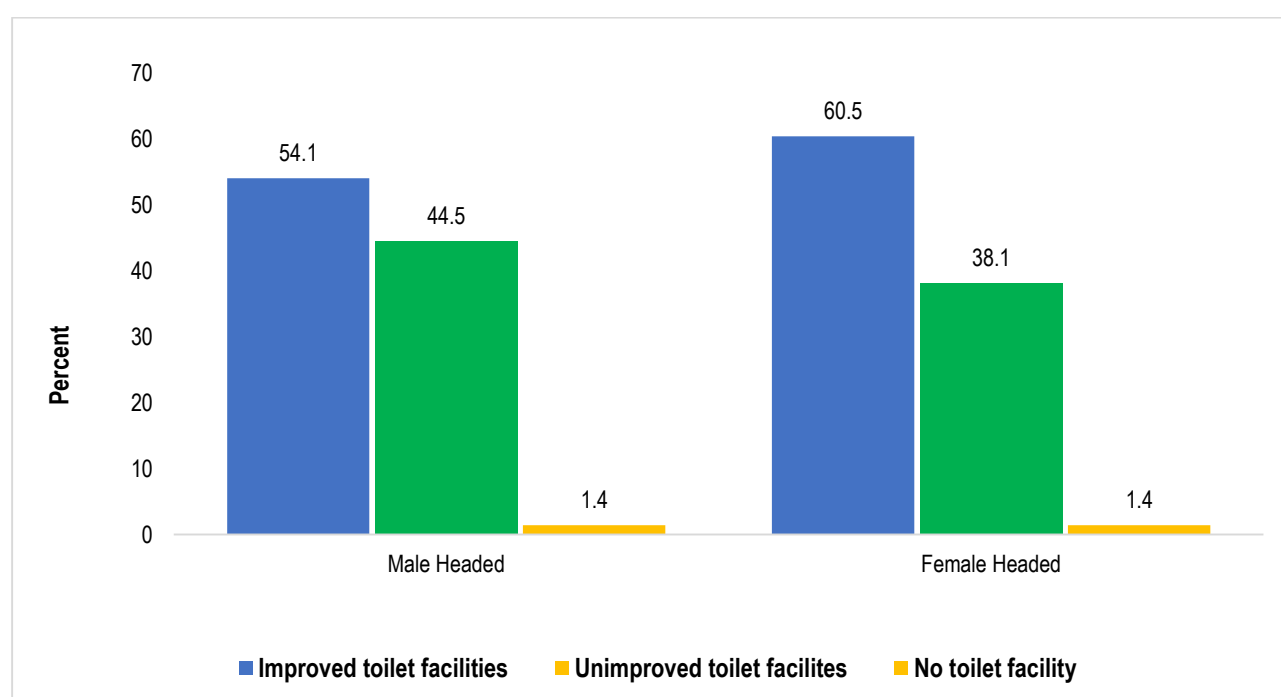
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC.

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	73,072	17,620	27,513	4,143	8,676	2,934	12,186
Legislators administrators and managers	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Professionals.	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.3	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.7	0.9
Clerks.	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.7	11.4	5.3	7.1	6.0	7.1	3.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.	54.0	40.8	56.6	56.3	58.4	53.4	63.2
Craft and related workers	20.9	22.4	21.1	19.4	20.3	19.4	19.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Elementary occupations	13.2	15.9	11.7	12.7	13.1	16.6	11.8

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

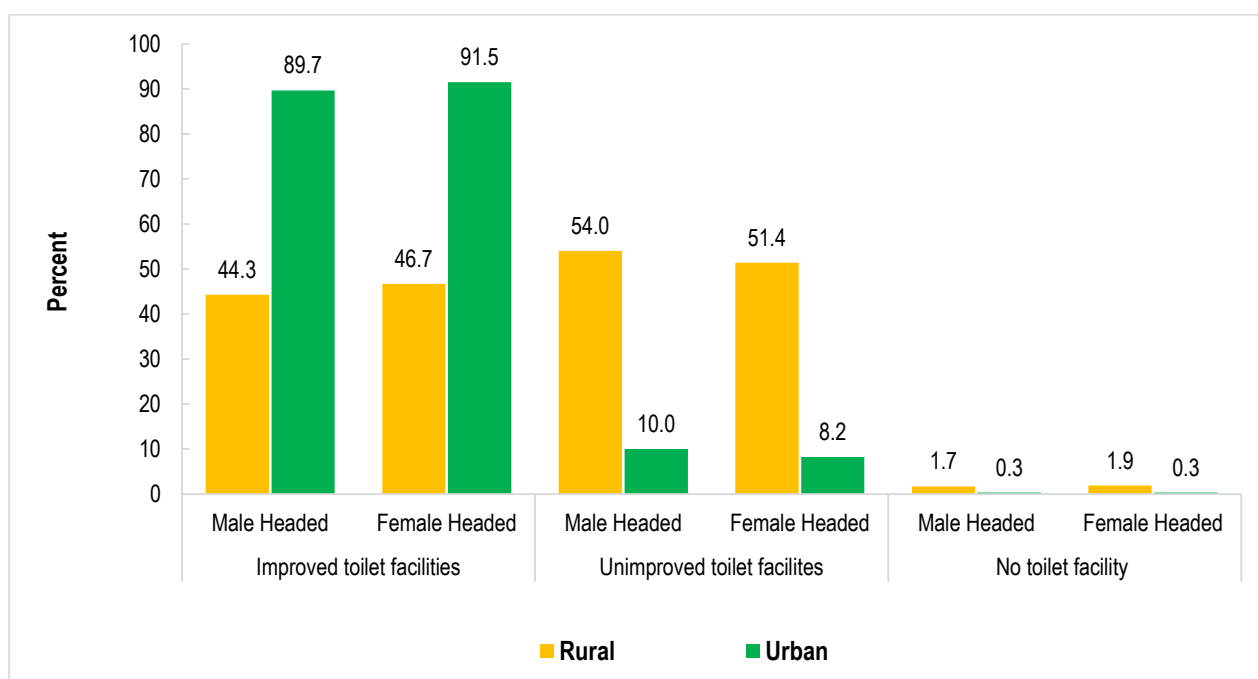
In Ruvuma Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 54.1 percent for the male headed and 60.5 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is no difference between female headed and male headed households (1.4% in each case) (Figure 4.4).

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



The results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 44.8 for female headed households and 45.5 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, 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 and Table 4.10).

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



Across Councils, results reveal that Songea Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (92.9% and 93.5% respectively). Other Council with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities is Madaba District (69.6% and 71.5% respectively).

Councils with notable percentage of both male and female headed households with no toilet facilities are Tundururu District (3.2% and 3.4% respectively), Songea District. (2.2% and 1.8% respectively) and Namtumbo District (1.7% and 1.8% respectively). (Table 4.12).

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

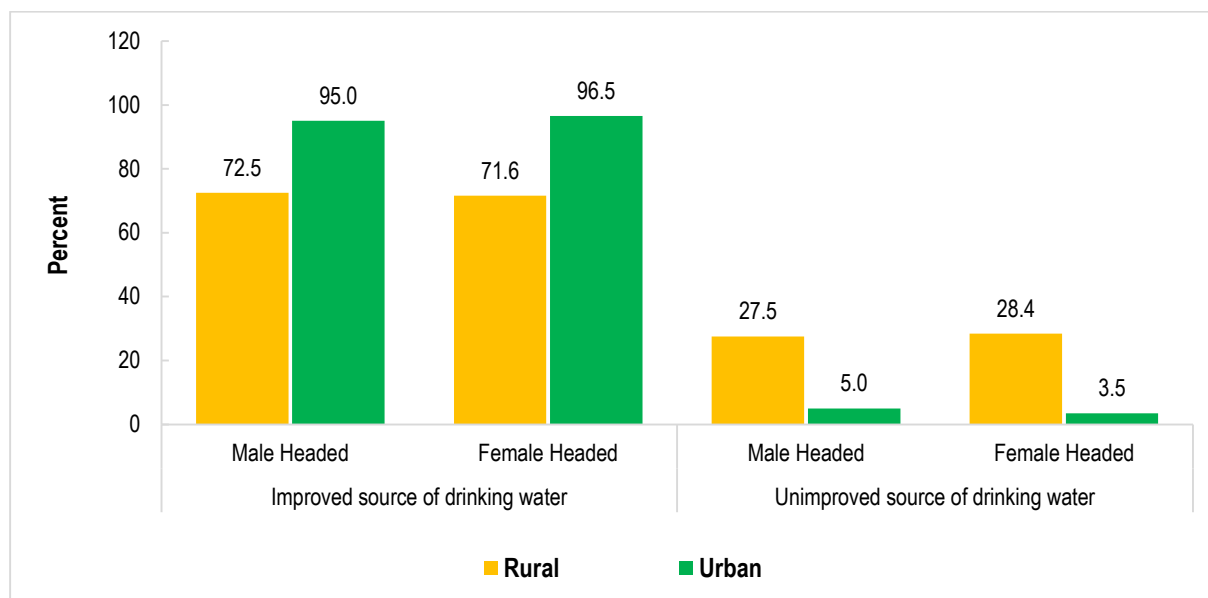
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	463,666	56.0	42.6	1.4	321,405	54.1	44.5	1.4	142,261	60.5	38.1	1.4
Rural	350,619	44.9	53.3	1.7	252,139	44.3	54.0	1.7	98,480	46.7	51.4	1.9
Urban	113,047	90.4	9.3	0.3	69,266	89.7	10.0	0.3	43,781	91.5	8.2	0.3
Council												
Tunduru District	109,666	37.0	59.8	3.3	75,884	36.6	60.2	3.2	33,782	37.8	58.8	3.4
Songea District	44,892	60.3	37.6	2.1	32,129	59.2	38.7	2.2	12,763	63.2	35.0	1.8
Songea Municipal	76,462	93.2	6.6	0.2	46,092	92.9	6.9	0.2	30,370	93.5	6.3	0.2
Madaba District	16,335	70.2	28.8	1.0	11,452	69.6	29.3	1.1	4,883	71.5	27.7	0.8
Mbinga District	69,129	42.4	57.3	0.3	52,624	41.4	58.3	0.3	16,505	45.5	54.1	0.3
Mbinga Town	39,809	60.9	39.0	0.1	27,996	56.7	43.2	0.2	11,813	70.8	29.1	0.1
Nyasa District	44,352	50.6	48.7	0.6	30,637	49.5	49.9	0.5	13,715	53.1	46.1	0.8
Namtumbo District	63,021	53.2	45.1	1.8	44,591	52.4	45.8	1.7	18,430	54.9	43.3	1.8

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, there is a rather noticeable difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (95.0%) compared with female headed households (96.5%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 72.5 percent and 71.6 percent for female headed households.

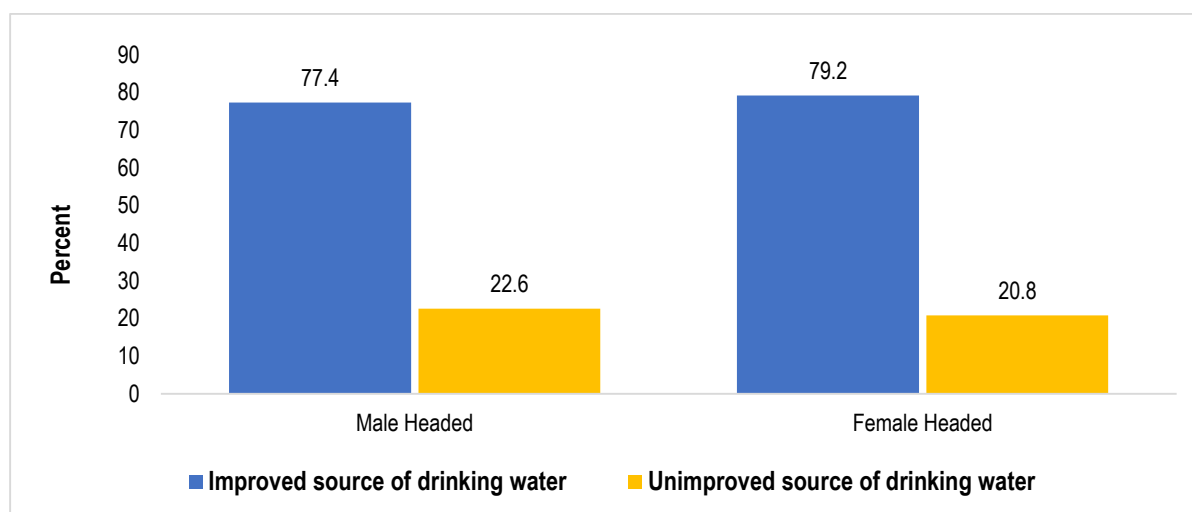
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher for female than male headed in rural areas (28.4% and 27.5% respectively). The percentage in urban areas are 5.0 and 3.5 for male and female headed respectively (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that, the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (22.6%) compared with that of female headed households (20.8%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Songea Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (98.2% and 98.6% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Mbinga Town (95.8% and

97.4% respectively), Mbinga District (95.1% and 94.2% respectively) and Madamba District (86.9 % and 88.0 % respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of both male and female headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Tunduru District (48.6% and 45.5% respectively), Namtumbo District (39.6% and 36.9% respectively) and Songea District (23.0% and 20.7% respectively) (Table 4.13).

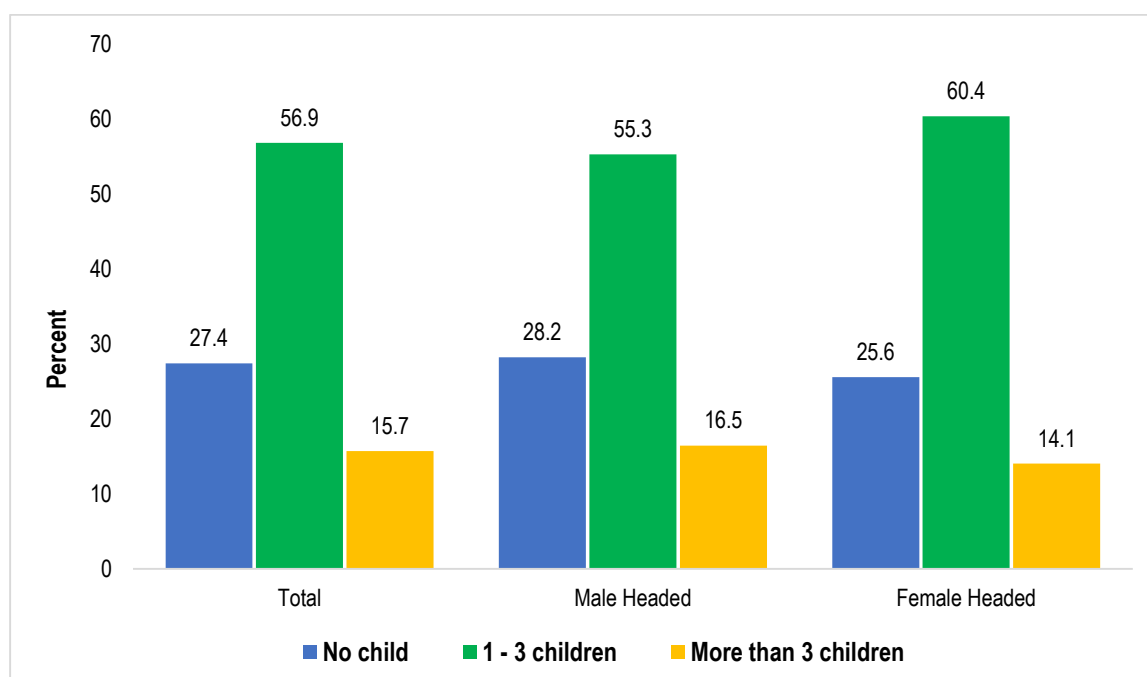
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

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	463,666	75.0	25.0	321,405	73.8	26.2	142,261	77.7	22.3
Rural	350,619	70.5	29.5	252,139	69.9	30.1	98,480	72.0	28.0
Urban	113,047	88.9	11.1	69,266	87.9	12.1	43,781	90.5	9.5
Council									
Tunduru District	109,666	63.0	37.0	75,884	61.8	38.2	33,782	65.9	34.1
Songea District	44,892	75.7	24.3	32,129	74.2	25.8	12,763	79.6	20.4
Songea Municipal	76,462	90.2	9.8	46,092	89.3	10.7	30,370	91.5	8.5
Madaba District	16,335	83.7	16.3	11,452	82.6	17.4	4,883	86.2	13.8
Mbinga District	69,129	81.1	18.9	52,624	80.8	19.2	16,505	82.1	17.9
Mbinga Town	39,809	84.2	15.8	27,996	82.7	17.3	11,813	87.7	12.3
Nyasa District	44,352	65.6	34.4	30,637	64.6	35.4	13,715	67.8	32.2
Namtumbo District	63,021	68.6	31.4	44,591	68.1	31.9	18,430	69.7	30.3

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (60.4%) than that of male headed households (55.3%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher for male (16.5%) than for female headed households (14.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (28.2%) compared with that of female headed households (14.1%) (Figure 4.8).

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



The results show that, the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 463,666 households 56.9 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 27.4 percent have no child and 15.7 percent have more than three children. Results further indicate that 60.4 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 56.2 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. Seventeen percent (17.0 %) of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 14.4 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (33.5%) in urban areas compared with female headed households (26.5%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Tunduru District has the highest percentage of households (60.1%) with one to three children followed by Mbinga District with 59.1 percent, while Madaba District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (51.3%) (Table 4.14).

Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

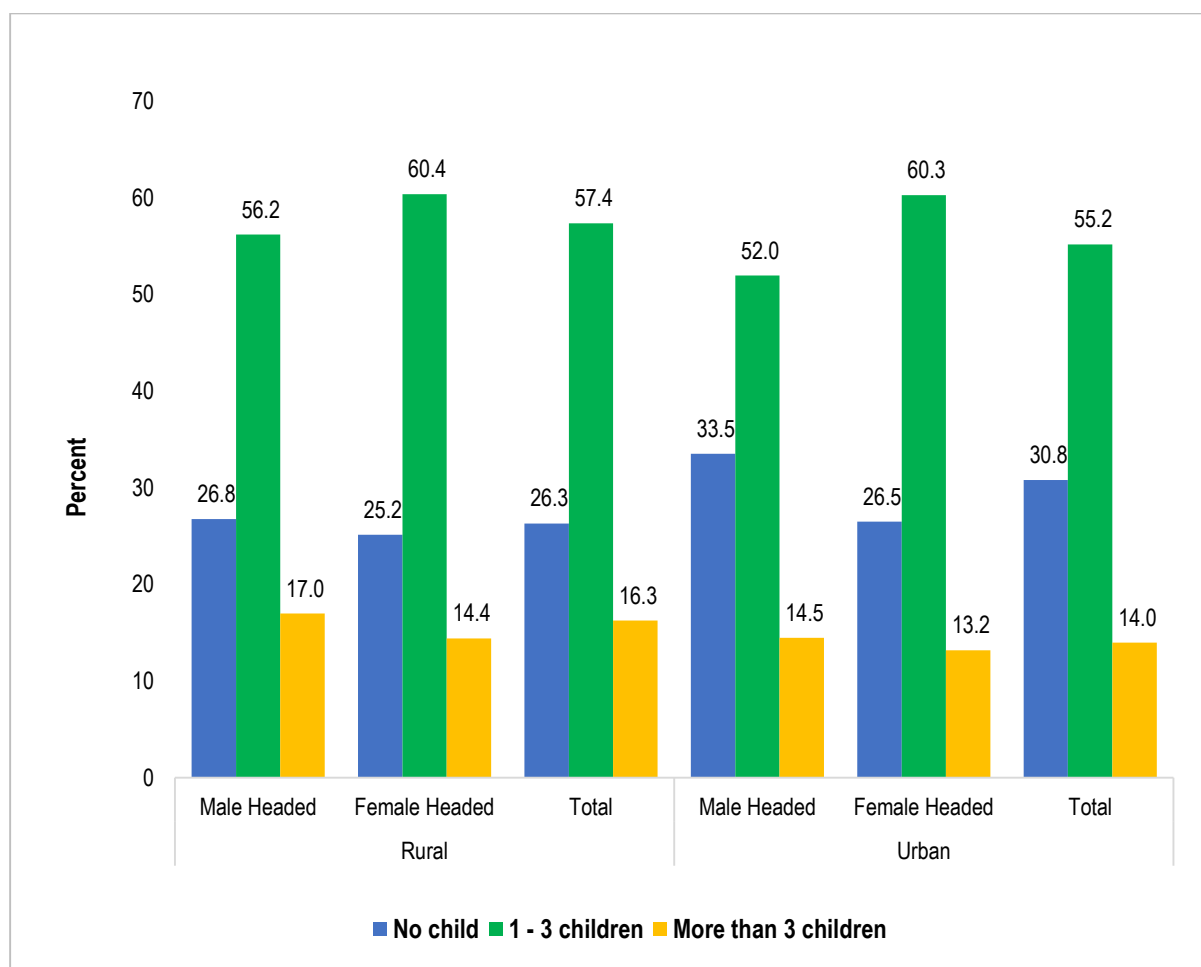


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children Under 18 years, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

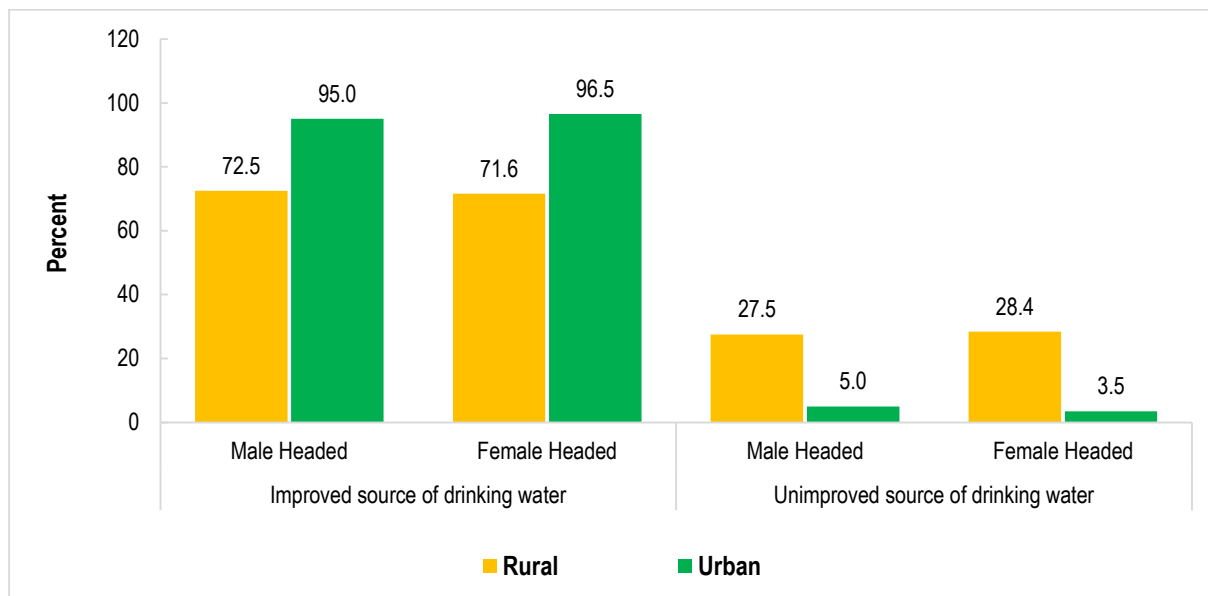
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	463,666	27.4	56.9	15.7	321,405	28.2	55.3	16.5	142,261	25.6	60.4	14.1
Rural	350,619	26.3	57.4	16.3	252,139	26.8	56.2	17.0	98,480	25.2	60.4	14.4
Urban	113,047	30.8	55.2	14.0	69,266	33.5	52.0	14.5	43,781	26.5	60.3	13.2
Council												
Tunduru District	109,666	27.6	60.1	12.2	75,884	28.9	58.5	12.6	33,782	24.8	63.8	11.4
Songea District	44,892	31.1	53.4	15.5	32,129	32.1	51.7	16.2	12,763	28.7	57.5	13.9
Songea Municipal	76,462	30.9	55.2	13.8	46,092	34.3	51.6	14.1	30,370	25.9	60.7	13.4
Madaba District	16,335	34.9	51.3	13.8	11,452	36.7	48.5	14.8	4,883	30.6	57.8	11.6
Mbinga District	69,129	24.6	59.1	16.3	52,624	23.8	59.2	17.0	16,505	27.3	58.5	14.3
Mbinga Town	39,809	26.8	55.8	17.5	27,996	26.7	54.6	18.8	11,813	26.9	58.7	14.4
Nyasa District	44,352	24.0	55.5	20.5	30,637	24.6	53.8	21.6	13,715	22.5	59.4	18.1
Namtumbo District	63,021	24.1	56.3	19.6	44,591	24.6	54.9	20.5	18,430	22.9	59.7	17.4

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is a rather noticeable difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (95.0%) compared with female headed households (96.5%) in urban areas. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 72.5 percent and 71.6 percent for female headed households.

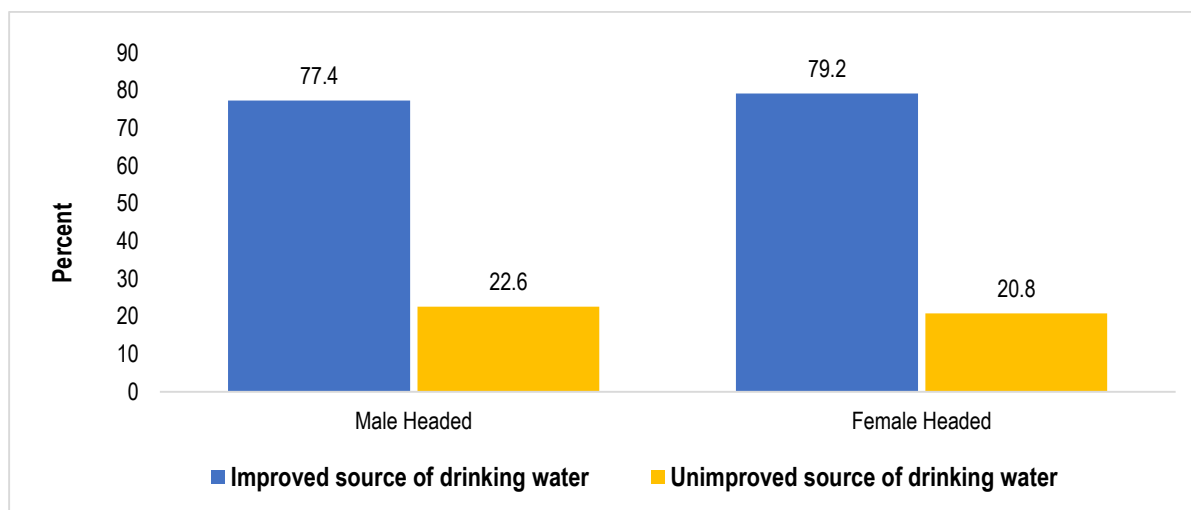
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher for female than male headed in rural areas (28.4% and 27.5% respectively). The percentage in urban areas are 5.0 and 3.5 for male and female headed respectively (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that, the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (22.6%) compared with that of female headed households (20.8%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC



Across Councils, Songea Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (98.2% and 98.6% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Mbinga Town (95.8% and

97.4% respectively), Mbinga District (95.1% and 94.2% respectively) and Madamba District (86.9 % and 88.0 % respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of both male and female headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Tunduru District (48.6% and 45.5% respectively), Namtumbo District (39.6% and 36.9% respectively) and Songea District (23.0% and 20.7% respectively) (Table 4.13).

Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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	463,666	75.0	25.0	321,405	73.8	26.2	142,261	77.7	22.3
Rural	350,619	70.5	29.5	252,139	69.9	30.1	98,480	72.0	28.0
Urban	113,047	88.9	11.1	69,266	87.9	12.1	43,781	90.5	9.5
Council									
Tunduru District	109,666	63.0	37.0	75,884	61.8	38.2	33,782	65.9	34.1
Songea District	44,892	75.7	24.3	32,129	74.2	25.8	12,763	79.6	20.4
Songea Municipal	76,462	90.2	9.8	46,092	89.3	10.7	30,370	91.5	8.5
Madaba District	16,335	83.7	16.3	11,452	82.6	17.4	4,883	86.2	13.8
Mbinga District	69,129	81.1	18.9	52,624	80.8	19.2	16,505	82.1	17.9
Mbinga Town	39,809	84.2	15.8	27,996	82.7	17.3	11,813	87.7	12.3
Nyasa District	44,352	65.6	34.4	30,637	64.6	35.4	13,715	67.8	32.2
Namtumbo District	63,021	68.6	31.4	44,591	68.1	31.9	18,430	69.7	30.3

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (52.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region are married.
- About four percent (4.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (6.7%) than that of Males (1.2%).
- Nearly four percent (3.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (4.4%) than males (2.7%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Ruvuma Region is 23.2 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (23.5 years) than males (26.6 years).

5.1 Introduction

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

In the 2022 PHC questions on marital status were asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. However, in order to allow comparison of the 2022 Census results with the 2012 results, 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

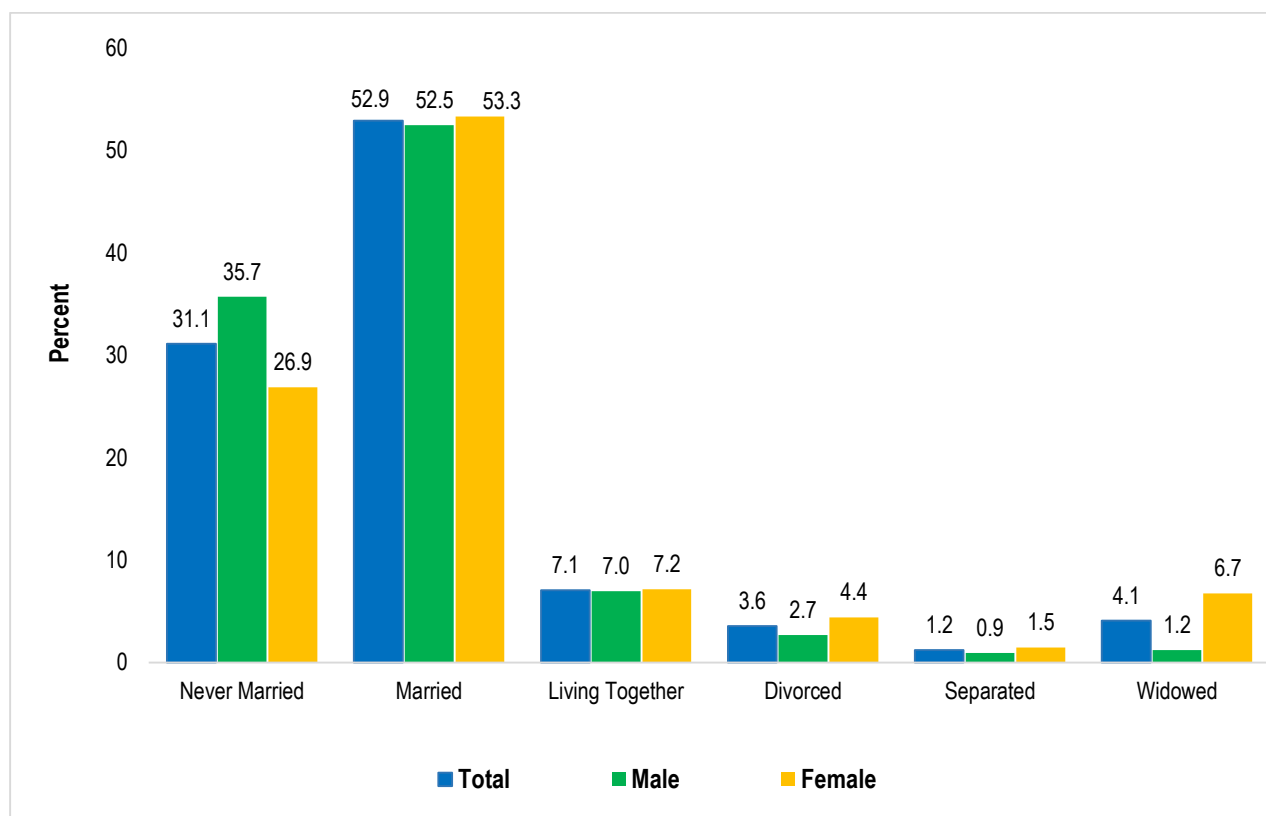
In Ruvuma Region, results show that, 52.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are married; the percentage is higher among females (53.3%) than males (52.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (55.0%) compared with urban areas (46.1%). More than one-third (31.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 35.7 percent while for females it is 26.9 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (28.7% and 38.9% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 4.1 percent which is higher among females (6.7%) than males (1.2%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Ruvuma Region is 4.0 while for urban areas it is 4.3 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after deaths 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,109,183	100.0	100.0	100.0	846,244	100.0	100.0	100.0	262,939	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	345,408	31.1	35.7	26.9	243,243	28.7	34.0	23.8	102,165	38.9	41.8	36.4
Married	587,045	52.9	52.5	53.3	465,735	55.0	53.9	56.1	121,310	46.1	47.6	44.9
Living Together	78,453	7.1	7.0	7.2	61,577	7.3	7.1	7.4	16,876	6.4	6.5	6.3
Divorced	39,594	3.6	2.7	4.4	31,978	3.8	2.9	4.6	7,616	2.9	2.0	3.7
Separated	13,387	1.2	0.9	1.5	9,834	1.2	0.9	1.4	3,553	1.4	0.9	1.7
Widowed	45,296	4.1	1.2	6.7	33,877	4.0	1.2	6.7	11,419	4.3	1.2	7.0

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



The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 39.9 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 72.8 percent for those aged 45-49 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.3 for those aged 15–19 years to 6.5 for those aged 55-59 years and started to decline gradually up to 3.5 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 46.2 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,109,183	31.1	52.9	7.1	3.6	1.2	4.1
15 - 19	186,864	88.1	9.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	161,839	49.2	39.9	8.5	1.7	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	136,451	25.9	59.2	11.1	2.9	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	121,716	16.3	67.3	10.9	3.8	1.2	0.4
35 - 39	105,043	12.2	71.1	9.7	4.7	1.3	1.1
40 - 44	89,957	10.3	72.2	8.3	5.4	1.8	2.1
45 - 49	78,356	9.0	72.8	7.0	5.7	2.0	3.5

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
50 - 54	62,815	8.3	71.4	5.6	6.3	2.3	6.1
55 - 59	45,453	7.7	69.3	4.7	6.5	2.4	9.5
60 - 64	40,442	7.1	65.6	3.8	6.3	2.6	14.6
65 - 69	25,347	6.3	62.2	3.1	6.0	2.5	20.0
70 - 74	21,396	6.3	56.3	2.7	5.2	2.4	27.1
75 - 79	13,101	6.7	51.4	2.2	4.5	2.3	32.9
80+	20,403	7.5	39.3	1.6	3.5	1.9	46.2

Results show that, 47.3 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 43.1 percent are married and 5.7 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Ruvuma Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 97.0 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	650,746	47.3	43.1	5.7	2.2	0.8	1.0
10 – 14	117,061	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	94,221	97.0	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	75,622	65.6	27.0	6.3	0.9	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	64,617	31.0	55.1	11.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
30 – 34	58,196	17.0	67.3	11.8	2.9	0.9	0.1
35 – 39	50,061	11.8	72.5	10.8	3.6	1.0	0.3
40 – 44	43,481	9.4	74.8	9.4	4.3	1.5	0.6
45 – 49	38,865	8.7	76.2	7.9	4.6	1.6	1.0
50 – 54	30,753	7.3	77.5	6.4	5.2	1.8	1.8
55 – 59	22,005	6.5	78.5	5.6	5.1	1.8	2.6
60 – 64	19,367	5.5	79.6	4.6	4.7	2.0	3.5
65 – 69	11,820	4.6	79.4	4.0	4.5	2.0	5.5
70 – 74	9,892	4.3	78.3	4.0	4.1	1.8	7.6
75 – 79	6,003	4.2	75.8	3.2	3.8	2.0	11.0
80+	8,782	4.5	68.5	2.4	3.2	1.8	19.6

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 44.6 percent are married, 38.9 percent are never married and 6.0 percent are living together. Almost all female children

(99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 78.9 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	689,490	38.9	44.6	6.0	3.7	1.2	5.6
10 – 14	113,992	99.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	92,643	78.9	16.5	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	86,217	34.9	51.3	10.5	2.5	0.7	0.1
25 – 29	71,834	21.2	62.9	11.0	3.6	1.0	0.3
30 – 34	63,520	15.8	67.3	10.1	4.6	1.4	0.7
35 – 39	54,982	12.5	69.8	8.7	5.6	1.6	1.8
40 – 44	46,476	11.0	69.8	7.3	6.4	2.0	3.5
45 – 49	39,491	9.4	69.4	6.1	6.9	2.3	5.9
50 – 54	32,062	9.4	65.5	4.8	7.4	2.7	10.3
55 – 59	23,448	8.8	60.7	3.8	7.9	2.9	15.9
60 – 64	21,075	8.5	52.8	3.1	7.8	3.1	24.8
65 – 69	13,527	7.7	47.1	2.2	7.4	3.0	32.6
70 – 74	11,504	8.0	37.3	1.6	6.3	3.0	43.8
75 – 79	7,098	8.8	30.8	1.3	5.1	2.6	51.4
80+	11,621	9.8	17.1	1.0	3.7	1.9	66.4

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 Ruvuma Region is 56.4 while for age group 65 years and above is 54.5 percent. Percentage for widowed for the age group 65 and above is 32.8 percent. Results further show that, 4.0 percent of the persons aged 65 years and above are never married implying that marriage in Ruvuma Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (7.3 and 6.8%) of persons living together in age groups 15 – 35 and 15-64 respectively.

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,340,236	43.0	43.8	5.9	3.0	1.0	3.4
10 - 14	35,559	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
10 - 17	51,448	98.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	47,564	68.8	25.2	5.0	0.7	0.3	0.0
15 - 35	85,334	46.3	44.0	7.3	1.6	0.6	0.2
15 - 64	144,198	30.5	56.4	6.8	3.0	1.3	2.1
65+	12,912	4.0	54.5	2.2	3.8	2.7	32.8
70+	9,154	4.1	50.3	2.0	3.4	2.6	37.7

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that, 35.7 percent of male and 26.9 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (4.4%) than males (2.7%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.7 %) than males (1.2%).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	533,685	35.7	52.5	7.0	2.7	0.9	1.2
15 – 19	94,221	97.0	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	75,622	65.6	27.0	6.3	0.9	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	64,617	31.0	55.1	11.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
30 – 34	58,196	17.0	67.3	11.8	2.9	0.9	0.1
35 – 39	50,061	11.8	72.5	10.8	3.6	1.0	0.3
40 – 44	43,481	9.4	74.8	9.4	4.3	1.5	0.6
45 – 49	38,865	8.7	76.2	7.9	4.6	1.6	1.0
50 – 54	30,753	7.3	77.5	6.4	5.2	1.8	1.8
55 – 59	22,005	6.5	78.5	5.6	5.1	1.8	2.6
60 – 64	19,367	5.5	79.6	4.6	4.7	2.0	3.5
65 – 69	11,820	4.6	79.4	4.0	4.5	2.0	5.5
70 – 74	9,892	4.3	78.3	4.0	4.1	1.8	7.6
75 – 79	6,003	4.2	75.8	3.2	3.8	2.0	11.0
80+	8,782	4.5	68.5	2.4	3.2	1.8	19.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	575,498	26.9	53.3	7.2	4.4	1.5	6.7
15 – 19	92,643	78.9	16.5	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	86,217	34.9	51.3	10.5	2.5	0.7	0.1
25 – 29	71,834	21.2	62.9	11.0	3.6	1.0	0.3
30 – 34	63,520	15.8	67.3	10.1	4.6	1.4	0.7
35 – 39	54,982	12.5	69.8	8.7	5.6	1.6	1.8
40 – 44	46,476	11.0	69.8	7.3	6.4	2.0	3.5
45 – 49	39,491	9.4	69.4	6.1	6.9	2.3	5.9
50 – 54	32,062	9.4	65.5	4.8	7.4	2.7	10.3
55 – 59	23,448	8.8	60.7	3.8	7.9	2.9	15.9
60 – 64	21,075	8.5	52.8	3.1	7.8	3.1	24.8
65 – 69	13,527	7.7	47.1	2.2	7.4	3.0	32.6
70 – 74	11,504	8.0	37.3	1.6	6.3	3.0	43.8
75 – 79	7,098	8.8	30.8	1.3	5.1	2.6	51.4
80+	11,621	9.8	17.1	1.0	3.7	1.9	66.4

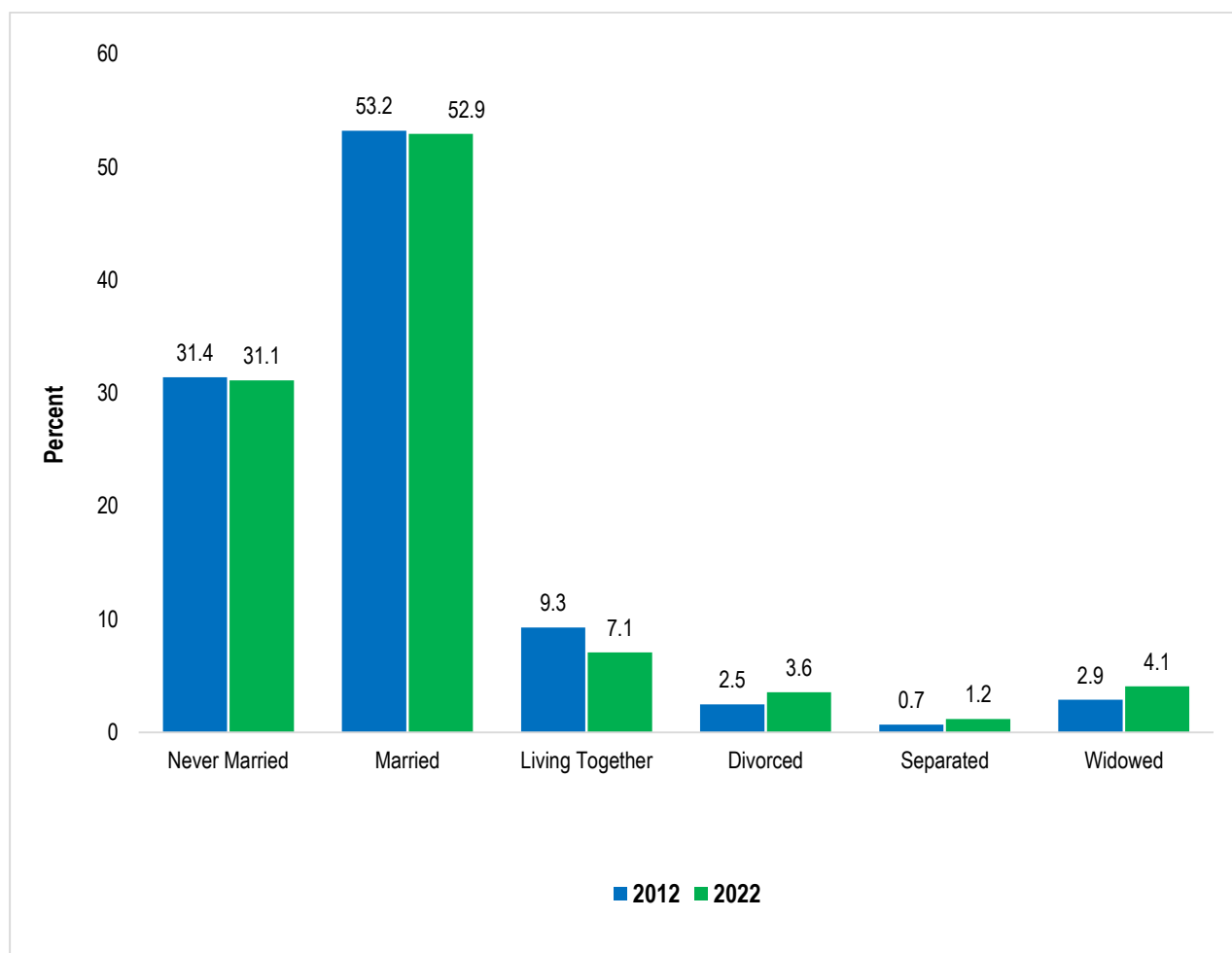
Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that never married category ranges from 25.7 percent in Mbinga District to 39.5 percent in Songea Municipal. For the married category, the range is from 41.4 percent in Madaba District to 56.9 percent in Mbinga District. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.1 percent in Tunduru District to 5.4 percent in Madaba District.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,109,183	31.1	52.9	7.1	3.6	1.2	4.1
Rural	846,244	28.7	55.0	7.3	3.8	1.2	4.0
Urban	262,939	38.9	46.1	6.4	2.9	1.4	4.3
Council							
Tunduru District	251,847	31.0	55.5	6.2	3.3	0.9	3.1
Songea District	107,878	30.4	50.2	9.5	4.2	1.6	4.2
Songea Municipal	176,239	39.5	44.2	7.5	2.7	1.5	4.6
Madaba District	40,457	33.4	41.4	14.7	3.0	2.1	5.4
Mbinga District	171,405	25.7	56.9	8.0	4.1	1.1	4.2
Mbinga Town	93,586	32.0	55.9	3.1	4.2	1.0	3.8
Nyasa District	110,661	29.8	54.5	6.0	4.5	1.0	4.3
Namtumbo District	157,110	28.3	56.2	6.5	3.0	1.4	4.6

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 widowed, divorce and separated. On the other hand, the proportions of married and living together categories are almost remained the same.

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

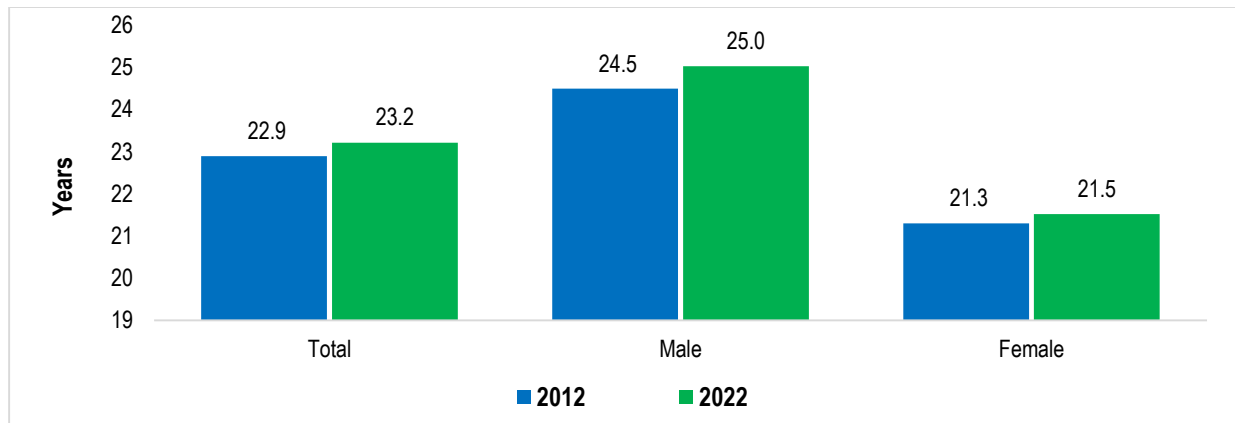


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 23.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (21.5 years) than males (25.0 years). The results further show that there is insignificant increase in the MAFM for females from 21.3 years in 2012 to 21.5 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 24.5 years in 2012 to 25.0 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Ruvuma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Residence and Sex; Ruvuma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

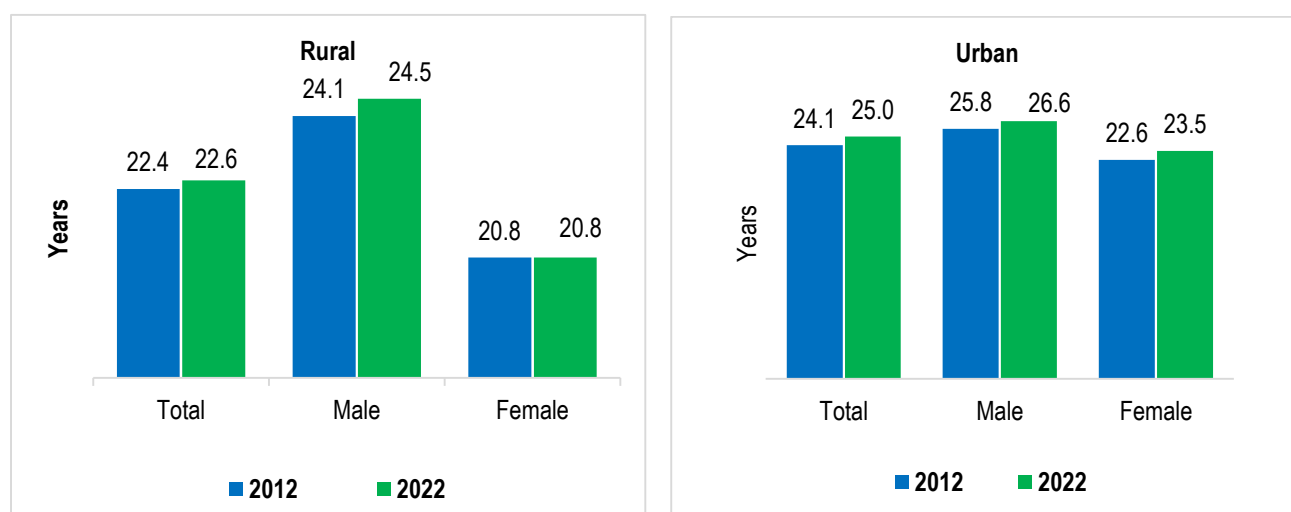


Table 5.9 shows that in Ruvuma Region, the MAFM for females increased from 21.3 years in 2012 to 21.5 years in 2022 and for males increased from 24.5 years to 25.0 years. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

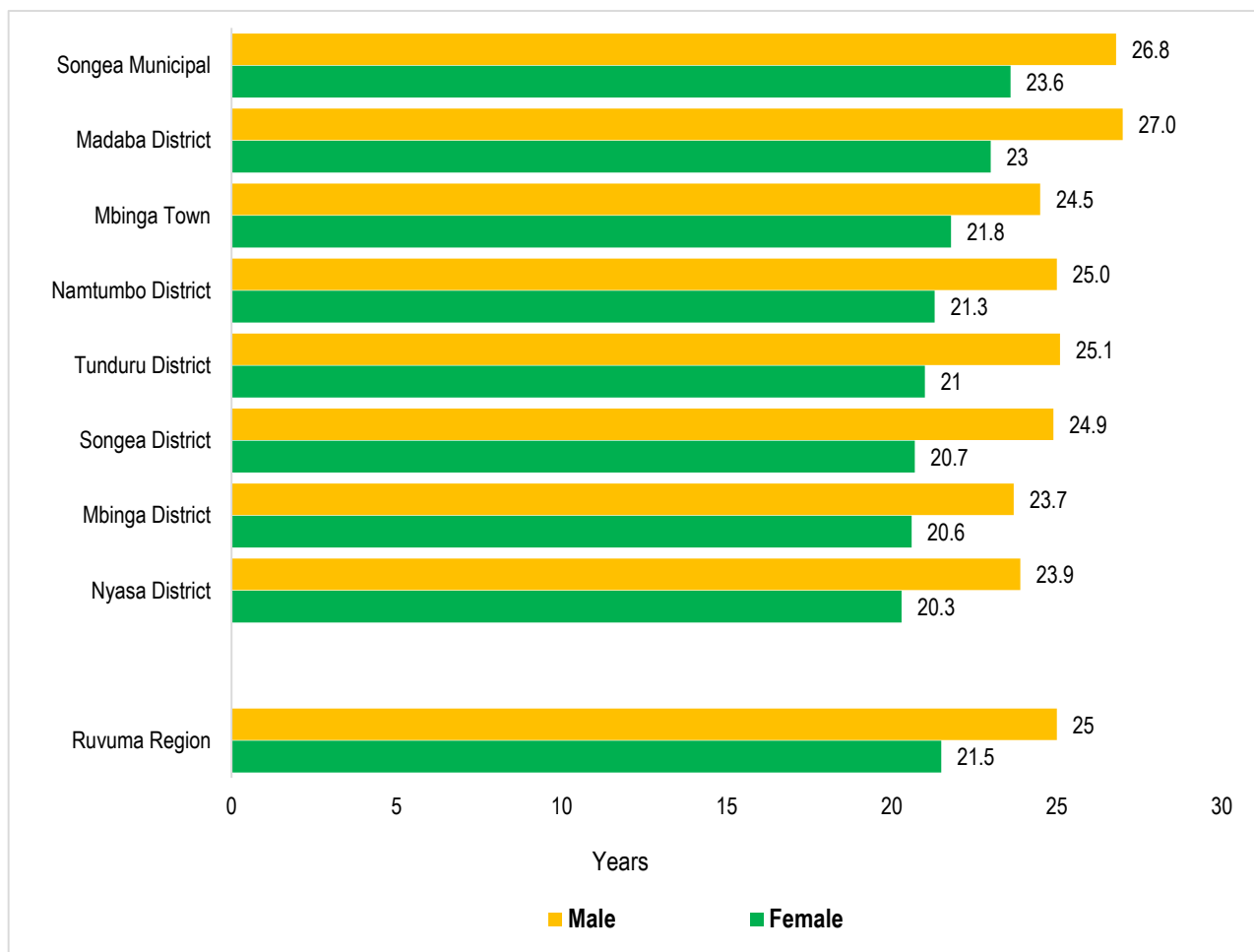
Table 5.9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	22.9	24.5	21.3	23.2	25.0	21.5
Rural	22.4	24.1	20.8	22.6	24.5	20.8
Urban	24.1	25.8	22.6	25.0	26.6	23.5
Council						
Tunduru District	22.7	24.3	21.3	23.0	25.1	21.0
Songea District	23.2	25.0	21.4	22.9	24.9	20.7
Songea Municipal	24.3	25.8	22.9	25.1	26.8	23.6
Madaba District	24.5	26.4	22.6	25.0	27.0	23.0
Mbinga District	22.1	23.5	20.7	22.1	23.7	20.6
Mbinga Town	22.7	24.0	21.4	23.1	24.5	21.8
Nyasa District	22.2	23.8	20.8	22.1	23.9	20.3
Namtumbo District	23.5	25.1	22.1	23.0	25.0	21.3

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Songea Municipal having the highest MAFM for both female (23.6 years) and males (26.8 years), followed by Madaba District (23 years) for females and 27 years for males, and Mbinga Town (21.8 and 24.5 years for females and

males respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Nyasa District (23.9 years) for males and 20.3 years for females.

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About seventy-seven percent (76.6%) of the population in Ruvuma Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Nearly Fifty percent of children (49.8%) under-five have birth certificates.
- Twenty-three percent of persons (23.3%) aged 18 years and above have National Identification number and 17.9 percent have national identification cards.
- About persons 101,412 out of 1,822,999 persons in Ruvuma 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 statistics record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that in Ruvuma Region, 20.9 percent of persons have birth certificates while (76.6%) of the population 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 (49.8 %) for age group 0 - 4 years followed by age group 5 - 9 years (35.3%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher (30.3%) in urban than in rural areas (18.1%). The results also show that, the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (21.6%) than females (20.2%). Further results show that, 31.8 percent of males and 28.9 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (18.7% and 17.5 % 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 Ruvuma Region 1.5 percent have birth notification, the percentage is slightly higher (1.6%) in rural areas to that of urban areas (1.3 %) (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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

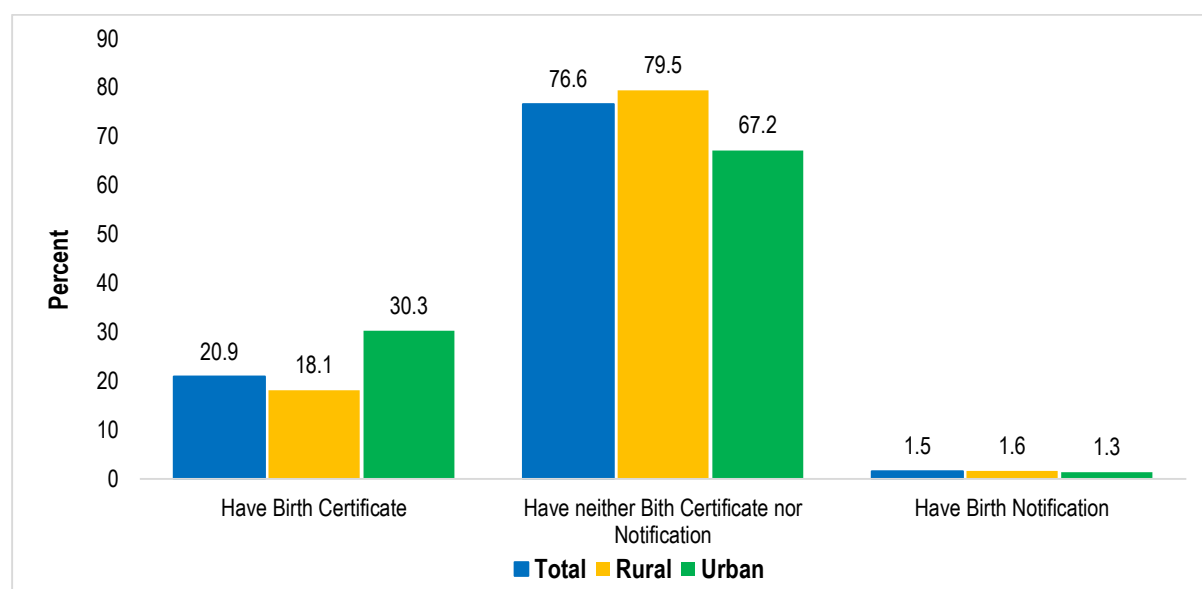


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

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	20.9	21.6	20.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	76.6	75.9	77.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
0 – 4	49.8	49.8	49.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	45.5	45.5	45.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
5 – 9	35.3	35.6	35.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	61.5	61.2	61.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
10 – 14	15.2	14.8	15.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	81.8	82.2	81.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
15 – 19	17.5	16.7	18.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	80.1	80.8	79.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
20 – 24	17.1	18.1	16.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	81.0	79.8	81.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
25 – 29	15.3	17.0	13.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	83.0	81.3	84.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
30 – 34	14.4	16.7	12.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	84.1	81.7	86.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
35 – 39	10.1	12.4	8.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	88.5	86.3	90.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
40 – 44	7.6	8.7	6.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	91.0	90.1	91.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
45 – 49	6.5	7.2	5.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	92.2	91.5	92.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
50 – 54	5.8	6.4	5.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.0	92.6	93.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
55 – 59	5.9	6.6	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.0	92.4	93.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
60 – 64	6.3	7.5	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	92.5	91.6	93.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
65 – 69	4.9	6.1	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	93.9	92.8	94.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
70 – 74	3.0	3.8	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	95.9	95.2	96.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
75 – 79	2.4	2.7	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	96.7	96.3	97.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
80+	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	97.1	97.0	97.2	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Ruvuma 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	18.1	18.7	17.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	79.5	78.8	80.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
0 – 4	48.9	48.9	49.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	46.3	46.4	46.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 – 9	32.7	32.9	32.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	64.1	63.9	64.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
10 – 14	11.9	11.6	12.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	85.1	85.4	84.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
15 – 19	13.3	12.9	13.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	84.4	84.7	84.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
20 – 24	12.9	13.8	12.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	85.3	84.3	86.2	0.9	1.1	0.8
25 – 29	11.3	12.8	9.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	87.2	85.6	88.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
30 – 34	10.5	12.7	8.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	88.0	85.8	90.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
35 – 39	7.0	9.0	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	91.7	89.9	93.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
40 – 44	5.0	5.8	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	93.9	93.1	94.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
45 – 49	4.4	5.1	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	94.4	93.8	95.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
50 – 54	4.0	4.5	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.8	94.5	95.1	0.6	0.4	0.7
55 – 59	4.1	4.7	3.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	94.9	94.4	95.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
60 – 64	4.6	5.6	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	94.4	93.6	95.1	0.4	0.3	0.6
65 – 69	3.5	4.3	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	95.3	94.6	96.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
70 – 74	2.2	2.9	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	96.8	96.2	97.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
75 – 79	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	97.2	96.9	97.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
80+	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	0.6	0.3	0.7

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Ruvuma 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	30.3	31.8	28.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	67.2	65.6	68.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
0 – 4	52.7	53.2	52.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	42.8	42.2	43.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
5 – 9	44.5	45.1	44.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	52.4	51.8	52.9	1.4	1.4	1.5
10 – 14	27.1	26.8	27.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	69.8	70.1	69.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
15 – 19	30.1	29.1	30.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	67.3	68.2	66.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
20 – 24	29.8	31.7	28.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	68.1	65.8	69.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
25 – 29	26.5	29.2	24.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	71.5	68.6	73.8	1.2	1.4	1.1
30 – 34	25.5	29.1	22.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	72.8	69.1	75.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
35 – 39	20.1	23.7	17.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	78.2	74.5	81.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
40 – 44	16.6	18.4	15.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	81.7	79.8	83.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
45 – 49	14.2	15.6	13.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	84.1	82.6	85.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
50 – 54	12.7	14.1	11.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	85.9	84.6	87.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
55 – 59	13.3	14.7	12.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	85.4	84.0	86.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
60 – 64	13.6	15.6	11.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	84.9	83.2	86.5	0.8	0.7	1.0
65 – 69	10.8	13.4	8.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	87.6	85.2	89.6	0.9	0.5	1.2
70 – 74	6.7	8.3	5.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	92.1	90.7	93.1	0.7	0.4	0.9
75 – 79	5.0	5.9	4.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	93.9	93.3	94.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
80+	3.0	3.7	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	95.5	95.0	95.7	0.9	0.4	1.2

Table 6.4 indicates that, the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Songea Municipal (32.2%) and the lowest percentage is Mbinga District (17.4%). Councils with percentage above the regional average (20.9%) are Songea Municipal (32.2%), Mbinga Town (23.6%) and Madaba District (23.5%).

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

Place of residence	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	20.9	21.6	20.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	76.6	75.9	77.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Councils												
Tunduru District	19.9	20.8	19.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	77.7	76.8	78.5	0.8	0.0	0.8
Songea District	19.0	19.2	18.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	78.5	78.2	78.9	0.9	0.1	0.8
Songea Municipal	32.3	34.1	30.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	65.0	63.2	66.6	1.3	0.1	1.3
Madaba District	23.5	23.9	23.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	73.7	73.2	74.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
Mbinga District	17.4	17.8	16.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	80.3	79.9	80.8	0.8	0.2	0.8
Mbinga Town	23.6	24.2	23.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	73.8	73.2	74.3	0.9	0.5	0.9
Nyasa District	17.5	18.4	16.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	80.2	79.3	81.0	0.9	0.5	0.9
Namtumbo District	15.7	16.3	15.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	82.0	81.4	82.6	0.9	0.9	1.0

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, 173,880 persons (17.9%) aged 18 years and above in Ruvuma Region have national identification cards while 226,455 persons (23.3%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, the results show that a higher percentage of persons with national identification card are in urban (27.3% than in rural areas (15.0%). In addition the results reveal that, 637,843 persons (65.5%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that, eight percent (8.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

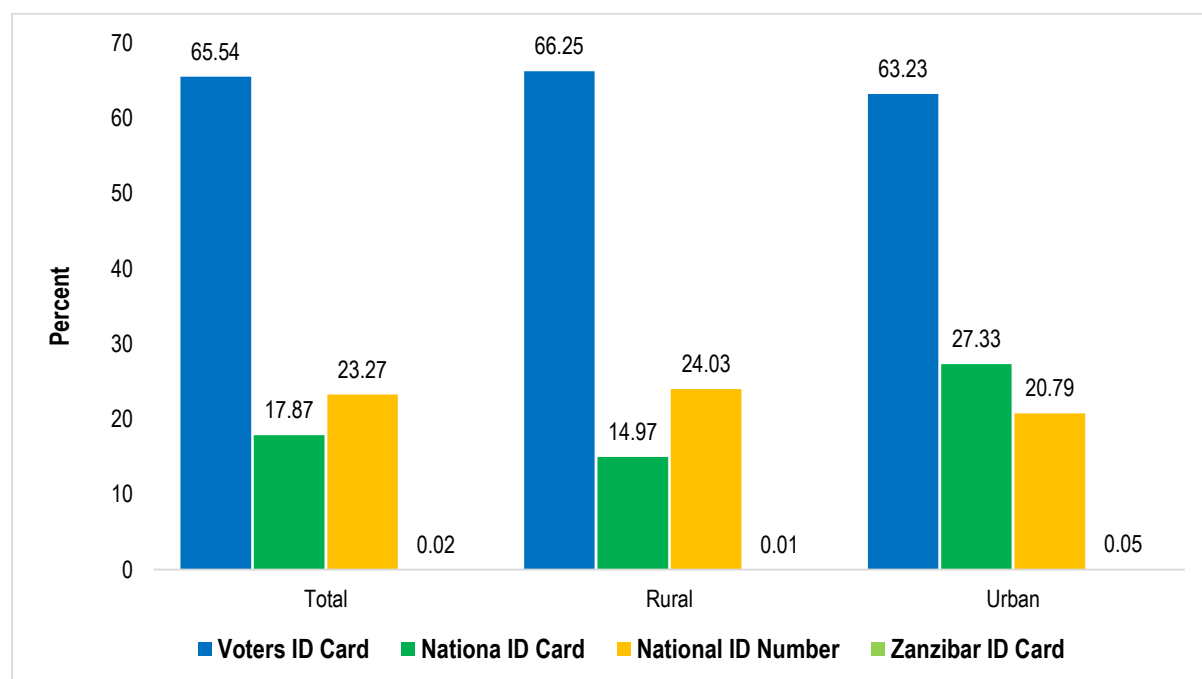


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Group, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC.

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	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	17.9	23.3	0	2.5	65.5	0.5	8.3
Rural	15	24	0	1.5	66.2	0.4	7.6
Urban	27.3	20.8	0.1	5.5	63.2	0.8	9.7
Council							
Tunduru District	13.2	23.6	0	1.2	69.9	0.4	6.2
Songea District	12.5	25.6	0	1.9	67.1	0.4	5.1
Songea Municipal	24.6	23.3	0.1	6	64.7	0.8	9.1
Madaba District	34.2	18.8	-	3.3	69.7	0.5	15.9
Mbinga District	14.1	27.6	0	2	64.1	0.4	11.0
Mbinga Town	23	24.5	0	3.5	63.5	0.6	8.9
Nyasa District	16.8	17.7	0	1.5	60.6	0.4	5.4
Namtumbo District	19.3	20.6	0	1.4	63.5	0.3	11.6

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that, 5.6 % (101,412 persons) out of 1,822,999 persons in Private households in Ruvuma Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (9.7%; 27,364 persons) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance; followed by Madaba District (6.8%; 4,095 persons) and the lowest is Nyasa District with (4.1%; 19,752 persons). In addition, 1.0 percent (18,755 persons) of persons have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more (9.5%; 39,765 persons) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (4.4%; 61,647 persons). On the other hand, 1.0 percent (3,993 persons) of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.1 percent (4,762 persons).

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

C 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	1,822,999	5.6	5.6	5.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	21.4	20.6	22.1
Rural	1,403,068	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	22.7	22.0	23.4
Urban	419,931	9.5	9.5	9.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	15.5	14.0	16.7
Council										
Tunduru District	408,757	4.2	4.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	32.9	32.0	33.6
Songea District	174,092	5.0	4.9	5.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	24.4	22.0	26.5
Songea Municipal	282,668	9.7	9.7	9.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	16.1	14.3	17.5
Madaba District	60,128	6.8	6.6	7.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	30.2	26.9	33.0
Mbinga District	282,588	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.0	20.7	19.3
Mbinga Town	157,459	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.6	10.6	10.7
Nyasa District	187,984	4.1	4.2	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	17.2	16.6	17.8
Namtumbo District	269,323	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	12.2	11.5	12.8

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 1,846,471 persons (99.9%) out of 1,848,794 persons enumerated in Ruvuma Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (908 persons) followed by other East African Countries (820 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,848,794	902,298	946,496	1,421,965	701,189	720,776	426,829	201,109	225,720
Tanzania	1,846,471	900,974	945,497	1,420,300	700,282	720,018	426,171	200,692	225,479
Other East African Countries	820	500	320	659	406	253	161	94	67
Other African Countries	908	496	412	650	318	332	258	178	80
Countries Outside Africa	594	327	267	355	182	173	239	145	94
Dual Citizenship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Citizenship	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Chapter Seven

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (90.7%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- Almost one out of ten (9.3%) children under 18 years are orphan with proportionately higher (10.2%) in urban areas than rural areas (9.0%).
- About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- Nearly three percent (2.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Madaba District Council has the highest proportion (15.2%) of orphans than other councils in Ruvuma Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a 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 households and taking care of their younger siblings.

⁴ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

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

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

The results indicate that, 90.7 percent of all children under 18 years in Ruvuma Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 95.2 percent for children under one year to 83.1 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.6%) 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	855,106	775,544	90.7	15,418	1.8	39,247	4.6	24,897	2.9
0	54,706	52,102	95.2	373.0	0.7	909	1.7	1,322.0	2.4
1	50,996	48,483	95.1	390.0	0.8	981	1.9	1,142.0	2.2
2	51,035	48,221	94.5	430.0	0.8	1,140	2.2	1,244.0	2.4
3	52,029	48,900	94.0	489.0	0.9	1,269	2.4	1,371.0	2.6
4	53,686	50,018	93.2	632.0	1.2	1,612	3.0	1,424.0	2.7
5	49,471	45,821	92.6	628.0	1.3	1,682	3.4	1,340.0	2.7
6	47,368	43,763	92.4	645.0	1.4	1,723	3.6	1,237.0	2.6
7	50,753	46,651	91.9	767.0	1.5	1,989	3.9	1,346.0	2.7
8	48,752	44,346	91.0	827.0	1.7	2,188	4.5	1,391.0	2.9
9	49,762	45,008	90.4	900.0	1.8	2,455	4.9	1,399.0	2.8
10	47,107	42,410	90.0	975.0	2.1	2,379	5.1	1,343.0	2.9
11	45,142	40,280	89.2	1,025.0	2.3	2,515	5.6	1,322.0	2.9
12	53,014	46,999	88.7	1,218.0	2.3	3,179	6.0	1,618.0	3.1
13	41,370	36,277	87.7	1,115.0	2.7	2,652	6.4	1,326.0	3.2
14	44,420	38,535	86.8	1,285.0	2.9	3,095	7.0	1,505.0	3.4
15	37,952	32,525	85.7	1,125.0	3.0	2,927	7.7	1,375.0	3.6
16	39,053	33,228	85.1	1,260.0	3.2	3,140	8.0	1,425.0	3.6
17	38,490	31,977	83.1	1,334.0	3.5	3,412	8.9	1,767.0	4.6

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Ruvuma 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	428,058	388,099	90.7	7,924	1.9	19,580	4.6	12,455	2.9
0	26,986	25,708	95.3	197	0.7	430	1.6	651	2.4
1	25,456	24,184	95.0	194	0.8	496	1.9	582	2.3
2	25,199	23,856	94.7	212	0.8	553	2.2	578	2.3
3	25,681	24,106	93.9	246	1.0	643	2.5	686	2.7
4	26,461	24,659	93.2	321	1.2	788	3.0	693	2.6
5	25,064	23,211	92.6	335	1.3	839	3.3	679	2.7
6	23,504	21,703	92.3	335	1.4	834	3.5	632	2.7
7	25,436	23,404	92.0	410	1.6	957	3.8	665	2.6
8	23,831	21,667	90.9	411	1.7	1,094	4.6	659	2.8
9	23,934	21,725	90.8	406	1.7	1,143	4.8	660	2.8
10	24,146	21,756	90.1	513	2.1	1,213	5.0	664	2.7
11	22,854	20,395	89.2	528	2.3	1,266	5.5	665	2.9
12	26,750	23,742	88.8	602	2.3	1,573	5.9	833	3.1
13	20,774	18,238	87.8	564	2.7	1,319	6.3	653	3.1
14	22,537	19,536	86.7	672	3.0	1,555	6.9	774	3.4
15	19,438	16,584	85.3	600	3.1	1,512	7.8	742	3.8
16	19,980	16,949	84.8	672	3.4	1,613	8.1	746	3.7
17	20,027	16,676	83.3	706	3.5	1,752	8.7	893	4.5

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Ruvuma 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	427,048	387,445	90.7	7,494	1.8	19,667	4.6	12,442	2.9
0	27,720	26,394	95.2	176	0.6	479	1.7	671	2.4
1	25,540	24,299	95.1	196	0.8	485	1.9	560	2.2
2	25,836	24,365	94.3	218	0.8	587	2.3	666	2.6
3	26,348	24,794	94.1	243	0.9	626	2.4	685	2.6
4	27,225	25,359	93.1	311	1.1	824	3.0	731	2.7
5	24,407	22,610	92.6	293	1.2	843	3.5	661	2.7
6	23,864	22,060	92.4	310	1.3	889	3.7	605	2.5
7	25,317	23,247	91.8	357	1.4	1,032	4.1	681	2.7
8	24,921	22,679	91.0	416	1.7	1,094	4.4	732	2.9
9	25,828	23,283	90.1	494	1.9	1,312	5.1	739	2.9
10	22,961	20,654	90.0	462	2.0	1,166	5.1	679	3.0
11	22,288	19,885	89.2	497	2.2	1,249	5.6	657	2.9
12	26,264	23,257	88.6	616	2.3	1,606	6.1	785	3.0
13	20,596	18,039	87.6	551	2.7	1,333	6.5	673	3.3
14	21,883	18,999	86.8	613	2.8	1,540	7.0	731	3.3
15	18,514	15,941	86.1	525	2.8	1,415	7.6	633	3.4
16	19,073	16,279	85.4	588	3.1	1,527	8.0	679	3.6
17	18,463	15,301	82.9	628	3.4	1,660	9.0	874	4.7

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Ruvuma Region ranges from 84.8 percent to 91.9 percent. Songea District has the highest percentage (91.9%) of children with both parents alive while Madaba District Council has the least (84.8 %).

The results further show that, Songea Municipal Council has the highest percentage (5.5%) of children with "Father Dead and Mother Alive" compared with other councils while Songea Municipal Council has the highest percentage (2.0%) of children with Father Alive and Mother Dead'. Madaba District has the highest percentage (9.0%) of children with both parents dead.

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive		Father Dead		Mother Alive		Mother Dead	
		Mother Alive		Mother Dead		Father Alive		Father Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	855,106	775,544	90.7	15,418	1.8	39,247	4.6	24,897	2.9
Rural	662,417	602,595	91.0	11,617	1.8	28,794	4.3	19,411	2.9
Urban	192,689	172,949	89.8	3,801	2.0	10,453	5.4	5,486	2.8
Council									
Tunduru District	186,378	170,084	91.3	3,366	1.8	8,072	4.3	4,856	2.6
Songea District	80,158	73,643	91.9	1,307	1.6	3,318	4.1	1,890	2.4
Songea Municipal	129,534	116,295	89.8	2,598	2.0	7,154	5.5	3,487	2.7
Madaba District	28,501	24,169	84.8	459	1.6	1,313	4.6	2,560	9.0
Mbinga District	132,051	120,809	91.5	2,312	1.8	5,575	4.2	3,355	2.5
Mbinga Town	75,898	69,465	91.5	1,370	1.8	3,472	4.6	1,591	2.1
Nyasa District	92,439	83,276	90.1	1,530	1.7	4,548	4.9	3,085	3.3
Namtumbo District	130,147	117,803	90.5	2,476	1.9	5,795	4.5	4,073	3.1

7.3 Orphanhood

The results reveal that in Ruvuma Region, 9.3 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about six percent (6.4%) of the children lost either father or mother and about three percent (2.9%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in urban areas (10.2%) than rural areas (9.0%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 2.1 percent in Mbinga Town to 9.0 percent in Madaba District (Figure 7.1 and Table 7.5).

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

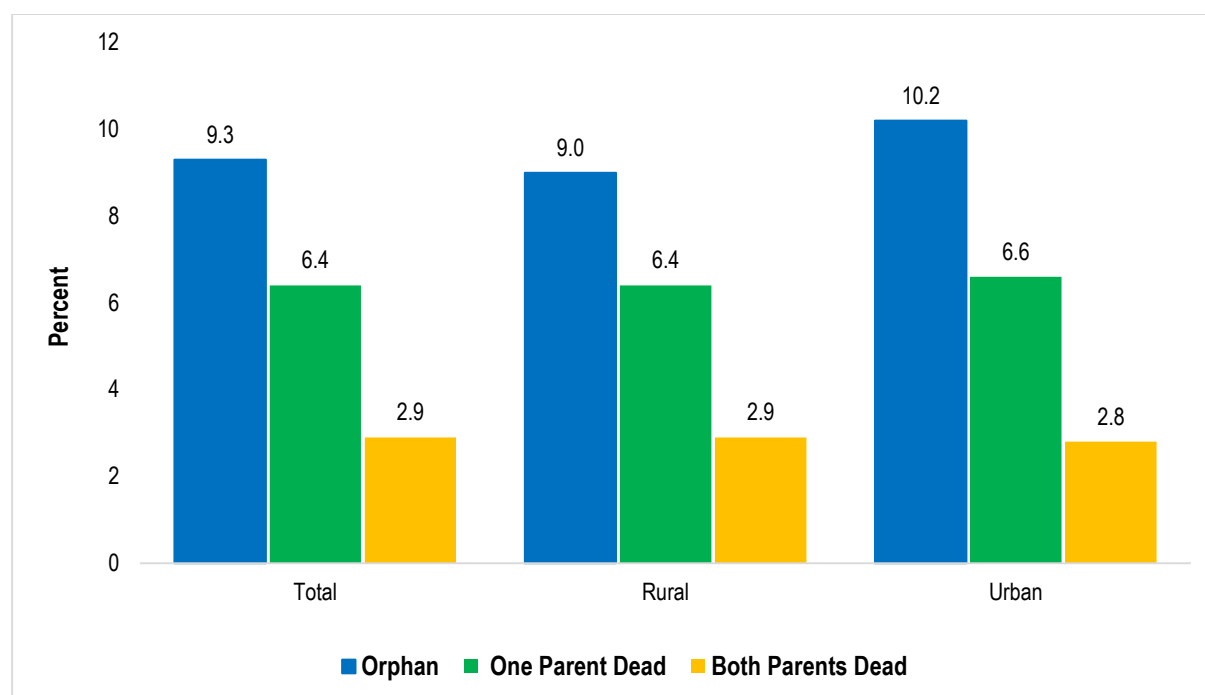
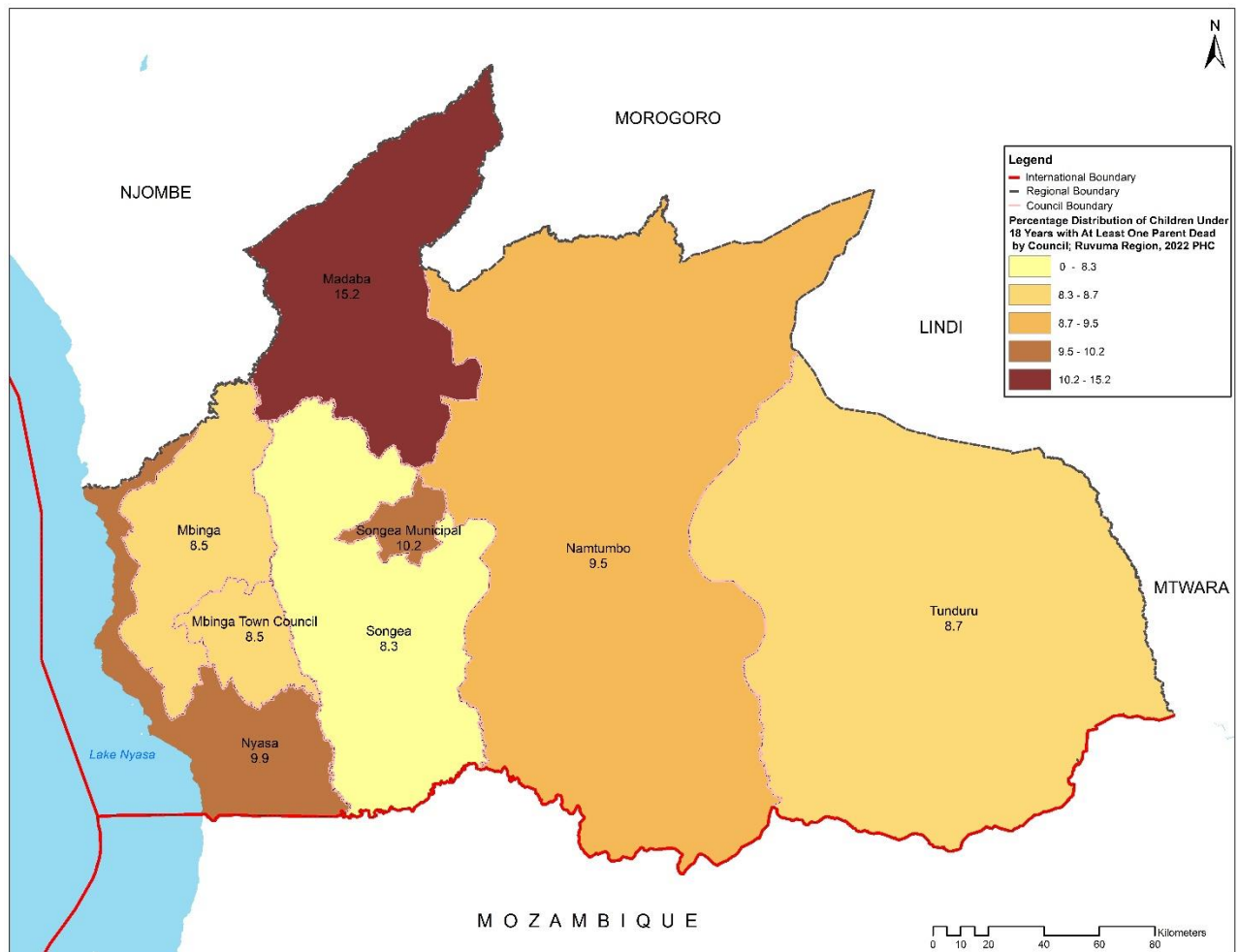


Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

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	855,106	775,544	90.7	54,665	6.4	24,897	2.9	79,562	9.3
Rural	662,417	602,595	91.0	40,411	6.1	19,411	2.9	59,822	9.0
Urban	192,689	172,949	89.8	14,254	7.4	5,486	2.8	19,740	10.2
Council									
Tunduru District	186,378	170,084	91.3	3,366	1.8	8,072	4.3	16,294	8.7
Songea District	80,158	73,643	91.9	1,307	1.6	3,318	4.1	6,515	8.1
Songea Municipal	129,534	116,295	89.8	2,598	2.0	7,154	5.5	13,239	10.2
Madaba District	28,501	24,169	84.8	459	1.6	1,313	4.6	4,332	15.2
Mbinga District	132,051	120,809	91.5	2,312	1.8	5,575	4.2	11,242	8.5
Mbinga Town	75,898	69,465	91.5	1,370	1.8	3,472	4.6	6,433	8.5
Nyasa District	92,439	83,276	90.1	1,530	1.7	4,548	4.9	9,163	9.9
Namtumbo District	130,147	117,803	90.5	2,476	1.9	5,795	4.5	12,344	9.5

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than four-fifths (83%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region are literate; 80.1 percent in rural and 92.6 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 83.4 percent. It is higher among males (84.0%) than females (82.9%).
- About eighty two percent (81.9%) of the primary school age population (7-13) are attending school and 15.3 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 88.1 percent. It is higher (94.7%) in urban than in rural areas (86.3%).
- Majority (79.1%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 16.0 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- Three (3.0%) of the population age four years and above attained university 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 in Ruvuma 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 in Ruvuma Region who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; both

Kiswahili and English or any other languages. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

The results show that, out of 1,586,342 persons aged five years and above in Ruvuma Region 1,316,201 persons (83.0%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (84.2%) than females (81.8%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 92.1 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 70 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

The literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (92.6%) 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: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,586,342	772,515	813,827	1,316,201	650,391	665,810	83.0	84.2	81.8
5 - 9	246,106	121,769	124,337	148,966	70,345	78,621	60.5	57.8	63.2
10-14	231,053	117,061	113,992	206,818	102,168	104,650	89.5	87.3	91.8
15 - 19	186,864	94,221	92,643	172,133	86,328	85,805	92.1	91.6	92.6
20 - 24	161,839	75,622	86,217	146,578	68,755	77,823	90.6	90.9	90.3
25 - 29	136,451	64,617	71,834	124,641	59,680	64,961	91.3	92.4	90.4
30 - 34	121,716	58,196	63,520	108,432	53,331	55,101	89.1	91.6	86.7
35 - 39	105,043	50,061	54,982	89,394	44,365	45,029	85.1	88.6	81.9
40 - 44	89,957	43,481	46,476	76,560	38,191	38,369	85.1	87.8	82.6
45 - 49	78,356	38,865	39,491	66,385	34,098	32,287	84.7	87.7	81.8
50 - 54	62,815	30,753	32,062	52,785	27,001	25,784	84.0	87.8	80.4
55 - 59	45,453	22,005	23,448	38,942	19,876	19,066	85.7	90.3	81.3
60 - 64	40,442	19,367	21,075	31,939	17,240	14,699	79.0	89.0	69.7
65 - 69	25,347	11,820	13,527	18,668	10,175	8,493	73.6	86.1	62.8
70 - 74	21,396	9,892	11,504	14,621	8,032	6,589	68.3	81.2	57.3
75 - 79	13,101	6,003	7,098	8,431	4,747	3,684	64.4	79.1	51.9
80+	20,403	8,782	11,621	10,908	6,059	4,849	53.5	69.0	41.7

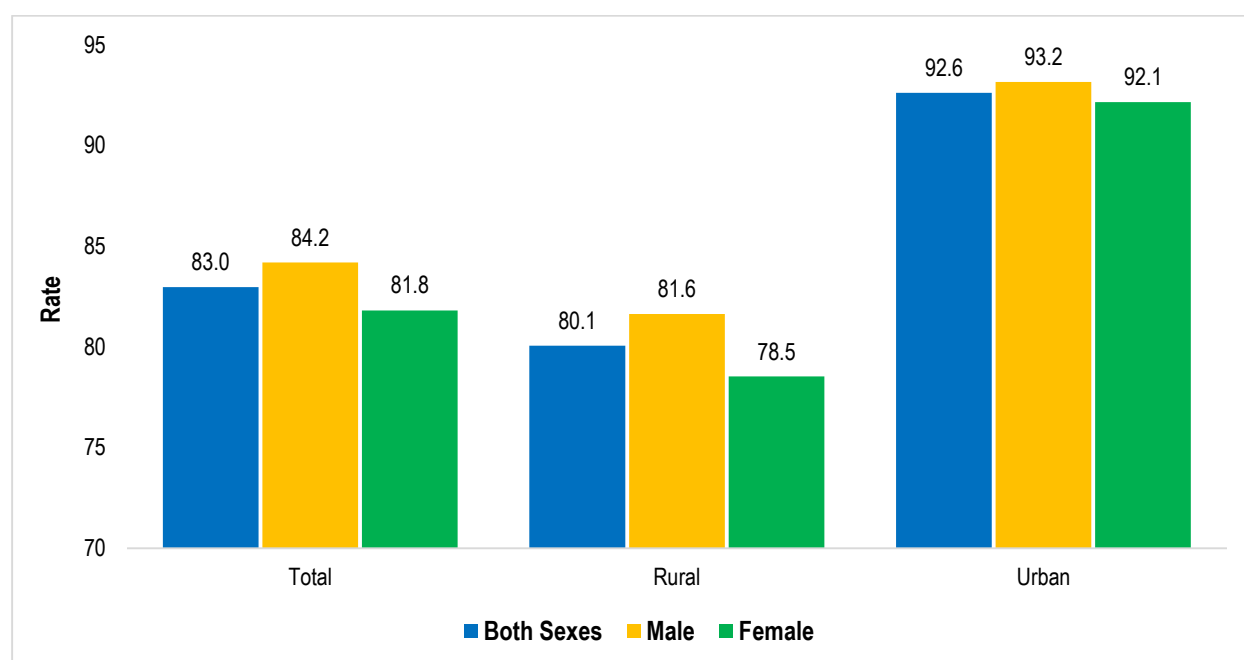
Table 8. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Ruvuma Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,218,478	600,600	617,878	975,490	490,247	485,243	80.1	81.6	78.5
5 – 9	191,495	95,072	96,423	105,859	49,725	56,134	55.3	52.3	58.2
10-14	180,739	92,863	87,876	158,196	78,949	79,247	87.5	85.0	90.2
15 – 19	139,973	72,080	67,893	126,420	64,778	61,642	90.3	89.9	90.8
20 – 24	121,156	57,555	63,601	107,100	51,228	55,872	88.4	89.0	87.8
25 – 29	100,241	48,266	51,975	89,427	43,756	45,671	89.2	90.7	87.9
30 – 34	90,272	43,784	46,488	78,172	39,339	38,833	86.6	89.8	83.5
35 – 39	79,489	38,324	41,165	65,219	33,100	32,119	82.0	86.4	78.0
40 – 44	69,001	33,596	35,405	56,786	28,760	28,026	82.3	85.6	79.2
45 – 49	61,618	30,821	30,797	50,687	26,451	24,236	82.3	85.8	78.7
50 – 54	50,055	24,715	25,340	40,951	21,279	19,672	81.8	86.1	77.6
55 – 59	36,404	17,779	18,625	30,494	15,825	14,669	83.8	89.0	78.8
60 – 64	32,460	15,611	16,849	24,855	13,679	11,176	76.6	87.6	66.3
65 – 69	20,410	9,565	10,845	14,522	8,071	6,451	71.2	84.4	59.5
70 – 74	17,417	8,160	9,257	11,487	6,489	4,998	66.0	79.5	54.0
75 – 79	10,816	4,995	5,821	6,716	3,867	2,849	62.1	77.4	48.9
80+	16,932	7,414	9,518	8,599	4,951	3,648	50.8	66.8	38.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	367,864	171,915	195,949	340,711	160,144	180,567	92.6	93.2	92.1
5 – 9	54,611	26,697	27,914	43,107	20,620	22,487	78.9	77.2	80.6
10-14	50,314	24,198	26,116	48,622	23,219	25,403	96.6	96.0	97.3
15 – 19	46,891	22,141	24,750	45,713	21,550	24,163	97.5	97.3	97.6
20 – 24	40,683	18,067	22,616	39,478	17,527	21,951	97.0	97.0	97.1
25 – 29	36,210	16,351	19,859	35,214	15,924	19,290	97.2	97.4	97.1
30 – 34	31,444	14,412	17,032	30,260	13,992	16,268	96.2	97.1	95.5
35 – 39	25,554	11,737	13,817	24,175	11,265	12,910	94.6	96.0	93.4
40 – 44	20,956	9,885	11,071	19,774	9,431	10,343	94.4	95.4	93.4
45 – 49	16,738	8,044	8,694	15,698	7,647	8,051	93.8	95.1	92.6
50 – 54	12,760	6,038	6,722	11,834	5,722	6,112	92.7	94.8	90.9
55 – 59	9,049	4,226	4,823	8,448	4,051	4,397	93.4	95.9	91.2
60 – 64	7,982	3,756	4,226	7,084	3,561	3,523	88.7	94.8	83.4
65 – 69	4,937	2,255	2,682	4,146	2,104	2,042	84.0	93.3	76.1
70 – 74	3,979	1,732	2,247	3,134	1,543	1,591	78.8	89.1	70.8
75 – 79	2,285	1,008	1,277	1,715	880	835	75.1	87.3	65.4
80+	3,471	1,368	2,103	2,309	1,108	1,201	66.5	81.0	57.1

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

The results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 90 percent and the rate is the highest (92.7%) among secondary school in the age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

The literacy rate among population in primary school age in Ruvuma Region is 81.9 percent and among secondary school age population is 92.7 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

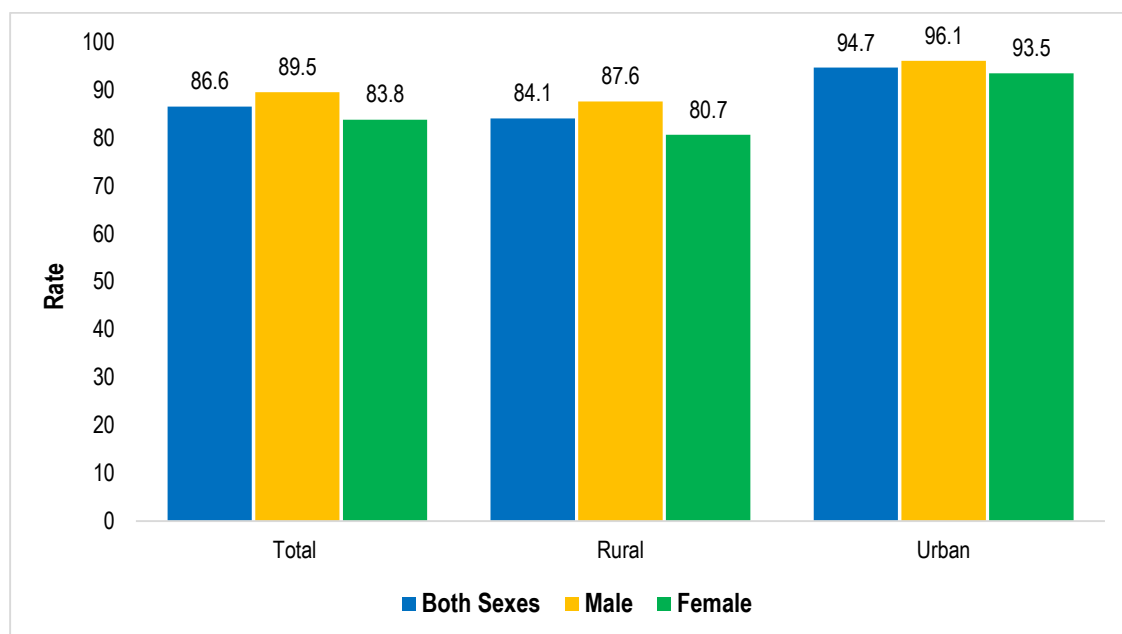
Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	92.1	91.2	93.0	90.4	89.4	91.4	97.4	97.2	97.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	91.4	91.3	91.5	89.4	89.5	89.4	97.3	97.2	97.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	90.7	91.5	90.0	88.6	89.7	87.5	97.0	97.2	96.8
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	88.2	90.3	86.3	85.8	88.4	83.4	95.7	96.5	95.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	70.1	82.8	59.1	67.5	81.0	55.7	81.2	90.9	73.3
Population Aged 4 years and above	81.0	82.2	79.9	78.0	79.5	76.6	90.9	91.4	90.6
Population Aged 14+ years and above	86.8	89.6	84.2	84.3	87.7	81.2	94.8	96.1	93.6
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	85.9	89.3	82.8	83.3	87.3	79.5	94.3	95.9	93.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	81.9	79.4	84.4	78.7	76.0	81.5	93.2	92.2	94.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	92.7	91.5	93.9	91.1	89.8	92.5	97.6	97.4	97.9

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

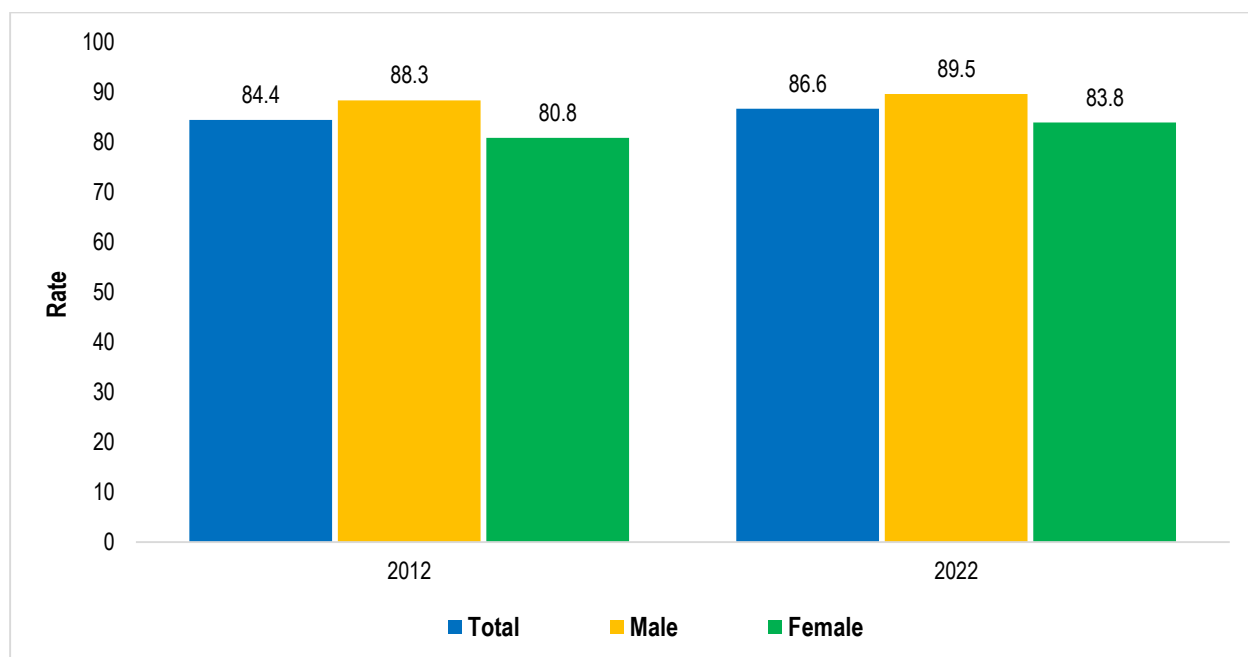
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region is 86.6 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (89.5%) than females (83.8%). Furthermore, results reveal that adult literacy rate is higher (94.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (84.1%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



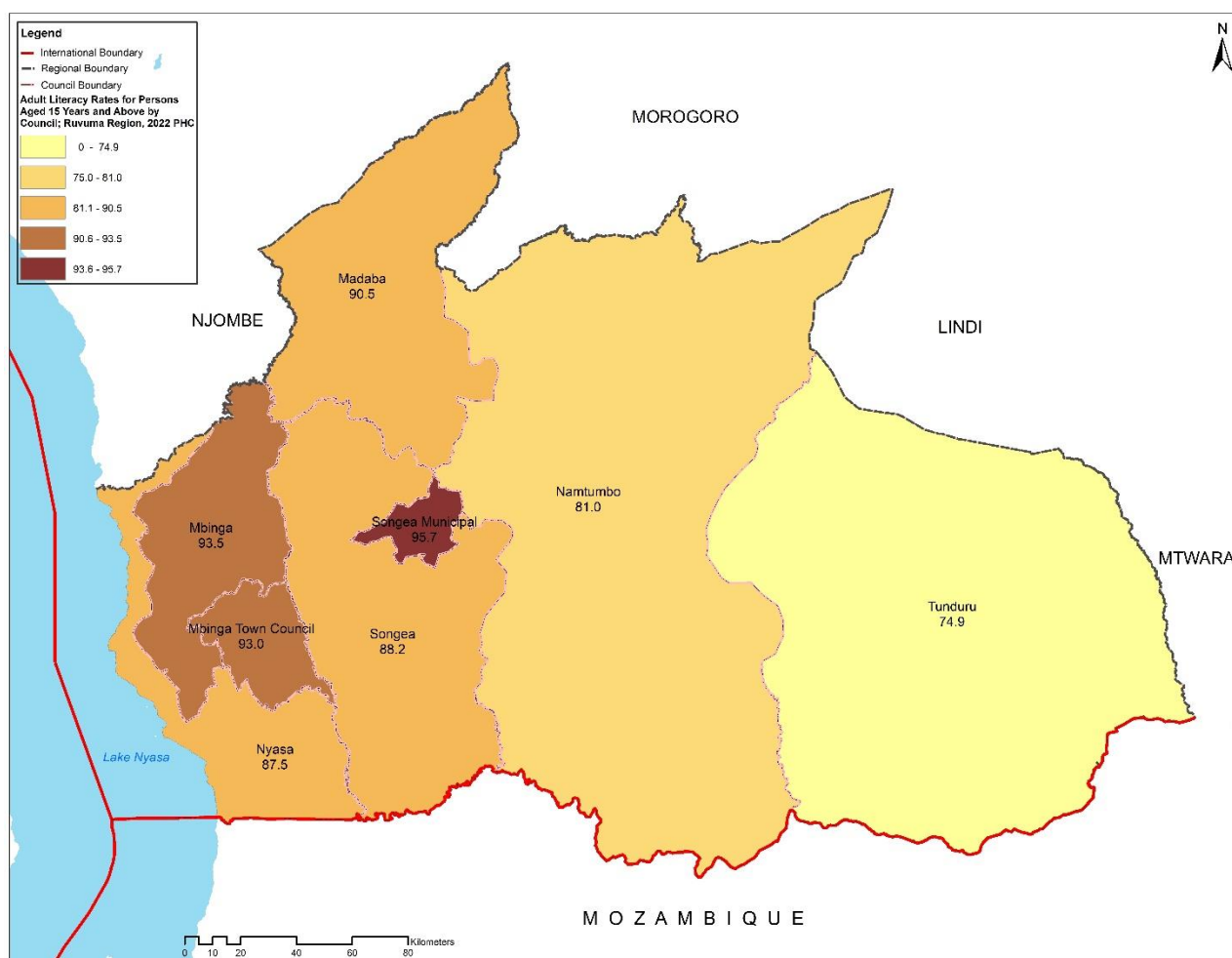
Literacy rates among adults increased from 84.4 percent in 2012 to 86.6 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (3.0 percentage point difference) than males (1.2 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 74.9 percent in Tunduru District to 95.7 percent in Songea Municipal. Four (4) councils have adult literacy rate above 90 percent. Other councils besides Tunduru District with relatively low adult literacy rates is Namtumbo District (81.0%) (Map 8.1).

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



The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 84.4 percent in 2012 to 86.6 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall of percentage point of 2.2 percent. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 3.7 percent in Tunduru District (Table 8.5).

Table 8. 5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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	84.4	88.3	80.8	86.6	89.5	83.8	2.2	1.2	3.0
Rural	81.4	85.9	77.2	84.1	87.6	80.7	5.2	3.6	6.6
Urban	93.0	95.3	91.0	94.7	96.1	93.5	1.7	0.8	2.5
Council									
Tunduru District	71.2	78.4	64.7	74.9	81.0	69.1	3.7	2.6	4.4
Songea District	87.2	89.9	84.5	88.2	90.3	86.0	1.0	0.3	1.6
Songea Municipal	94.4	96.2	92.8	95.7	96.9	94.7	1.3	0.7	1.9
Madaba District	88.1	91.7	84.5	90.5	92.7	88.2	2.4	1.0	3.8
Mbinga District	92.0	93.8	90.3	93.5	94.4	92.7	1.5	0.7	2.4
Mbinga Town	91.0	92.8	89.5	93.0	93.7	92.4	2.0	1.0	2.9
Nyasa District	84.3	87.4	81.6	87.5	89.6	85.6	3.2	2.2	4.0
Namtumbo District	78.5	84.5	73.1	81.0	86.1	76.4	2.5	1.6	3.3

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Ruvuma Region, literacy rate 86.6%. It is highest in Kiswahili only (Kiswahili Only (71.6%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (14.2%) and is lowest (0.1%) for other languages. In addition, the results show that from age 60 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	71.6	0.6	14.2	0.1	86.6	13.4	1,109,183
15 – 19	64.9	0.7	26.4	0.1	92.1	7.9	186,864
20 – 24	70.1	0.8	19.5	0.1	90.6	9.4	161,839
25 – 29	73.3	0.7	17.3	0.1	91.3	8.7	136,451
30 – 34	72.1	0.7	16.3	0.1	89.1	10.9	121,716
35 – 39	74.8	0.6	9.7	0.1	85.1	14.9	105,043
40 – 44	77.6	0.5	6.9	0.1	85.1	14.9	89,957
45 – 49	78.0	0.5	6.1	0.1	84.7	15.3	78,356
50 – 54	78.2	0.5	5.2	0.1	84.0	16.0	62,815
55 – 59	79.5	0.5	5.6	0.1	85.7	14.3	45,453
60 – 64	71.5	0.4	6.9	0.2	79.0	21.0	40,442
65 – 69	66.1	0.4	6.9	0.2	73.6	26.4	25,347
70 – 74	62.3	0.4	5.4	0.2	68.3	31.7	21,396
75 – 79	59.8	0.5	3.9	0.2	64.4	35.6	13,101
80+	50.5	0.4	2.1	0.4	53.5	46.5	20,403

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

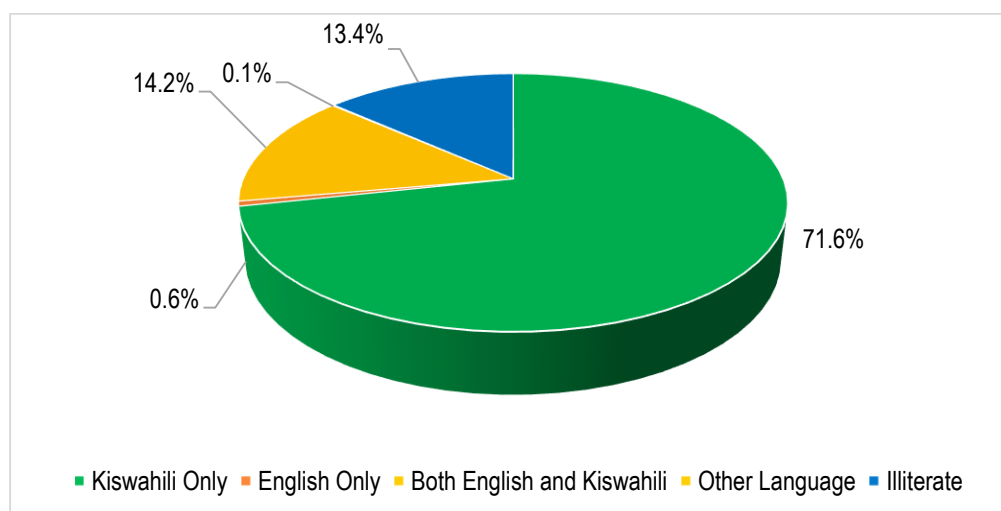


Table 8.7 and Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (72.5%) than in urban areas (68.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher (24.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (10.9%). In urban areas, females are more literate (70.1%) in Kiswahili only than males (67.4%).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahil i	Other Language(s)				
Total	71.6	0.6	14.2	0.1	86.6	13.4	1,109,183	
Male	73.0	0.6	15.8	0.1	89.5	10.5	533,685	
Female	70.4	0.6	12.8	0.1	83.8	16.2	575,498	
Rural	72.5	0.6	10.9	0.1	84.1	15.9	846,244	
Male	74.6	0.6	12.4	0.1	87.6	12.4	412,665	
Female	70.4	0.6	9.5	0.1	80.7	19.3	433,579	
Urban	68.9	0.7	24.9	0.1	94.7	5.3	262,939	
Male	67.4	0.8	27.7	0.2	96.1	3.9	121,020	
Female	70.1	0.7	22.5	0.1	93.5	6.5	141,919	

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

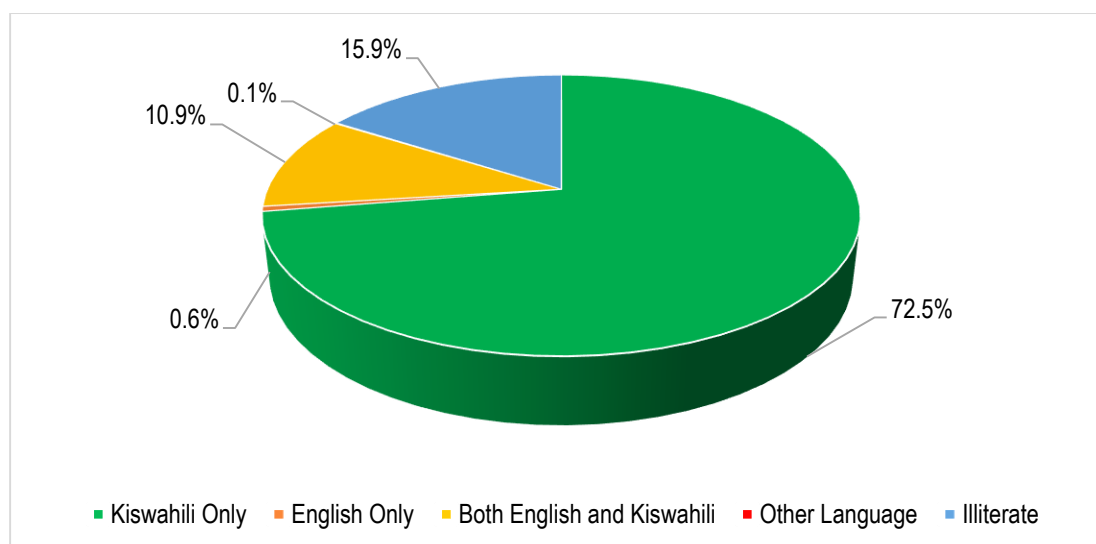


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Ruvuma Urban, 2022 PHC

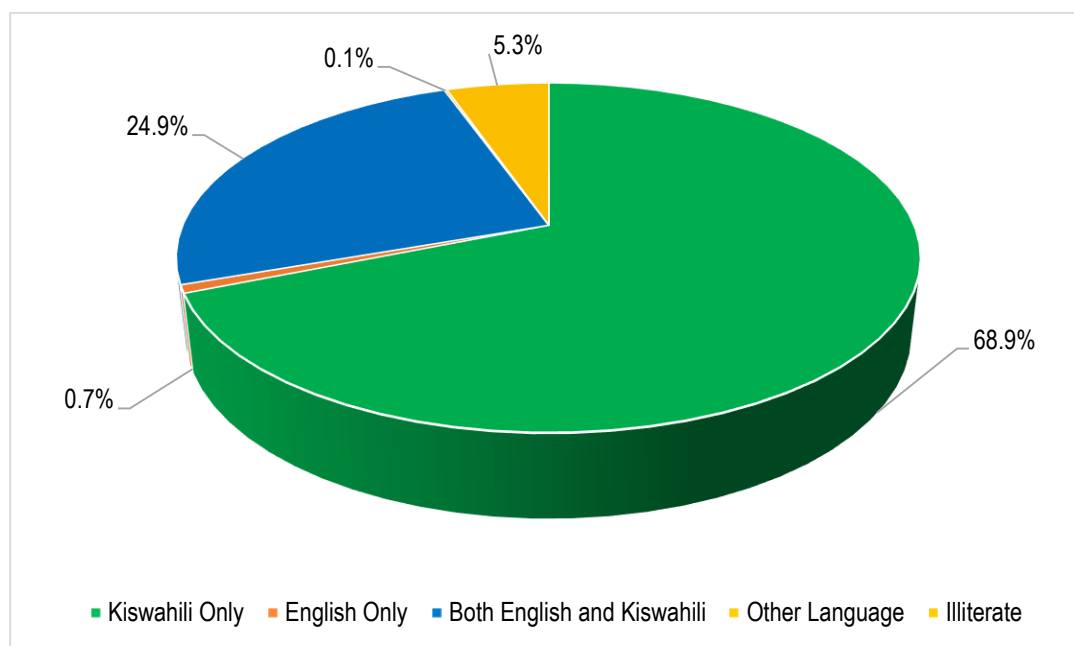


Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels in Ruvuma Region differ across councils with Tunduru District having the highest illiteracy rate (25.1 %), followed by Namtumbo District (19.0 %). The Council with lowest illiteracy rate is Songea Municipal (4.3%) followed by Mbinga District (6.5%).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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	71.6	0.6	14.2	0.1	86.6	13.4	1,109,183
Rural	72.5	0.6	10.9	0.1	84.1	15.9	846,244
Urban	68.9	0.7	24.9	0.1	94.7	5.3	262,939
Council							
Tunduru District	65.7	0.5	8.5	0.1	74.9	25.1	251,847
Songea District	74.1	0.6	13.4	0.1	88.2	11.8	107,878
Songea Municipal	69.1	0.7	25.8	0.1	95.7	4.3	176,239
Madaba District	71.5	0.5	18.4	0.1	90.5	9.5	40,457
Mbinga District	79.5	0.8	13.2	0.1	93.5	6.5	171,405
Mbinga Town	72.7	0.6	19.6	0.1	93.0	7.0	93,586
Nyasa District	74.6	0.6	12.2	0.1	87.5	12.5	110,661
Namtumbo District	70.9	0.7	9.3	0.1	81.0	19.0	157,110

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.

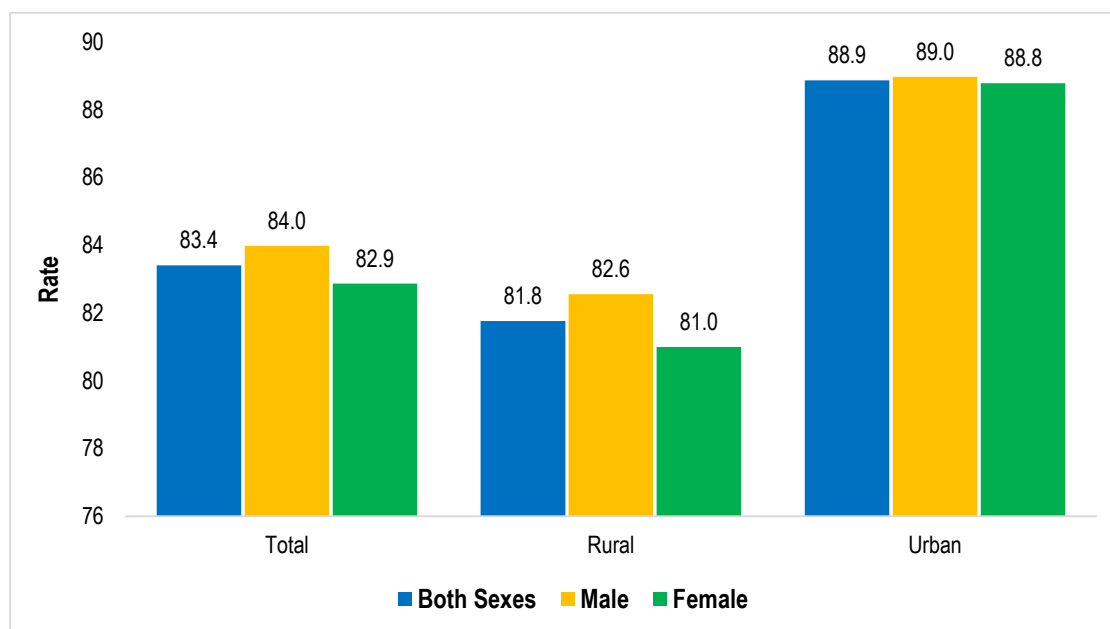
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 1,562,467 persons aged 5 years and above in Ruvuma Region, 1,303,307 persons (83.4%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher (84.0%) among males than females (82.9%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (90% or above) for youth aged 15-19, 25 – 29 and 30-34 years; and is relatively low (58.8%) for young population (5 - 9 years) and older population (80 years and above) which is 60.1 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (89.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.8%). 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.4	84.0	82.9	81.8	82.6	81.0	88.9	89.0	88.8
5-9	58.8	56.3	61.3	55.0	52.4	57.6	72.2	70.4	74.0
10-14	87.3	85.8	89.0	86.0	84.3	87.8	92.2	91.5	92.9
15 – 19	90.2	89.8	90.6	89.2	88.9	89.6	93.2	93.0	93.3
20 – 24	89.7	89.9	89.6	88.7	89.1	88.5	92.6	92.4	92.8
25 – 29	90.8	91.6	90.1	89.8	90.9	88.9	93.4	93.5	93.4
30 – 34	90.0	91.6	88.5	88.8	90.7	87.0	93.4	94.1	92.8
35 – 39	88.5	90.4	86.8	87.3	89.6	85.2	92.3	92.9	91.8
40 – 44	88.7	90.3	87.2	87.6	89.6	85.8	92.3	93.0	91.8
45 – 49	88.7	90.5	86.8	87.8	90.0	85.6	91.9	92.7	91.2
50 – 54	88.1	90.3	86.0	87.3	89.8	84.9	91.1	92.2	90.1
55 – 59	88.7	91.4	86.2	88.0	91.1	85.1	91.6	92.8	90.5
60 – 64	84.4	90.5	78.8	83.5	90.0	77.5	88.1	92.5	84.2
65 – 69	80.6	88.3	73.9	79.5	87.5	72.5	85.4	92.0	79.9
70 – 74	76.1	85.3	68.2	75.0	84.6	66.5	81.2	88.8	75.3
75–79	71.5	82.7	62.0	70.4	82.1	60.3	76.7	85.5	69.7
80+	60.1	74.3	49.4	58.9	73.6	47.5	66.1	78.4	58.1

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



The results also reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 90.1 percent. The rate is slightly higher (90.5%) for males than females (89.7%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (90.7%) for females than males (89.3%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (92.6%) in urban than in rural areas (88.3%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

The results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) in Mtwara Region is 90.5 percent and 80.0 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The rate of numeracy for secondary school age is higher (91.3 %) for females than for males (89.8 %). 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; Ruvuma 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)	90.0	89.3	90.7	89.0	88.3	89.7	93.1	92.8	93.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	90.0	89.9	90.1	89.0	89.0	89.1	92.9	92.7	93.1
Youth Population (15–35 years)	90.1	90.5	89.7	89.1	89.7	88.5	93.1	93.2	93.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	80.0	78.1	82.0	77.8	75.7	79.9	88.1	87.1	89.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	90.5	89.8	91.3	89.6	88.8	90.5	93.4	93.2	93.7
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	89.3	90.5	88.2	88.3	89.8	86.9	92.6	93.0	92.2
Elderly population (60+ years)	76.6	85.7	68.8	75.4	85.0	67.1	81.8	89.2	75.8
Population Aged 14+ years and above	88.2	90.0	86.5	87.1	89.2	85.1	91.8	92.7	91.1
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	87.8	90.0	85.8	86.7	89.3	84.3	91.5	92.6	90.6

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region is 88.1 percent and is higher (91.8 %) in urban areas than in rural areas (87.0%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females in all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 82.8 percent in Tunduru District to 92.8 percent in Songea Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

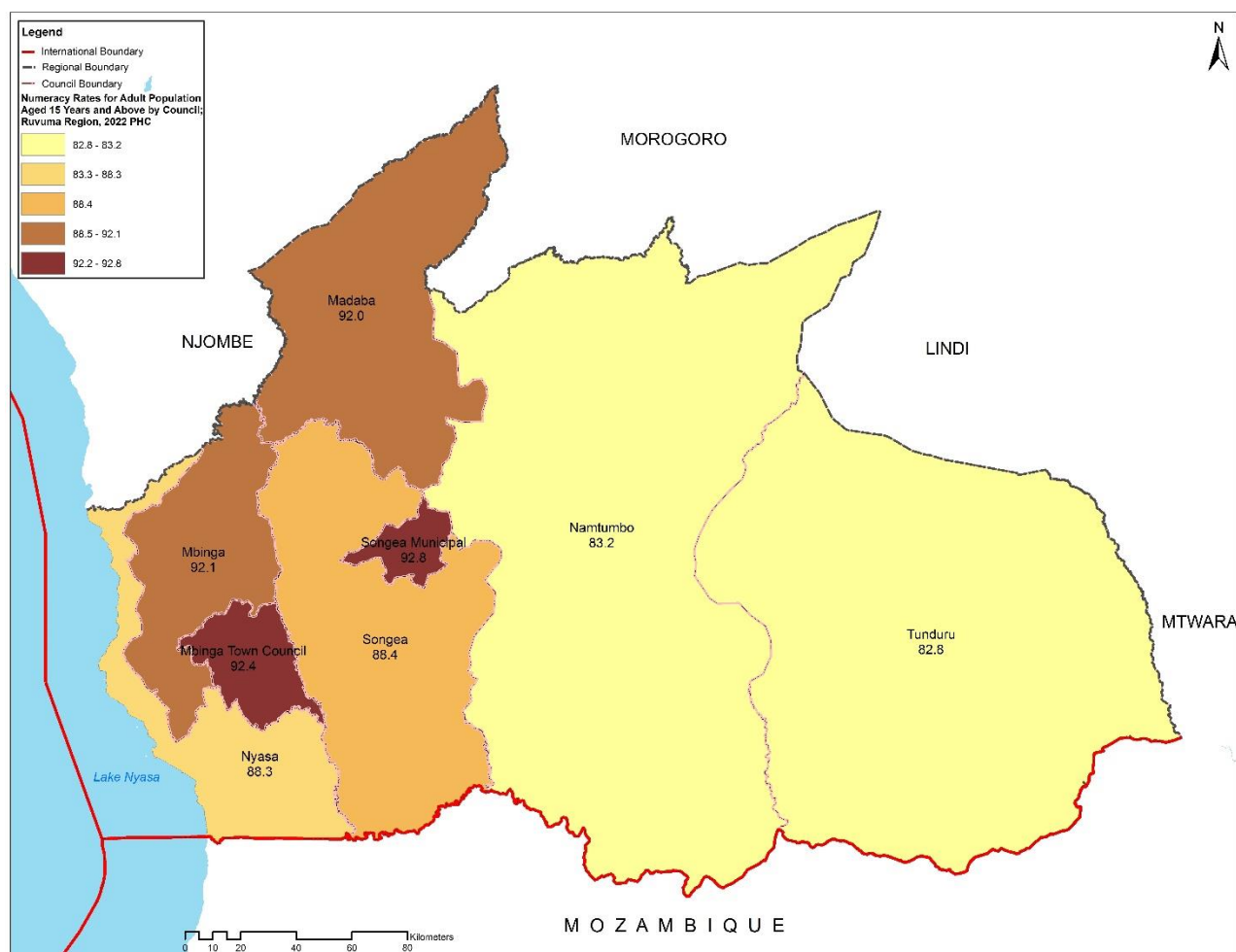
Table 8. 11: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	958,505	467,820	490,685	88.1	90.0	86.4
Rural	831,148	402,385	428,763	722,969	359,159	363,810	87.0	89.3	84.9
Urban	256,666	117,219	139,447	235,536	108,661	126,875	91.8	92.7	91.0
Council									
Tunduru District	249,337	119,919	129,418	206,518	103,705	102,813	82.8	86.5	79.4
Songea District	103,991	51,926	52,065	91,970	46,636	45,334	88.4	89.8	87.1
Songea Municipal	172,938	78,755	94,183	160,502	73,650	86,852	92.8	93.5	92.2
Madaba District	37,166	18,524	18,642	34,191	17,306	16,885	92.0	93.4	90.6
Mbinga District	168,832	82,238	86,594	155,532	76,489	79,043	92.1	93.0	91.3
Mbinga Town	92,258	43,166	49,092	85,252	40,203	45,049	92.4	93.1	91.8

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Nyasa District	107,800	51,206	56,594	95,138	45,935	49,203	88.3	89.7	86.9
Namtumbo District	155,492	73,870	81,622	129,402	63,896	65,506	83.2	86.5	80.3

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



8.4 Education

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

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

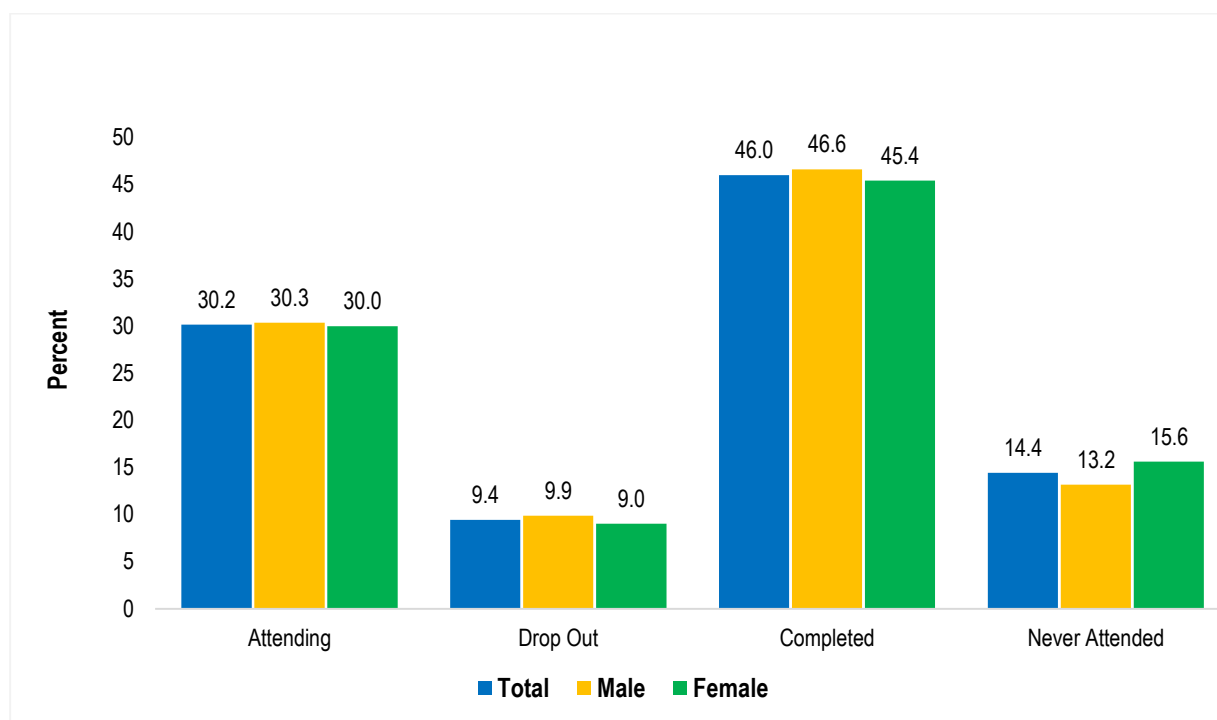
School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorised or licensed educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the

census. Informal training in particular skills, which is not part of the recognised educational structure was not considered under school attendance.

The results show that, out of 1,640,028 persons aged four years and above in Ruvuma Region, 46.0 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 30.2 percent are attending school, 9.4 percent have dropped out and 14.4 percent have never been to school.

The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (15.6%) compared with that of males (13.2%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is slightly higher (9.9%) among males than among females (9.0%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About eighty eight percent (88.1%) of the primary school age population (age 7-13 years) are attending school and 8.6 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school age population (age 14-17 years), 61.4 percent are attending, 5.5 percent had never been to school, while 22.7 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher (10.4%) among secondary school age population (10.4%) than primary school age population (2.3%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Ruvuma 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	1,640,028	30.2	9.4	46.0	14.4	798,976	30.3	9.9	46.6	13.2	841,052	30.0	9.0	45.4	15.6
4	53,686	19.2	0.1	0.1	80.7	26,461	17.6	0.1	0.1	82.2	27,225	20.7	0.1	0.1	79.2
5	49,471	48.2	0.1	0.2	51.4	25,064	45.3	0.2	0.2	54.3	24,407	51.2	0.1	0.2	48.5
6	47,368	72.9	0.3	0.2	26.7	23,504	70.9	0.3	0.2	28.7	23,864	74.9	0.3	0.2	24.7
4-6	150,525	45.6	0.2	0.2	54.1	75,029	43.5	0.2	0.2	56.1	75,496	47.7	0.1	0.2	52.0
7	50,753	83.4	0.5	0.3	15.9	25,436	81.5	0.6	0.3	17.6	25,317	85.3	0.3	0.3	14.1
8	48,752	88.2	0.8	0.3	10.6	23,831	87.0	1.0	0.4	11.6	24,921	89.4	0.6	0.3	9.6
9	49,762	90.0	1.4	0.4	8.2	23,934	88.8	1.7	0.4	9.1	25,828	91.0	1.1	0.4	7.5
10	47,107	89.8	2.3	0.4	7.5	24,146	88.3	2.8	0.5	8.5	22,961	91.4	1.7	0.4	6.5
11	45,142	90.7	3.0	0.6	5.8	22,854	88.9	4.0	0.6	6.5	22,288	92.5	2.0	0.5	5.1
12	53,014	88.5	4.1	1.5	6.0	26,750	86.0	5.4	1.7	6.9	26,264	91.0	2.7	1.3	5.1
13	41,370	86.4	4.7	3.4	5.5	20,774	83.8	6.2	3.6	6.4	20,596	89.0	3.1	3.1	4.7
7-13	335,900	88.1	2.3	0.9	8.6	167,725	86.3	3.1	1.0	9.6	168,175	89.9	1.6	0.9	7.6
14	44,420	77.5	6.2	10.9	5.4	22,537	74.2	8.2	11.5	6.1	21,883	81.0	4.1	10.2	4.7
15	37,952	65.9	8.6	20.2	5.3	19,438	61.3	10.5	22.5	5.6	18,514	70.6	6.6	17.7	5.1
16	39,053	55.6	12.0	26.9	5.5	19,980	50.8	13.9	29.5	5.8	19,073	60.5	10.0	24.3	5.2
17	38,490	44.2	15.5	34.4	5.9	20,027	42.1	16.8	35.0	6.1	18,463	46.5	14.2	33.7	5.7
14 - 17	159,915	61.4	10.4	22.7	5.5	81,982	57.6	12.2	24.3	5.9	77,933	65.3	8.5	21.0	5.1
18	38,313	26.6	18.4	47.4	7.5	18,810	28.3	18.9	45.6	7.2	19,503	25.0	18.0	49.2	7.8
19	33,056	17.4	18.6	57.0	7.0	15,966	20.8	19.2	53.5	6.5	17,090	14.2	18.1	60.2	7.5
18 - 19	71,369	22.4	18.5	51.9	7.3	34,776	24.9	19.0	49.2	6.9	36,593	20.0	18.0	54.4	7.6
20	35,311	10.3	18.3	62.8	8.6	16,648	13.0	19.1	60.0	7.9	18,663	7.9	17.5	65.3	9.3
21	28,006	8.4	17.8	67.2	6.6	13,244	10.1	19.6	63.7	6.6	14,762	6.9	16.3	70.3	6.6
22	41,982	5.4	17.2	69.8	7.6	19,436	6.9	19.0	66.9	7.2	22,546	4.2	15.7	72.3	7.9
23	29,327	4.2	15.4	74.0	6.4	13,712	5.5	17.1	71.3	6.0	15,615	3.0	13.9	76.3	6.8
24	27,213	3.2	14.4	76.1	6.2	12,582	4.0	15.4	74.4	6.2	14,631	2.6	13.6	77.7	6.1
20 - 24	161,839	6.4	16.8	69.6	7.2	75,622	8.1	18.2	66.9	6.9	86,217	5.0	15.5	72.1	7.5
25+	760,480	0.7	11.8	74.3	13.2	363,842	0.8	11.9	77.8	9.5	396,638	0.6	11.7	71.1	16.6

The percentage of persons aged four years and above who had never been to school in rural areas is more than twice (16.4%) that of urban areas (7.7%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (10.1%) than in urban areas (7.0%). However, the proportion of those who had completed school is higher (51.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (44.4%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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

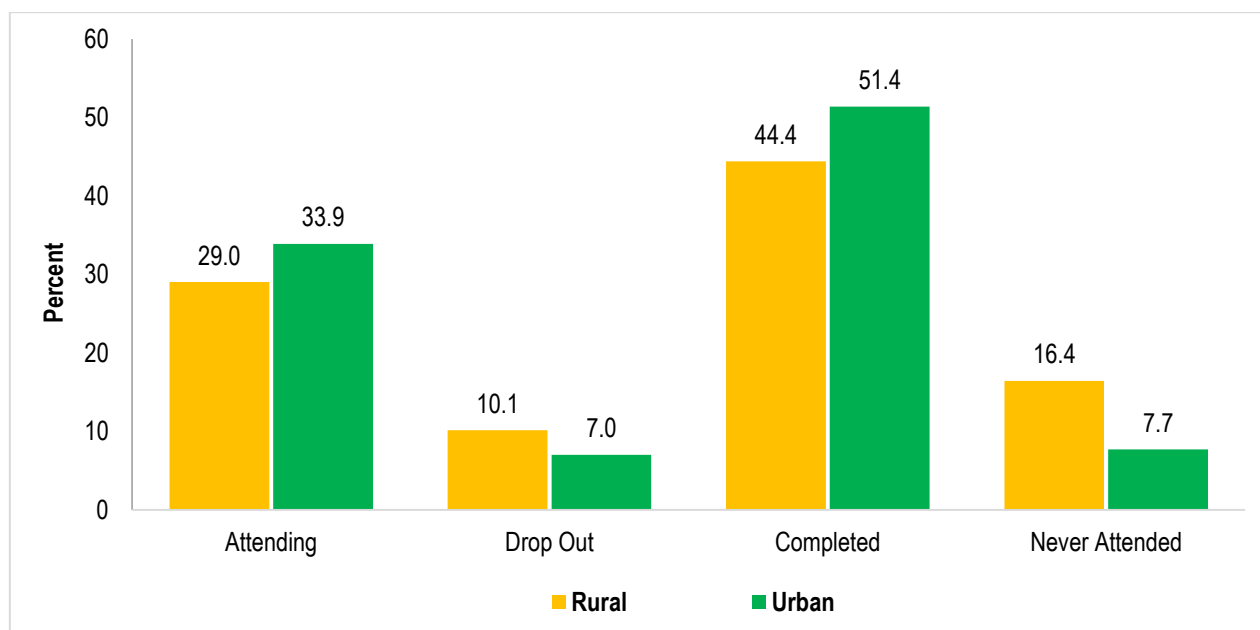


Table 8. 13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Ruvuma Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,260,326	29.0	10.1	44.4	16.4	621,246	29.0	10.7	45.4	14.9	639,080	29.0	9.6	43.4	17.9
4	41,848	14.9	0.1	0.1	85.0	20,646	13.6	0.1	0.1	86.3	21,202	16.1	0.0	0.1	83.7
5	38,423	42.3	0.1	0.2	57.4	19,508	39.5	0.2	0.2	60.1	18,915	45.1	0.1	0.2	54.6
6	36,826	68.7	0.3	0.2	30.8	18,411	66.7	0.3	0.2	32.8	18,415	70.8	0.3	0.1	28.8
5-6	117,097	40.8	0.2	0.1	58.9	58,565	38.9	0.2	0.1	60.8	58,532	42.7	0.2	0.1	57.0
7	39,560	80.5	0.6	0.3	18.6	19,922	78.5	0.7	0.3	20.5	19,638	82.6	0.4	0.3	16.7
8	37,821	86.1	1.0	0.3	12.6	18,541	84.6	1.2	0.3	13.9	19,280	87.4	0.8	0.3	11.4
9	38,865	88.2	1.6	0.4	9.8	18,690	86.8	2.0	0.4	10.8	20,175	89.5	1.2	0.4	8.9
10	37,186	88.1	2.7	0.4	8.7	19,185	86.4	3.4	0.5	9.8	18,001	89.9	2.1	0.4	7.6
11	35,555	89.1	3.5	0.5	6.8	18,221	87.1	4.7	0.6	7.6	17,334	91.3	2.3	0.4	6.0
12	41,434	87.0	4.5	1.4	7.0	21,138	84.2	6.2	1.6	8.0	20,296	90.0	2.8	1.2	5.9
13	32,239	85.0	5.3	3.2	6.5	16,558	81.9	7.1	3.6	7.4	15,681	88.2	3.4	2.8	5.5
7-13	262,660	86.3	2.7	0.9	10.1	132,255	84.2	3.6	1.0	11.2	130,405	88.4	1.8	0.8	9.0
14	34,325	76.1	6.8	10.9	6.2	17,761	71.9	9.1	11.9	7.0	16,564	80.5	4.3	9.8	5.4
15	28,668	63.4	9.5	20.8	6.3	15,109	58.1	11.5	23.8	6.6	13,559	69.2	7.3	17.5	6.0
16	29,515	52.1	13.3	28.1	6.5	15,571	46.9	15.4	31.1	6.7	13,944	58.0	10.9	24.8	6.3
17	28,513	40.4	17.1	35.3	7.2	15,187	38.3	18.1	36.3	7.3	13,326	42.9	15.8	34.1	7.2
14 - 17	121,021	58.8	11.4	23.2	6.6	63,628	54.5	13.4	25.2	6.9	57,393	63.6	9.3	20.9	6.2
18	28,604	23.7	19.7	47.4	9.1	14,175	25.1	20.2	46.0	8.7	14,429	22.4	19.3	48.8	9.5
19	24,673	14.3	20.4	56.8	8.4	12,038	17.6	21.0	53.8	7.6	12,635	11.2	19.8	59.7	9.2
18 - 19	53,277	19.4	20.0	51.8	8.8	26,213	21.7	20.6	49.6	8.2	27,064	17.2	19.5	53.9	9.4
20	26,411	8.3	19.7	61.6	10.5	12,549	10.9	20.5	59.0	9.6	13,862	5.9	18.9	64.0	11.2
21	21,172	6.5	19.5	66.1	7.9	10,180	8.0	21.6	62.8	7.6	10,992	5.2	17.6	69.2	8.1
22	31,592	4.0	18.2	68.7	9.1	14,862	5.1	20.4	65.8	8.6	16,730	3.0	16.3	71.2	9.5
23	21,832	3.3	16.2	72.7	7.8	10,414	4.4	18.4	70.2	7.0	11,418	2.3	14.3	74.9	8.5
24	20,149	2.5	15.2	74.9	7.4	9,550	3.1	16.3	73.3	7.3	10,599	2.0	14.2	76.3	7.5
20 - 24	121,156	5.0	17.9	68.4	8.7	57,555	6.4	19.6	65.8	8.1	63,601	3.7	16.4	70.8	9.1
25+	585,115	0.7	12.7	71.5	15.1	283,030	0.7	12.9	75.5	10.9	302,085	0.6	12.6	67.8	19.1

Table 8. 14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Ruvuma Urban, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	379,702	33.9	7.0	51.4	7.7	177,730	35.0	7.0	50.9	7.2	201,972	33.0	7.1	51.8	8.2
4	11,838	34.3	0.0	0.1	65.5	5,815	31.9	0.0	0.1	68.0	6,023	36.6	0.1	0.1	63.2
5	11,048	68.7	0.1	0.4	30.8	5,556	65.4	0.1	0.4	34.0	5,492	71.9	0.1	0.4	27.5
6	10,542	87.5	0.1	0.2	12.2	5,093	86.0	0.2	0.2	13.6	5,449	88.9	0.0	0.2	10.8
5-6	33,428	62.4	0.1	0.2	37.2	16,464	59.9	0.1	0.3	39.7	16,964	64.9	0.1	0.2	34.8
7	11,193	93.3	0.2	0.4	6.1	5,514	92.2	0.2	0.4	7.2	5,679	94.4	0.1	0.4	5.1
8	10,931	95.8	0.2	0.4	3.5	5,290	95.3	0.3	0.5	3.8	5,641	96.3	0.1	0.3	3.2
9	10,897	96.3	0.6	0.5	2.6	5,244	96.1	0.7	0.5	2.8	5,653	96.6	0.5	0.6	2.4
10	9,921	96.1	0.6	0.5	2.8	4,961	95.3	0.7	0.6	3.4	4,960	96.8	0.5	0.4	2.2
11	9,587	96.3	1.1	0.6	2.0	4,633	96.0	1.2	0.7	2.2	4,954	96.5	1.0	0.6	1.9
12	11,580	93.6	2.3	1.7	2.4	5,612	92.9	2.5	1.9	2.7	5,968	94.1	2.2	1.5	2.2
13	9,131	91.5	2.4	3.9	2.2	4,216	91.3	2.6	3.7	2.4	4,915	91.6	2.3	4.2	2.0
7-13	73,240	94.7	1.0	1.1	3.1	35,470	94.2	1.1	1.1	3.6	37,770	95.2	0.9	1.1	2.8
14	10,095	82.5	4.1	10.8	2.6	4,776	82.6	4.8	9.8	2.8	5,319	82.5	3.5	11.6	2.4
15	9,284	73.6	5.9	18.3	2.2	4,329	72.6	7.1	18.3	2.0	4,955	74.5	4.8	18.2	2.4
16	9,538	66.3	8.1	23.3	2.3	4,409	64.9	8.7	23.9	2.5	5,129	67.4	7.5	22.9	2.2
17	9,977	55.0	11.1	31.8	2.1	4,840	54.0	12.5	31.2	2.3	5,137	55.9	9.9	32.4	1.8
14 - 17	38,894	69.3	7.3	21.0	2.3	18,354	68.4	8.3	20.9	2.4	20,540	70.2	6.4	21.2	2.2
18	9,709	35.2	14.6	47.5	2.8	4,635	38.3	14.8	44.2	2.7	5,074	32.3	14.4	50.5	2.8
19	8,383	26.4	13.4	57.5	2.8	3,928	30.5	13.7	52.7	3.1	4,455	22.7	13.1	61.7	2.5
18 - 19	18,092	31.1	14.0	52.1	2.8	8,563	34.7	14.3	48.1	2.9	9,529	27.8	13.8	55.7	2.7
20	8,900	16.2	14.2	66.5	3.1	4,099	19.3	14.8	63.3	2.6	4,801	13.6	13.6	69.2	3.6
21	6,834	14.2	12.7	70.4	2.6	3,064	17.1	13.0	66.7	3.2	3,770	11.9	12.5	73.4	2.1
22	10,390	9.7	14.2	73.1	3.1	4,574	12.4	14.4	70.2	2.9	5,816	7.5	14.0	75.3	3.2
23	7,495	6.8	13.0	77.6	2.5	3,298	9.3	13.2	74.7	2.8	4,197	4.8	12.9	80.0	2.3
24	7,064	5.4	12.3	79.7	2.6	3,032	7.0	12.6	77.7	2.7	4,032	4.1	12.2	81.3	2.5
20 - 24	40,683	10.6	13.4	73.2	2.8	18,067	13.3	13.7	70.1	2.8	22,616	8.4	13.1	75.6	2.8
25+	175,365	0.9	8.6	83.7	6.8	80,812	1.1	8.3	85.9	4.6	94,553	0.7	8.8	81.7	8.7

Across councils, Tunduru District has the highest percentage of persons who have never attended school (24.5%) while Songea Municipal has the lowest (6.7%). The percentage is higher for females than males in all councils (Figure 8.10).

Tunduru District is the Council with the highest dropout rate (12.2%) while Songea Municipal has the lowest rate (6.5%). Results also show, the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils except Songea Municipal and Nyasa District (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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

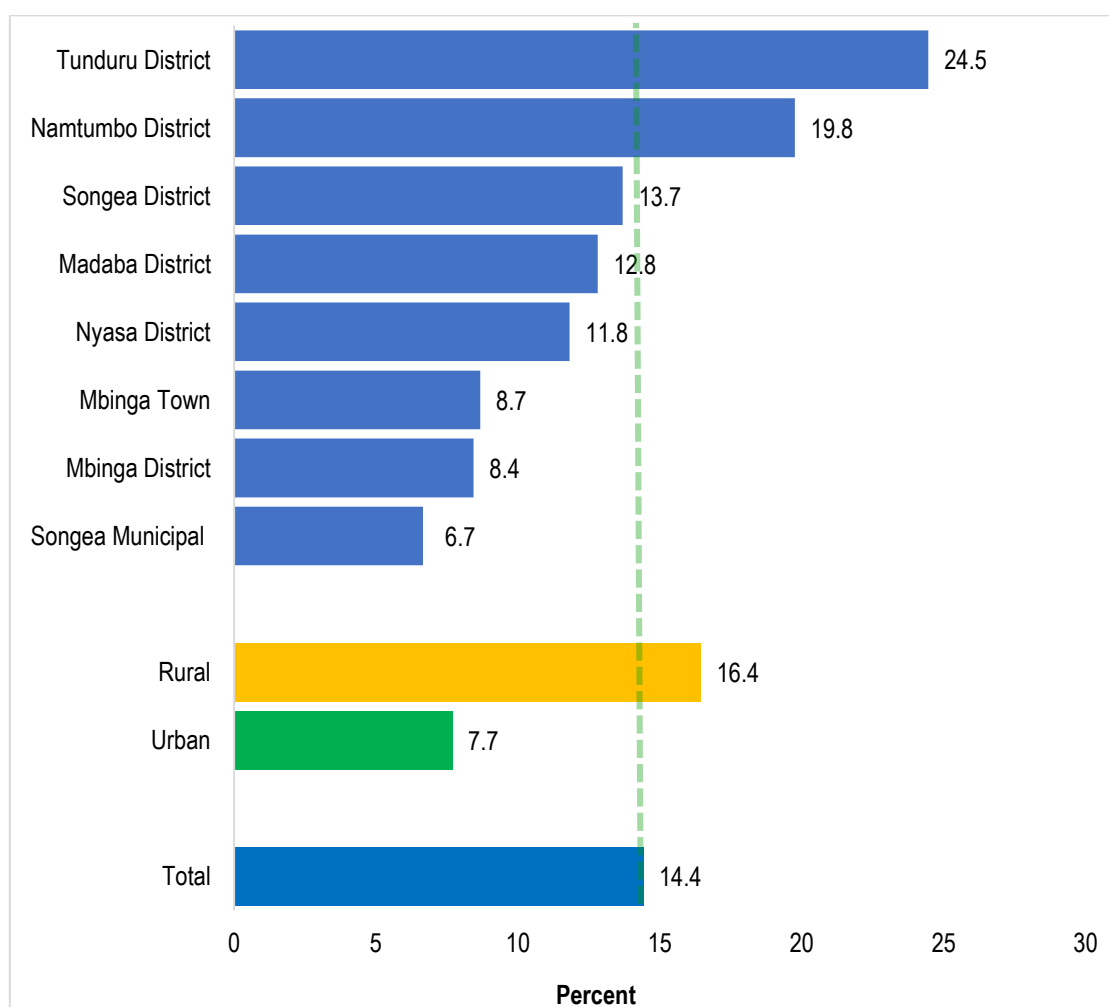


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

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	1,640,028	30.2	9.4	46.0	14.4	798,976	30.3	9.9	46.6	13.2	841,052	30.0	9.0	45.4	15.6
Rural	1,260,326	29.0	10.1	44.4	16.4	621,246	29.0	10.7	45.4	14.9	639,080	29.0	9.6	43.4	17.9
Urban	379,702	33.9	7.0	51.4	7.7	177,730	35.0	7.0	50.9	7.2	201,972	33.0	7.1	51.8	8.2
Council															
Tunduru District	365,714	24.3	12.2	39.1	24.5	178,715	24.4	13.0	40.8	21.8	186,999	24.2	11.3	37.4	27.0
Songea District	158,063	28.2	9.0	49.2	13.7	79,932	27.8	9.4	50.0	12.8	78,131	28.5	8.6	48.3	14.6
Songea Municipal	254,912	34.5	6.5	52.3	6.7	119,277	35.7	6.3	51.8	6.2	135,635	33.5	6.7	52.8	7.1
Madaba District	58,136	29.0	9.3	49.0	12.8	29,602	28.2	9.7	50.6	11.6	28,534	29.8	8.8	47.3	14.1
Mbinga District	254,705	32.1	7.9	51.5	8.4	126,004	31.8	8.1	52.1	8.0	128,701	32.5	7.7	51.0	8.9
Mbinga Town	140,799	33.6	7.9	49.8	8.7	67,039	33.6	8.5	49.5	8.5	73,760	33.5	7.4	50.2	8.9
Nyasa District	169,079	33.8	9.6	44.8	11.8	82,505	34.6	9.6	44.8	11.0	86,574	33.1	9.6	44.7	12.6
Namtumbo District	238,620	29.4	11.0	39.8	19.8	115,902	29.8	11.9	40.7	17.6	122,718	29.0	10.2	39.0	21.8

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Ruvuma Rural, 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	1,260,326	29.0	10.1	44.4	16.4	621,246	29.0	10.7	45.4	14.9	639,080	29.0	9.6	43.4	17.9
Council															
Tunduru District	361,962	24.3	12.2	38.9	24.6	176,901	24.4	13.1	40.6	22.0	185,061	24.2	11.3	37.3	27.2
Songea District	156,522	28.1	9.0	49.1	13.8	79,325	27.7	9.4	50.0	12.9	77,197	28.4	8.6	48.3	14.7
Songea Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madaba District	57,325	28.9	9.2	48.9	12.9	29,194	28.1	9.7	50.5	11.7	28,131	29.8	8.8	47.2	14.2
Mbinga District	247,671	32.0	8.0	51.4	8.6	122,656	31.7	8.2	52.0	8.1	125,015	32.4	7.8	50.9	9.0
Mbinga Town	86,656	32.9	9.0	47.1	11.0	42,130	32.3	10.0	47.3	10.5	44,526	33.5	8.2	47.0	11.4
Nyasa District	161,228	33.8	9.7	44.4	12.0	78,832	34.6	9.7	44.6	11.1	82,396	33.1	9.7	44.3	12.9
Namtumbo District	188,962	29.1	11.2	39.2	20.6	92,208	29.5	12.1	40.1	18.3	96,754	28.7	10.3	38.3	22.8

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

Region	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	379,702	33.9	7.0	51.4	7.7	177,730	35.0	7.0	50.9	7.2	201,972	33.0	7.1	51.8	8.2
Council															
Tunduru District	3,752	25.1	10.3	56.7	7.9	1,814	23.7	9.9	60.3	6.1	1,938	26.4	10.7	53.4	9.5
Songea District	1,541	35.1	5.3	53.2	6.4	607	38.1	4.6	53.7	3.6	934	33.2	5.7	52.9	8.2
Songea Municipal	254,912	34.5	6.5	52.3	6.7	119,277	35.7	6.3	51.8	6.2	135,635	33.5	6.7	52.8	7.1
Madaba District	811	32.8	10.1	52.4	4.7	408	33.8	9.1	52.5	4.7	403	31.8	11.2	52.4	4.7
Mbinga District	7,034	34.9	5.9	54.8	4.4	3,348	35.1	5.8	54.5	4.6	3,686	34.8	6.1	55.0	4.2
Mbinga Town	54,143	34.7	6.1	54.2	5.0	24,909	35.8	6.0	53.1	5.0	29,234	33.7	6.2	55.1	5.0
Nyasa District	7,851	33.2	7.4	51.6	7.8	3,673	34.2	7.6	50.5	7.7	4,178	32.3	7.2	52.6	7.8
Namtumbo District	49,658	30.6	10.6	42.4	16.4	23694.0	31.1	11.1	43.1	14.7	25964.0	30.1	10.1	41.8	18.1

Among the 1,060,634 persons aged four years and above who joined primary school in Ruvuma Region, 57.5 percent completed, 32.2 percent are still attending and 10.3 percent dropped out. Out of the 224,834 persons who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 45.5 percent completed, 35.1 percent are still attending and 19.4 percent dropped out. In regard to those who were admitted for university education, 68.7 percent completed, 30.3 percent are still attending and 1.1 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. The percentage of persons who completed 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; Ruvuma 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	53,145	97.3	1.9	0.8	26,288	97.1	2.1	0.8	26,857	97.5	1.8	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,060,634	32.2	10.3	57.5	521,972	32.2	10.9	56.9	538,662	32.2	9.7	58.1
Training After Primary	1,972	0.0	2.9	97.1	1,191	0.0	2.9	97.1	781	0.0	2.9	97.1
Pre-Form One	128	0.0	41.4	58.6	61	0.0	37.7	62.3	67	0.0	44.8	55.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	224,834	35.1	19.4	45.5	107,038	34.1	19.5	46.4	117,796	36.1	19.3	44.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	14,882	53.7	2.9	43.4	9,205	49.1	2.8	48.1	5,677	61.1	3.0	35.8
Training After Secondary Education	6,272	0.0	2.0	98.0	3,401	0.0	2.0	98.0	2,871	0.0	2.0	98.0
University and Other Related	39,440	30.3	1.1	68.7	23,198	27.7	1.1	71.3	16,242	33.9	1.1	65.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	15	0.0	20.0	80.0	12	0.0	16.7	83.3	3	0.0	33.3	66.7

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Ruvuma 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	37,452	96.7	2.5	0.8	18,570	96.4	2.7	0.9	18,882	97.1	2.3	0.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	834,089	31.5	11.3	57.2	416,993	31.2	12.0	56.9	417,096	31.9	10.6	57.5
Training After Primary	1,337	0.0	2.6	97.4	835	0.0	2.3	97.7	502	0.0	3.2	96.8
Pre-Form One	86	0.0	44.2	55.8	40	0.0	42.5	57.5	46	0.0	45.7	54.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	145,926	36.6	22.0	41.4	70,942	35.2	22.1	42.7	74,984	38.0	21.9	40.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,475	51.9	2.7	45.4	5,637	47.8	2.5	49.7	2,838	60.1	3.2	36.8
Training After Secondary Education	3,531	0.0	2.0	98.0	2,041	0.0	1.8	98.2	1,490	0.0	2.3	97.7
University and Other Related	20,936	35.4	1.0	63.6	12,861	31.3	1.1	67.7	8,075	41.8	0.9	57.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	25.0	75.0	3	0.0	33.3	66.7	1	0.0	0.0	100.0

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

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

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

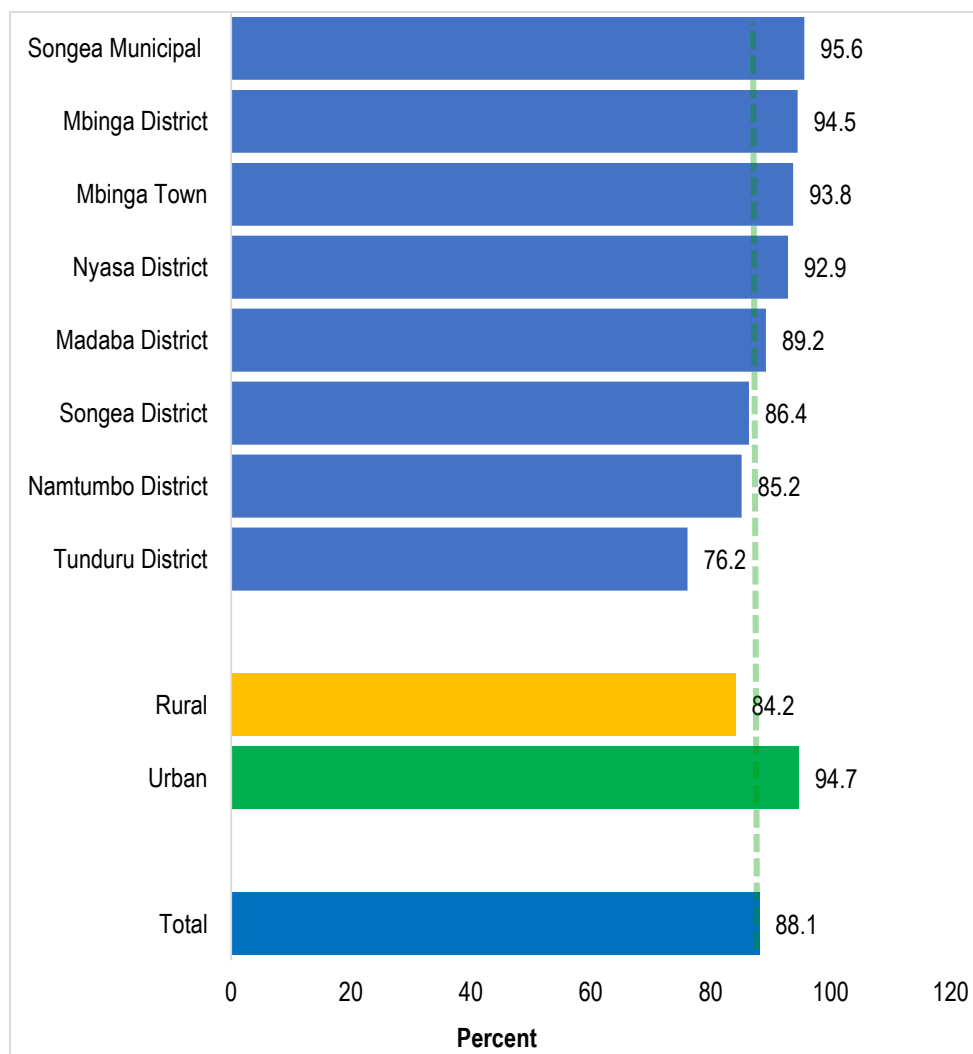
Results show that, for primary schools in Ruvuma Region the NER is 88.1 percent; it is higher (94.7%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (86.3%). Furthermore, results show that, NER is higher (89.9%) for females than males (86.3%) (Table 8.21).

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

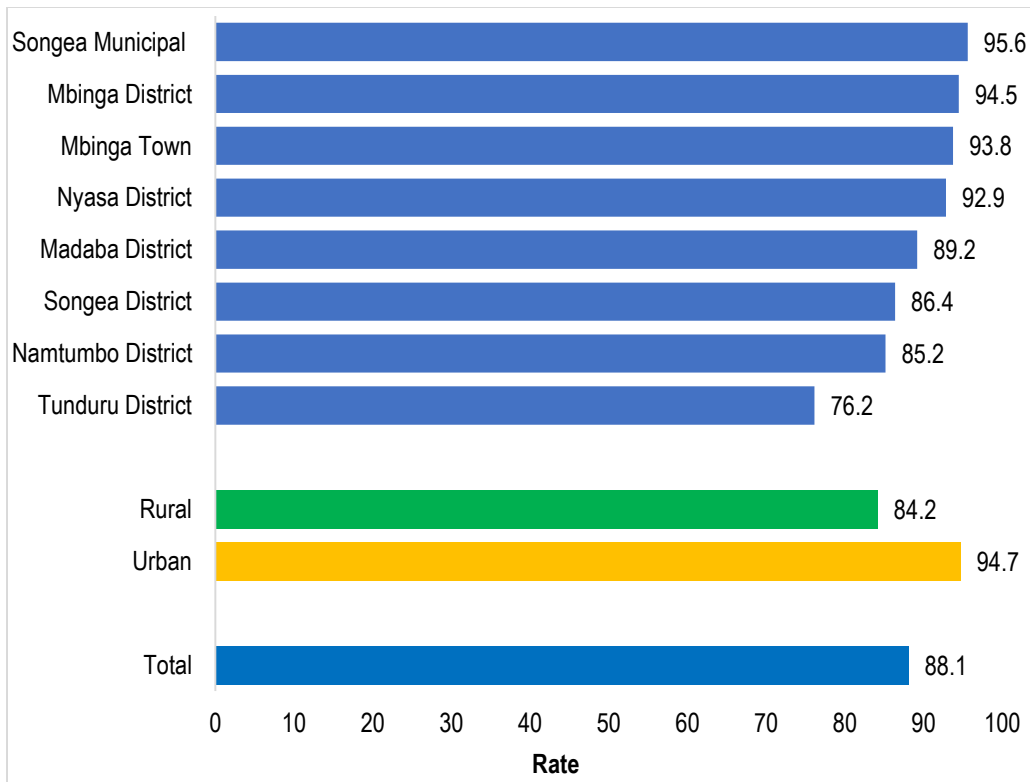
Place of Residence	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	88.1	86.3	89.9	86.3	84.2	88.4	94.7	94.2	95.2
Council									
Tunduru District	76.2	73.0	79.3	76.1	72.9	79.2	89.9	88.2	91.4
Songea District	86.4	85.0	87.8	86.3	84.9	87.8	96.8	97.6	95.8
Songea Municipal	95.6	95.4	95.9	NA	NA	NA	95.6	95.4	95.9
Madaba District	89.2	88.0	90.4	89.1	88.0	90.2	97.2	95.6	98.7
Mbinga District	94.5	93.1	95.9	94.4	93.0	95.9	96.4	97.2	95.7
Mbinga Town	93.8	92.4	95.0	92.6	90.6	94.4	96.1	96.1	96.2
Nyasa District	92.9	91.5	94.3	92.8	91.4	94.3	93.9	92.8	94.9
Namtumbo District	85.2	82.7	87.6	84.3	81.8	86.8	88.9	86.7	90.9

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 76.2 percent in Tunduru District to 95.6 percent in Songea Municipal. Five (5) Councils have NER above the regional average of 88.1 percent (Figure 8.11).

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

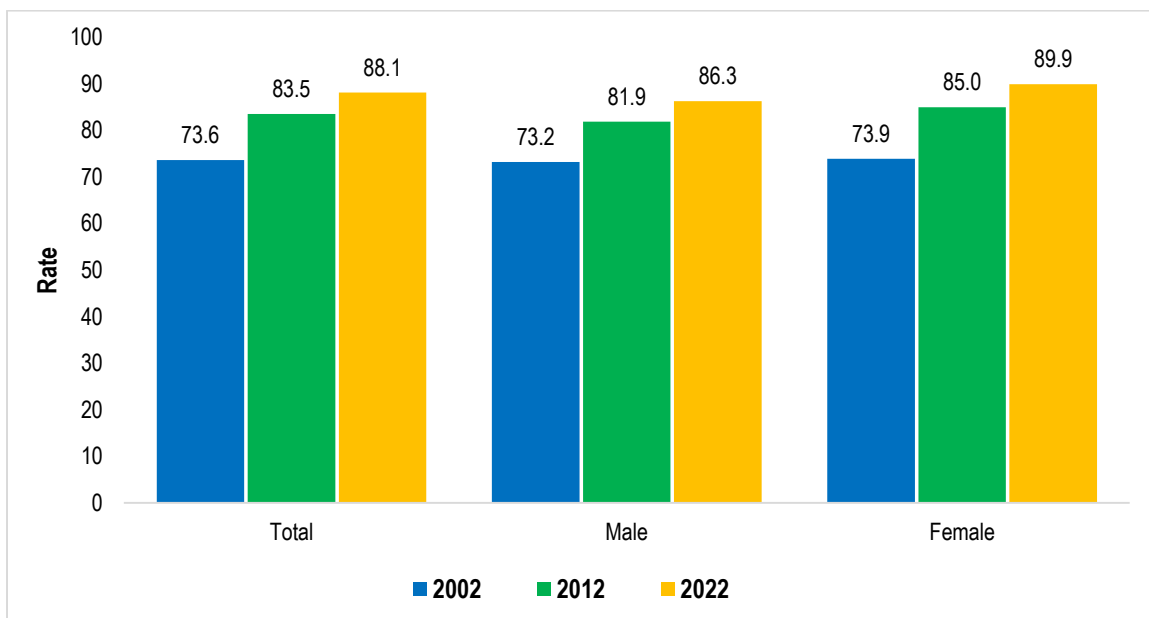


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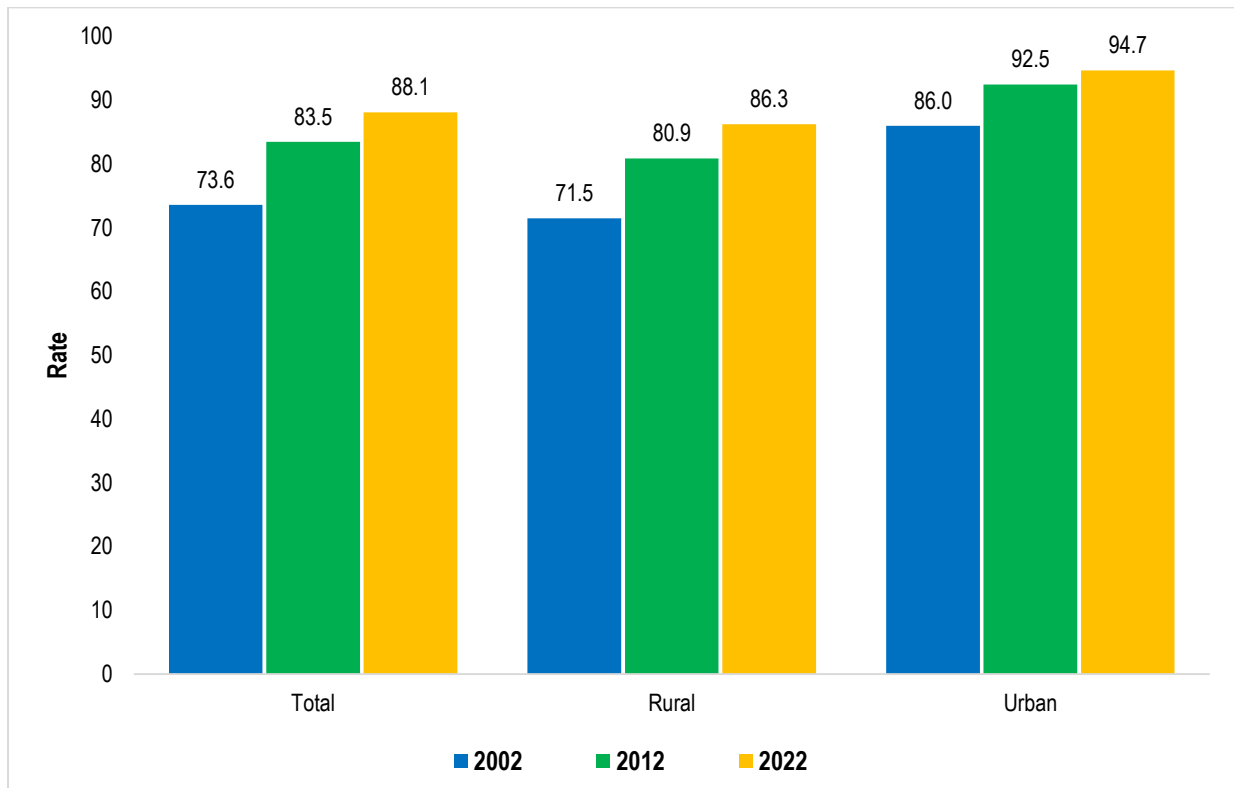
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 73.6 percent in 2002 to 88.1 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 73.9% to 89.9%) compared with males (from 73.2% to 86.3%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 71.5 percent in 2002 to 86.3 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 86.0 percent in 2002 to 94.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

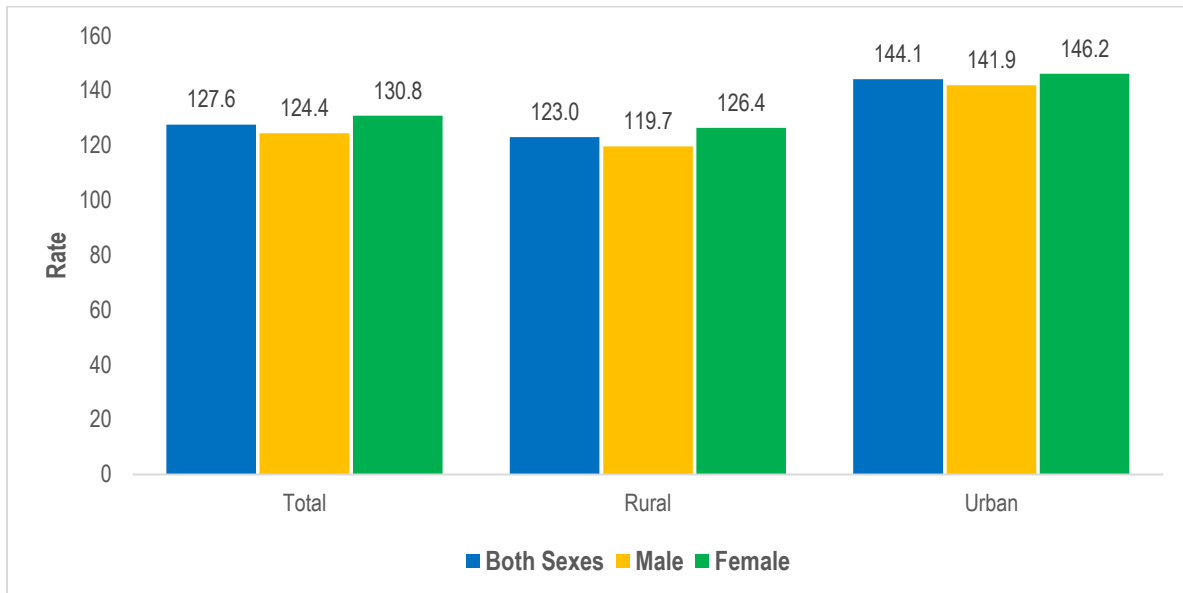
Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

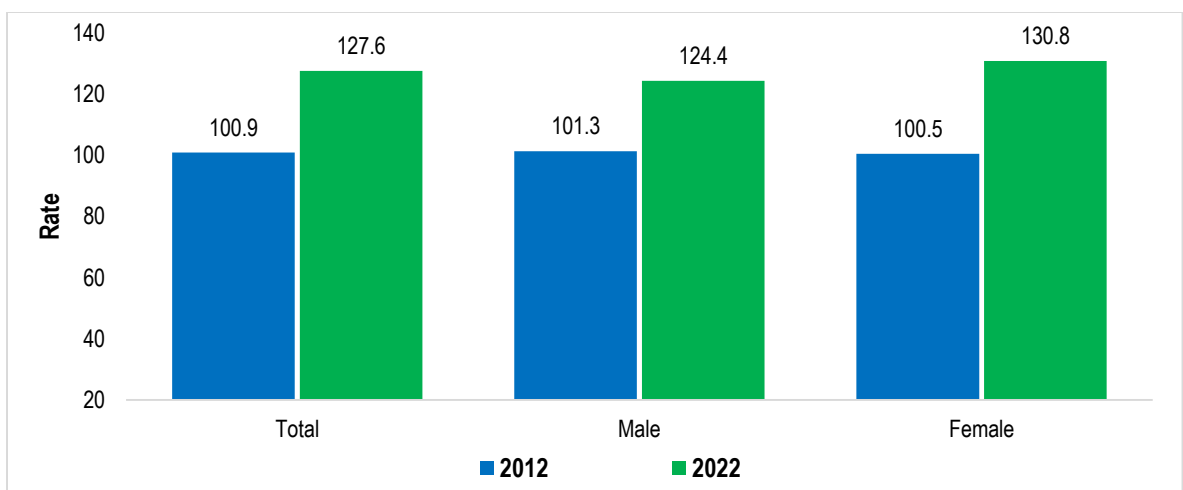
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Ruvuma Region is 127.6 percent. GER is higher (144.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (123.0%) and is higher (130.8%) for females than males (124.4%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8. 14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC



The results show that, GER in Ruvuma Region increased from 100.9 percent in the 2012 to 127.6 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 100.5 % to 130.8%) compared with males (from 101.3% to 124.4%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Ruvuma 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 (79.1%) of the population aged four years and above in Ruvuma Region attained primary school education and 16.0 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained

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primary education (79.8%) compared with males (78.4%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 3.0 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	909,077	451,297	457,780	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,435	770	665	0.2	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	719,017	353,878	365,139	79.1	78.4	79.8
Training After Primary	1,972	1,191	781	0.2	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	128	61	67	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	145,840	70,521	75,319	16.0	15.6	16.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,892	4,686	2,206	0.8	1.0	0.5
Training After Secondary Education	6,272	3,401	2,871	0.7	0.8	0.6
University and Other Related	27,506	16,777	10,729	3.0	3.7	2.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	15	12	3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	687,331	348,411	338,920	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,218	662	556	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	571,071	287,078	283,993	83.1	82.4	83.8
Training After Primary	1337	835	502	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	86	40	46	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	92,472	45,969	46,503	13.5	13.2	13.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,078	2,945	1,133	0.6	0.8	0.3
Training After Secondary Education	3,531	2,041	1,490	0.5	0.6	0.4
University and Other Related	13,534	8,838	4,696	2.0	2.5	1.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	221,746	102,886	118,860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	217	108	109	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	147,946	66,800	81,146	66.7	64.9	68.3
Training After Primary	635	356	279	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pre-Form One	42	21	21	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	53,368	24,552	28,816	24.1	23.9	24.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,814	1,741	1,073	1.3	1.7	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	2,741	1,360	1,381	1.2	1.3	1.2
University and Other Related	13,972	7,939	6,033	6.3	7.7	5.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	11	9	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Ruvuma Region is 4.1 percent; the rate is higher (4.6 %) for females than for males (3.4%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Ruvuma Region is 81.2 percent; it is higher (83.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.4%).
- Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has the highest proportion (34.7%) of the total employment.
- Majority (61.8%) of employed persons are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest (76.0%) share of employed persons.

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region. In particular, it provides information on people's participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Furthermore, 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 1,087,814 persons aged 15 years and above, 847,365 persons are in employment, 35,815 are unemployed and 204,637 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 649,967 more employed persons in rural areas than in urban areas 197,398 in Ruvuma Region. 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	847,365	35,812	204,637	1,087,814
Male	416,128	14,893	88,583	519,604
Female	431,237	20,919	116,054	568,210
Place of Residence				
Rural	649,967	18,691	162,490	831,148
Urban	197,398	17,121	42,147	256,666

The results further show that, 77.9 percent of persons aged 15 and above Ruvuma Region are employed. The council with highest (80.0%) level of employed persons is Madaba District while the council with the lowest (75.8%) is Namtumbo District (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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

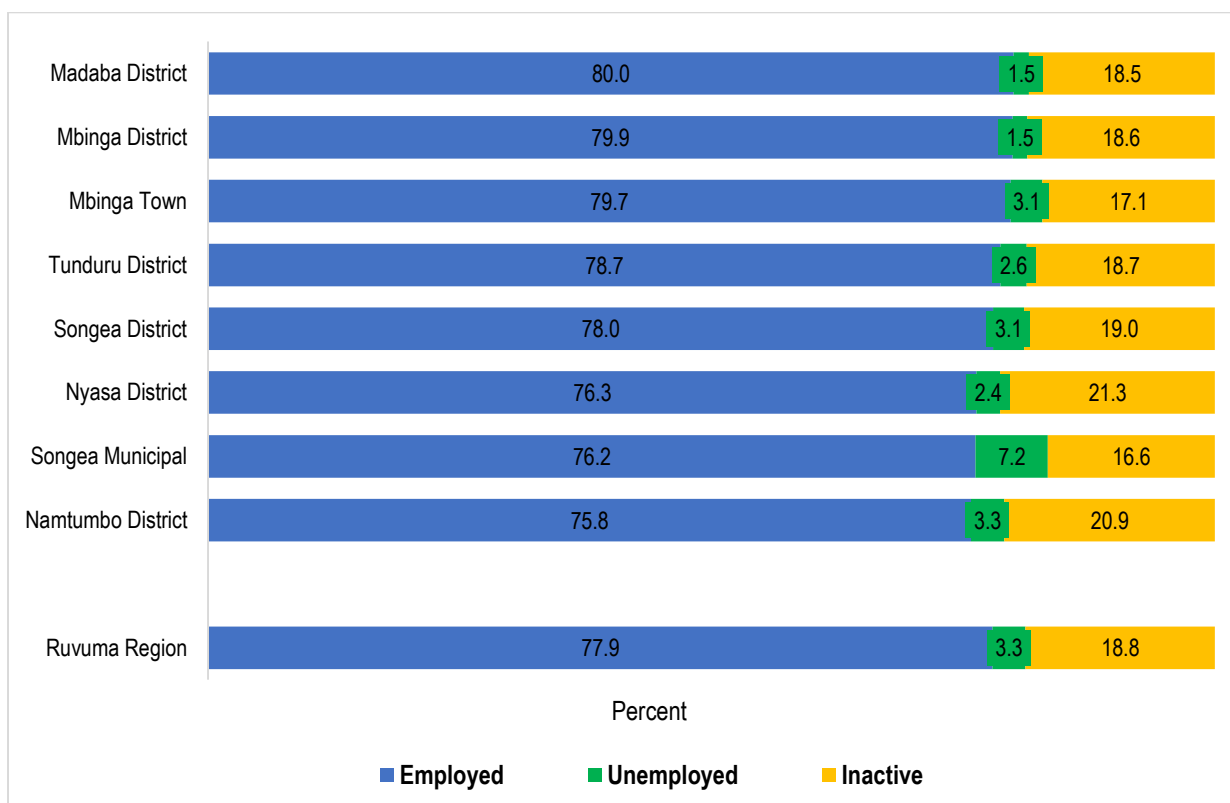


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas, the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 44,268 in Mbinga Town Council to 194,151 in Tunduru District I. In urban areas the number ranges from 507 in Songea District I to 13,810 in Songea Municipal.

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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Ruvuma Region	Total	847,365	35,812	204,637	1,087,814
	Rural	649,967	18,691	162,490	831,148
	Urban	197,398	17,121	42,147	256,666
Councils					
Tunduru District	Total	196,227	6,493	46,617	249,337
	Rural	194,151	6,300	46,285	246,736
	Urban	2,076	193	332	2,601
Songea District	Total	81,072	3,205	19,714	103,991
	Rural	80,565	3,184	19,638	103,387
	Urban	507	21	76	604

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Songea Municipal	Total	131,810	12,460	28,668	172,938
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	131,810	12,460	28,668	172,938
Madaba District	Total	29,734	567	6,865	37,166
	Rural	29,232	539	6,827	36,598
	Urban	502	28	38	568
Mbinga District	Total	134,892	2,501	31,439	168,832
	Rural	131,077	2,344	30,638	164,059
	Urban	3,815	157	801	4,773
Mbinga Town	Total	73,561	2,884	15,813	92,258
	Rural	44,268	880	10,188	55,336
	Urban	29,293	2,004	5,625	36,922
Nyasa District	Total	82,260	2,542	22,998	107,800
	Rural	78,251	2,320	21,881	102,452
	Urban	4,009	222	1,117	5,348
Namtumbo District	Total	117,809	5,160	32,523	155,492
	Rural	92,423	3,124	27,033	122,580
	Urban	25,386	2,036	5,490	32,912

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number employed persons is largest (465,938) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (327,754 persons).

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

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	847,365	35,812	204,637	1,087,814
15-35	465,938	24,468	126,823	617,229
36-64	327,754	10,638	52,437	390,829
65 years and above	53,673	706	25,377	79,756

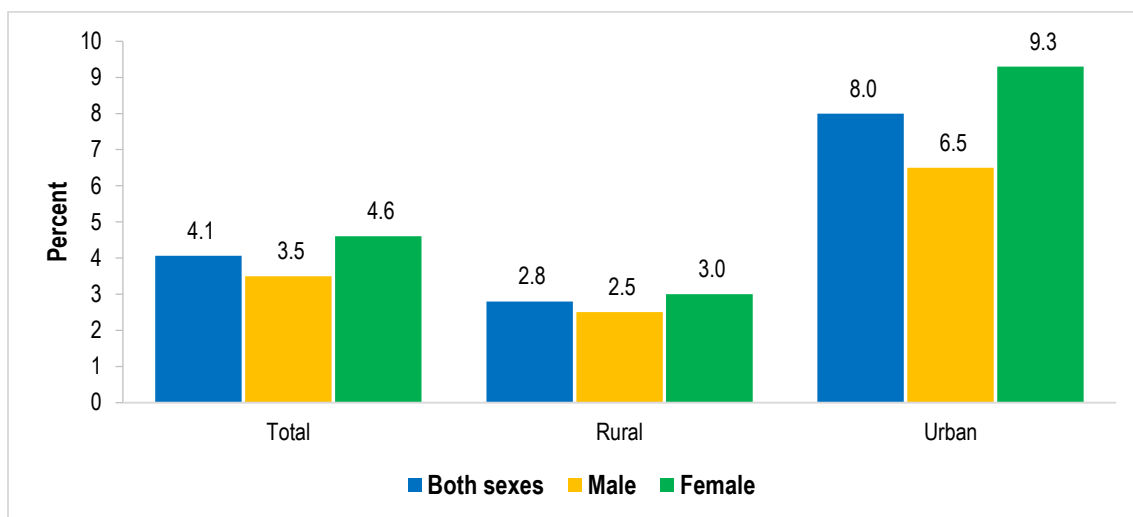
9.3 Current Unemployment

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 or not.

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Ruvuma Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Ruvuma Region is 4.1 percent. The rate is higher (8.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (2.8 %). Unemployment rate is higher (4.6%) among females than males (3.5 %).

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

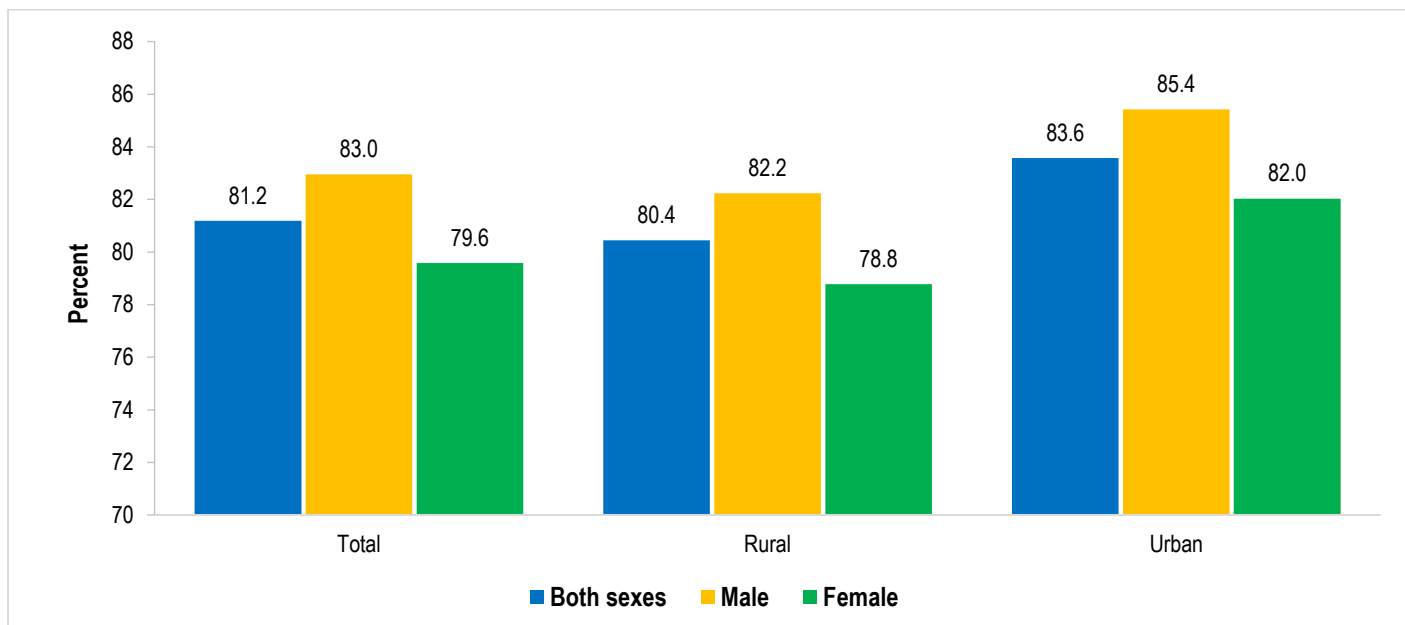


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Ruvuma Region is 81.2 percent; it is higher (83.0%) for males than for females (79.6%).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Ruvuma 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.

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (78.4%) of the total employment. The industry of 'Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' ranked the second with 4.0 percent, followed by 'Other services activities' with 3.9 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; Ruvuma Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	847,365	416,128	431,237	649,967	322,470	327,497	197,398	93,658	103,740
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78.4	75.9	80.7	86.6	83.9	89.3	51.3	48.7	53.7
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing	2.0	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.5	4.5	6.6	2.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.6	3.0	0.3	1.4	2.5	0.3	2.5	4.9	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.0	3.8	4.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	10.1	9.1	11.1
Transportation and storage	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.7	5.2	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	2.4	1.3	3.6	1.6	1.0	2.2	5.2	2.2	8.0
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.3
Administrative and support services activities	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	5.8	5.6	6.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.6
Education	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.2
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7
Other services activities	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	8.9	8.2	9.6

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). The results reveal that, majority (61.8%) of employed persons in Ruvuma Region are agricultural and fishery workers. The second in this order is in Craft and related workers (16.1%) and Elementary occupation (13.8%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	847,368	416,130	431,238	649,970	322,472	327,498	197,398	93,658	103,740
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8
Professionals	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.4	2.6	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	2.9	4.3	1.5	1.8	2.9	0.8	6.3	9.4	3.5
Clerks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.2	2.7	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	7.6	5.9	9.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	61.8	59.2	64.3	67.9	65.3	70.4	41.7	38.1	44.9
Craft and related workers	16.1	17.3	14.8	15.3	16.5	14.1	18.7	20.3	17.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	3.1	0.2
Elementary occupations	13.8	13.4	14.2	11.8	11.7	11.9	20.2	19.0	21.4

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. The result reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (76.0%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (11.2 %) and household activities (9.8 %) (Table 9.6).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	847,365	416,128	431,237	649,967	322,470	327,497	197,398	93,658	103,740
Public	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.7	5.3	6.4	4.4
Private	11.2	13.4	9.0	6.8	8.8	4.9	25.5	29.2	22.2
Agriculture	76.0	73.4	78.6	81.7	79.0	84.3	57.4	54.0	60.5
Household activities	9.8	9.5	10.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	11.7	10.4	12.9

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that, there are 145,861 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 77,485 females and 68,376 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 56.7 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 37.1 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 6.2 percent. A similar pattern 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	Both Sexes	56.7	37.1	6.2	145,861
	Male	57.4	36.7	5.9	68,376
	Female	56.1	37.4	6.5	77,485
Rural	Both Sexes	54.4	38.5	7.0	96,688
	Male	55.3	38.1	6.6	46,898
	Female	53.6	38.9	7.5	49,790
Urban	Both Sexes	61.2	34.2	4.6	49,173
	Male	62.0	33.6	4.4	21,478
	Female	60.6	34.7	4.7	27,695

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 160,442 persons in Ruvuma Region, equivalent to 10.9 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common type of disability is seeing (2.8%) followed by walking (1.7%).
- The most Persons With Disabilities (54.4%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Six percent (6.0%) of Persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low (below ten percent) except albinism (10.9%).

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are illustrations of some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on types of disability was obtained from the relevant authority⁷

⁷ Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



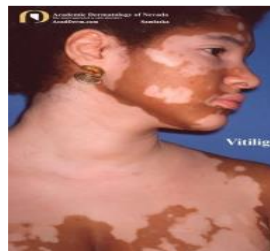
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 160,442 persons in Ruvuma Region (78,465 males and 81,977 female), which is equivalent to 10.9 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability; the prevalence is slightly higher among those living in rural (11.3%) than in urban areas (9.7%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.7%) are the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of hearing, remembering, self-care and communication, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing and walking) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

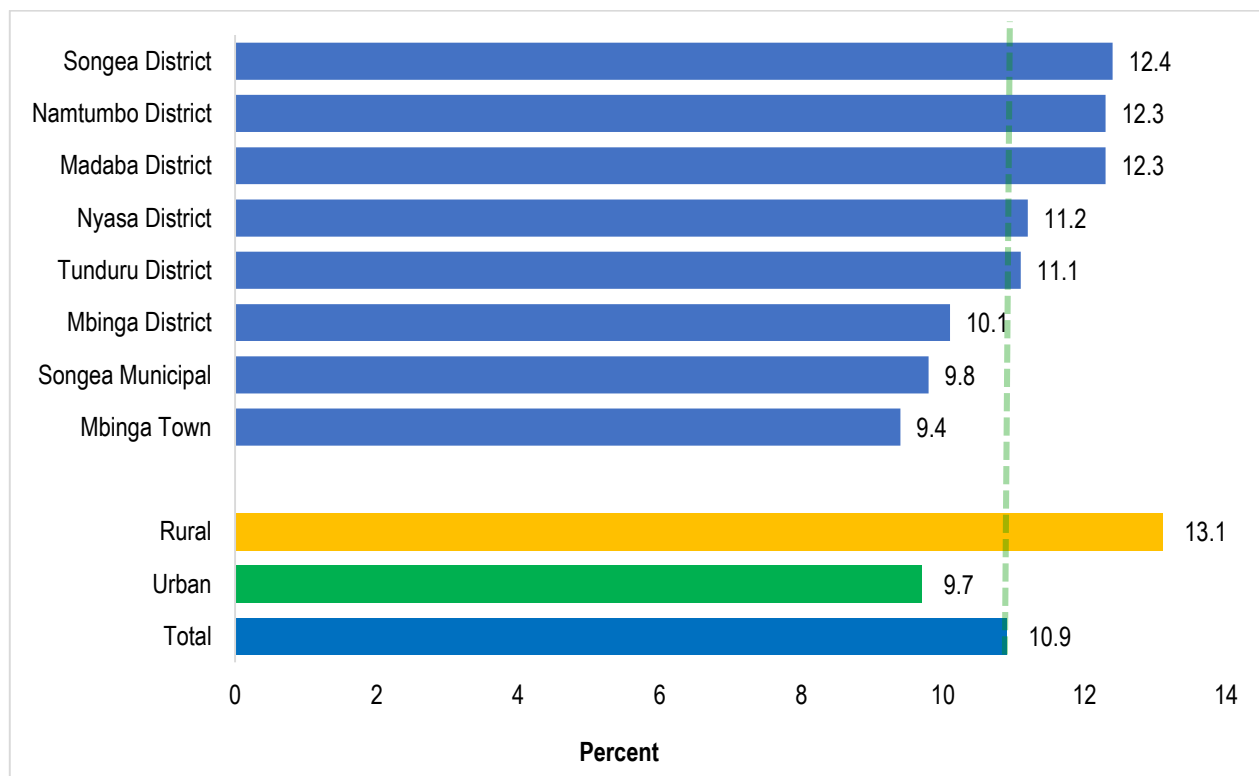
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.4 percent in Mbinga town to 12.4 percent in Songea District. Five councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 10.9 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10. 1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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
Region																							
Total	10.9	160,442	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rural	11.3	127,314	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	3.9
Urban	9.7	33,128	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Council																							
Tunduru District	11.1	36,744	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Songea District	12.4	17,293	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.6	4.5	4.8
Songea Municipal	9.8	22,368	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.9	3.0	2.9
Madaba District	12.3	6,033	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Mbinga District	10.1	23,101	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.5	3.7	3.4
Mbinga Town	9.4	11,942	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.3	3.0
Nyasa District	11.2	16,728	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.0	4.0	4.0
Namtumbo District	12.3	26,233	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.3	4.3	4.3

Figure 10. 1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Ruvuma 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 some councils. For instance, Songea District Council has higher prevalence of Disability for both Males (12.3%) and Females (12.5%) whereas the Mbinga Town has smallest prevalence; for both males (9.8%) and Females (9.1%) (Table 10.2).

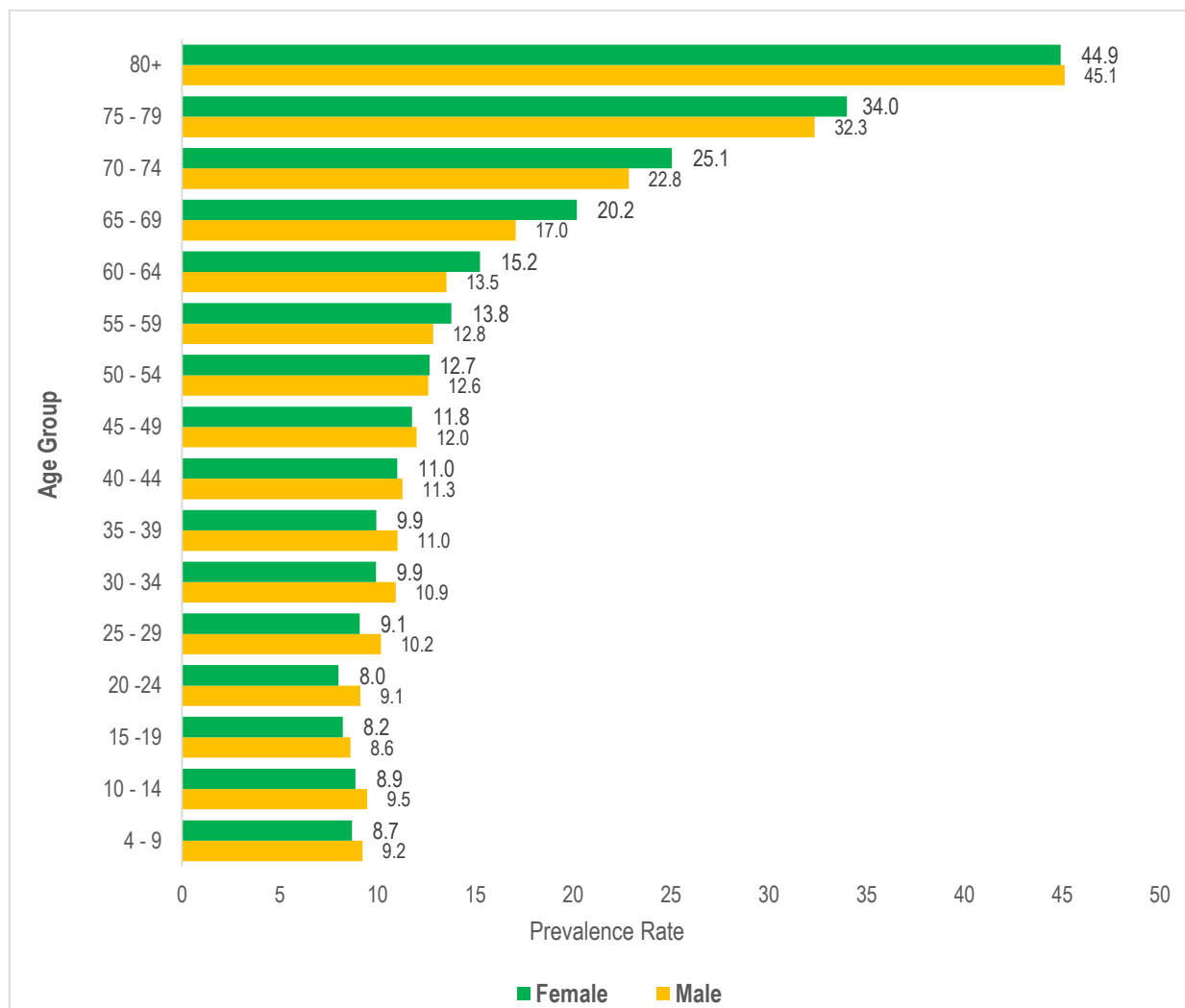
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Region						
Total	160,442	78,465	81,977	10.9	11.1	10.8
Rural	127,314	62,954	64,360	11.3	11.4	11.2
Urban	33,128	15,511	17,617	9.7	9.9	9.7
Council						
Tunduru District	36,744	17,915	18,829	11.1	11.2	11.1
Songea District	17,293	8,606	8,687	12.4	12.3	12.5
Songea Municipal	22,368	10,410	11,958	9.8	9.8	9.7
Madaba District	6,033	2,988	3,045	12.3	12.2	12.4
Mbinga District	23,101	11,802	11,299	10.1	10.5	9.7
Mbinga Town	11,942	5,862	6,080	9.4	9.8	9.1
Nyasa District	16,728	8,209	8,519	11.2	11.3	11.0
Namtumbo District	26,233	12,673	13,560	12.3	12.3	12.3

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 Ruvuma Region is almost the same for females and males below 65 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males except for ages 80 years and above, reaching 34.0 percent for females and 32.3 percent for males aged 75 - 79 years (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Ruvuma Region has a total of 2,516 persons with albinism which is (0.14%) of the total population in the region. Out of that, 1,559 persons (0.18%) are males and 957 (0.10%) are females. More than seven out ten persons with albinism are living in rural areas (73.8%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Tunduru District (457 persons), Songea municipal (425 persons) and Mbinga District (391 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; Ruvuma 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	1,822,999	885,994	937,005	2,516	0.14	1,559	0.18	957	0.1
Rural	1,403,068	688,981	714,087	1,856	0.13	1,191	0.17	665	0.09
Urban	419,931	197,013	222,918	660	0.16	368	0.19	292	0.13
Council									
Tunduru District	408,757	199,568	209,189	457	0.11	286	0.14	171	0.08
Songea District	174,092	87,273	86,819	256	0.15	157	0.18	99	0.11
Songea Municipal	282,668	132,548	150,120	425	0.15	244	0.18	181	0.12
Madaba District	60,128	29,960	30,168	53	0.09	29	0.1	24	0.08
Mbinga District	282,588	139,213	143,375	391	0.14	256	0.18	135	0.09
Mbinga Town	157,459	75,163	82,296	298	0.19	171	0.23	127	0.15
Nyasa District	187,984	91,481	96,503	251	0.13	162	0.18	89	0.09
Namtumbo District	269,323	130,788	138,535	385	0.14	254	0.19	131	0.09

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,516	0.14	1,559	0.18	957	0.10	1,822,999	885,994	937,005
0 – 4	148	0.06	76	0.06	72	0.05	260,532	128,810	131,722
5 – 9	157	0.06	77	0.06	80	0.06	244,770	121,079	123,691
10 – 14	183	0.08	90	0.08	93	0.08	229,883	116,501	113,382
15 – 19	142	0.08	75	0.08	67	0.07	184,674	93,025	91,649
20 – 24	238	0.15	138	0.19	100	0.12	156,639	72,226	84,413
25 – 29	280	0.21	178	0.28	102	0.14	133,261	62,538	70,723
30 – 34	209	0.18	143	0.25	66	0.11	118,775	56,151	62,624
35 – 39	229	0.22	151	0.31	78	0.14	102,856	48,486	54,370
40 – 44	225	0.26	155	0.37	70	0.15	88,188	42,227	45,961
45 – 49	174	0.23	125	0.33	49	0.13	76,949	37,876	39,073
50 – 54	139	0.22	92	0.31	47	0.15	61,816	30,087	31,729
55 – 59	105	0.23	76	0.35	29	0.12	44,886	21,651	23,235
60 – 64	100	0.25	61	0.32	39	0.19	40,014	19,115	20,899
65 – 69	65	0.26	40	0.34	25	0.19	25,171	11,713	13,458
70 – 74	54	0.25	34	0.35	20	0.17	21,245	9,808	11,437
75 – 79	32	0.25	25	0.42	7	0.10	13,018	5,964	7,054
80+	36	0.18	23	0.26	13	0.11	20,322	8,737	11,585

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that, 57,387 persons in Ruvuma Region which is equivalent to 3.91 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. The epilepsy or seizures (0.63%) and other types (0.51%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of males with epilepsy or seizures (0.66%), mental health (0.58%) and other types disabilities (0.56%) is higher than that of females and for all types. 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC.

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Total			Rural			Urban		
				Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	57,387	30,062	27,325	3.91	4.24	3.61	4.13	4.45	3.81	3.21	3.49	2.96
Cleft Palate	6,052	3,115	2,937	0.41	0.44	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.48	0.51	0.44
Hydrocephalus	4,636	2,263	2,373	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.30
Spinal bifida	4,434	2,144	2,290	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.30	0.28
Spinal cord injuries	5,702	2,753	2,949	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.39
Epilepsy or seizures	9,260	4,673	4,587	0.63	0.66	0.61	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.33	0.35	0.30
Psoriasis	2,196	936	1,260	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.12
Storiasis	747	351	396	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Autism	1,031	583	448	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05
Mental health	6,965	4,125	2,840	0.48	0.58	0.38	0.51	0.62	0.40	0.37	0.46	0.30
Mental disorder	6,535	3,886	2,649	0.45	0.55	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.37	0.36	0.44	0.29
Dwarfism	1,124	606	518	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Leprosy	570	317	253	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Hunch Back	591	308	283	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Other	7,544	4,002	3,542	0.51	0.56	0.47	0.56	0.61	0.51	0.37	0.40	0.34

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 Ruvuma Region. More than half (54.4%) of the PWDs reported disease as a cause of their disability while 24.9 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion (54.5%) of PWDs living in rural areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 53.7 percent in urban areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in this Region is attributed to other causes (13.6%) (Table 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percentage	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Region									
Total	29,384	100.0	24.9	54.4	6.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	13.6
Rural	23,730	80.8	25.0	54.5	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	13.7
Urban	5,654	19.2	24.6	53.7	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	12.7
Sex									
Male	14,219	48.4	28.2	52.7	8.0	0.6	0.3	NA	10.2
Female	15,165	51.6	21.9	55.9	4.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	16.7

**Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Ruvuma 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	7,537	14.8	52.5	5.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	26.0	3,565	16.1	52.0	7.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	23.2	3,972	13.6	52.9	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	28.4
Hearing	5,054	35.4	46.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	15.2	2,362	38.1	47.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.9	2,692	33.1	44.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.0	18.9
Walking	10,039	23.2	43.8	11.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	20.5	4,611	28.2	40.8	16.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	14.0	5,428	19.0	46.4	7.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	25.9
Remembering	4,606	35.8	40.9	2.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	19.3	2,280	41.0	42.2	2.9	0.4	1.7	0.0	11.8	2,326	30.7	39.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	26.7
Self-care	4,228	35.3	43.6	4.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	15.4	2,137	41.1	43.2	5.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	9.3	2,091	29.4	44.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.6
Communication	8,370	30.0	66.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.4	4,297	34.1	63.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	4,073	25.6	69.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	3.4

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 and employment, and hence improve their social-economic conditions.

The results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for the persons with Albinism, of whom 10.9 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than two percent each of persons with hearing disabilities (0.6 %), seeing disabilities (1.3%) and 1.7 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Except for persons with albinism and communication disability, the use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for the remaining types of disability (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	10.9	12.4	8.8	15.3	17.8	11.7	5.2	5.1	5.3
Seeing	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Hearing	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.3
Walking	4.4	5.4	3.5	3.9	4.8	3.0	6.2	7.5	5.0
Self-care	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.1	6.4	6.5	6.3
Communication	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About forty-five percent (45.3%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own land.
- About twenty-one percent (20.5%) of males in Ruvuma Region own land alone compared with 11.7 percent of females.
- Fifty percent (50.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Ruvuma Region do not possess legal ownership land documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Ruvuma Region, 16.7 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

The results reveal that, 45.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (50.6%) among rural population compared with urban population (28.2%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than those of males in both rural and urban areas (46.8%) and (25.6%) for females respectively and (54.6%) and (31.2%) for males respectively. (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	1,087,814	492,565	45.3
	Male	519,604	256,351	49.3
	Female	568,210	236,214	41.6
Rural	Both Sexes	831,148	420,308	50.6
	Male	402,385	219,797	54.6
	Female	428,763	200,511	46.8
Urban	Both Sexes	256,666	72,257	28.2
	Male	117,219	36,554	31.2
	Female	139,447	35,703	25.6

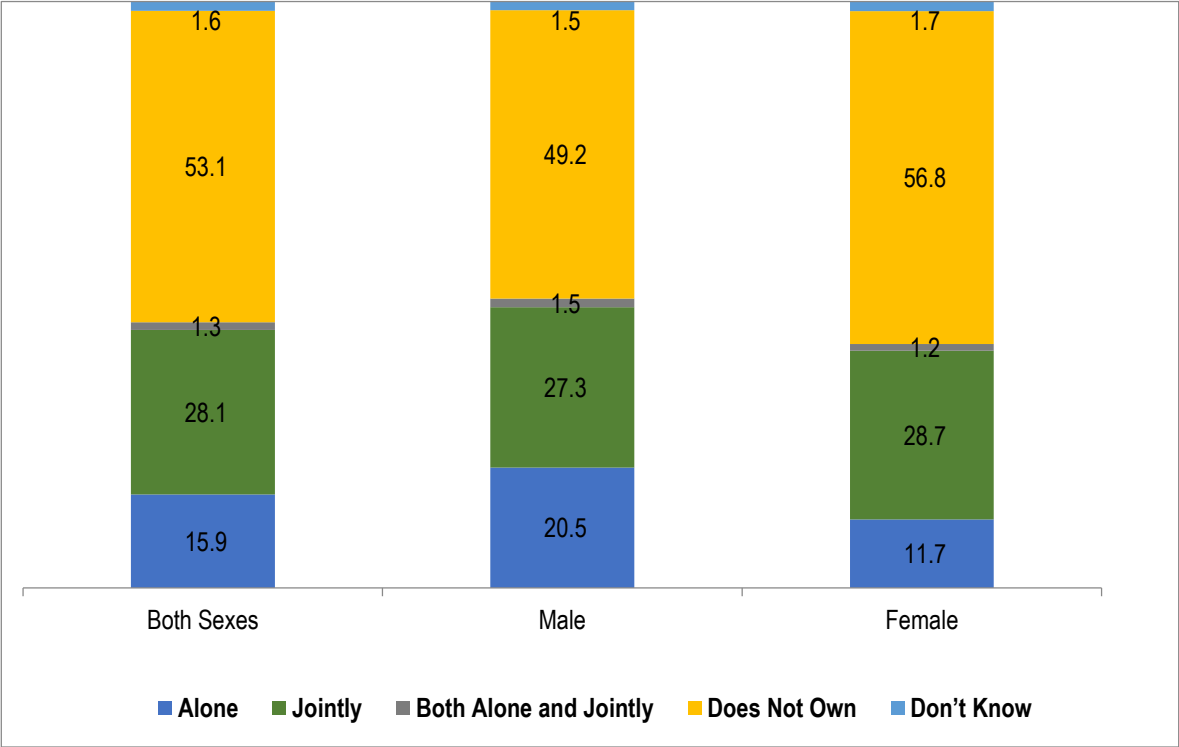
The results show that, fifty-three percent (53.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, The proportion of owning land alone is 15.9 percent is significantly below than that of owning land jointly 28.1 percent. The ownership pattern in Ruvuma Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (11.7%) is significantly below that of males (20.5%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (28.7%) than that of males (27.3%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (32.9% and 16.0% respectively) compared with that of males (30.7% and 15.8% respectively) Table 11.2.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Total	Land Ownership Status				
			Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	1,087,814	15.9	28.1	1.3	53.1	1.6
	Male	519,604	20.5	27.3	1.5	49.2	1.5
	Female	568,210	11.7	28.7	1.2	56.8	1.7
Rural	Both Sexes	831,148	17.3	31.8	1.5	47.9	1.6
	Male	402,385	22.2	30.7	1.7	43.9	1.5
	Female	428,763	12.6	32.9	1.3	51.6	1.7
Urban	Both Sexes	256,666	11.5	15.9	0.7	70.3	1.6
	Male	117,219	14.7	15.8	0.8	67.3	1.5
	Female	139,447	8.9	16.0	0.6	72.8	1.6

The results show, that percentage of persons who do not own land in Ruvuma Region is 53.1 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 45.3 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (49.3%) for males than for females (41.6%) (Figure 11.1).

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



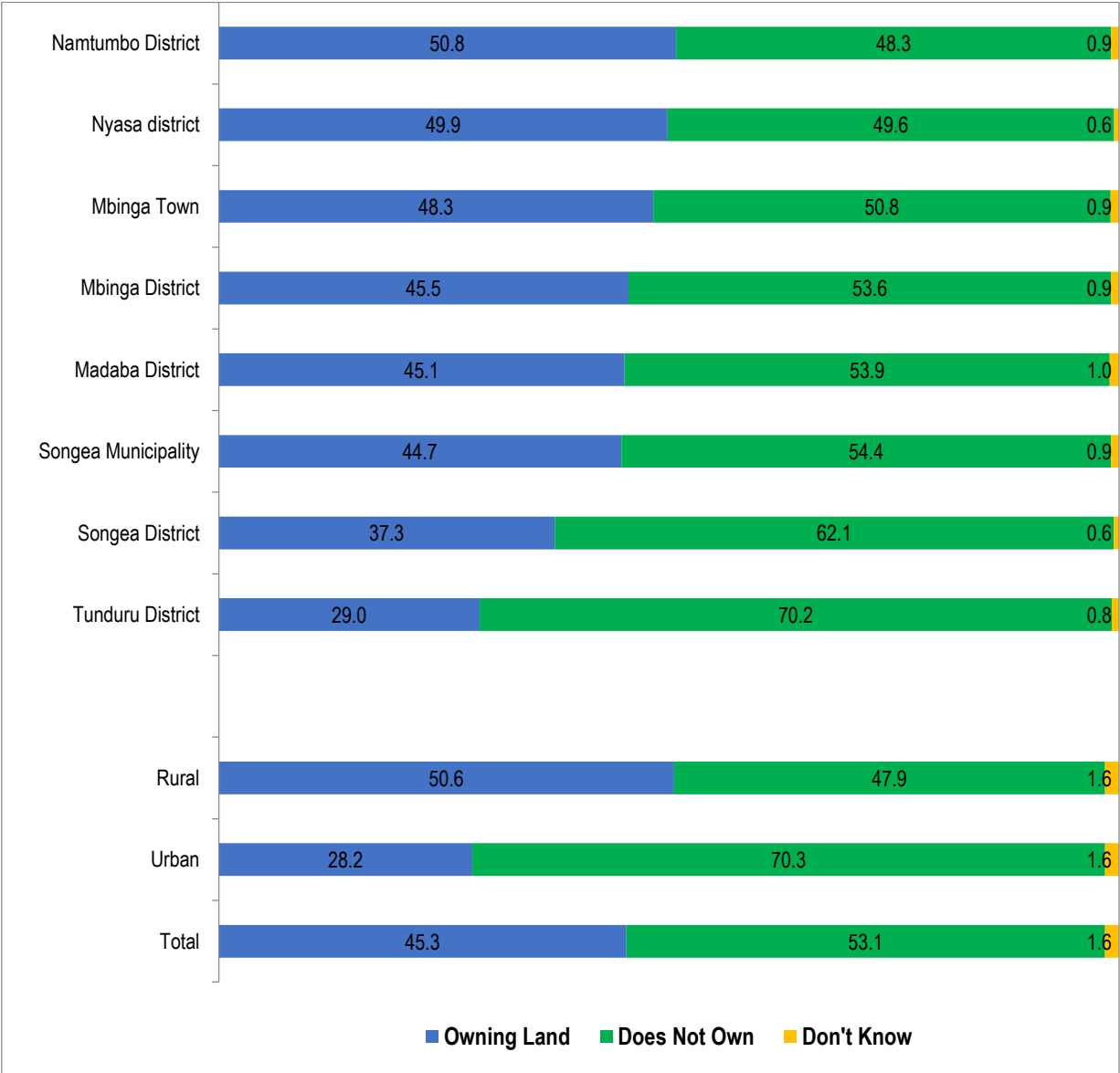
The 2022 PHC results reveal that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (84.8%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (9.8%). Similar pattern of ownership by age is observed in both urban and rural areas. Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age groups (Table 11.3)

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Ruvuma 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	1,087,814	17.0	75.7	7.3	831,148	16.6	75.5	7.9	256,666	18.0	76.3	5.6
Male	519,604	17.9	75.1	7.0	402,385	17.7	74.9	7.4	117,219	18.6	76.0	5.3
Female	568,210	16.1	76.2	7.7	428,763	15.7	76.1	8.2	139,447	17.5	76.6	5.9
Owning land												
Total	492,565	5.4	84.8	9.8	420,308	5.8	84.5	9.8	72,257	3.3	86.7	10.0
Male	256,351	5.2	84.6	10.2	219,797	5.5	84.3	10.1	36,554	3.3	86.2	10.5
Female	236,214	5.6	85.0	9.4	200,511	6.0	84.6	9.4	35,703	3.4	87.2	9.5
Does not own												
Total	578,107	26.0	68.8	5.2	397,738	27.2	67.0	5.8	180,369	23.4	72.7	3.9
Male	255,488	29.7	66.5	3.8	176,628	31.7	64.1	4.2	78,860	25.2	71.8	3.0
Female	322,619	23.2	70.5	6.3	221,110	23.7	69.2	7.1	101,509	22.1	73.4	4.6
Don't Know												
Total	17,142	44.2	48.0	7.8	13,102	45.1	46.5	8.4	4,040	41.4	52.6	6.0
Male	7,765	50.4	46.0	3.5	5,960	52.1	44.1	3.8	1,805	45.0	52.3	2.7
Female	9,377	39.0	49.6	11.4	7,142	39.2	48.6	12.2	2,235	38.4	52.9	8.7

Findings reveal that, Namtumbo Town Council has a relatively higher proportion (50.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils followed by Nyasa District Council (49.9%) and Mbinga Town (48.3%). On the other hand, Tunduru District Council has the least proportions of persons owning land (29.0%). Figure 11.2.

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 50.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 16.7 percent own land alone, 31.7 percent own land jointly and 1.5 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that percentage of females with legal documents owning land jointly (35.8%) is higher than that for males (28.1%).

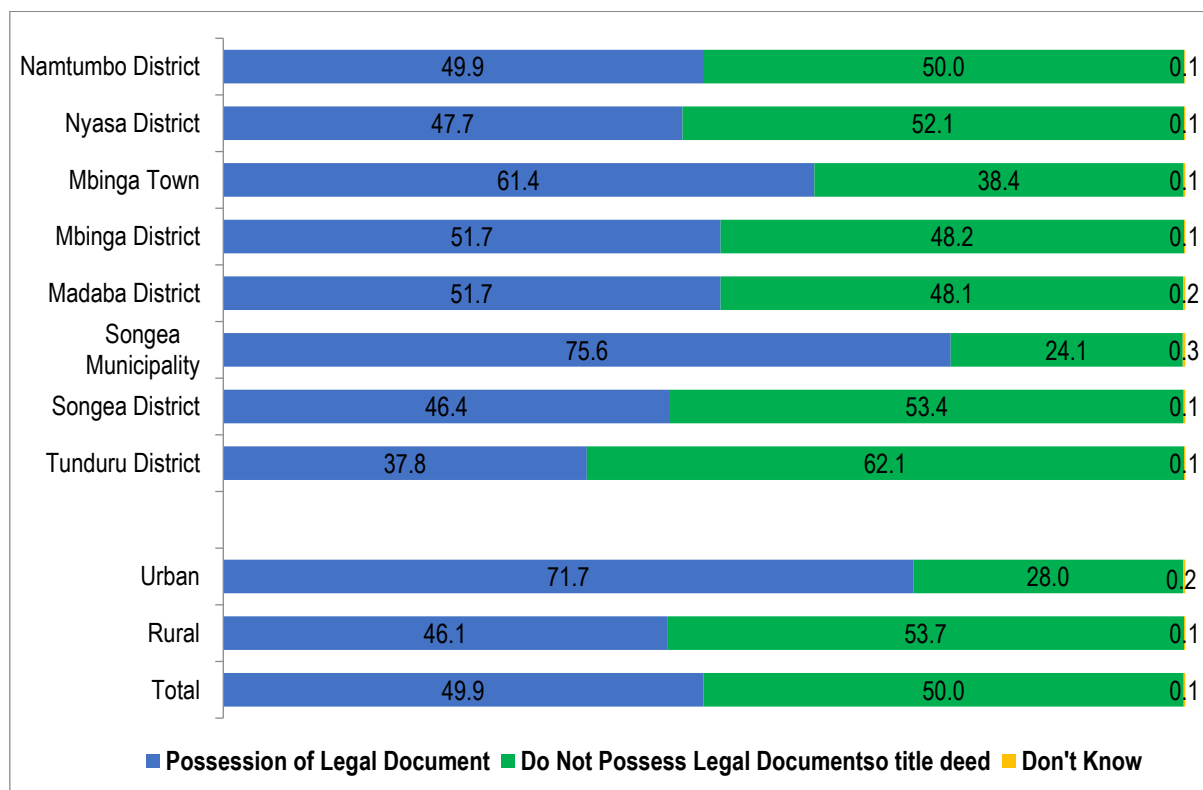
About 54 percent (53.7%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 28.0 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas, 30.1 percent own land jointly, followed by those owning land alone (14.5%). On the other hand, majority (33.9%) of females in rural areas possessing legal documents own land jointly while in urban areas majority (31.7%) of males possessing legal documents own land jointly (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	492,565	256,351	236,214	420,308	219,797	200,511	72,257	492,565	256,351
Alone	16.7	19.9	13.2	14.5	17.5	11.2	29.2	16.7	19.9
Jointly	31.7	28.1	35.8	30.1	26.7	33.9	41.0	31.7	28.1
Both alone and jointly	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
No legal document	50.0	50.4	49.5	53.7	54.2	53.2	28.0	50.0	50.4
Don't Know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

The 2022 PHC show that 49.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above possess legal documents. Persons living in urban areas are more likely to possess legal documents (71.7%) than persons living in rural areas (46.1%). Results further show that possession of legal documents varies across councils ranging from 37.8 percent in Tunduru District Council to 75.6 percent in Songea Municipal Council (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seven in ten (73.0%) households in Ruvuma Region own houses they live in.
- Three quarters (75.0%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- Fifty six percent (56.0%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than eighty percent (81.3%) of households in rural areas and 27.8 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 10.6 percent in 2012 to 24.8 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (38.4%) 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 Ruvuma Region, 73.0 percent of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (78.7%) in rural areas than in urban (55.6%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are (74.6% and 69.6% respectively). Across councils, Namtumbo District has the highest percentage (82.4%) of households living in their own houses while Tunduru district has the lowest percentage (78.6%) (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, Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

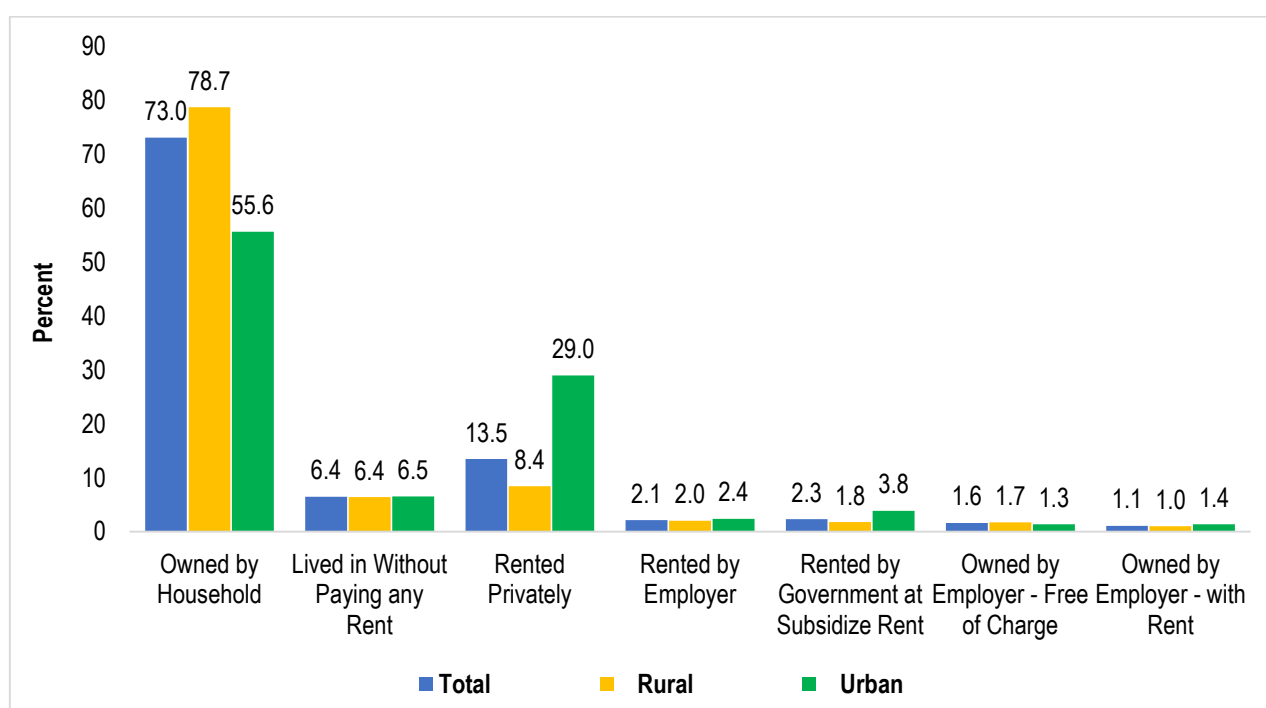


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paving any	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize	Owned by Employer - Free of	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	463,666	73.0	6.4	13.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.1
Rural	350,619	78.7	6.4	8.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.0
Urban	113,047	55.6	6.5	29.0	2.4	3.8	1.3	1.4
Male Headed Households	321,405	A	6.1	12.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.1
Female Headed Households	142,261	69.6	7.1	16.6	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.0
Council								
Tunduru District	109,666	78.6	7.6	9.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7
Songea District	44,892	74.5	6.7	12.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.9
Songea Municipal	76,462	53.7	6.5	30.9	2.3	3.9	1.3	1.4
Madaba District	16,335	68.8	6.2	18.7	1.7	1.5	2.4	0.8
Mbinga District	69,129	78.2	5.2	7.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.3
Mbinga Town	39,809	64.0	5.8	17.1	4.1	4.5	2.5	1.9
Nyasa District	44,352	79.5	6.1	7.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0
Namtumbo District	63,021	82.4	6.1	7.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.7

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Ruvuma Region, 28.6 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 9.1 percent have title deeds. Most households have customary type of ownership (46.6%). Households in urban areas are more likely (27.4%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (4.9%). Female-headed households are more likely (11.5 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (8.1%).

Across councils, the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 4.2 percent in Nyasa District to 29.2 percent in Songea Municipal (Table 12.2).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	338,675	9.1	1.2	3.6	46.6	1.8	0.0	9.2	28.6
Rural	275,836	4.9	0.7	1.7	51.9	1.4	0.0	8.7	30.7
Urban	62,839	27.4	3.2	11.7	23.1	3.7	0.0	11.4	19.4
Male Headed	239,656	8.1	1.1	3.2	47.8	1.8	0.0	9.0	29.0
Female Headed	99,019	11.5	1.4	4.4	43.5	1.9	0.0	9.6	27.7
Council									
Tunduru District	86,161	6.4	0.7	3.4	38.8	1.1	0.0	15.3	34.2
Songea District	33,460	5.4	0.4	2.2	37.9	3.1	0.0	8.8	42.1
Songea Municipal	41,083	29.2	3.9	13.7	18.5	4.6	0.0	12.8	17.2
Madaba District	11,236	7.6	1.7	3.1	39.6	1.4	0.0	9.6	36.8
Mbinga District	54,048	4.4	1.5	0.5	63.7	1.4	0.0	3.1	25.5
Mbinga Town	25,493	13.6	1.7	5.7	52.3	2.0	0.0	5.0	19.7
Nyasa District	35,269	4.2	0.2	0.5	69.4	1.1	0.0	3.0	21.5
Namtumbo District	51,925	6.1	0.4	1.0	52.5	0.8	0.0	9.0	30.2

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Ruvuma Region, 77.8 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At council level, more than 70 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Namtumbo District (61.2%) and Tunduru District (51.6%) (Figure 12.2).

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

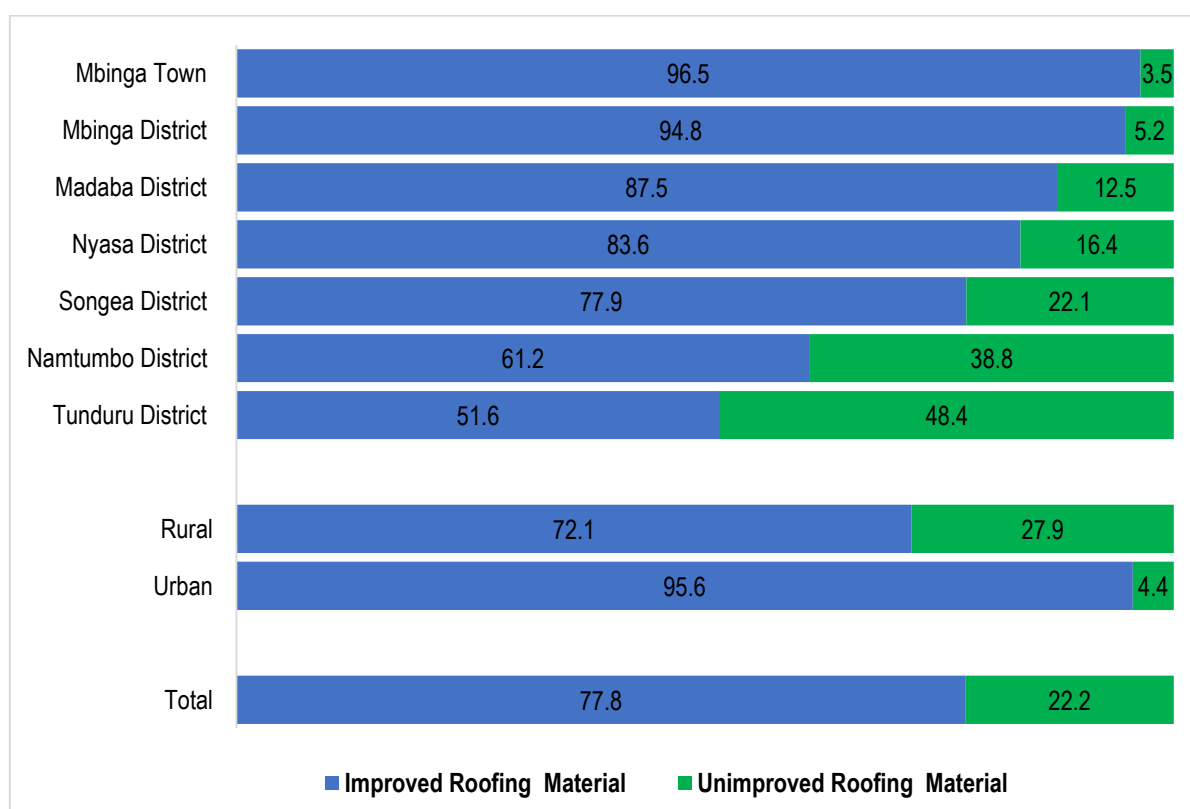


Table 12.3 shows that, the majority (95.2%) of households in urban areas (are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 71.8 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 51.3 percent in Tunduru District Council to 98.1 percent in Songea District Council. The council with the highest percentage (47.1%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Tunduru District.

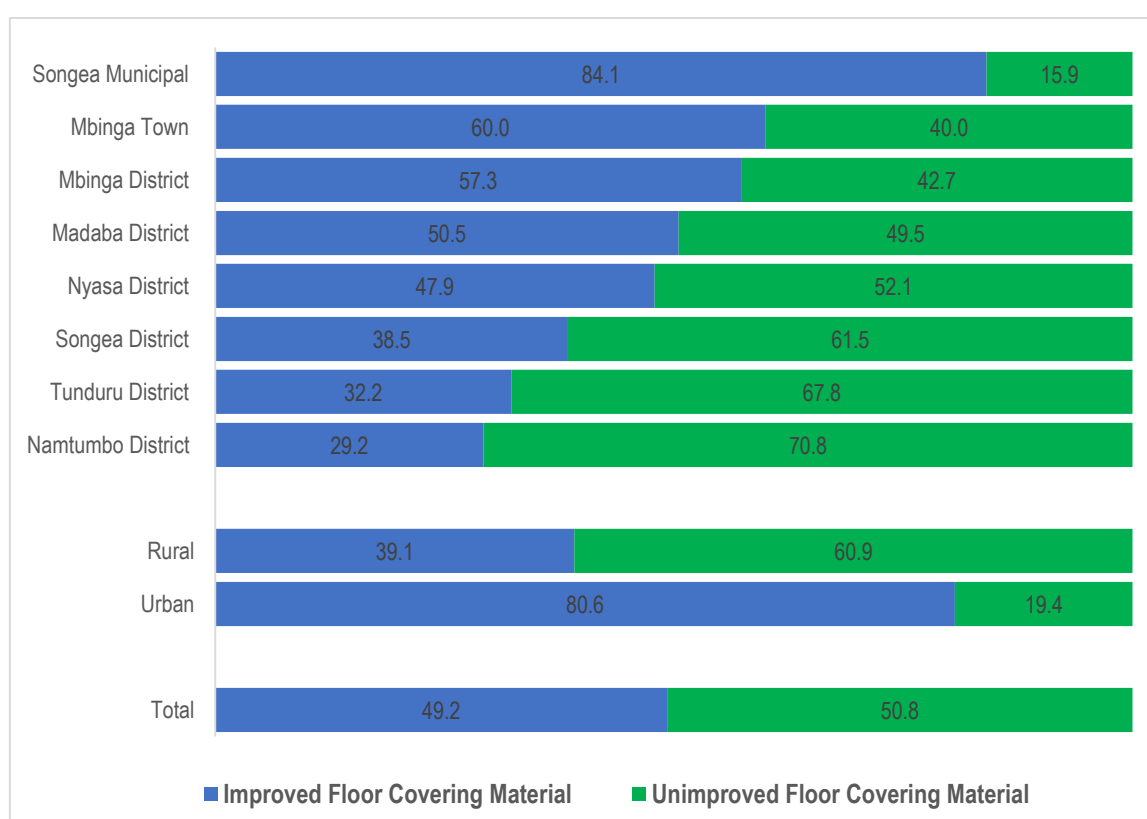
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	463,666	77.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	21.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Rural	350,619	71.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	26.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Urban	113,047	95.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Council									
Tunduru District	109,666	51.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	47.1	1.2	0.0	0.1
Songea District	44,892	77.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	21.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
Songea Municipal	76,462	98.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Madaba District	16,335	87.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.5	0.1	0.3
Mbinga District	69,129	94.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mbinga Town	39,809	96.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nyasa District	44,352	83.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.8	0.1	0.2
Namtumbo District	63,021	61.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	37.1	1.6	0.0	0.1

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Ruvuma Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 49.2 percent while 50.8 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 29.2 percent in Namtumbo District to 84.1 percent in Songea Municipal (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 50.1 percent of households in Ruvuma Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (46.6%). In urban areas, seven out of ten households (73.2%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth or sand (19.1%). In rural areas, most households (60.1%) are living in houses that has earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by cement (38.0%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (75.6%) in Songea Municipal Council followed by MbingaTown Council (56.1%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with

cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling are Namtumbo District (28.2 percent) and Tunduru District (31.3%) (Table 12.4).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁸
Total	463,666	46.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	50.1	0.1	0.2
Rural	350,619	38.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	60.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	113,047	73.2	6.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.1	0.0	0.1
Council											
Tunduru District	109,666	31.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	66.9	0.1	0.2
Songea District	44,892	37.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	60.5	0.1	0.4
Songea Municipal	76,462	75.6	6.7	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.1
Madaba District	16,335	48.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	48.7	0.1	0.3
Mbinga District	69,129	55.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	42.2	0.1	0.1
Mbinga Town	39,809	56.1	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.7	0.1	0.1
Nyasa District	44,352	46.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	51.5	0.1	0.2
Namtumbo District	63,021	28.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	69.9	0.1	0.2

⁸ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Ruvuma Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (80.4%), followed by sundried bricks (9.2%) and poles and mud (5.6%). In urban areas, more than eighty percent of households (88.5%) use sundried bricks as wall materials, followed by cement bricks/rocks (5.7%). In rural areas, 77.7 percent of the households are living in houses built with baked bricks as the main wall materials, followed by sundried bricks (11.3%).

Songea Municipal Council has the highest (5.8%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Songea, Nyasa and Namtumbo District Councils have less than 2 percent (1.4% each) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Containers
Total	463,666	0.7	3.0	9.2	80.4	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.1
Rural	350,619	0.5	2.1	11.3	77.7	0.1	0.1	7.0	1.2	0.0	0.1
Urban	113,047	1.6	5.7	2.7	88.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Council											
Tunduru District	109,666	0.2	4.0	31.4	51.4	0.1	0.1	10.8	1.9	0.0	0.1
Songea District	44,892	0.1	1.4	1.5	87.7	0.1	0.1	7.7	1.3	0.0	0.2
Songea Municipal	76,462	2.1	5.8	2.6	88.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Madaba District	16,335	0.2	1.5	1.5	90.9	0.1	0.3	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.2
Mbinga District	69,129	1.6	1.6	2.7	92.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mbinga Town	39,809	0.5	3.5	1.8	93.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyasa District	44,352	0.1	1.4	2.0	93.8	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.1
Namtumbo District	63,021	0.3	1.4	3.1	81.5	0.1	0.1	12.2	1.2	0.0	0.1

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

Two in ten (24.3%) households have one room for sleeping, 27.5 percent have two rooms and 30.2 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 17.9 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 (31.8%) in urban than in rural areas (21.9%). Songea Municipal Council has the highest (32.2%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage of households with one room for sleeping is Nyasa District (15.3%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

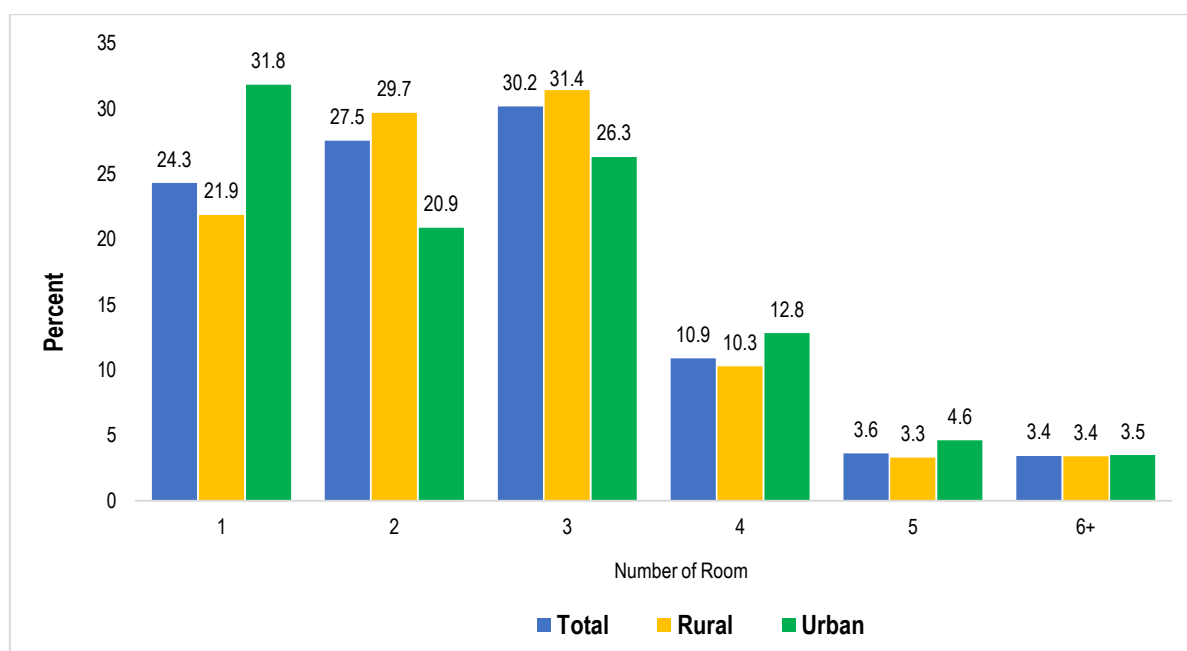


Table 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

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	463,666	3.9	24.3	27.5	30.2	10.9	3.6	3.4	2.6
Rural	350,619	4.0	21.9	29.7	31.4	10.3	3.3	3.4	2.6
Urban	113,047	3.7	31.8	20.9	26.3	12.8	4.6	3.5	2.5
Male Headed Households	321,405	4.1	23.6	27.4	30.7	11.0	3.7	3.6	2.6
Female Headed Households	142,261	3.5	25.8	27.9	29.1	10.6	3.5	3.0	2.5
Council									
Tunduru District	109,666	3.7	28.2	34.5	25.7	6.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Songea District	44,892	3.9	22.4	26.3	33.4	11.7	3.4	2.8	2.6
Songea Municipal	76,462	3.7	32.2	19.9	26.4	13.5	4.6	3.3	2.5
Madaba District	16,335	3.7	25.8	25.9	29.5	11.2	4.2	3.4	2.6
Mbinga District	69,129	4.1	19.7	28.3	29.4	12.9	3.8	5.9	2.8
Mbinga Town	39,809	4.0	25.9	28.3	27.0	10.9	4.2	3.7	2.5
Nyasa District	44,352	4.2	15.3	25.5	41.2	11.9	3.3	2.7	2.7
Namtumbo District	63,021	4.3	19.3	26.1	35.5	11.6	3.9	3.5	2.7

12.4 Water and Sanitation

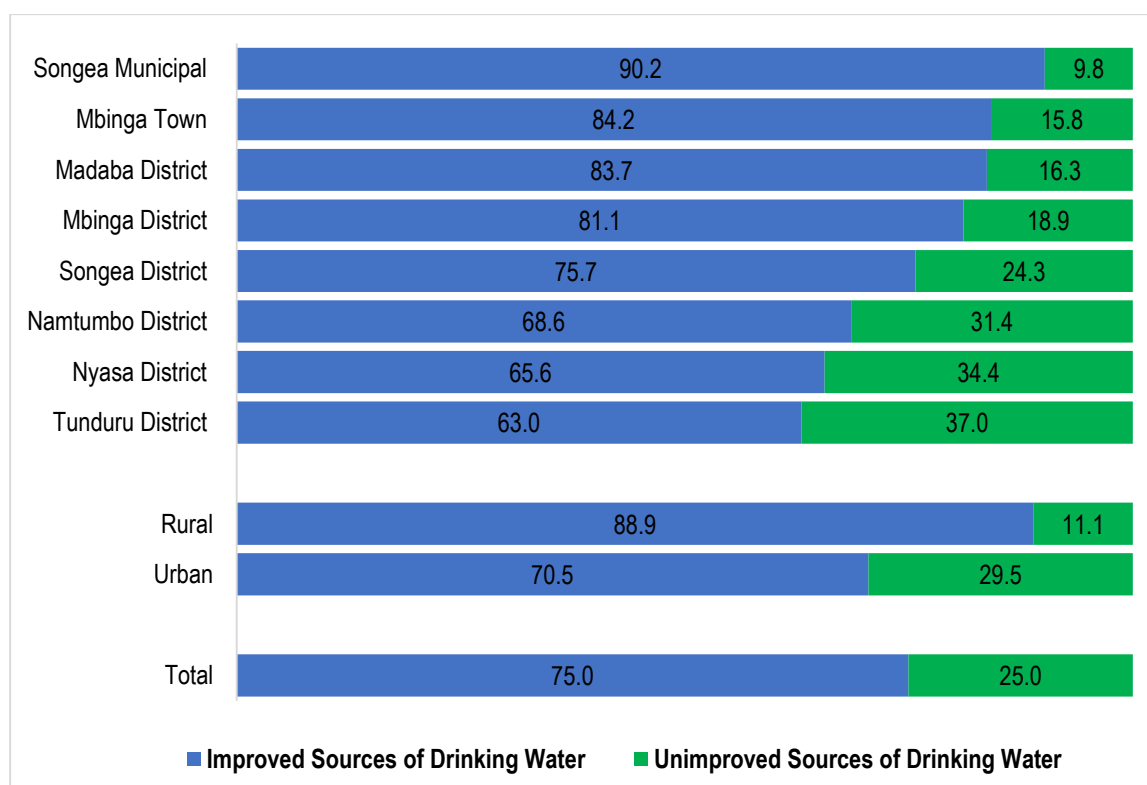
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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.

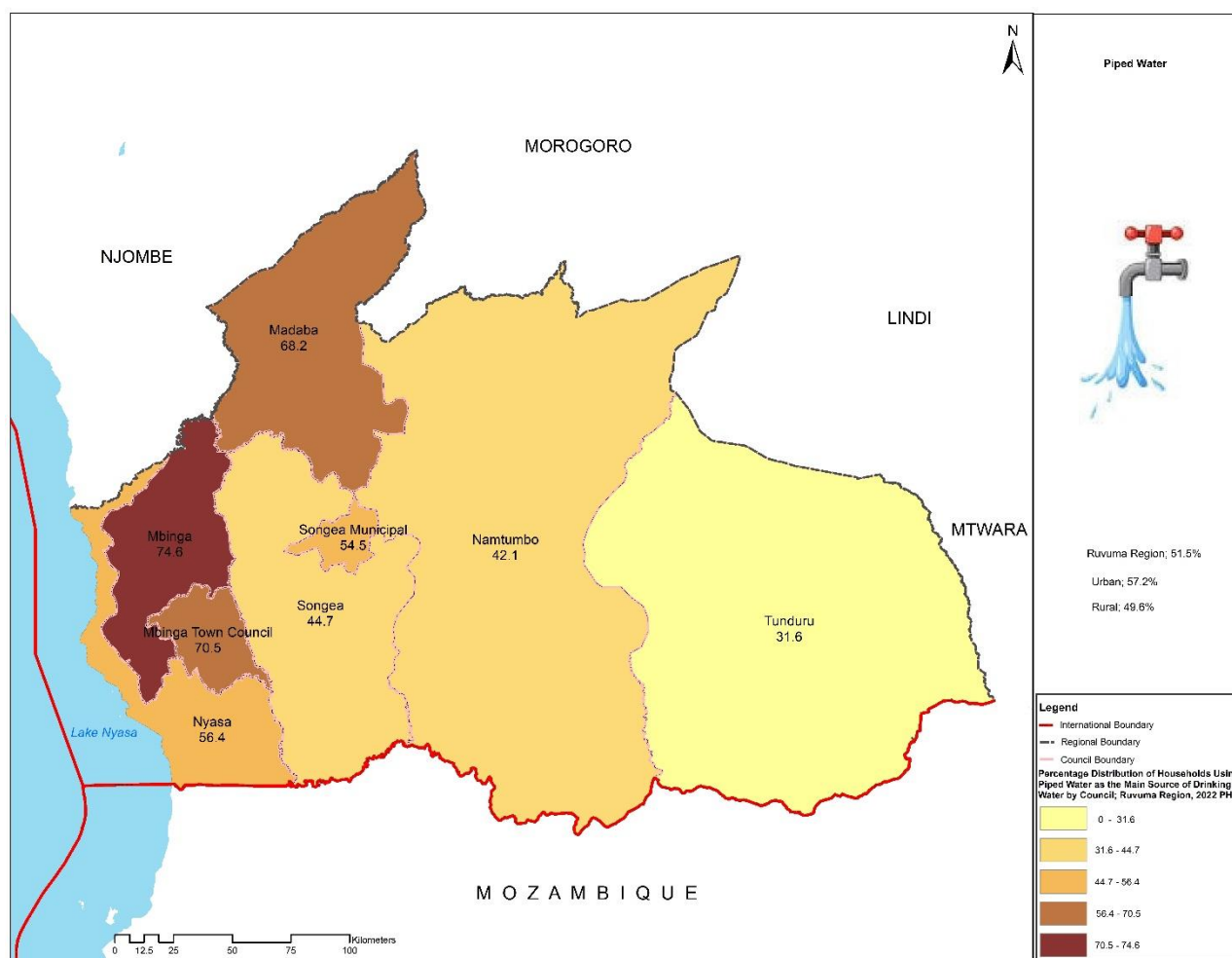
The results show that in Ruvuma Region, 75.0 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, five councils namely Songea Municipal (90.2%), Mbinga Town (84.2%), Madaba District (83.7%), Mbinga District (81.1%) and Songea District (75.7%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. (Figure 12.5).

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



Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, about half of households (51.5%) in Ruvuma 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (57.2% urban and 49.6% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling is 27.2 percent, while 13.6 percent are getting water into their yard, 9.3 percent from a neighbours' piped supply and 7.0 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 9.9 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling while 7.6 percent are getting water into their yard, 9.7 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 22.4 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 31.6 percent in Tunduru District Council to 74.6 percent in Mbinga District Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

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	463,666	14.1	9.1	18.7	9.6	5.0	16.4	12.8	1.9	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8
Rural	350,619	9.9	7.6	22.4	9.7	5.6	13.0	14.8	2.1	7.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.1
Urban	113,047	27.2	13.6	7.0	9.3	3.1	27.1	6.6	1.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Male Headed Households	321,405	13.5	9.2	18.7	9.4	5.0	15.8	13.1	1.9	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1
Female Headed Household	142,261	15.6	8.8	18.5	10.0	5.0	17.8	11.9	1.8	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.1
Council															
Tunduru District	109,666	5.1	1.6	17.7	7.2	7.5	22.0	21.4	1.7	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.5
Songea District	44,892	8.0	4.6	26.5	5.7	6.4	19.2	9.9	5.2	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.3
Songea Municipal	76,462	27.3	13.8	5.5	7.9	2.9	31.4	6.2	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4
Madaba District	16,335	9.6	7.0	44.4	7.1	4.8	9.8	5.2	0.8	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2
Mbinga District	69,129	21.0	19.1	13.7	20.8	0.2	4.6	7.5	1.6	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7
Mbinga Town	39,809	26.9	16.5	15.5	11.6	0.6	11.3	7.1	1.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4
Nyasa District	44,352	10.0	10.6	24.4	11.4	0.2	8.1	16.1	0.7	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	11.3
Namtumbo District	63,021	6.7	3.4	27.5	4.5	13.5	10.3	16.7	2.5	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7

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 fifty percent (56.0%) of households in Ruvuma Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 44.9 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (93.2%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Tunduru District Council has the lowest (37.0%). The most commonly (41.6%) 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 (52.1% in rural and 9.1% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.1 percent in Mbinga Town Council to 3.3 percent in Tunduru District (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

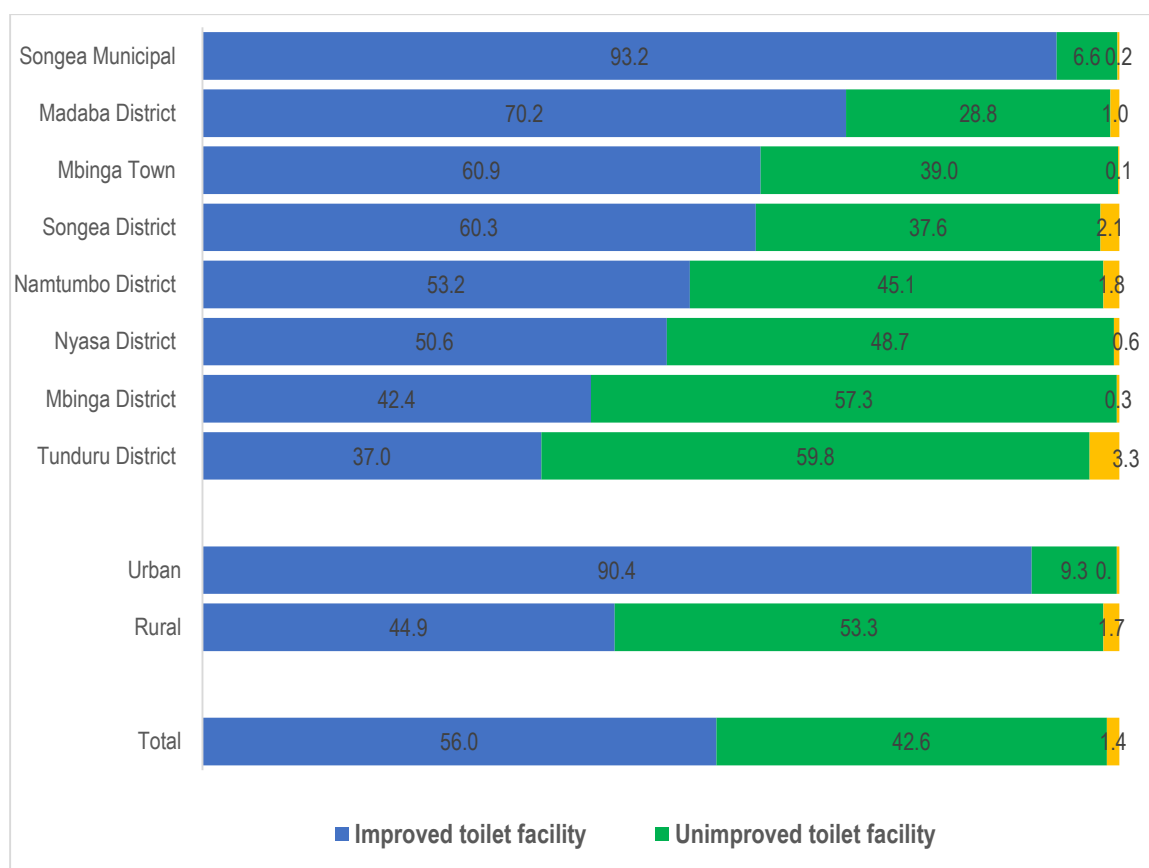


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Region/Headship	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	463,666	3.2	3.3	21.0	1.7	6.0	3.6	5.9	11.4	41.6	1.0	1.4
Rural	350,619	1.3	1.8	13.7	1.3	4.6	3.0	5.5	13.7	52.1	1.2	1.7
Urban	113,047	8.9	8.1	43.6	3.0	10.2	5.3	7.1	4.2	9.1	0.1	0.3
Male Headed Households	321,405	2.8	3.0	19.6	1.7	5.8	3.5	5.8	11.9	43.5	1.0	1.4
Female Headed Households	142,261	4.1	4.0	24.2	1.9	6.4	3.7	6.2	10.0	37.3	0.8	1.4
Council												
Tunduru District	109,666	1.6	1.0	9.7	1.0	2.2	2.0	4.1	15.4	59.4	0.3	3.3
Songea District	44,892	1.6	2.8	23.4	2.4	6.5	3.5	6.0	14.1	37.5	0.1	2.1
Songea Municipal	76,462	9.3	8.9	45.6	3.2	11.0	5.3	6.8	3.1	6.4	0.2	0.2
Madaba District	16,335	2.5	3.8	27.7	1.7	5.9	4.5	7.4	16.6	28.6	0.2	1.0
Mbinga District	69,129	1.1	2.4	10.8	1.0	5.5	4.0	6.3	11.3	51.9	5.4	0.3
Mbinga Town	39,809	4.9	4.3	27.0	1.6	7.4	3.6	5.4	6.7	38.9	0.1	0.1
Nyasa District	44,352	0.9	2.7	14.3	1.4	6.9	3.7	6.1	14.6	48.7	0.0	0.6
Namtumbo District	63,021	2.5	1.8	19.4	2.0	4.8	3.5	7.3	11.8	44.9	0.2	1.8

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 (68.3%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (23.1%). In rural areas, 81.3 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 27.8 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 11.5 percent and in urban areas it is 58.9 percent.

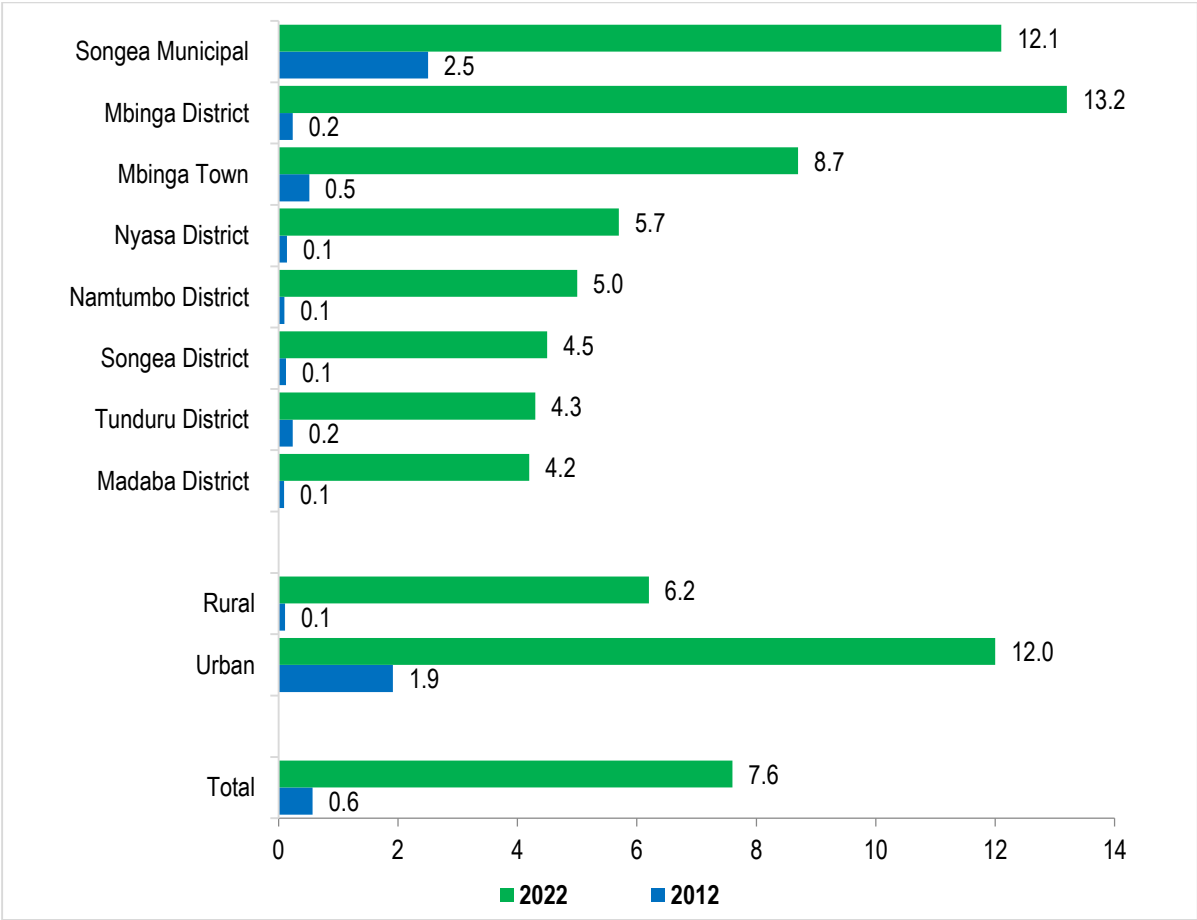
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 24.1 percent in Songea Municipal to 82.4 percent in Nyasa District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 62.7 percent in Songea Municipal to 8.4 percent in Mbinga District (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	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	463,666	1.6	3.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	23.1	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Rural	350,619	0.9	3.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.5	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Urban	113,047	3.8	2.0	0.4	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	58.9	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Male Headed Households	321,405	1.4	3.5	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.6	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Female Headed Households	142,261	1.9	2.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.8	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Tunduru District	109,666	0.9	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	14.6	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Songea District	44,892	0.5	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Songea Municipal	76,462	3.8	1.7	0.5	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	62.7	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Madaba District	16,335	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.6	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mbinga District	69,129	1.8	7.2	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.4	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mbinga Town	39,809	2.6	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	33.2	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nyasa District	44,352	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.1	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Namtumbo District	63,021	0.8	3.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	13.0	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.6 percent in 2012 to 7.6 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase of households using clean energy in Mbinga District from 0.2 percent in 2012 to 13.2 percent in 2022 and Songea Municipal from 2.5 percent in 2012 to 12.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12. 7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 49.8 percent of households use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting followed by 24.8 percent of households using electricity from the national grid (TANESCO). Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (61.1%) compared with the rural households (13.1%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 10.0 percent in Nyasa District Council to 64.2 percent in Songea Municipal Council.

Councils with lower percentages of households using electricity as the main source for lighting have relatively high percentages of households using solar energy. The Councils with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of energy for lighting are Nyasa District (73.0%), Mbinga District (69.9%) and Songea District (61.0%) (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

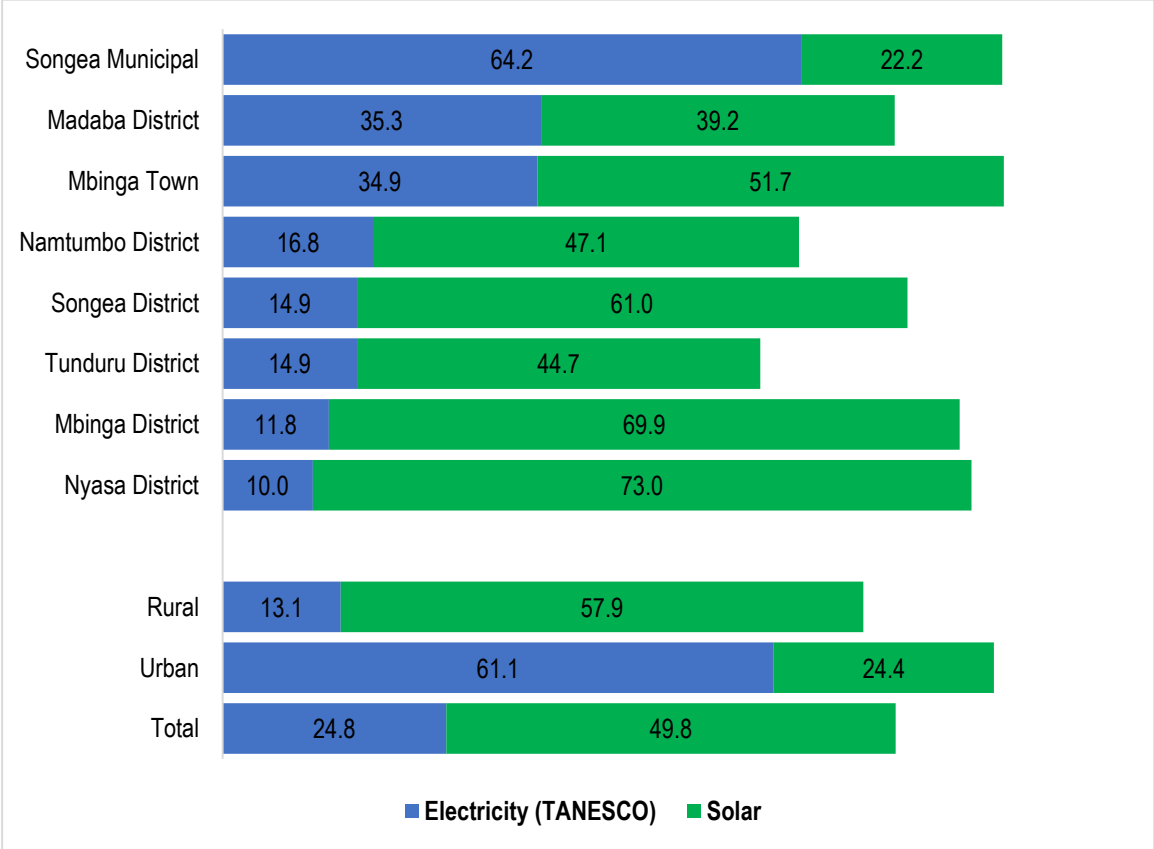


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Ruvuma Region. Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 10.6 percent in 2012 to 24.8 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12. 9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

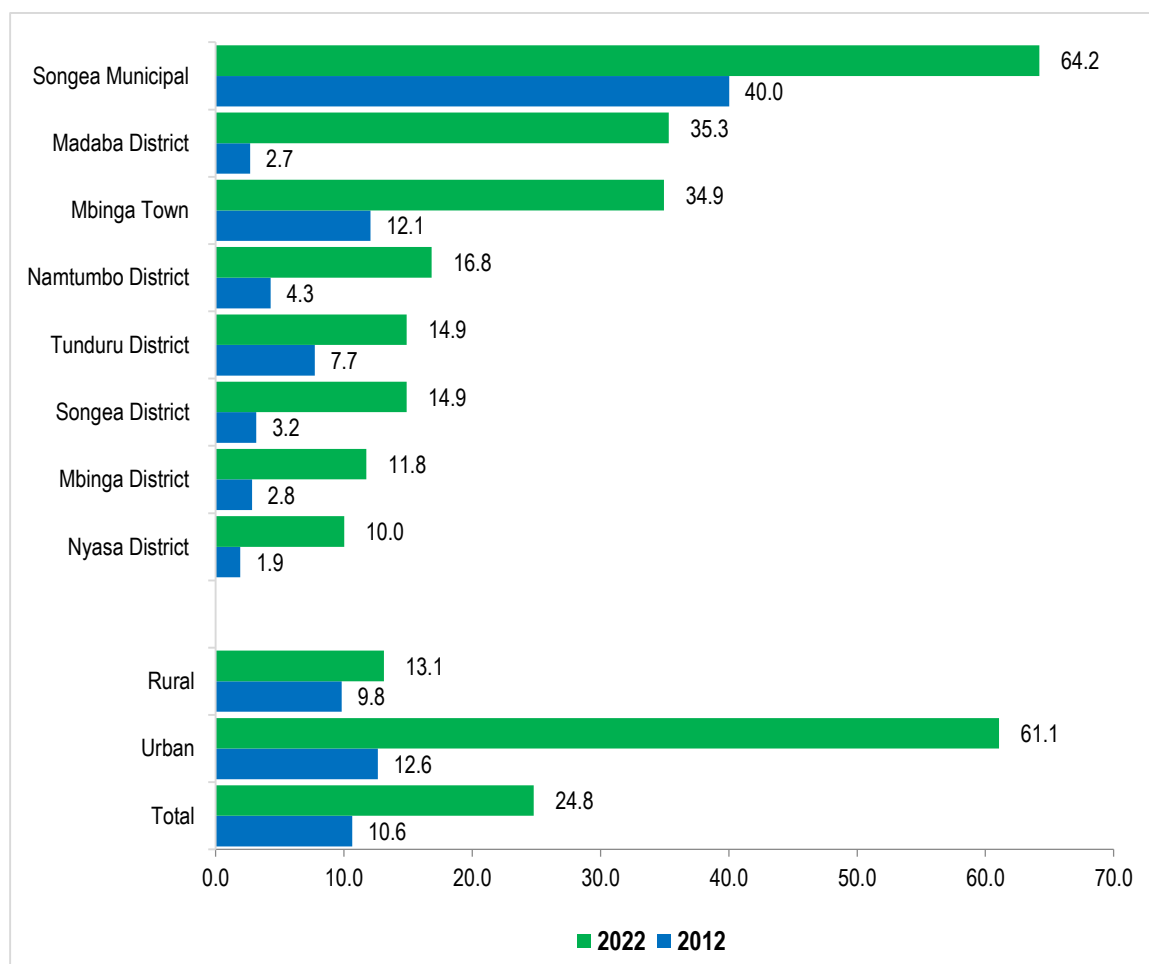


Table 12. 10 Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Council/ Headship	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	463,666	24.8	49.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.3	20.7	0.0
Rural	350,619	13.1	57.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.8	23.9	0.0
Urban	113,047	61.1	24.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	10.7	0.0
Male Headed Households	321,405	22.7	53.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.3	19.3	0.0
Female Headed Households	142,261	29.6	41.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	2.4	23.8	0.0
Council														
Tunduru District	109,666	14.9	44.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.6	35.3	0.1
Songea District	44,892	14.9	61.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	21.0	0.0
Songea Municipal	76,462	64.2	22.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	9.3	0.0
Madaba District	16,335	35.3	39.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.9	21.9	0.0
Mbinga District	69,129	11.8	69.9	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.3	11.2	0.0
Mbinga Town	39,809	34.9	51.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	9.4	0.0
Nyasa District	44,352	10.0	73.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.2	13.5	0.0
Namtumbo District	63,021	16.8	47.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.8	31.1	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 beings. 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.

About four out of ten (40.6%) households use burying or pit of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burning (38.4%). In urban areas, 44.3 percent of private households use burying or pit as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burning methods (27.1%) and regularly collection (21.1%). In rural areas, 42.1 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (39.4%) and regular collection (5.2%). Songea Municipal Council has a higher percentage (20.6%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Mbinga Town Council (15.8%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	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	463,666	9.1	1.4	38.4	0.5	40.6	5.1	0.1	2.7	2.0
Rural	350,619	5.2	0.7	42.1	0.6	39.4	6.1	0.1	3.4	2.3
Urban	113,047	21.1	3.4	27.1	0.3	44.3	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.2
Male Headed Households	321,405	8.2	1.2	38.9	0.5	40.8	5.2	0.1	3.0	2.1
Female Headed Households	142,261	11.2	1.8	37.4	0.5	40.3	4.9	0.1	1.9	1.9
Council										
Tunduru District	109,666	6.4	1.1	48.0	1.3	30.1	9.1	0.0	0.6	3.4
Songea District	44,892	2.0	0.7	31.6	0.2	57.1	4.7	0.0	1.2	2.5
Songea Municipal	76,462	20.6	3.2	21.6	0.4	50.1	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.2
Madaba District	16,335	1.0	0.1	29.9	0.2	66.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.8
Mbinga District	69,129	7.7	0.4	46.0	0.3	31.1	4.5	0.1	9.1	0.8
Mbinga Town	39,809	15.8	3.2	41.8	0.2	23.2	4.7	0.0	9.5	1.4
Nyasa District	44,352	5.1	0.6	41.4	0.4	45.1	3.9	0.1	1.3	2.1
Namtumbo District	63,021	7.1	0.7	36.9	0.3	47.3	4.9	0.0	0.3	2.5

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils and private individuals are the authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households (34.5% and 55.9% respectively). Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (72.7%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (49.8%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12. 6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

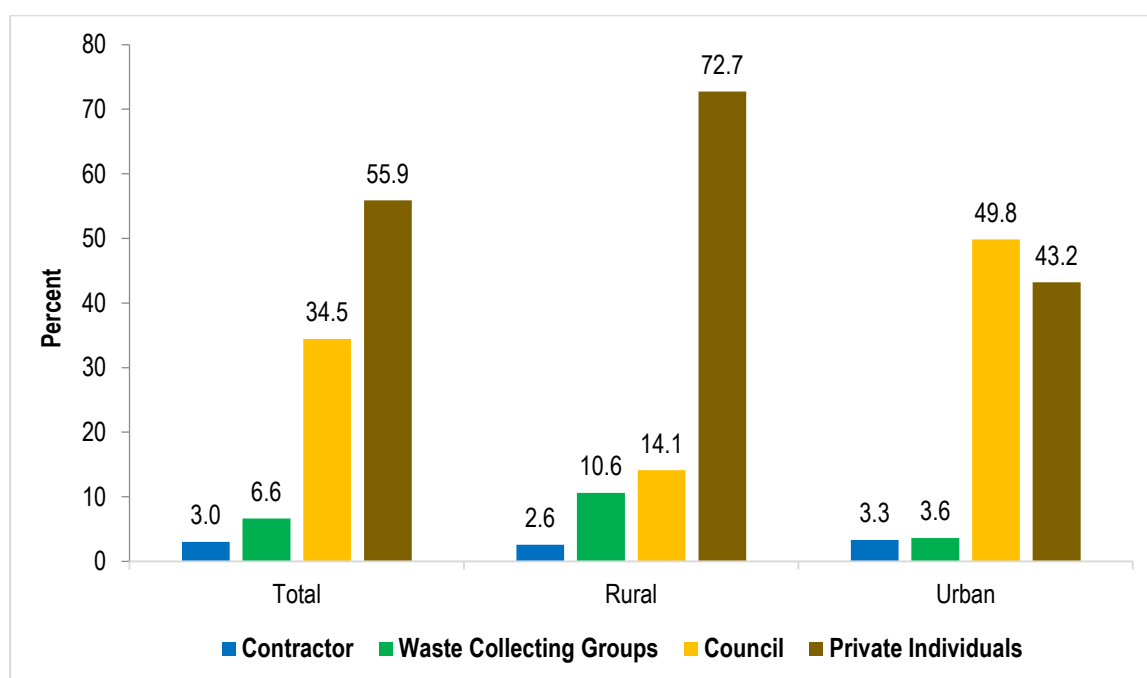


Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	48,570	3.0	6.6	34.5	55.9
Rural	20,903	2.6	10.6	14.1	72.7
Urban	27,667	3.3	3.6	49.8	43.2
Male Headed Households	30,208	3.0	7.1	30.4	59.5
Female Headed Households	18,362	3.1	5.8	41.1	50.0
Council					
Tunduru District	8,252	1.7	4.0	37.8	56.5
Songea District	1,193	1.8	4.6	3.5	90.1
Songea Municipal	18,223	3.9	4.4	43.4	48.3
Madaba District	180	9.4	10.0	7.2	73.3
Mbinga District	5,649	5.0	28.1	2.3	64.6

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Contractor	Type of Authority		
			Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Mbinga Town	7,581	2.5	2.7	70.8	23.9
Nyasa District	2,537	1.5	2.8	1.9	93.7
Namtumbo District	4,955	1.1	2.9	2.2	93.8

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to electronic products that are unwanted, not working and nearing or at the end of their useful life. Electronic waste are products that have exhausted their utility value through either redundancy, replacement, or breakage and include goods such as computers, televisions, radios, cell phones, copiers, fax machines, refrigerators, washing machines and microwaves. The method through which households use to dispose their electronic waste can pose a risk to public health.

The results show that 52.0 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (64.4%) and 48.0 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 (68.2%) in Songea Municipal Council followed by Madaba District Council (62.7%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Songea District Council (42.2%), Mbinga District (37.1%) and Nyasa District (40.9%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Council/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	463,666	52.0	0.6	0.1	3.9	0.4	11.5	24.4	5.7	1.4
Rural	350,619	48.0	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.4	12.3	27.1	6.4	1.2
Urban	113,047	64.4	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	9.1	16.2	3.4	1.8
Male Headed Households	321,405	51.2	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.4	11.6	25.0	5.9	1.3
Female Headed Households	142,261	53.6	0.9	0.1	3.8	0.4	11.3	23.3	5.2	1.4
Council										
Tunduru District	109,666	56.1	0.2	0.1	4.4	0.7	10.9	21.6	5.4	0.7
Songea District	44,892	42.2	0.1	0.1	6.3	0.4	12.3	27.3	9.8	1.3
Songea Municipal	76,462	68.2	1.7	0.2	2.4	0.3	8.8	13.0	3.7	1.8
Madaba District	16,335	62.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	17.1	14.3	3.9	0.6
Mbinga District	69,129	37.1	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.3	15.3	34.0	7.3	1.5
Mbinga Town	39,809	62.2	2.2	0.4	3.8	0.2	10.0	17.9	2.7	0.7
Nyasa District	44,352	40.9	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.5	8.8	39.0	5.8	1.9
Namtumbo District	63,021	46.9	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.4	12.6	27.4	6.1	2.1

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 Ruvuma Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (14.0%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (10.3%) and motor vehicles (1.6%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher (16.8%) in male-headed households compared with female-headed households (7.9%). The percentage of bicycle owners is higher (15.1%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (10.7%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 3.3 percent in Mbinga District to 22.7 percent in Tunduru District (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Council/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Gufa)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	463,666	14.0	1.6	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
Rural	350,619	15.1	1.0	10.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
Urban	113,047	10.7	3.7	9.8	0.2	0.4	0.4
Male Headed Households	321,405	16.8	1.8	12.7	0.2	0.3	0.5
Female Headed Households	142,261	7.9	1.2	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.4
Council							
Tunduru District	109,666	22.7	0.8	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Songea District	44,892	20.3	1.1	12.6	0.2	0.2	0.8
Songea Municipal	76,462	8.9	4.0	9.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Madaba District	16,335	17.7	1.6	12.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Mbinga District	69,129	3.3	1.4	15.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Mbinga Town	39,809	8.4	2.8	15.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Nyasa District	44,352	8.2	0.8	8.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Namtumbo District	63,021	19.2	0.8	8.2	0.1	0.2	0.6

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. The 2022 PHC results show that, 72.5 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (78.6%) in rural than in urban areas (53.5%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is higher (74.7%) than for female headed households (67.3%). Other assets owned by households are charcoal iron (9.1%), electric iron (5.9%), electric or gas cooker (4.9%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.6%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

Table 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship/Council	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	463,666	72.5	5.9	9.1	4.9	2.6
Rural	350,619	78.6	2.6	8.2	2.2	1.1
Urban	113,047	53.5	16.3	11.7	13.2	7.3
Male Headed Households	321,405	74.7	5.6	9.6	4.5	2.5
Female Headed Households	142,261	67.3	6.8	7.8	5.7	3.0
Council						
Tunduru District	109,666	77.4	3.6	5.6	3.1	1.9
Songea District	44,892	72.9	3.1	9.2	2.8	1.4
Songea Municipal	76,462	51.8	17.4	11.9	13.9	8.3
Madaba District	16,335	69.5	5.9	13.7	6.0	1.6
Mbinga District	69,129	82.7	2.0	10.8	1.6	0.7
Mbinga Town	39,809	64.4	9.5	10.4	8.1	3.3
Nyasa District	44,352	79.9	2.1	10.0	1.5	0.9
Namtumbo District	63,021	78.1	2.7	7.0	2.1	1.1

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Ruvuma Region, 76.7 percent of households own land or farm and 69.6 percent own a hand hoe. Ownership of land or farm is higher (83.9%) among households living in rural areas than in urban areas (54.5%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (74.6%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (54.3%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 51.7 percent in Songea Municipal to 86.5 percent in Mbinga District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning a hand hoe ranges from 52.5 percent in Songea Municipal to 79.1 percent in Madaba District (Table 12.16).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Residence/Council/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	463,666	0.4	0.3	69.6	0.8	0.5	76.7	0.2
Rural	350,619	0.4	0.3	74.6	0.7	0.6	83.9	0.2
Urban	113,047	0.2	0.3	54.3	1.2	0.3	54.5	0.2
Male Headed Households	321,405	0.4	0.3	71.9	0.9	0.6	79.5	0.2
Female Headed Households	142,261	0.3	0.2	64.6	0.6	0.5	70.4	0.2
Council								
Tunduru District	109,666	0.4	0.2	73.9	0.4	0.5	83.7	0.2
Songea District	44,892	1.0	0.4	72.3	1.1	1.2	80.3	0.3
Songea Municipal	76,462	0.2	0.3	52.5	1.2	0.2	51.7	0.2
Madaba District	16,335	0.3	0.4	79.1	1.2	0.3	74.3	0.3
Mbinga District	69,129	0.3	0.3	76.1	0.9	0.4	86.5	0.2
Mbinga Town	39,809	0.2	0.3	60.6	1.2	0.2	66.6	0.2
Nyasa District	44,352	0.1	0.2	74.6	0.5	0.3	82.5	0.2
Namtumbo District	63,021	0.6	0.2	73.9	0.5	1.1	84.5	0.2

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (80.7%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About eleven percent (10.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- More than two thirds (69.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- About nine out of ten (80.9%) households have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Ruvuma Region.
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.6%) own laptop computers.
- The majority (82.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (68.6%).

13.1 Introduction

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) is increasingly setting the pace of global socio-economic development. Countries are prioritising investment in the digital ecosystem to transform and modernise their economies in recognising ICT's developmental role in facilitating and accelerating overall development. ICT statistics have been an agenda in the International statistical community for many years, and it has been receiving increasing attention due to its impact on the economy and society in general.

The availability of ICT infrastructure and its use continues to grow. The Internet, in particular, is transforming the society through the growing amount of information and related tools available. These advances and recognition that ICTs drive society and economic

development have led to the need for reliable, comprehensive and comparable statistics to support Government decisions.

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household access and the use of the information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Ruvuma Region. Although the information on ICT access and the 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.

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 40.9 percent of households in Ruvuma Region have radios⁹. The proportion of households with radio is higher (41.1%) in rural than in urban areas (40.5%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radios is Tunduru District (56.8%), followed by Songea Municipal (41.9%) and Madaba District (41.1%). Nyasa District Council has lowest percentage (27.2%) of households with radio (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 24.0 percent of the households in Ruvuma Region are owning televisions. The analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have higher proportion (36.4%) of households with television sets than rural areas (20.1%). Across councils, Songea Municipal has the highest proportion (38.6%) of households owning television followed by Tunduru District (34.1%). On the other hand, Namtumbo District has the lowest percentage (11.2 %) (Table 13.1).

⁹ 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, more than one percent (1.2%) of households in Ruvuma Region have landline telephones. Households with landline telephone are almost proportionately similar between rural areas (1.4%) and urban areas (0.7%). Across the Councils, Tunduru District has the highest percentage (3.2%) of households with landline telephone followed by Songea District (0.8%). Madaba District council has the lowest percentage (0.4) of households having landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.3%) of households in Ruvuma Region have Internet facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.5%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Across Council Level, Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (0.5%) of households with internet facilities, followed by Mbinga Town (0.4%) while Nyasa District has the lowest percentage (0.1%) (Table 13.1)

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

Council	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 landline telephone	Has internet facility
Total	463,666	40.9	28.8	12.1	24.0	17.8	6.2	1.2	0.3
Rural	350,619	41.1	29.5	11.6	20.1	15.1	4.9	1.4	0.2
Urban	113,047	40.5	26.8	13.7	36.4	26.1	10.3	0.7	0.5
Council									
Tunduru District	109,666	56.8	39.1	17.7	34.1	24.0	10.1	3.2	0.2
Songea District	44,892	35.3	24.4	11.0	15.4	12.0	3.4	0.8	0.3
Songea Municipal	76,462	41.9	27.7	14.2	38.6	27.8	10.8	0.7	0.5
Madaba District	16,335	41.1	26.1	15.0	19.3	14.0	5.2	0.4	0.3
Mbinga District	69,129	37.5	28.4	9.2	15.2	12.4	2.8	0.6	0.2
Mbinga Town	39,809	34.4	24.3	10.1	26.0	19.3	6.7	0.5	0.4
Nyasa District	44,352	27.2	20.7	6.5	14.9	12.1	2.8	0.6	0.1
Namtumbo District	63,021	33.8	25.2	8.6	11.2	8.9	2.3	0.5	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that, 80.7 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own mobile phones. Urban areas have higher proportion (88.5%) of individuals who own any mobile phone than rural areas (78.3%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (87.8%) among males than females (74.3 %) (Figure 13).

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

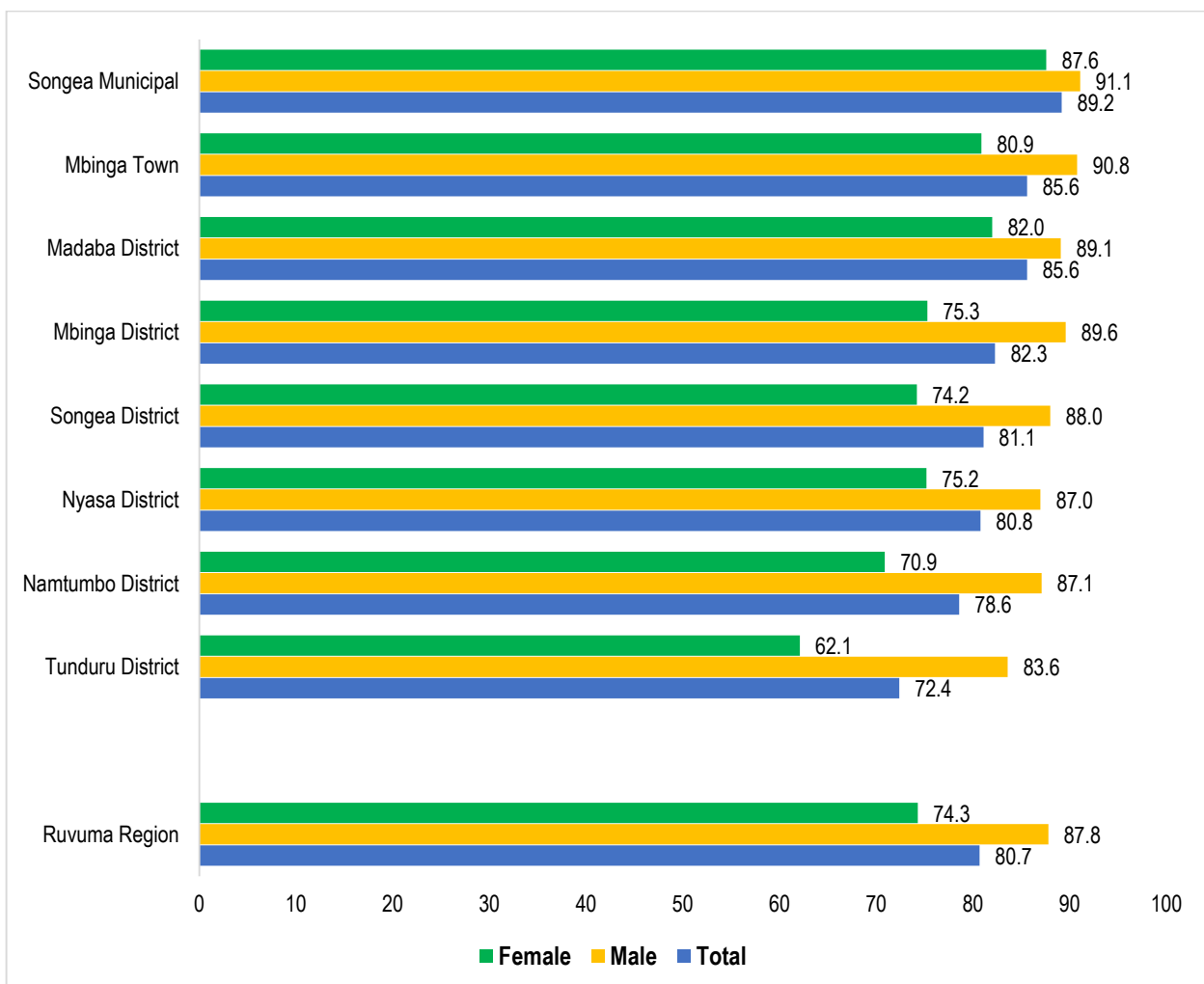
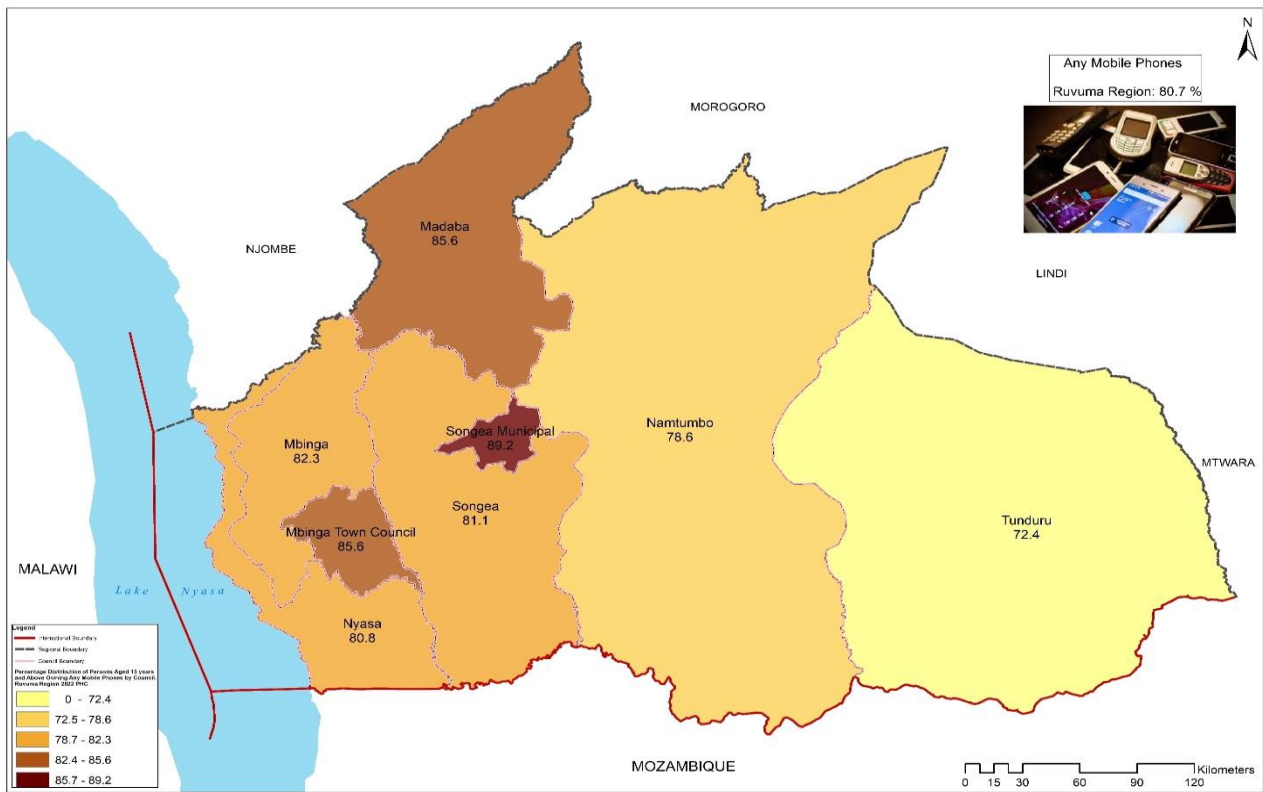


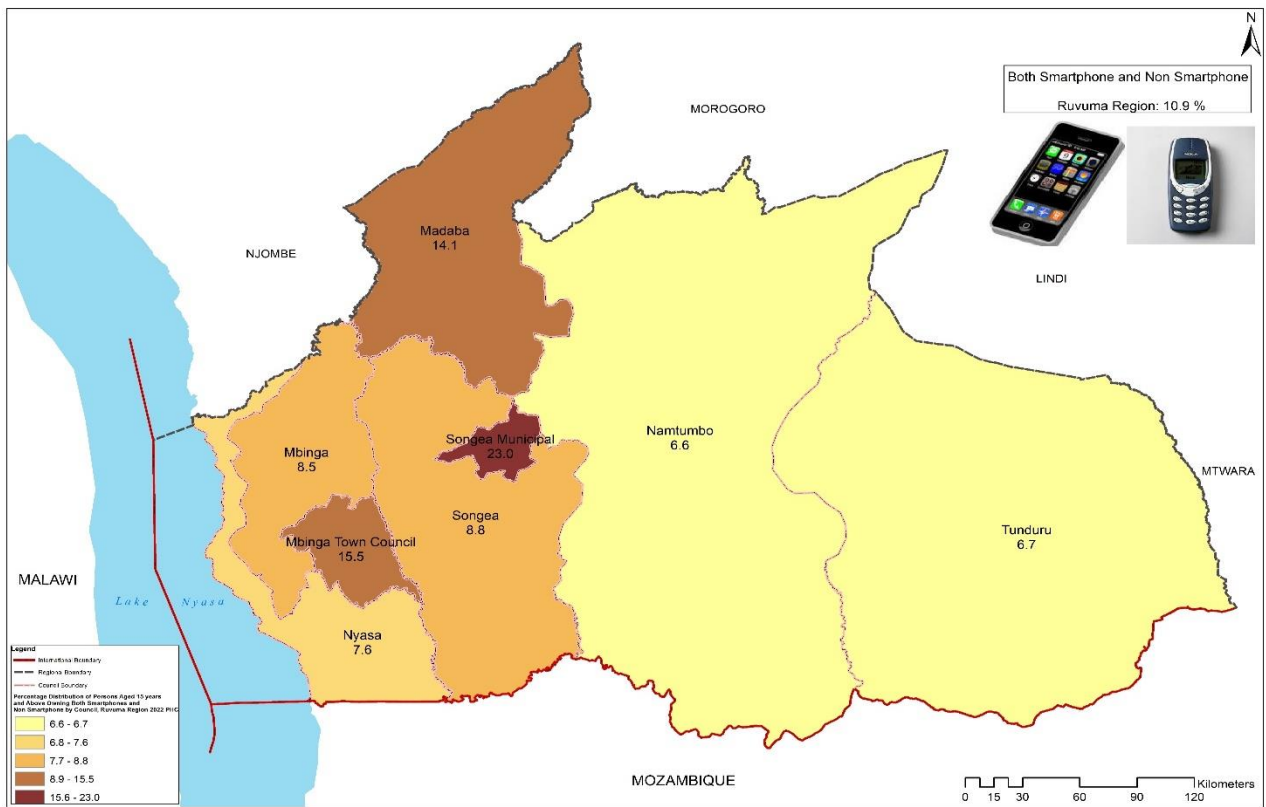
Table 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Percentage of Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non-smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	80.7	87.8	74.3	10.9	12.9	9.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	69.4	74.5	64.8
Rural	831,148	402,385	428,763	78.3	86.9	70.3	7.4	9.4	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	70.6	77.2	64.5
Urban	256,666	117,219	139,447	88.5	90.8	86.5	22.1	24.7	19.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	65.7	65.5	65.9
Council															
Tunduru District	249,337	119,919	129,418	72.4	83.6	62.1	6.7	8.8	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	65.3	74.5	56.9
Songea District	103,991	51,926	52,065	81.1	88.0	74.2	8.8	10.8	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	71.9	76.9	66.8
Songea Municipal	172,938	78,755	94,183	89.2	91.1	87.6	23.0	25.5	20.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	65.4	64.9	65.9
Madaba District	37,166	18,524	18,642	85.6	89.1	82.0	14.1	16.1	12.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	71.0	72.7	69.4
Mbinga District	168,832	82,238	86,594	82.3	89.6	75.3	8.5	10.7	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	73.5	78.7	68.5
Mbinga Town	92,258	43,166	49,092	85.6	90.8	80.9	15.5	17.5	13.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	69.6	73.0	66.7
Nyasa District	107,800	51,206	56,594	80.8	87.0	75.2	7.6	9.8	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	72.9	76.9	69.2
Namtumbo District	155,492	73,870	81,622	78.6	87.1	70.9	6.6	8.5	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	71.7	78.3	65.7

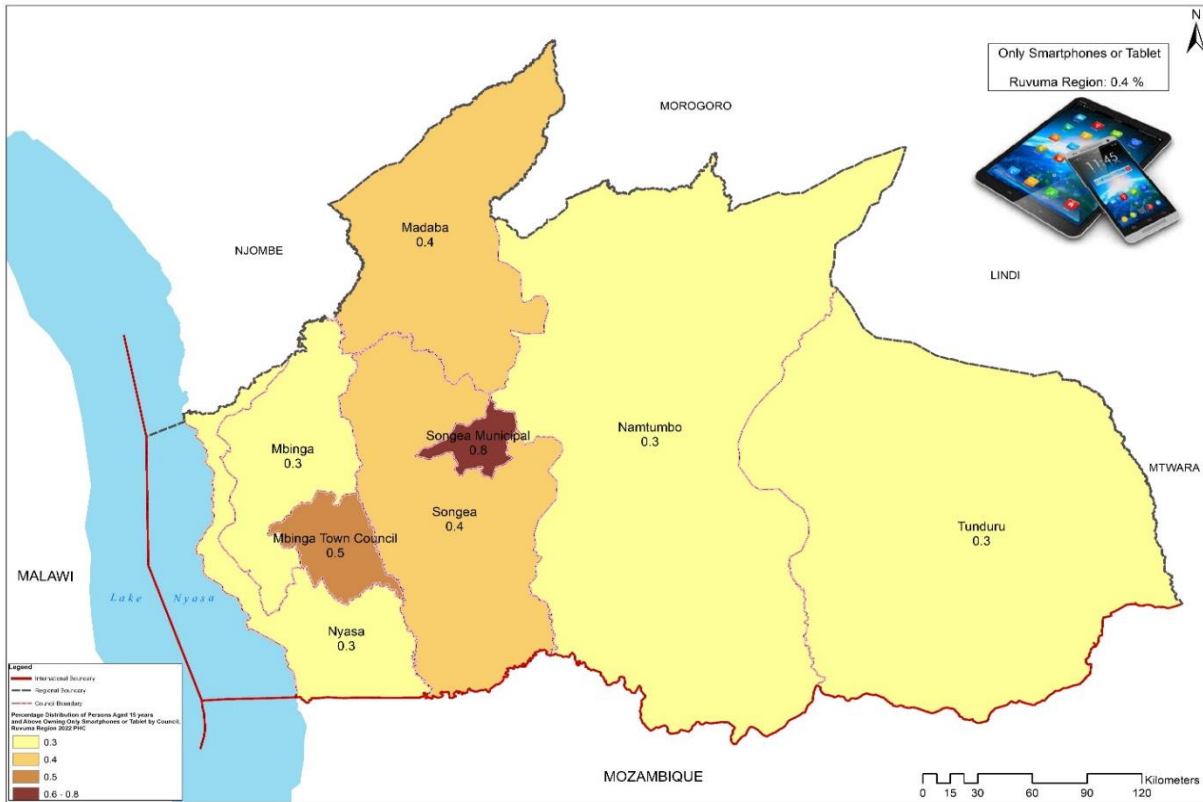
Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC.



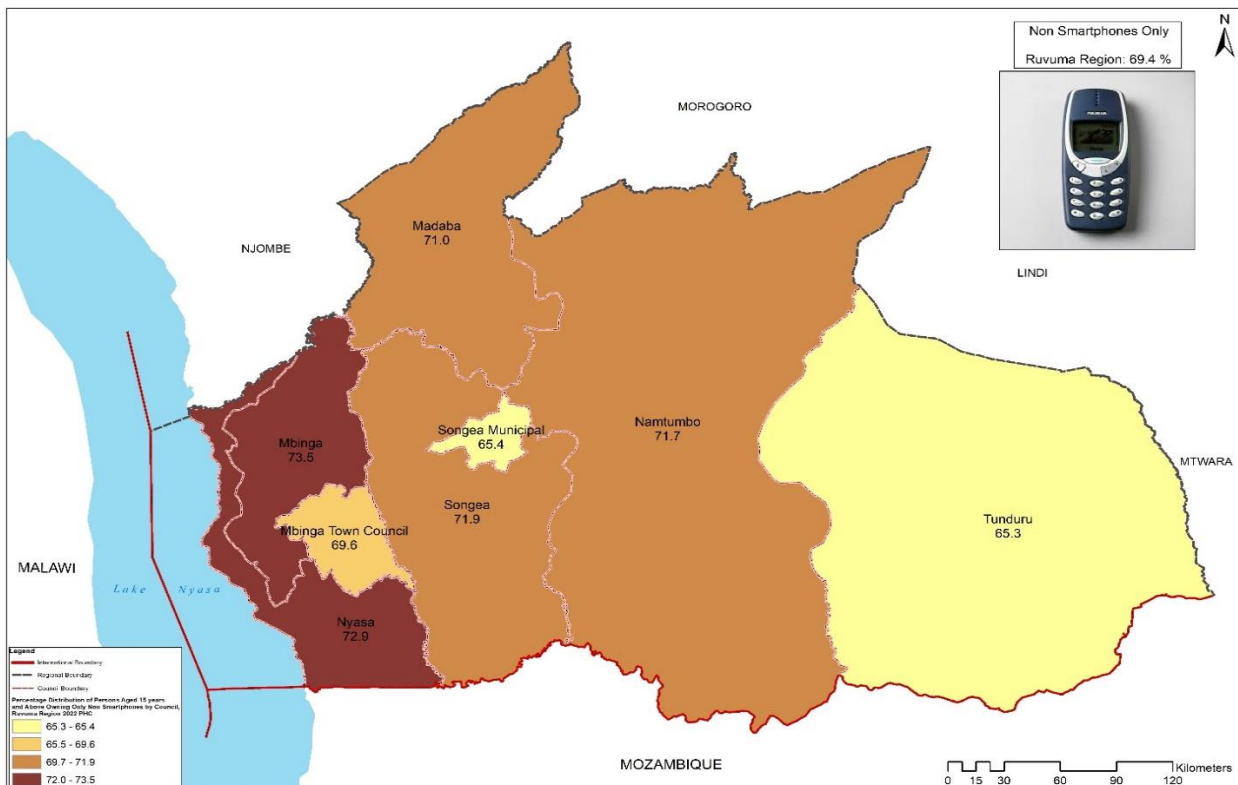
Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Ruvuma Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that Ruvuma Region has 91.7 percent of households with at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning a mobile phone is higher (90.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (77.9%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 31.9 percent and 83.1 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (11.4% and 76.4%, respectively).

Across all councils in Ruvuma Region, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 25 percent of households except for Songea Municipal (32.9%). Results also indicate that Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (32.9%) of households that owns smart mobile phones, followed by Mbinga Town (22.9%) and Madaba District (21.0%) while Tunduru District has the lowest percent (10.3) (Table 13.3).

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

Council	Number of Private Households	Percentage of Household Owning Mobile Phone		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	463,666	80.9	16.4	78.0
Rural	350,619	77.9	11.4	76.4
Urban	113,047	90.3	31.9	83.1
Council				
Tunduru District	109,666	68.6	10.3	66.9
Songea District	44,892	81.9	13.2	79.9
Songea Municipal	76,462	91.1	32.9	83.4
Madaba District	16,335	86.6	21.0	83.6
Mbinga District	69,129	85.1	13.3	83.4
Mbinga Town	39,809	87.8	22.9	83.5
Nyasa District	44,352	81.1	11.8	79.8
Namtumbo District	63,021	78.7	10.7	77.3

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 Ruvuma Region; it is owned by 54.6 percent of all individuals (58.6% males and 50.9% females). The proportion of individuals own non-smartphone is higher (60.9%) in urban than in rural areas (52.7%). (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (19.0%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (87.9%) which is in the age group 45 -49 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 10-14 years and attains its maximum point at age group 45- 49, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum position in the age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to older age groups (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13. 2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

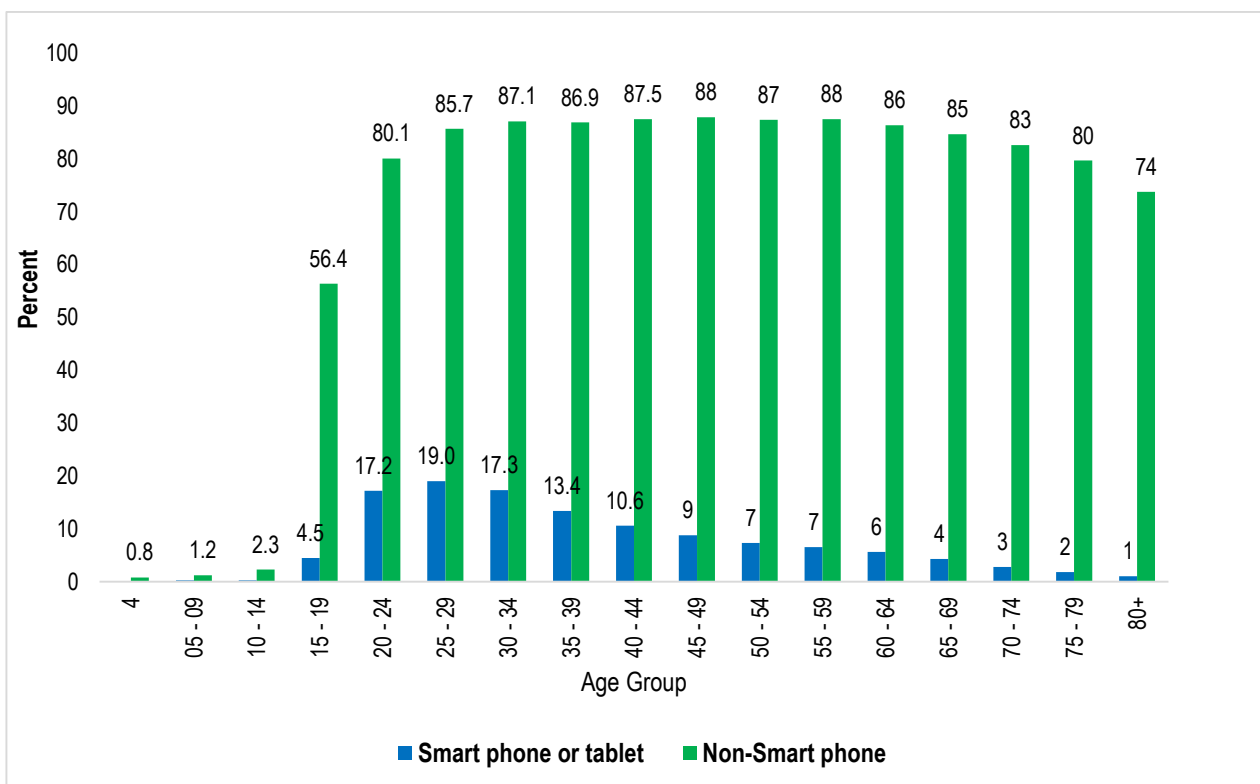


Table 13. 4:Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	54.6	58.6	50.9	52.7	57.7	47.9	60.9	61.4	60.5	7.7	8.9	6.5	5.2	6.5	4.0	15.8	17.2	14.6
4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
5 - 9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
10- 14	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
15 - 19	56.4	57.8	55.0	53.2	55.2	51.1	65.8	66.2	65.5	4.5	5.2	3.8	3.1	3.8	2.4	8.6	9.8	7.5
20 - 24	80.1	87.2	74.0	77.1	86.0	69.3	89.0	91.0	87.4	17.2	19.8	15.0	12.7	15.6	10.1	30.6	32.9	28.7
25 - 29	85.7	93.7	78.6	82.9	93.0	73.6	93.5	95.7	91.6	19.0	21.8	16.5	13.5	16.7	10.6	34.1	36.9	31.8
30 - 34	87.1	95.2	79.8	84.6	94.6	75.3	94.3	97.0	92.1	17.3	20.7	14.3	12.3	15.8	9.1	31.8	35.7	28.6
35 - 39	86.9	95.5	79.3	84.6	95.0	75.1	94.2	97.1	91.8	13.4	16.5	10.6	8.9	12.0	6.1	27.5	31.4	24.3
40 - 44	87.5	95.6	80.0	85.4	95.1	76.2	94.7	97.4	92.2	10.6	12.8	8.6	6.7	8.8	4.7	23.7	26.7	21.1
45 - 49	87.9	96.0	80.2	86.2	95.7	76.7	94.6	96.9	92.4	8.8	10.3	7.3	5.7	7.2	4.2	20.3	22.6	18.2
50 - 54	87.4	96.0	79.2	85.6	95.7	75.9	94.2	97.1	91.7	7.3	8.9	5.7	4.6	6.1	3.2	17.7	20.5	15.2
55 - 59	87.5	96.3	79.4	85.9	96.0	76.3	94.2	97.5	91.3	6.5	8.0	5.1	4.2	5.4	3.0	15.7	18.9	13.0
60 - 64	86.4	96.6	77.1	84.8	96.4	74.1	93.1	97.4	89.4	5.6	7.2	4.1	3.4	4.6	2.3	14.7	18.2	11.6
65 - 69	84.7	96.3	74.7	83.1	95.9	71.8	91.7	98.0	86.4	4.3	6.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	1.7	11.3	15.4	7.8
70 - 74	82.6	95.5	71.6	81.3	95.2	69.0	88.5	96.6	82.3	2.8	4.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.2	6.8	10.7	3.9
75 - 79	79.7	94.3	67.3	78.5	94.1	65.1	85.4	95.1	77.7	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	4.5	6.4	2.9
80 +	73.8	90.0	61.5	73.3	90.2	60.2	76.0	88.8	67.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.2	3.7	1.2

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (97.3%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with pre-primary (67.1%). Results further show that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

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

Education	Percentage of Non-smartphone Ownership									Number of People Owning Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	67.1	77.1	59.0	66.1	76.8	56.9	72.8	78.9	69.2	451	232	219	376	202	174	75	30	45
Primary School (1 - 8)	82.8	90.2	75.7	80.9	89.6	72.3	89.9	92.6	87.7	579,206	307,808	271,398	450,243	248,128	202,115	128,963	59,680	69,283
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.2	78.8	73.8	72.5	76.1	69.0	83.1	84.1	82.3	156,285	77,329	78,956	96,992	49,726	47,266	59,293	27,603	31,690
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	82.6	84.2	80.2	80.2	82.0	77.2	85.2	87.0	82.9	10,797	6,543	4,254	5,507	3,549	1,958	5,290	2,994	2,296
University and Other Related	95.5	96.5	94.1	94.1	95.7	91.7	97.1	97.5	96.6	35,770	21,050	14,720	18,811	11,598	7,213	16,959	9,452	7,507
Training After Primary	95.8	98.1	92.2	95.3	97.6	91.6	96.7	99.4	93.3	1,841	1,145	696	1,250	803	447	591	342	249
Training After Secondary education	97.3	97.8	96.8	97.2	97.6	96.7	97.5	98.0	97.0	5,934	3,217	2,717	3,356	1,940	1,416	2,578	1,277	1,301

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Ruvuma Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (68.6%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (3.9%). Ownership of Smartphone in Ruvuma Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education	Percentage of Smartphone Ownership									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	3.9	5.0	3.0	3.2	4.6	2.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	26	15	11	18	12	6	8	3	5
Primary School (1 - 8)	6.7	7.9	5.7	4.9	6.1	3.7	14.0	15.4	12.8	47,194	26,819	20,375	27,176	16,885	10,291	20,018	9,934	10,084
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	18.1	19.9	16.5	13.3	15.7	11.0	27.1	28.3	26.1	37,203	19,584	17,619	17,847	10,290	7,557	19,356	9,294	10,062
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	36.8	39.2	33.3	32.2	34.9	27.7	41.8	44.6	38.4	4,810	3,044	1,766	2,212	1,509	703	2,598	1,535	1,063
University and Other Related	68.6	70.2	66.4	62.2	65.3	57.4	76.0	76.5	75.5	25,695	15,317	10,378	12,423	7,907	4,516	13,272	7,410	5,862
Training After Primary	26.1	26.3	25.7	22.3	23.7	20.1	34.0	32.6	36.0	501	307	194	293	195	98	208	112	96
Training After Secondary Education	67.6	64.8	70.9	64.6	62.5	67.4	71.6	68.4	74.7	4,124	2,134	1,990	2,231	1,243	988	1,893	891	1,002

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that nine out of ten (85.3%) individuals aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region are using non-smartphones and 11.6 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals who are using non-smartphones is slightly higher (90.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (83.7%). Similar pattern is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion is higher (23.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8.0%). Generally, the proportion of males who are using mobile phones is higher than females for both smart and non-smart phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals who are using mobile phones is highest in Songea Municipal (90.6% for non-smartphones and 24.5% for smartphone). On the other hand, across all Councils the minimum percentage of individuals who are using non-smartphones is 78.1 percent while for smartphone Tunduru District (7.3%) and Namtumbo District (7.2%) recorded the lower (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	11.6	13.6	9.8	85.3	89.9	81.1
Rural	831,148	402,385	428,763	8.0	10.0	6.1	83.7	89.3	78.5
Urban	256,666	117,219	139,447	23.5	26.0	21.3	90.3	91.8	88.9
Council									
Tunduru District	249,337	119,919	129,418	7.3	9.4	5.4	78.1	86.1	70.8
Songea District	103,991	51,926	52,065	9.5	11.4	7.7	86.2	90.4	82.0
Songea Municipal	172,938	78,755	94,183	24.5	27.0	22.4	90.6	92.0	89.5
Madaba District	37,166	18,524	18,642	15.0	17.0	13.1	88.6	90.8	86.4
Mbinga District	168,832	82,238	86,594	9.2	11.3	7.1	86.8	91.5	82.4
Mbinga Town	92,258	43,166	49,092	16.4	18.3	14.8	88.9	92.3	85.9
Nyasa District	107,800	51,206	56,594	8.2	10.4	6.3	86.3	90.0	83.0
Namtumbo District	155,492	73,870	81,622	7.2	9.1	5.4	84.8	89.8	80.3

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

Majority (59.7%) of persons aged four years and above in Ruvuma Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males using of

non-smartphones is higher (61.9%) than that of females (57.6%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower (58.4%) compared with individuals in urban areas (64.2%). Similar pattern is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher (16.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (5.6%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 40–59 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20–34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 10-14 up to age 20-24, then increases at a slow pace up to age group 55 - 59, thereafter decreases slowly down to age group 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

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

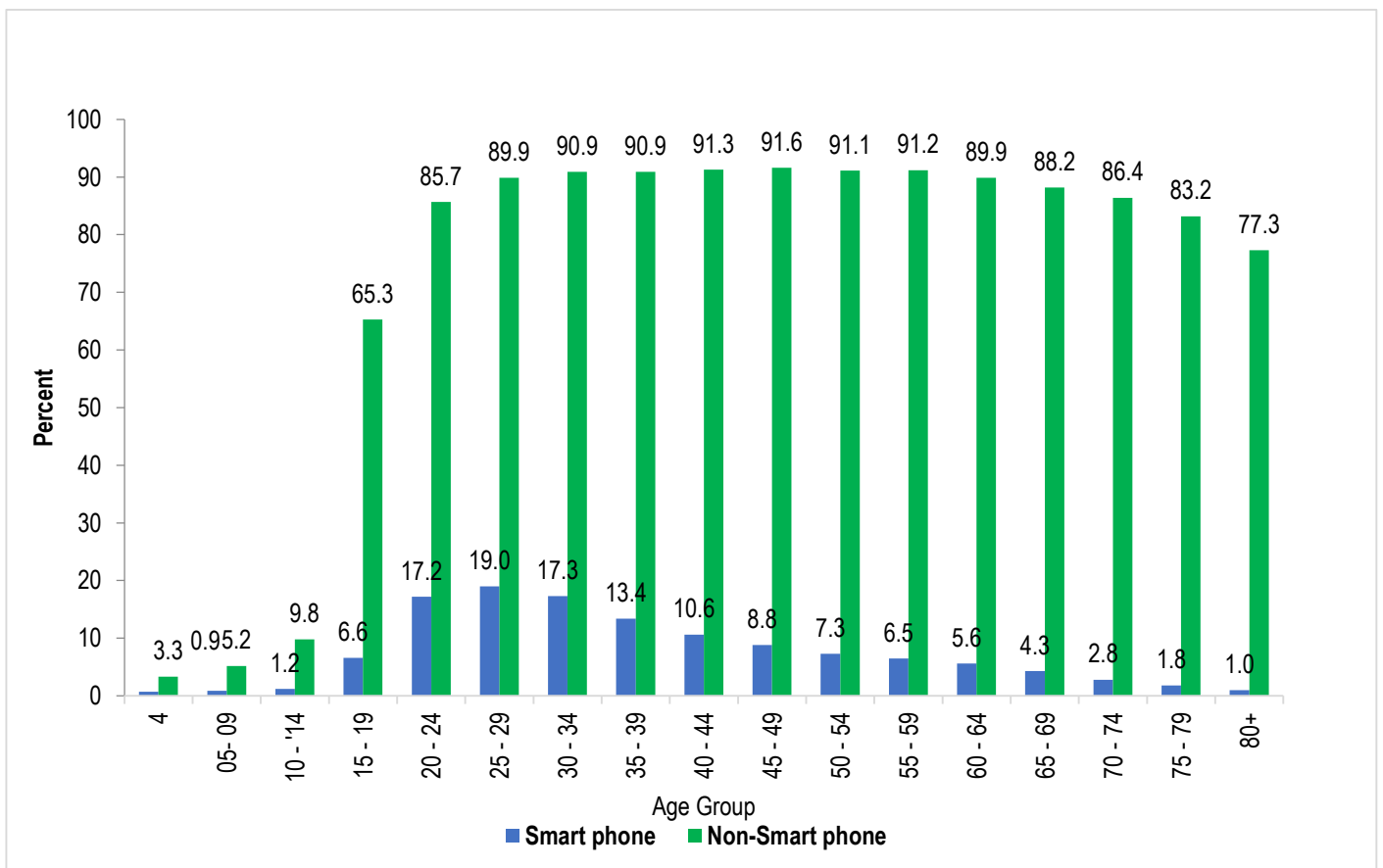


Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Groups; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC.

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	59.7	61.9	57.6	58.4	61.3	55.5	64.2	64.1	64.2	8.2	9.4	7.0	5.6	6.8	4.3	16.8	18.3	15.6
4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
05-09	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
10-14	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.2	9.0	9.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.7	2.5	2.8
15 - 19	65.3	65.9	64.8	63.2	64.1	62.3	71.7	71.8	71.6	6.6	7.3	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.0	12.3	13.5	11.3
20 - 24	85.7	90.0	82.1	83.8	89.1	79.1	91.5	92.7	90.6	17.2	19.8	15.0	12.7	15.6	10.1	30.6	32.9	28.7
25 - 29	89.9	95.1	85.4	88.1	94.6	82.2	95.0	96.5	93.9	19.0	21.8	16.5	13.5	16.7	10.6	34.1	36.9	31.8
30 - 34	90.9	96.1	86.3	89.3	95.7	83.4	95.7	97.6	94.2	17.3	20.7	14.3	12.3	15.8	9.1	31.8	35.7	28.6
35 - 39	90.9	96.4	86.0	89.4	96.0	83.4	95.7	97.6	94.1	13.4	16.5	10.6	8.9	12.0	6.1	27.5	31.4	24.3
40 - 44	91.3	96.5	86.6	89.9	96.1	84.1	96.1	98.0	94.4	10.6	12.8	8.6	6.7	8.8	4.7	23.7	26.7	21.1
45 - 49	91.6	96.7	86.6	90.4	96.6	84.3	96.0	97.4	94.8	8.8	10.3	7.3	5.7	7.2	4.2	20.3	22.6	18.2
50 - 54	91.1	96.7	85.8	89.9	96.5	83.5	96.0	97.6	94.5	7.3	8.9	5.7	4.6	6.1	3.2	17.7	20.5	15.2
55 - 59	91.2	97.0	85.8	90.0	96.8	83.7	95.8	98.0	93.9	6.5	8.0	5.1	4.2	5.4	3.0	15.7	18.9	13.0
60 - 64	89.9	97.2	83.3	88.8	97.1	81.1	94.7	97.8	91.9	5.6	7.2	4.1	3.4	4.6	2.3	14.7	18.2	11.6
65 - 69	88.2	97.0	80.6	87.0	96.6	78.6	93.1	98.4	88.7	4.3	6.0	2.9	2.7	3.8	1.7	11.3	15.4	7.8
70 - 74	86.4	96.3	78.0	85.4	96.1	75.9	91.3	97.2	86.8	2.8	4.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.2	6.8	10.7	3.9
75 - 79	83.2	95.2	73.0	82.2	95.0	71.3	87.7	96.0	81.2	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	4.5	6.4	2.9
80 +	77.3	91.2	66.8	76.8	91.4	65.5	79.4	90.1	72.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.2	3.7	1.2

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 82.4 percent of persons aged 15 and above years in Ruvuma Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication, followed by sending and receiving money (49.4%), while online businesses recorded 2.6 percent which is the least (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (80.8% for rural and 87.6% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (45.0% for rural and 63.5% for urban) and searching or receiving information (25.3% for rural and 35.7% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purposes is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13. 9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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	82.4	86.8	78.3	27.8	30.6	25.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	6.3	7.4	5.3	8.8	10.8	7.1	49.4	53.6	45.6	1,087,814	519,604	568,210
Rural	80.8	86.2	75.7	25.3	28.5	22.3	1.9	2.3	1.5	4.9	5.9	3.9	7.6	9.6	5.7	45.0	50.2	40.2	831,148	402,385	428,763
Urban	87.6	89.1	86.3	35.7	38.0	33.8	4.9	5.7	4.2	11.0	12.6	9.6	12.8	14.8	11.2	63.5	65.2	62.2	256,666	117,219	139,447
Council																					
Tunduru District	75.4	83.1	68.2	24.4	28.4	20.8	1.9	2.4	1.5	4.3	5.3	3.3	7.7	10.1	5.5	39.9	46.7	33.6	249,337	119,919	129,418
Songea District	83.9	88.0	79.8	26.1	28.7	23.5	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.7	5.8	3.7	7.8	9.5	6.1	50.2	54.3	46.2	103,991	51,926	52,065
Songea Municipal	88.3	89.6	87.2	37.3	39.4	35.5	5.0	5.7	4.3	11.3	12.8	10.0	13.3	15.3	11.6	66.3	67.6	65.3	172,938	78,755	94,183
Madaba District	87.3	89.5	85.0	23.6	25.8	21.4	3.5	3.9	3.0	9.1	10.6	7.5	12.5	14.8	10.3	58.8	62.0	55.7	37,166	18,524	18,642
Mbinga District	83.1	87.7	78.8	29.9	32.7	27.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	5.7	6.7	4.6	7.1	8.9	5.5	47.7	52.2	43.4	168,832	82,238	86,594
Mbinga Town	86.4	89.6	83.6	29.0	31.5	26.8	3.4	3.9	2.9	8.8	9.7	7.9	11.4	13.4	9.7	49.3	52.3	46.6	92,258	43,166	49,092
Nyasa District	82.6	86.1	79.3	23.1	25.5	20.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	4.9	5.9	3.9	6.8	8.5	5.3	47.5	50.7	44.6	107,800	51,206	56,594
Namtumbo District	81.5	86.4	77.0	24.8	28.2	21.7	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.6	5.8	3.5	7.2	9.2	5.4	46.2	51.2	41.6	155,492	73,870	81,622

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Ruvuma Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (98.0%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (74.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, the usage of non-smartphone is higher for males and females who attained training after secondary education than other education level.

The uses of non-smartphone in Ruvuma Region are higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.10)

Table 13. 10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Ruvuma 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	74.0	80.7	68.5	73.8	81.0	67.6	74.8	78.9	72.3	497	243	254	420	213	207	77	30	47
Primary School (1 - 8)	87.7	92.3	83.4	86.6	91.9	81.3	92.3	93.9	90.9	613,915	314,933	298,982	481,546	254,390	227,156	132,369	60,543	71,826
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	81.5	83.1	80.1	79.1	81.2	77.0	86.2	86.9	85.6	167,296	81,585	85,711	105,823	53,085	52,738	61,473	28,500	32,973
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	86.5	87.8	84.5	85.2	86.6	82.9	87.9	89.3	86.0	11,308	6,821	4,487	5,850	3,747	2,103	5,458	3,074	2,384
University and Other Related	96.4	97.2	95.4	95.4	96.6	93.5	97.7	98.0	97.3	36,111	21,198	14,913	19,060	11,704	7,356	17,051	9,494	7,557
Training After Primary	97.3	98.6	95.2	97.3	98.2	95.9	97.2	99.7	94.0	1,870	1,151	719	1,276	808	468	594	343	251
Training After Secondary Education	98.0	98.3	97.7	98.0	98.2	97.7	98.1	98.5	97.7	5,976	3,235	2,741	3,383	1,952	1,431	2,593	1,283	1,310

In Ruvuma Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (68.6%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those attained pre-primary level (3.9%). The percentage of usage of smartphone by individuals is slightly higher for males than for females from those attained pre-primary education to secondary school A-level education but it is lower for males than females for remaining education levels. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Usage									Number of People Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.9	5.0	3.0	3.2	4.6	2.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	26	15	11	18	12	6	8	3	5
Primary School (1 - 8)	6.9	8.0	5.8	5.0	6.2	3.8	14.2	15.7	13.0	48,267	27,364	20,903	27,860	17,260	10,600	20,407	10,104	10,303
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	19.4	21.3	17.7	14.4	16.8	12.0	28.8	30.0	27.7	39,755	20,863	18,892	19,242	11,008	8,234	20,513	9,855	10,658
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	38.8	40.6	36.1	33.7	35.9	30.1	44.3	46.4	41.6	5,067	3,150	1,917	2,316	1,552	764	2,751	1,598	1,153
University and Other Related	68.6	70.2	66.4	62.2	65.3	57.4	76.0	76.5	75.5	25,695	15,317	10,378	12,423	7,907	4,516	13,272	7,410	5,862
Training After Primary	26.1	26.3	25.7	22.3	23.7	20.1	34.0	32.6	36.0	501	307	194	293	195	98	208	112	96
Training After Secondary Education	67.6	64.8	70.9	64.6	62.5	67.4	71.6	68.4	74.7	4,124	2,134	1,990	2,231	1,243	988	1,893	891	1,002

13.6.9 Usage of Non-Smartphones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Ruvuma Region, usage of non-smartphones is more than 90 percent for all employment status category. Regarding the usage of non-smartphones across employment status categories by sex, results show that males have slightly higher percentage than females across all employment status. Furthermore, results show that non-smartphones usage is slightly higher for persons living in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13. 12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphone by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Ruvuma 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	95.5	96.4	89.6	95.0	96.1	88.6	98.0	97.9	100.0	2,531	2,221	310	2,037	1,756	281	494	465	29
Self-employed without employees	91.5	95.9	84.4	90.6	95.5	82.3	96.3	98.7	93.7	13,743	8,837	4,906	11,504	7,633	3,871	2,239	1,204	1,035
Self-employed with employees	92.6	96.2	86.3	91.3	95.6	84.4	97.9	98.6	96.3	1,629	1,066	563	1,309	850	459	320	216	104
Casual labourers	92.0	95.9	83.6	91.2	95.6	81.3	95.9	97.5	93.3	3,410	2,427	983	2,850	2,076	774	560	351	209
Workers not classified by status	90.6	96.0	84.6	89.9	95.7	83.2	93.4	97.1	89.5	852	479	373	668	380	288	184	99	85

The results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Ruvuma Region for persons in the employment ranges from 11.4 percent among self-employed without employees to 20.1 percent among Paid employee. Regarding the usage of smart phones across employment status categories by sex, results show that usage of smart phones is slightly higher for males than females for most of employment status except for self-employed without employees where the percentage is slightly higher for males (12.6%) than females (9.5%). Furthermore, results show that smart phones usage is higher for persons living in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13. 13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Ruvuma 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	20.1	21.5	10.7	15.2	16.4	8.2	40.9	41.1	37.9	532	495	37	326	300	26	206	195	11
Self-employed without employees	11.4	12.6	9.5	8.7	10.3	6.0	25.9	27.5	24.2	1,710	1,159	551	1,107	823	284	603	336	267
Self-employed with employees	16.1	17.9	13.2	13.2	15.1	10.1	29.1	29.2	28.7	284	198	86	189	134	55	95	64	31
Casual labourers	14.0	14.7	12.5	11.3	12.2	9.3	28.1	29.4	25.9	518	371	147	354	265	89	164	106	58
Workers not classified by status	13.3	17.0	9.1	9.4	13.1	5.2	27.9	32.4	23.2	125	85	40	70	52	18	55	33	22

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Ruvuma Region, non-smart phones are mostly used by more than 85 percent in all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that there is no significant difference for the usage of non-smartphones between males and female in all occupations categories. Similar pattern is observed between urban and rural where percentages of usage are almost similar in all occupation categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13. 14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Ruvuma 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.	98.0	99.3	96.1	97.6	99.4	94.2	98.3	99.3	96.9	2,958	1,795	1,163	987	664	323	1,971	1,131	840
Professionals.	98.2	99.2	97.0	98.8	99.3	97.9	97.8	99.0	96.5	8,669	4,942	3,727	3,957	2,512	1,445	4,712	2,430	2,282
Technicians and associate professionals.	95.6	96.3	93.3	96.0	97.0	92.3	95.2	95.6	94.0	23,200	17,326	5,874	11,425	8,948	2,477	11,775	8,378	3,397
Clerks	97.2	98.2	96.2	98.5	98.6	98.3	96.0	97.6	94.8	1,999	1,035	964	1,022	627	395	977	408	569
Service workers and shop sales workers	94.6	96.5	93.3	95.6	97.7	93.8	93.8	95.3	92.9	25,760	10,741	15,019	11,751	5,478	6,273	14,009	5,263	8,746
Agricultural and fishery workers	85.7	91.0	81.0	85.0	91.0	79.6	89.3	90.8	88.1	448,488	223,979	224,509	375,092	191,585	183,507	73,396	32,394	41,002
Craft and related workers	90.0	94.4	85.1	89.2	94.6	82.9	92.5	94.0	90.8	122,559	68,087	54,472	88,411	50,222	38,189	34,148	17,865	16,283
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.4	96.9	91.3	96.1	97.1	88.4	96.6	96.8	94.6	5,654	5,143	511	2,589	2,323	266	3,065	2,820	245
Elementary occupations	86.9	91.2	83.0	84.7	90.3	79.3	91.0	93.1	89.3	101,343	50,640	50,703	65,028	34,118	30,910	36,315	16,522	19,793

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Ruvuma Region, smartphone are mostly used among professionals (72.0%) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (8.2%). Analysis by sex shows that, usage of smart phones is slightly higher for males than female for legislators' administrators and managers and technicians and associate professional categories while the percentage is slightly higher for males than females for the remaining occupation categories. Usage is more pronounced among those living in urban than rural areas across most of occupation categories except for clerks and professionals where the percentage of persons living in rural areas are slightly higher than recorded 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	63.9	67.6	58.3	63.2	64.1	61.5	64.2	69.7	57.0	1,927	1,222	705	639	428	211	1,288	794	494
Professionals.	72.0	76.0	66.6	76.4	78.3	73.2	68.3	73.7	62.6	6,350	3,790	2,560	3,061	1,981	1,080	3,289	1,809	1,480
Technicians and associate professionals.	36.5	34.7	41.7	32.1	30.3	38.0	40.8	39.3	44.4	8,863	6,237	2,626	3,818	2,797	1,021	5,045	3,440	1,605
Clerks	66.7	67.9	65.5	72.2	71.7	72.9	61.2	62.2	60.5	1,372	716	656	749	456	293	623	260	363
Service workers and shop sales workers	31.6	35.8	28.8	27.2	30.7	24.2	35.3	40.9	32.0	8,612	3,981	4,631	3,342	1,722	1,620	5,270	2,259	3,011
Agricultural and fishery workers	8.2	9.7	6.9	6.5	8.1	5.0	17.6	19.2	16.3	42,989	23,952	19,037	28,542	17,105	11,437	14,447	6,847	7,600
Craft and related workers	12.2	13.9	10.2	8.0	10.0	5.7	23.3	24.8	21.8	16,556	10,013	6,543	7,938	5,301	2,637	8,618	4,712	3,906
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	29.6	30.5	21.6	26.7	27.6	19.6	32.1	32.8	23.9	1,737	1,616	121	719	660	59	1,018	956	62
Elementary occupations	13.5	15.4	11.7	8.7	10.7	6.7	22.6	25.3	20.5	15,703	8,551	7,152	6,668	4,060	2,608	9,035	4,491	4,544

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. The results show that about two percent (1.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own laptops and about one percent (0.8%) own desktop computers. Songea Municipal Council has the highest percentage (2.9%) of persons owning laptop computers while Songea Municipal has the highest proportion (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning desktop. The Council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop and laptop computers (0.6% and 1.1% respectively) is Tunduru District.

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

Council	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.2
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.9
Urban	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.9	3.9	2.0
Council						
Tunduru District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.8
Songea District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.0
Songea Municipal	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.9	4.0	2.1
Madaba District	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.1	1.3
Mbinga District	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.1
Mbinga Town	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.6	1.4
Nyasa District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Namtumbo District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.0

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that about three percent (2.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.5%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Songea Municipal having the highest percentage (2.7% uses desktop and 5.0% uses laptop). Tunduru District Council has the lowest percentage (1.1% 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 of Persons Aged 15 and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Number of Persons Aged 15 and Above Using Computers			Use of Computers					
				Use a Desktop Computer			Use a laptop Computer		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Ruvuma Region	1,087,814	519,604	568,210	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.3
Rural	831,148	402,385	428,763	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.6	1.8
Urban	256,666	117,219	139,447	2.7	3.4	2.0	5.0	6.3	3.9
Council									
Tunduru District	249,337	119,919	129,418	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.5	1.6
Songea District	103,991	51,926	52,065	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.0
Songea Municipal	172,938	78,755	94,183	2.7	3.5	2.1	5.0	6.4	3.9
Madaba District	37,166	18,524	18,642	1.7	2.1	1.3	3.1	3.8	2.5
Mbinga District	168,832	82,238	86,594	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.1
Mbinga Town	92,258	43,166	49,092	1.8	2.2	1.5	3.4	4.2	2.8
Nyasa District	107,800	51,206	56,594	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.7	1.9
Namtumbo District	155,492	73,870	81,622	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	2.7	1.9

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Computer usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the three months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that Ruvuma Region has more than two percent (2.4%) and one percent (1.2%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively during the reference period. The proportion of persons that used desktop or laptop computers increased from age 5-9 years and attained the maximum point for persons aged group 30 – 34 years for desktop and 30-34 years for laptop and then decreased to older ages.

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

There is no significant difference for persons aged 4 years and above that use desktop and/or laptop computers between males and females across most of age groups (Table 13.18).

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

Age Groups	Persons Using Desktop			Persons Using Laptop			Total Population Aged 4 Years and Above		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	1,615,824	783,482	832,342
4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	53,357	26,298	27,059
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	244,770	121,079	123,691
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	229,883	116,501	113,382
15 - 19	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	184,674	93,025	91,649
20 - 24	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.4	4.0	2.9	156,639	72,226	84,413
25 - 29	2.1	2.7	1.6	3.8	4.9	2.9	133,261	62,538	70,723
30 - 34	2.2	2.9	1.6	3.9	5.1	2.9	118,775	56,151	62,624
35 - 39	1.8	2.4	1.3	3.4	4.4	2.4	102,856	48,486	54,370
40 - 44	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.8	3.4	2.2	88,188	42,227	45,961
45 - 49	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.2	76,949	37,876	39,073
50 - 54	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.7	1.9	61,816	30,087	31,729
55 - 59	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.8	44,886	21,651	23,235
60 - 64	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	40,014	19,115	20,899
65 - 69	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.3	1.3	25,171	11,713	13,458
70 - 74	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	21,245	9,808	11,437
75 - 79	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	13,018	5,964	7,054
80 +	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	20,322	8,737	11,585

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 three months prior the census in Ruvuma Region had attained university and other related education levels (23.2%) with proportionately higher (27.9%) for males than females (16.8%).

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

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

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

Education Level	Percentage of Desktop 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	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	4.9	2.6	6.2	672	301	371	569	263	306	103	38	65
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	699,791	341,352	358,439	556,304	276,893	279,411	143,487	64,459	79,028
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.0	4.1	4.8	3.4	205,154	98,172	106,982	133,812	65,357	68,455	71,342	32,815	38,527
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.6	8.6	6.0	6.5	7.1	5.5	8.7	10.5	6.5	13,075	7,768	5,307	6,863	4,327	2,536	6,212	3,441	2,771
University and Other Related	23.2	27.9	16.8	20.2	24.1	14.0	26.7	32.5	19.6	37,444	21,806	15,638	19,985	12,115	7,870	17,459	9,691	7,768
Training After Primary	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	1,922	1,167	755	1,311	823	488	611	344	267
Training After Secondary Education	14.7	16.9	12.2	13.6	15.2	11.4	16.2	19.5	13.0	6,097	3,291	2,806	3,453	1,988	1,465	2,644	1,303	1,341

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 Ruvuma Region had attained university and other related education levels (12.6%) with proportionately higher (14.8%) for males than females (9.6%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who attained primary to university and other related levels, who use laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	672	301	371	569	263	306	103	38	65
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	699,791	341,352	358,439	556,304	276,893	279,411	143,487	64,459	79,028
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.5	3.0	2.0	205,154	98,172	106,982	133,812	65,357	68,455	71,342	32,815	38,527
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.1	6.3	3.6	13,075	7,768	5,307	6,863	4,327	2,536	6,212	3,441	2,771
University and Other Related	12.6	14.8	9.6	11.7	13.6	8.8	13.7	16.2	10.5	37,444	21,806	15,638	19,985	12,115	7,870	17,459	9,691	7,768
Training After Primary	2.9	2.1	4.1	2.2	1.6	3.3	4.3	3.2	5.6	1,922	1,167	755	1,311	823	488	611	344	267
Training After Secondary Education	8.9	10.1	7.4	8.7	9.4	7.6	9.2	11.2	7.2	6,097	3,291	2,806	3,453	1,988	1,465	2,644	1,303	1,341

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census date ranges from 1.3 percent for workers not classified by status to 2.3 percent for Self-employed with employees. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment status categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is slightly higher for males than females across all employment status categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percentage of Desktop 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
Paid employees	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.6	5.4	5.5	3.4	2,649	2,303	346	2,145	1,828	317	504	475	29
Self-employed without employees	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	3.6	4.2	3.0	15,026	9,215	5,811	12,701	7,995	4,706	2,325	1,220	1,105
Self-employed with employees	2.3	3.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	0.7	6.1	7.8	2.8	1,760	1,108	652	1,433	889	544	327	219	108
Casual labourers	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	3.6	4.2	2.7	3,708	2,532	1,176	3,124	2,172	952	584	360	224
Workers not classified by status	1.3	2.2	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.3	2.0	3.9	0.0	940	499	441	743	397	346	197	102	95

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.3 percent for Self-employed without employees to 4.2 percent for Paid employees' category. Regarding the usage of laptop computers across employment status categories, results further 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 in rural areas for all 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	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
Paid employees	4.2	4.6	1.4	2.7	3.0	1.3	10.3	10.7	3.4	2,649	2,303	346	2,145	1,828	317	504	475	29
Self-employed without employees	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.5	5.2	6.1	4.1	15,026	9,215	5,811	12,701	7,995	4,706	2,325	1,220	1,105
Self-employed with employees	4.0	4.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	9.5	11.9	4.6	1,760	1,108	652	1,433	889	544	327	219	108
Casual labourers	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	6.0	6.9	4.5	3,708	2,532	1,176	3,124	2,172	952	584	360	224
Workers not classified by status	3.1	4.2	1.8	2.4	3.3	1.4	5.6	7.8	3.2	940	499	441	743	397	346	197	102	95

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that legislators' administrators and managers constitute the the highest percentage (6.3%) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Ruvuma Region, while agricultural and fishery workers (0.6%) recorded the lowest percentage.

The percentage of persons aged 15 and above who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for most occupation categories except for Technicians and associate professionals where the percentages are almost similar. There is no significant difference for the percentage of persons who used desktop computers between those living in urban and rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation Status	Percentage of Desktop 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
Legislators, administrators and managers.	6.3	7.9	3.9	5.3	6.1	3.8	6.8	9.0	3.9	3,017	1,807	1,210	1,011	668	343	2,006	1,139	867
Professionals.	6.1	7.8	3.8	5.8	7.0	3.9	6.3	8.7	3.8	8,825	4,984	3,841	4,006	2,530	1,476	4,819	2,454	2,365
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.8	24,280	17,984	6,296	11,905	9,221	2,684	12,375	8,763	3,612
Clerks.	3.7	5.2	2.1	3.7	4.9	1.7	3.7	5.7	2.3	2,056	1,054	1,002	1,038	636	402	1,018	418	600
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.3	27,231	11,130	16,101	12,295	5,608	6,687	14,936	5,522	9,414
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	523,320	246,210	277,110	441,092	210,518	230,574	82,228	35,692	46,536
Craft and related workers.	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	136,104	72,098	64,006	99,168	53,096	46,072	36,936	19,002	17,934
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	5,866	5,306	560	2,694	2,393	301	3,172	2,913	259
Elementary occupations.	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.8	116,666	55,555	61,111	76,758	37,800	38,958	39,908	17,755	22,153

The 2022 PHC results shows that Professionals have the highest percentage (26.8%) among persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Ruvuma Region compared with other occupations, while Agricultural and fishery workers and craft and related workers recorded the least (2.1% and 2.4% respectively).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupation categories except for Technicians and associate professionals and Plant and machine operators and assemblers whereby the percentages of males are lower than females. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas across most of occupation categories except for plant and machine operators and assemblers. where the percentage of males (4.4%) and females (4.6%) are almost similar (Table 13.24).

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

Occupation	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
Legislators' administrators and managers.	23.1	27.1	17.1	20.9	22.0	18.7	24.2	30.0	16.5	3,017	1,807	1,210	1,011	668	343	2,006	1,139	867
Professionals.	26.8	33.7	17.8	27.6	32.8	18.6	26.1	34.5	17.3	8,825	4,984	3,841	4,006	2,530	1,476	4,819	2,454	2,365
Technicians and associate professionals.	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.3	7.4	7.2	9.6	9.8	9.0	24,280	17,984	6,296	11,905	9,221	2,684	12,375	8,763	3,612
Clerks.	18.5	20.8	16.1	17.2	19.0	14.4	19.7	23.4	17.2	2,056	1,054	1,002	1,038	636	402	1,018	418	600
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.0	6.4	4.0	4.0	4.8	3.3	5.8	8.1	4.5	27,231	11,130	16,101	12,295	5,608	6,687	14,936	5,522	9,414
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.8	4.7	3.1	523,320	246,210	277,110	441,092	210,518	230,574	82,228	35,692	46,536
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.8	4.4	3.2	136,104	72,098	64,006	99,168	53,096	46,072	36,936	19,002	17,934
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.7	4.8	3.4	4.2	4.4	2.3	5.1	5.1	4.6	5,866	5,306	560	2,694	2,393	301	3,172	2,913	259
Elementary occupations.	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.7	4.4	5.4	3.6	116,666	55,555	61,111	76,758	37,800	38,958	39,908	17,755	22,153

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About forty percent (39.8%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles(ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo).
- About sixteen percent (15.3 %) of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 44.9 percent are powered by other sources.
- About Twenty-nine percent (28.4 %) of all buildings have water services.
- Almost four percent (4.2 %) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- About seventy-three percent (69.4%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are owned by men, 20.9 percent by women, and 6.5 percent are jointly owned.
- About eighty-eight percent (79.4%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 7.7 percent are occupied by tenants.
- About sixty-seven percent (66.8%) of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- Thirty-two percent (32.4%) of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

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

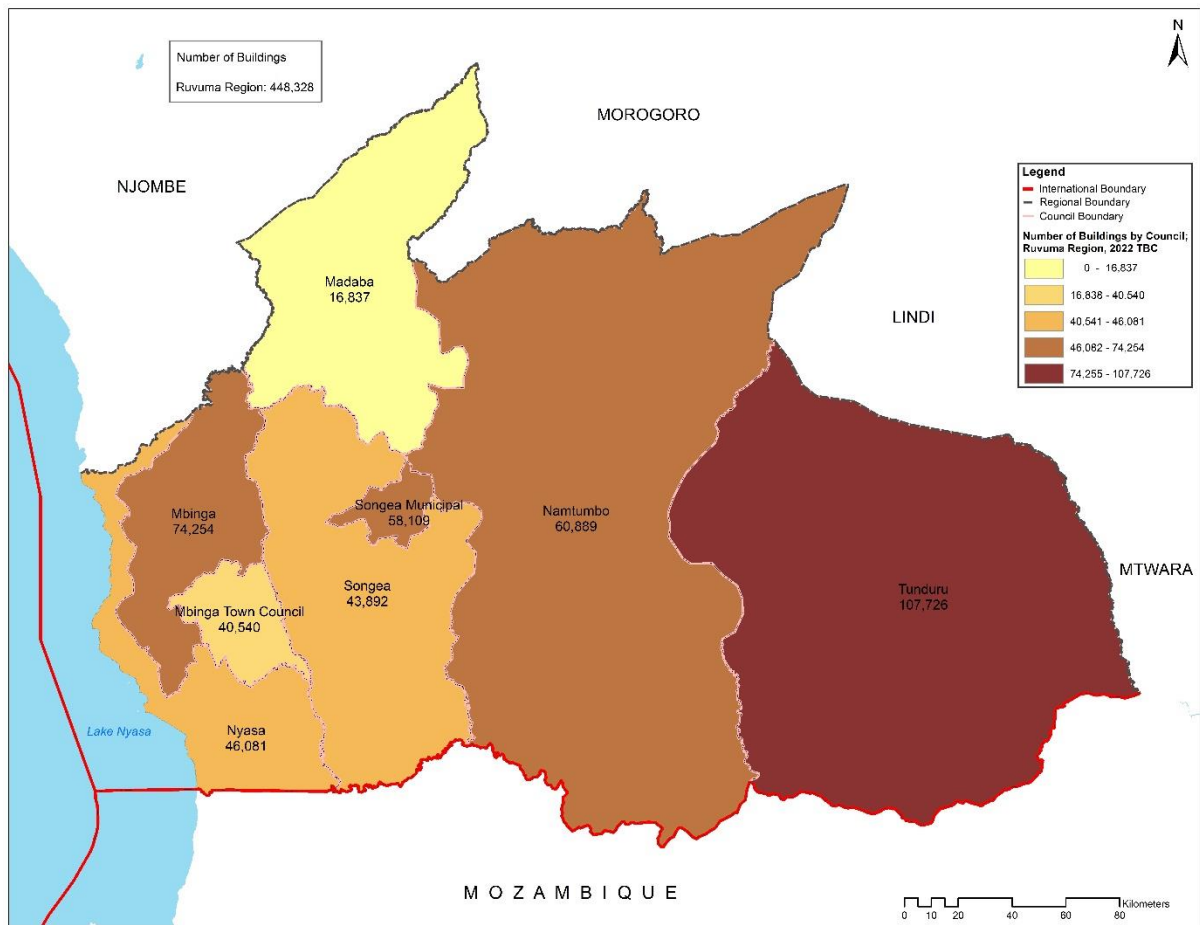
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Ruvuma Region has a total of 448,328 buildings whereby 359,220 are in rural and 89,108 in urban areas. Tunduru District Council has a large number of buildings (107,726 buildings) followed by Mbinga District Council (74,254 buildings) and Namtumbo District Council (60,889 buildings). On the other hand, Madaba District and Mbinga Town councils have fewer number of buildings (16,837 and 40,540 respectively). Further results show that Songea Municipal Council has the largest number (149) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Mbinga Town Council (65) of multi-storey while Namtumbo (11) and Madaba District Council (13) have the least number of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	448,328	408	434,989	12,931	359,220	181	348,852	10,187	89,108	227	86,137	2,744
Council												
Tunduru District	107,726	45	104,638	3,043	107,043	41	103,977	3,025	683	4	661	18
Songea District	43,892	48	42,290	1,554	43,592	35	42,011	1,546	300	13	279	8
Songea Municipal	58,109	149	56,239	1,721	NA	NA	NA	NA	58,109	149	56,239	1,721
Madaba District	16,837	13	16,124	700	16,673	13	15,968	692	164	0	156	8
Mbinga District	74,254	45	72,178	2,031	72,408	42	70,378	1,988	1,846	3	1,800	43
Mbinga Town	40,540	65	39,410	1,065	27,115	15	26,476	624	13,425	50	12,934	441
Nyasa District	46,081	32	45,005	1,044	44,102	29	43,067	1,006	1,979	3	1,938	38
Namtumbo District	60,889	11	59,105	1,773	48,287	6	46,975	1,306	12,602	5	12,130	467

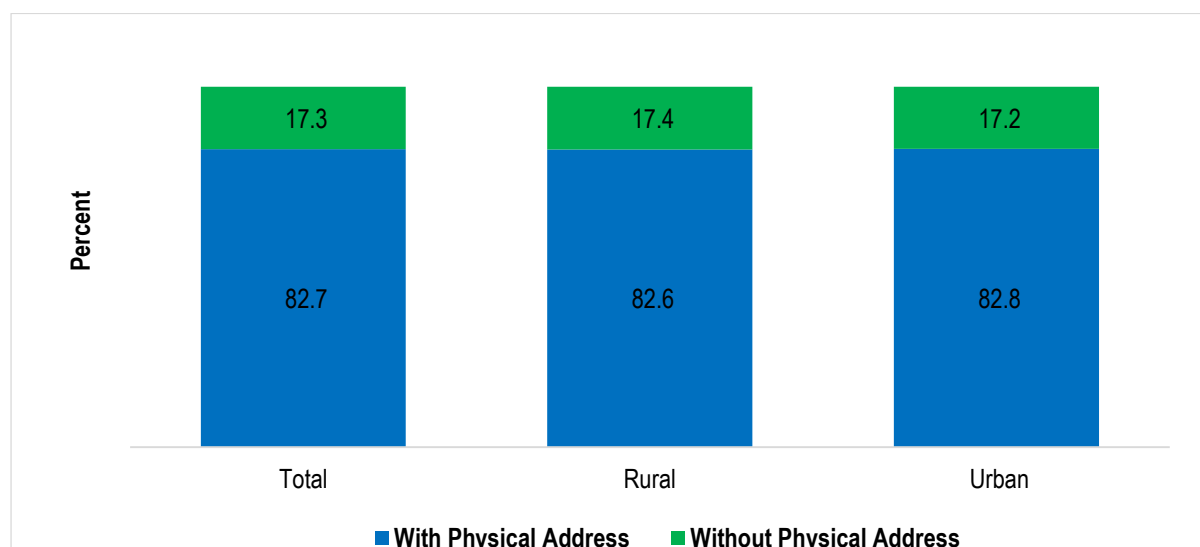
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 82.7 percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is almost the same between rural (82.6%) and urban areas (82.8%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with and without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC



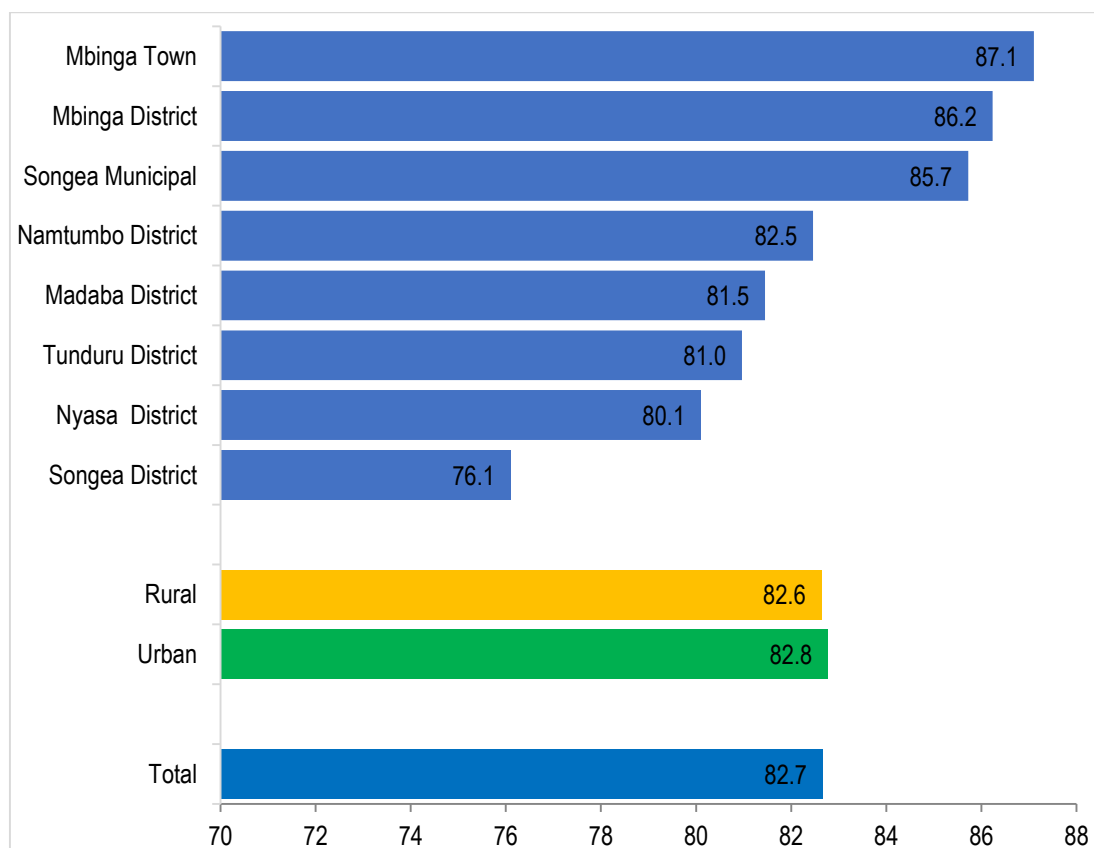
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 87.1 percent in Mbinga Town to 76.1 percent in Songea District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14. 2: Percentage of Buildings with Physical Address by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Addresses	Without Physical Addresses	Number of Buildings	With Physical Addresses	Without Physical Addresses	Number of Buildings	With Physical Addresses	Without Physical Addresses
Total	448,328	370,620	77,708	359,220	296,859	62,361	89,108	73,761	15,347
Council									
Tunduru District	107,726	87,222	20,504	107,043	86,588	20,455	683	634	49
Songea District	43,892	33,404	10,488	43,592	33,235	10,357	300	169	131
Songea Municipal	58,109	49,812	8,297	NA	NA	NA	58,109	49,812	8,297
Madaba District	16,837	13,714	3,123	16,673	13,576	3,097	164	138	26
Mbinga District	74,254	64,034	10,220	72,408	62,518	9,890	1,846	1,516	330
Mbinga Town	40,540	35,311	5,229	27,115	23,853	3,262	13,425	11,458	1,967

Region/Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Addresses	Without Physical Addresses	Number of Buildings	With Physical Addresses	Without Physical Addresses	Number of Buildings	With Physical Addresses	Without Physical Addresses
Nyasa District	46,081	36,913	9,168	44,102	35,719	8,383	1,979	1,194	785
Namtumbo District	60,889	50,210	10,679	48,287	41,370	6,917	12,602	8,840	3,762

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

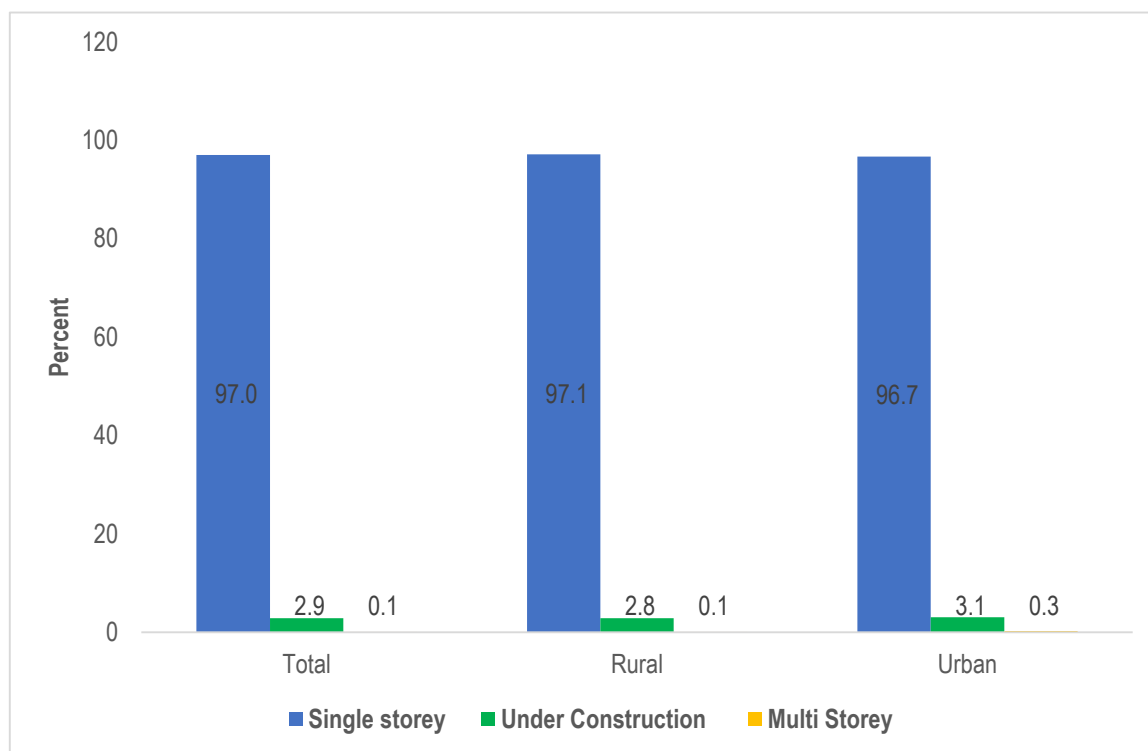


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 97.0 percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.1%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.3%) in urban than in rural areas (0.1%). Results further reveal that almost three percent (2.9%) of all buildings in the region are under construction; percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is slightly higher (3.1%) than in rural areas (2.8%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14. 3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence, Ruvuma 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 92.8 percent of buildings in Ruvuma Region are used for residential purpose, 2.9 percent for commercial-residential and 4.3 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Tunduru District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (94.6%;101,909 buildings) compared with Madaba District, which has the lowest (89.4%; 15,052 buildings). With regard to non-residential buildings, Madaba District Council has the highest proportion (6.8%; 1,145 buildings) while Namtumbo District Council has lowest (3.8%; 2,314 buildings) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	448,328	92.8	2.9	4.3
	Rural	359,220	93.3	2.5	4.2
	Urban	89,108	90.8	4.5	4.7
Tunduru District	Total	107,726	94.6	1.5	3.9
	Rural	107,043	94.7	1.4	3.8
	Urban	683	71.2	11.9	17.0
Songea District	Total	43,892	92.2	3.6	4.2
	Rural	43,592	92.4	3.6	4.0
	Urban	300	71.0	2.0	27.0
Songea Municipal	Total	58,109	91.7	4.3	4.0
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	58,109	91.7	4.3	4.0
Madaba District	Total	16,837	89.4	3.8	6.8
	Rural	16,673	89.5	3.7	6.8
	Urban	164	82.9	14.6	2.4
Mbinga District	Total	74,254	92.2	3.0	4.8
	Rural	72,408	92.5	2.9	4.6
	Urban	1,846	82.1	5.5	12.4
Mbinga Town	Total	40,540	91.6	4.0	4.4
	Rural	27,115	93.3	2.8	3.9
	Urban	13,425	88.2	6.5	5.3
Nyasa District	Total	46,081	92.6	2.7	4.6
	Rural	44,102	93.0	2.7	4.4
	Urban	1,979	84.5	4.3	11.2
Namtumbo District	Total	60,889	93.8	2.4	3.8
	Rural	48,287	94.0	2.3	3.7
	Urban	12,602	93.1	2.8	4.1

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Ruvuma Region is for commercial purposes (33.0%), followed by Institutions (23.0%) and worship services (16.2%). Tunduru District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (43.3%;1,833;) used for commercial purposes followed by Madaba District (392; 34.4%), while Songea district has the highest percentage of buildings (734; 3.8%) used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges (%)	Hotels	Godown /Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	19,318	10.1	33.0	2.6	0.1	2.5	0.9	6.9	23.0	0.1	16.2	8.0
Council												
Tunduru District	4,235	7.4	43.3	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.4	4.9	20.9	0.1	15.2	6.3
Songea District	1,834	12.8	26.8	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.9	11.3	23.3	0.1	16.4	10.0
Songea Municipal	2,341	13.8	27.4	3.0	0.0	7.2	2.8	6.2	19.6	0.1	15.8	7.7
Madaba District	1,138	9.8	34.4	2.2	0.0	3.2	1.1	6.3	21.9	0.1	14.8	7.5
Mbinga District	3,537	9.9	33.3	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	9.7	22.6	0.1	15.7	7.7
Mbinga Town	1,768	11.6	25.3	3.5	0.5	3.5	0.5	7.0	28.1	0.2	17.7	6.6
Nyasa District	2,142	8.5	36.9	1.3	0.0	2.6	0.7	3.9	21.2	0.0	18.3	8.5
Namtumbo District	2,323	10.1	26.0	3.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	6.7	28.9	0.0	16.7	11.4

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

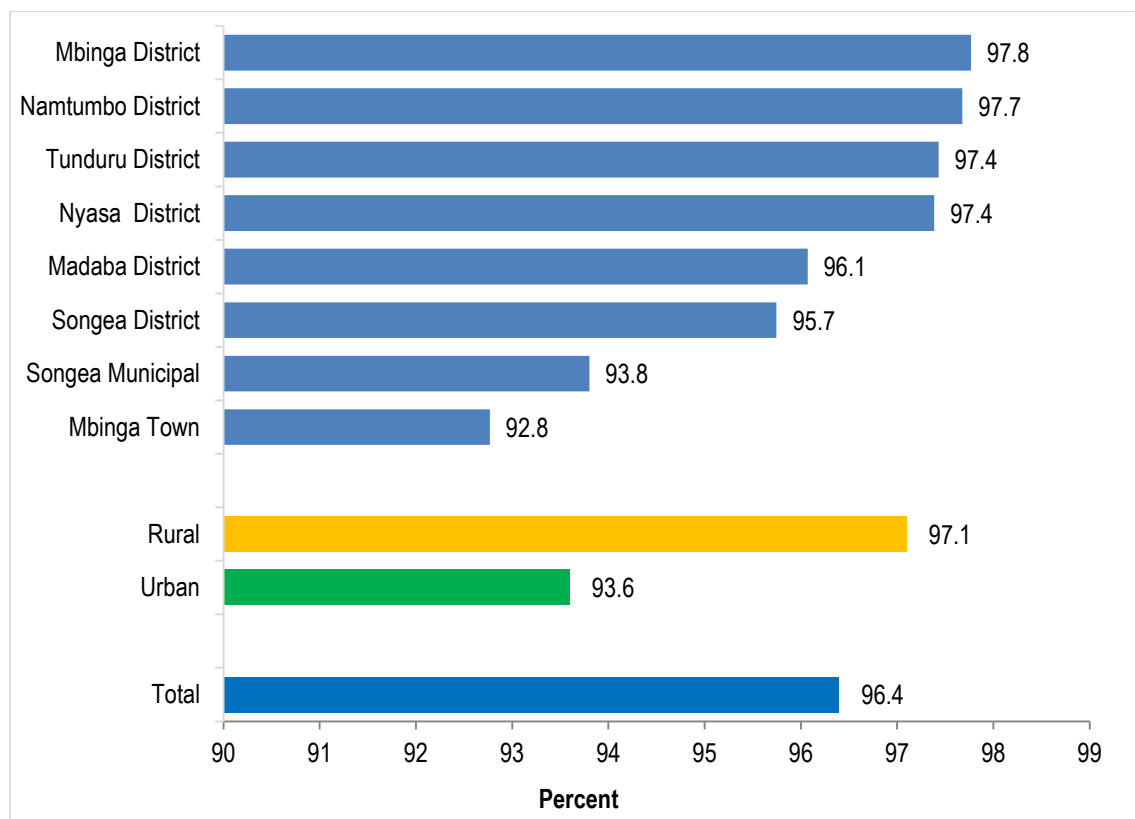
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most of these buildings in Ruvuma Region (96.4%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings with one unit is higher in rural(97.1%) than in urban areas (93.6%) ().

At the council level, Mbinga District has the highest proportion (97.8%) of buildings with single unit, while the Mbinga Town has lowest (92.8%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units ranges from one percent in Tunduru District and Namtumbo Districts to three percent (3.2%) in Songea Municipal (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

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

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	429,010	96.4	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	344,115	97.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	84,895	93.6	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Council																					
Tunduru District	103,491	97.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	102,924	97.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	567	96.1	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Songea District	42,058	95.7	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	41,839	95.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	219	90.9	7.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0
Songea Municipal	55,768	93.8	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55768	93.8	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Madaba District	15,699	96.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	15,539	96.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	160	92.5	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.6
Mbinga District	70,717	97.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	69,100	97.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1617	98.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mbinga Town	38,772	92.8	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	26,054	94.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	12718	88.3	3.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
Nyasa District	43,939	97.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	42,181	97.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	1758	98.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Namtumbo District	58,566	97.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	46,478	97.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	12088	96.8	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5

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



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (94.1%) of the buildings in Ruvuma Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Ruvuma Region (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.6).

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

Region/Council	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	448,328	7,943	1.8	18,287	4.1	422,098	94.1
Rural	359,220	6,137	1.7	14,410	4.0	338,673	94.3
Urban	89,108	1,806	2.0	3,877	4.4	83,425	93.6
Council							
Tunduru District	107,726	827	0.8	2,497	2.3	104,402	96.9
Songea District	43,892	674	1.5	1,362	3.1	41,856	95.4
Songea Municipal	58,109	1,160	2.0	1,913	3.3	55,036	94.7
Madaba District	16,837	203	1.2	525	3.1	16,109	95.7
Mbinga District	74,254	2,319	3.1	5,626	7.6	66,309	89.3
Mbinga Town	40,540	1,701	4.2	3,514	8.7	35,325	87.1
Nyasa District	46,081	724	1.6	1,522	3.3	43,835	95.1
Namtumbo District	60,889	335	0.6	1,328	2.2	59,226	97.3

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

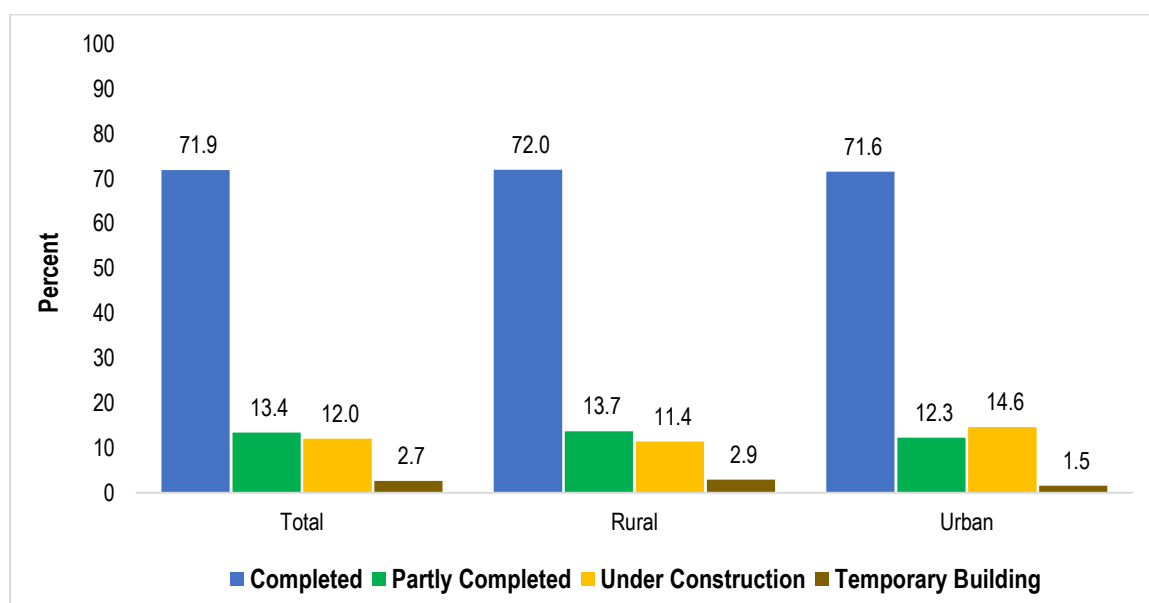
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 71.9 percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have been completed and 13.4 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 12.0 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 2.7 percent. The results also indicate that, 72.0 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 71.6 percent in urban.

Tunduru District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (78.9%) while Songea District Council has the lowest (66.4%). About three percent of buildings (2.7%) in Ruvuma Region are temporary. Percentage of temporary buildings range from 1.5 percent in Songea Municipal Council to 3.8 percent in Tunduru District Council Figure. 14.8 and Table 14.7).

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

Region/Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	448,328	71.9	13.4	12.0	2.7
Rural	359,220	72.0	13.7	11.4	2.9
Urban	89,108	71.6	12.3	14.6	1.5
Council					
Tunduru District	107,726	78.9	8.5	8.8	3.8
Songea District	43,892	66.4	16.4	13.5	3.7
Songea Municipal	58,109	72.4	12.6	13.5	1.5
Madaba District	16,837	70.3	12.3	15.2	2.1
Mbinga District	74,254	67.1	18.0	12.9	2.0
Mbinga Town	40,540	68.5	16.7	13.1	1.8
Nyasa District	46,081	75.7	13.2	9.4	1.7
Namtumbo District	60,889	69.0	13.3	14.6	3.2

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

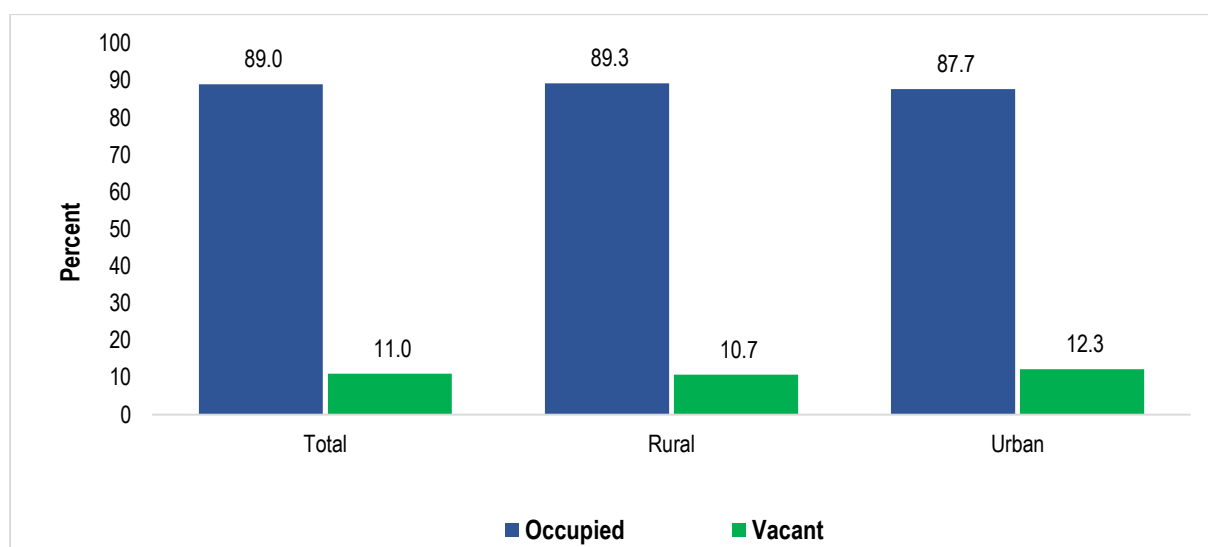
The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 89.0 percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are in use, while 11.0 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (89.3%) compared with urban areas (87.7%). Across regions, Tunduru District has the highest percentage (91.3%) of

buildings in use while Madaba District and Mbinga Town have lowest (84.9% each) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.8).

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

Council	Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	448,328	89.0	11.0
Rural	359,220	89.3	10.7
Urban	89,108	87.7	12.3
Council			
Tunduru District	107,726	91.3	8.7
Songea District	43,892	88.8	11.2
Songea Municipal	58,109	88.4	11.6
Madaba District	16,837	84.9	15.1
Mbinga District	74,254	87.3	12.7
Mbinga Town	40,540	84.9	15.1
Nyasa District	46,081	90.7	9.3
Namtumbo District	60,889	90.0	10.0

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



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. Almost forty-four percent of buildings in Ruvuma Region (44.4%), have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by cement floors (38.1%) and Ceramic tiles (1.6%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 32.2 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 61.8 percent. At council level, Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (64.9%) of buildings with cement floor while Namtumbo District has lower percentage (24.3%) (Table. 14.9).

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

Region/Council	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	448,328	38.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	44.4	0.1	15.6
Rural	359,220	32.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.5	0.1	16.4
Urban	89,108	61.8	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	20.1	0.0	12.3
Council										
Tunduru District	107,726	26.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	58.4	0.1	14.2
Songea District	43,892	32.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	50.8	0.1	15.1
Songea Municipal	58,109	64.9	5.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	16.9	0.0	11.9
Madaba District	16,837	41.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	37.1	0.1	19.1
Mbinga District	74,254	43.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	36.6	0.1	19.3
Mbinga Town	40,540	42.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	36.6	0.0	17.9
Nyasa District	46,081	41.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.8	0.1	13.0
Namtumbo District	60,889	24.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	57.7	0.1	16.9

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

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Ruvuma Region have walls built with Burnt bricks (83.3%), followed by Sundried bricks (8.9%). Over ninety percent of buildings in urban areas (92.0%) percent of all buildings have walls constructed with Burnt bricks followed by Cement blocks/Stone blocks (4.2%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (81.1%) in rural areas are constructed using Burnt bricks followed by Sundried bricks (10.8%). Mbinga Town Council has the highest percentage (96.4%) of buildings built with Burnt bricks walls while Tunduru District Council has the lowest percentage (52.1%) (Table 14.10).

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

Region/Council	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	448,328	0.2	2.1	8.9	83.3	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.6
Rural	359,220	0.2	1.6	10.8	81.1	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.6
Urban	89,108	0.3	4.2	1.5	92.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9
Council											
Tunduru District	107,726	0.1	4.2	32.8	52.1	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.9	0.0	0.6
Songea District	43,892	0.1	0.7	0.9	92.8	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.4
Songea Municipal	58,109	0.3	4.6	1.3	92.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9
Madaba District	16,837	0.1	1.2	0.6	93.9	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	1.0
Mbinga District	74,254	0.3	0.6	2.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6
Mbinga Town	40,540	0.3	1.4	0.8	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Nyasa District	46,081	0.1	0.7	0.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.5

Region/Council	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Namtumbo District	60,889	0.2	0.9	2.0	86.2	0.0	0.1	9.3	0.5	0.0	0.7

Note:

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (73.7%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (20.9%). In urban areas, 90.4 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 69.6 percent in rural areas. The highest percentage (93.8%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets ranging from 48.2 percent in Tunduru District Council to 93.8 percent in Songea Municipal Council (Table 14.11).

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

Council	Number of Buildings	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	448,328	73.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	4.6
Rural	359,220	69.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	4.6
Urban	89,108	90.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4
Council										
Tunduru District	107,726	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.9
Songea District	43,892	75.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	5.1
Songea Municipal	58,109	93.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.1
Madaba District	16,837	84.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	5.7
Mbinga District	74,254	90.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.0
Mbinga Town	40,540	89.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.1
Nyasa District	46,081	80.7	0.2	-	0.1	14.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.7
Tunduru District	60,889	59.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.9

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

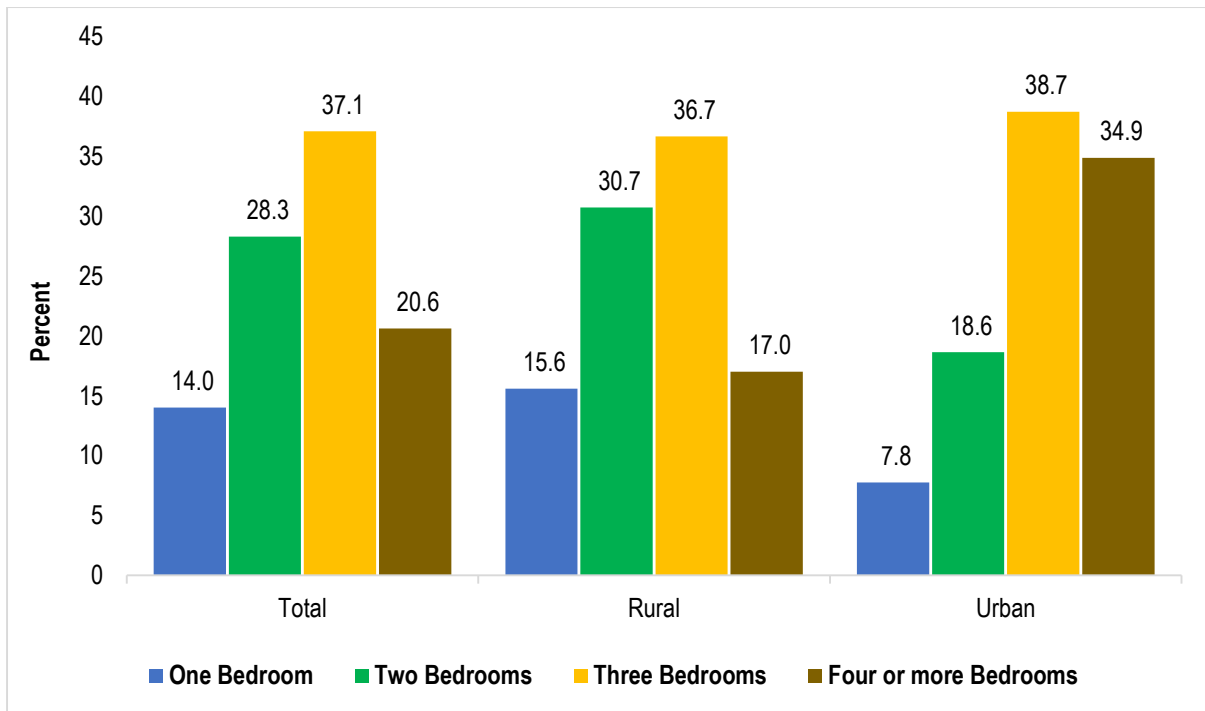
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 37.1 percent of such buildings in Ruvuma Region have three-bedrooms, 28.3 percent have two bedrooms, 20.6 percent have four or more bedrooms while 14 percent have one bedroom.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings with three bedrooms are higher (36.7%) compared with 30.7 percent with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most (38.7%) of buildings have three bedrooms, followed by those with four or more bedrooms (34.9%) (Figure 14.13 and Table 14.12).

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

Region/Council	Number of Buildings	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	455,472	14.0	28.3	37.1	11.8	4.3	2.0	2.5
Rural	363,561	15.6	30.7	36.7	10.3	3.5	1.6	1.7
Urban	91,911	7.8	18.6	38.7	18.0	7.4	3.7	5.8
Council								
Tunduru District	108,955	21.4	35.9	30.2	6.8	2.8	1.3	1.6
Songea District	44,655	12.3	25.6	41.0	12.8	4.4	1.8	2.0
Songea Municipal	60,284	6.7	17.8	39.6	19.2	7.5	3.6	5.5
Madaba District	17,044	11.5	27.2	37.6	13.1	5.5	2.6	2.6
Mbinga District	75,091	13.9	31.8	34.4	12.3	3.9	1.8	1.9
Mbinga Town	41,020	15.1	28.7	32.3	11.9	5.3	2.9	3.9
Nyasa District	46,838	10.3	26.1	46.9	10.9	3.0	1.5	1.3
Namtumbo District	61,585	12.4	24.4	42.8	12.6	4.0	1.9	2.1

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

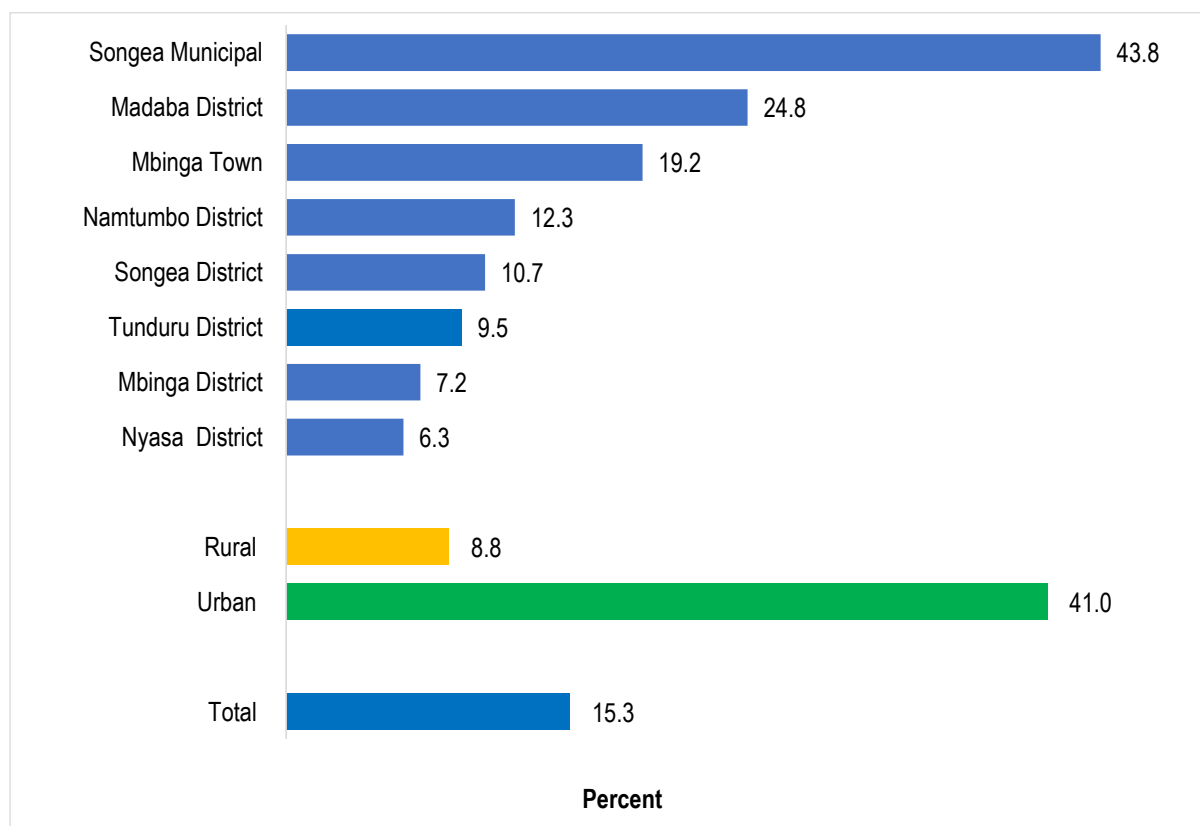
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

Electricity service in buildings/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 15.3 percent of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are connected to the national grid. Almost half (41%) of all buildings in Urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 8.8 percent in rural areas. Among the councils of Ruvuma Region, Songea Municipal and Madaba District have the highest proportion (43.8% and 24.8% respectively) of buildings connected to the national grid while Nyasa District has the lowest percentage (6.3%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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



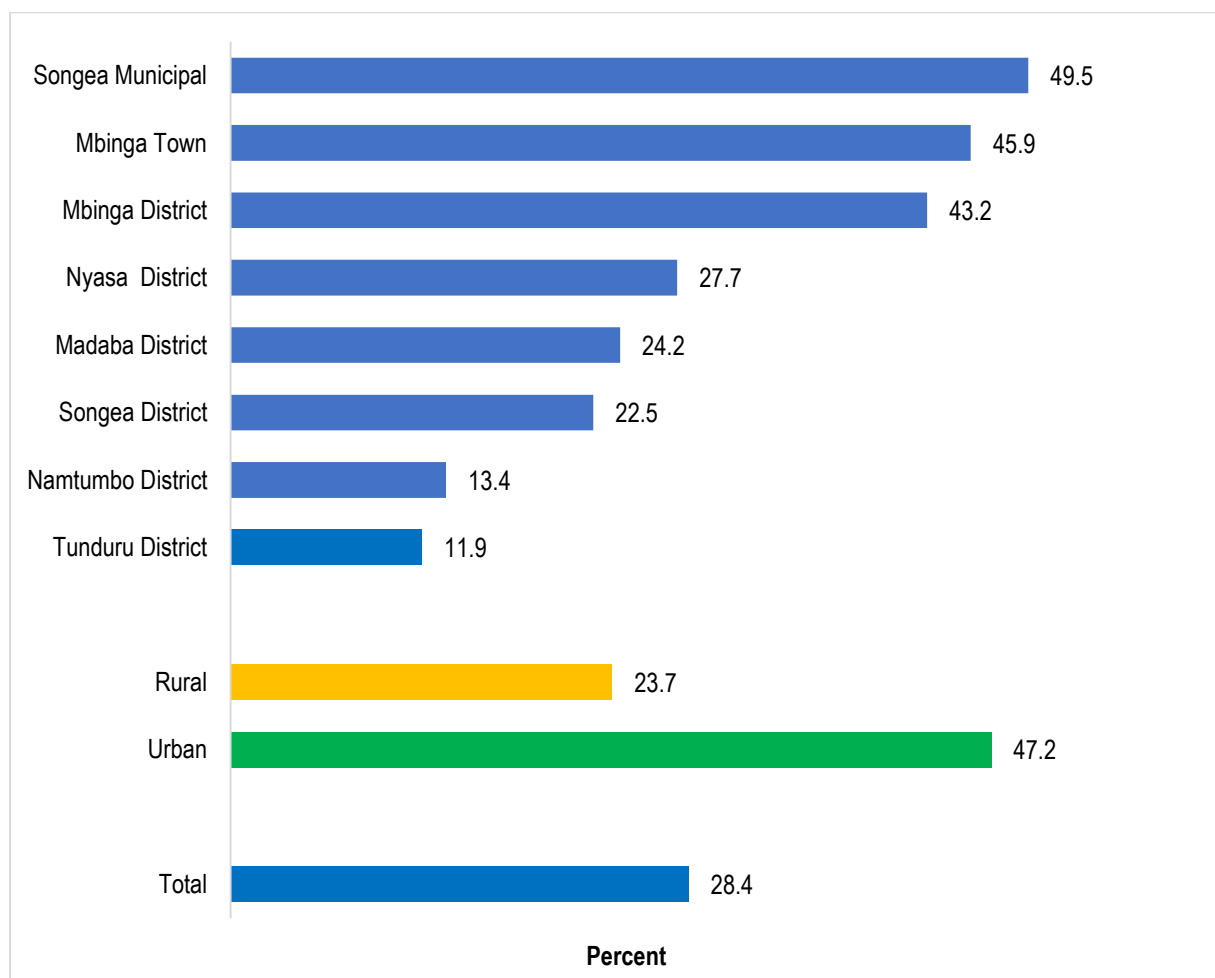
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 44.9 percent of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of households with alternative source of electricity is high in rural areas (49.0%) than in urban area (24.6%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings connected to the national grid, ranging from 22.6 percent in Songea Municipal Council to 62.5 percent in Nyasa District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 28.4 percent of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (47.2%) than in rural areas (23.7%). Across councils, Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (49.5%) of buildings/units with water service while, Tunduru District Council has the lowest percentage (11.9%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

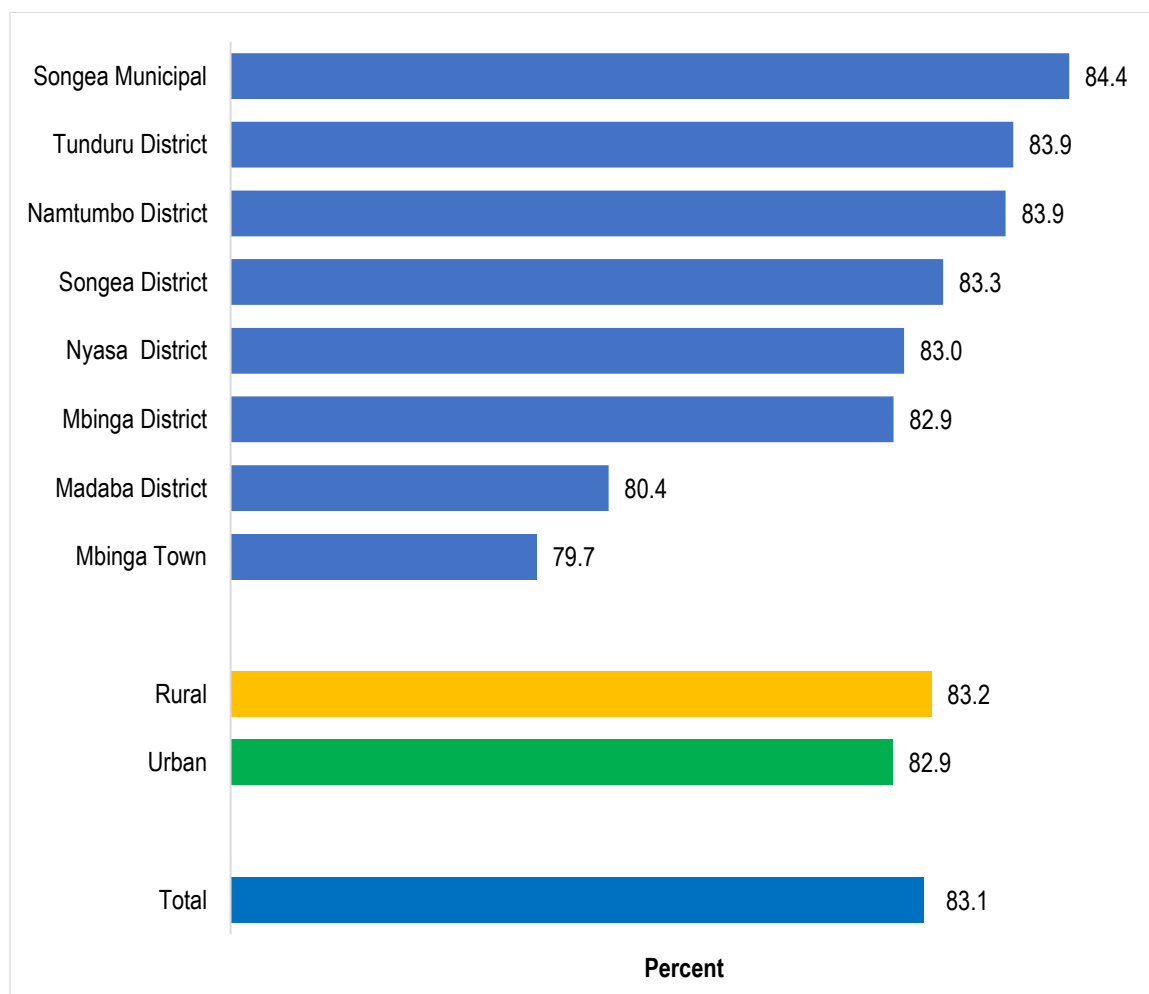
Figure 14. 9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/units with Water Services by Council; Ruvuma, 2022 TBC



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. The results reveal that 83.1 percent of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is slightly lower (82.9%) than in rural areas (83.2%). There is marked disparity in percentage of households with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 79.7 percent in Mbinga District to 84.4 percent in Songea Municipal. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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



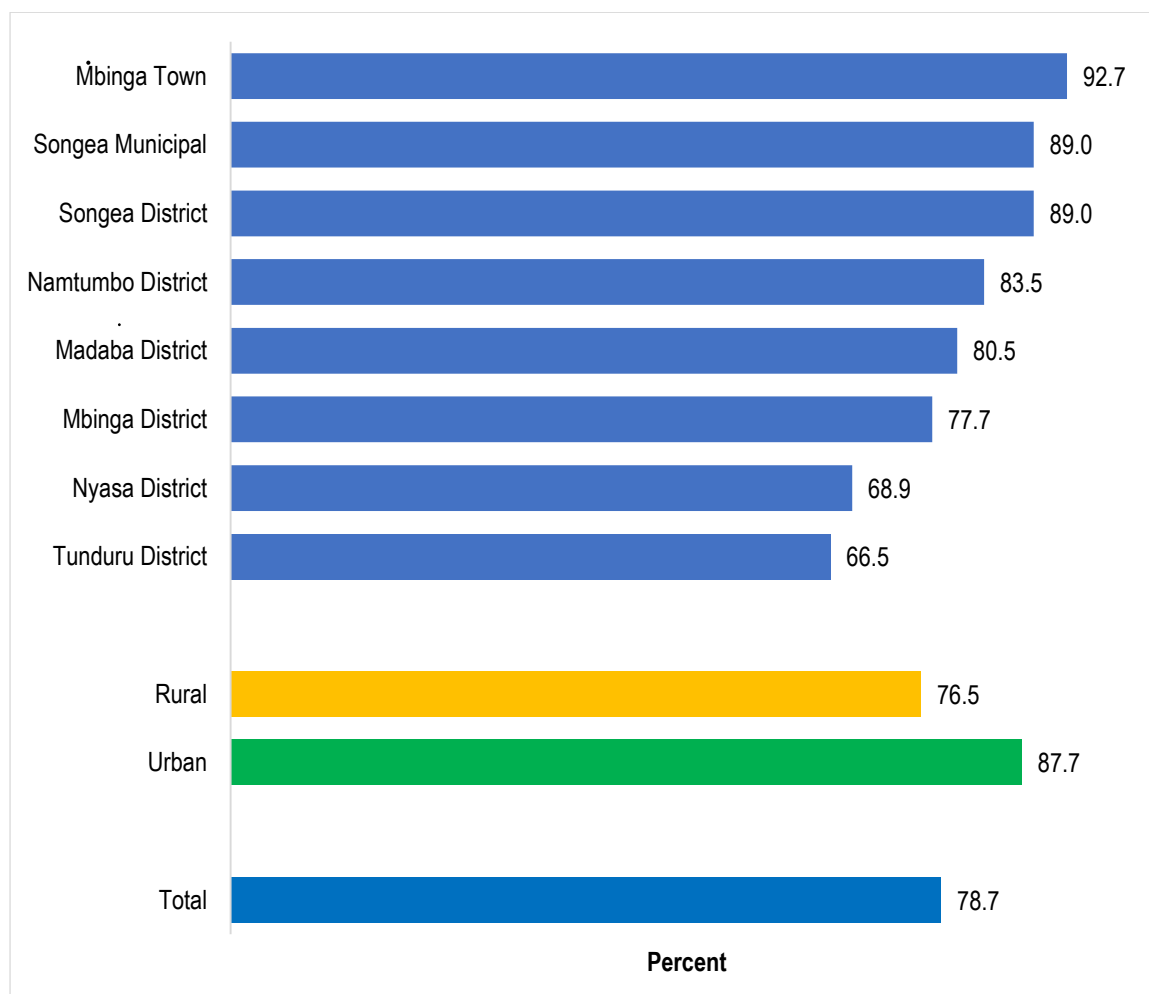
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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 77.5 percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (85.0%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 75.6 percent in rural areas. Mbinga Town Council has the highest percentage (91.6%) of buildings accessible by road while Tunduru District Council has the lowest (65.7%) (Figure 14.11).

Figure 14.11 Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 4.2 percent of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.3 percent and 4.0 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Songea District Council has the highest percentage (6.1%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mbanga Town Council has the lowest percentage (3.0%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12 Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

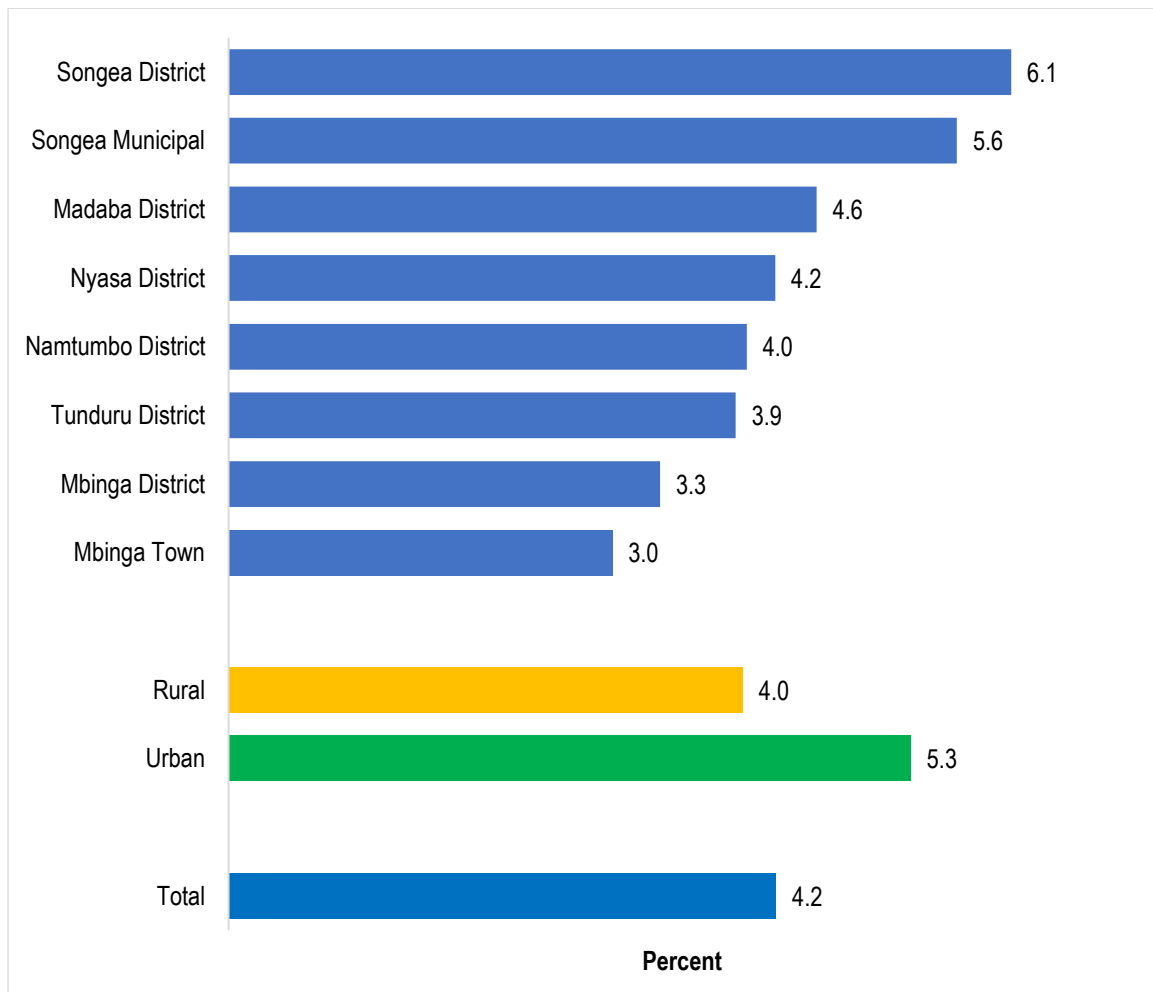


Table 14. 13: Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	455,472	15.3	44.0	28.4	83.1
Rural	363,561	8.8	49.0	23.7	83.2
Urban	91,911	41.0	24.6	47.2	82.9
Council					
Tunduru District	108,955	9.5	37.9	11.9	83.9
Songea District	44,655	10.7	49.9	22.5	83.3
Songea Municipal	60,284	43.8	22.6	49.5	84.4
Madaba District	17,044	24.8	33.7	24.2	80.4
Mbinga District	75,091	7.2	61.2	43.2	82.9
Mbinga Town	41,020	19.2	48.7	45.9	79.7
Nyasa District	46,838	6.3	62.5	27.7	83.0
Namtumbo District	61,585	12.3	36.3	13.4	83.9

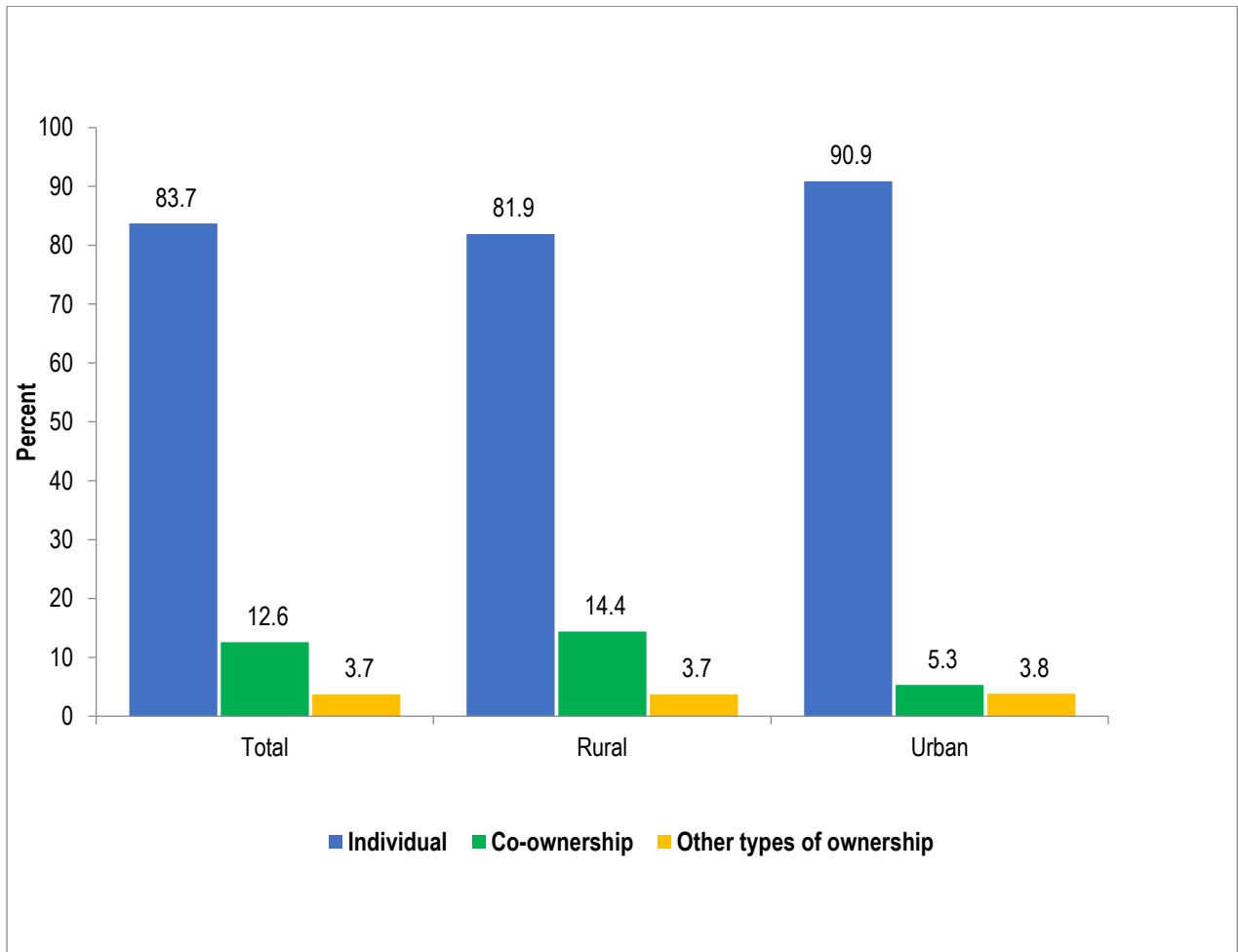
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 (83.7%) of buildings in Ruvuma Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings at 12.6 percent. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across the councils (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14. 13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Ruvuma 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 in Ruvuma Region are owned by male only (69.4%), followed by female only (20.9%) and 7.3 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Songea Municipal Council has the highest proportion (27.0%) of buildings owned by females alone while Mbinga District Council has the lowest proportion (15.2%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14. 14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Ruvuma 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	455,472	69.4	20.9	7.3	1.2	1.2	363,561	69.8	19.6	8.2	1.2	1.1	91,911	67.7	25.6	3.8	1.4	1.4
Tunduru District	108,955	63.6	23.0	11.3	1.1	1.0	108,250	63.6	22.9	11.3	1.1	1.0	705	58.7	26.4	5.5	5.7	3.7
Songea District	44,655	70.2	21.8	5.7	1.2	1.1	44,328	70.4	21.8	5.6	1.2	1.1	327	42.5	30.0	10.4	7.6	9.5
Songea Municipal	60,284	67.0	27.0	3.7	1.1	1.1							60,284	67.0	27.0	3.7	1.1	1.1
Madaba District	17,044	64.3	23.8	8.3	1.9	1.6	16,868	64.2	23.8	8.4	1.9	1.7	176	74.4	22.7	0.0	2.3	0.6
Mbinga District	75,091	74.6	15.2	8.0	1.2	1.1	73,219	74.8	14.9	8.0	1.2	1.1	1,872	63.6	23.6	8.8	2.2	1.8
Mbinga Town	41,020	70.9	18.0	7.2	1.9	2.0	27,309	72.5	14.6	9.2	1.8	1.9	13,711	67.9	24.6	3.2	2.1	2.3
Nyasa District	46,838	69.7	22.0	6.2	1.1	1.0	44,817	70.1	21.6	6.2	1.1	1.0	2,021	60.6	30.9	5.7	1.7	1.1
Namtumbo District	61,585	75.4	17.6	4.7	1.1	1.2	48,770	75.9	17.1	4.9	1.0	1.1	12,815	73.8	19.5	3.8	1.4	1.5

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 79.4 percent of all buildings/units in Ruvuma Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by those who Live in Without paying rent (7.8%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 81.7 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by those who live in Without paying rent (7.7%). The same pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (13.5%) in urban areas is substantially higher than that in rural areas (6.2%).

Across Councils, Mbinga and Nyasa Districts have the same highest percentage (83.4%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone, while Songea Municipal has the lowest percentage (69.9%). In addition, Songea Municipal has the highest percentage (7.9%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units , while the Namtumbo District has the lowest (5.4%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14. 145: Percentage Distribution of Occupied buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	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	455,472	79.4	7.8	5.1	7.7	363,561	81.7	7.7	4.4	6.2	91,911	70.3	8.0	8.1	13.5
Council															
Tunduru District	108,955	80.6	9.0	4.4	5.9	108,250	80.8	9.0	4.4	5.8	705	50.1	14.3	16.7	18.9
Songea District	44,655	78.0	8.1	5.2	8.8	44,328	78.3	8.0	5.1	8.6	327	47.1	18.7	5.5	28.7
Songea Municipal	60,284	69.9	8.2	7.9	14.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,284	69.9	8.2	7.9	14.0
Madaba District	17,044	72.1	8.8	7.1	12.0	16,868	72.3	8.8	7.0	11.9	176	52.3	3.4	18.8	25.6
Mbinga District	75,091	83.4	6.6	4.2	5.7	73,219	83.6	6.6	4.2	5.6	1,872	74.2	8.3	5.7	11.8
Mbinga Town	41,020	76.9	7.0	6.9	9.2	27,309	82.8	6.7	4.8	5.7	13,711	65.3	7.5	11.0	16.2
Nyasa District	46,838	83.4	6.8	3.7	6.1	44,817	83.9	6.8	3.6	5.8	2,021	73.8	7.2	5.4	13.6
Namtumbo District	61,585	83.1	7.3	4.2	5.4	48,770	84.3	7.2	3.8	4.7	12,815	78.8	7.4	5.9	7.9

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority (66.8%) of buildings in Ruvuma Region are built on un-surveyed land, with 25.1 percent on surveyed land and 5.9 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 51.9 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 18.5 percent of rural buildings. Songea District Council has the highest percentage (75.1%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Songea Municipal Council has the lowest (41.1%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 156: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC

Region/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	448,328	25.1	66.8	5.9	2.1	359,220	18.5	73.8	5.9	1.8	89,108	51.9	38.8	5.9	448,328
Council															
Tunduru District	107,726	28.4	60.3	9.3	2.1	107,043	28	60.7	9.3	2.1	683	94.6	0.1	2.3	107,726
Songea District	43,892	18	75.1	4.7	2.2	43,592	17.5	75.6	4.7	2.2	300	98.7	1.3	0	43,892
Songea Municipal	58,109	50.6	41.1	5.5	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58,109	50.6	41.1	5.5	58,109
Madaba District	16,837	24.1	58.1	15.8	2	16,673	24.3	58.4	15.2	2.1	164	3.7	22	74.4	16,837
Mbinga District	74,254	15	79.5	3.5	2	72,408	13.6	80.9	3.6	1.9	1,846	67.3	25.5	1.2	74,254
Mbinga Town	40,540	26.6	66.6	4.9	1.9	27,115	6.6	89.8	2.8	0.8	13,425	67	19.9	9	40,540
Nyasa District	46,081	9.1	87.1	2	1.8	44,102	8.2	87.9	2	1.8	1,979	29.4	68.2	0.4	46,081
Namtumbo District	60,889	24.1	68.7	5.2	2	48,287	19.8	73.8	5	1.4	12,602	40.7	49.2	5.8	60,889

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents. Results show that 32.8 percent of all buildings are built on land without legal documents, 36.4 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 8.1 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Ruvuma Region, 2022 TBC

Region/Council	Total Buildings	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/Acknowledgment of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	455,472	8.1	0.8	4.4	36.4	1.8	NA	12.4	32.8	3.3
Council										
Tunduru District	108,955	5.7	0.7	4.4	28.4	0.8	NA	20.3	36.8	3.0
Songea District	44,655	4.3	0.3	2.0	31.8	2.3	NA	11.7	44.9	2.9
Songea Municipal	60,284	23.9	2.2	16.1	12.5	4.8	NA	17.9	16.8	5.7
Madaba District	17,044	4.0	1.6	2.7	29.0	2.2	NA	11.0	46.8	2.6
Mbinga District	75,091	3.6	0.1	0.3	50.9	1.6	NA	5.1	36.1	2.2
Mbinga Town	41,020	10.6	1.2	7.4	40.6	2.1	NA	8.2	25.3	4.7
Nyasa District	46,838	5.1	0.6	0.8	57.5	1.0	NA	5.4	27.2	2.5
Namtumbo District	61,585	7.1	0.3	1.2	43.2	0.6	NA	10.9	34.0	2.7

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.1.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. Population of Ruvuma Region has increased from 1,376,891 persons in 2012 to 1,848,794 persons in 2022; and
- ii. Population of Ruvuma Region has been growing at an annual average growth rate of 2.9 percent between 2012 and 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the annual growth rate of 2.9 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Ruvuma Region is expected to double in the next 24 years;

- ii. Population growth rate of 2.9 percent may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when appropriate investment are made in education, health and skills development; and
- iii. The growth rate of 2.9 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

15.1.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About fourteen percent (14.2%) of the Ruvuma Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. More than forty six percent (46.3%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About one third (34.1%) of the Ruvuma regional population are youth aged 15 – 35 years; and

- iv. About seven percent (6.5%) of Ruvuma regional population is aged 60 years and above, an increase from 6.0 percent in 2012.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, health care and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which is likely to contribute to social unrest and political instability
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exert pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled; and

The increased proportion of elderly persons indicates an increased demand for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to 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 related national and sectoral policies on the plight of older people in Ruvuma Region.

15.1.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About seventeen percent (16.8%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Ruvuma Region is married; and
- ii. About seven percent (6.7%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, increased early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and
- ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidence of early marriage.
- iii. The Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to design supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.1.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About forty six percent (45.5%) of children under five years of age in Ruvuma Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

- ii. About eighteen percent (17.9%) and 23.3 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and identification numbers respectively; and
- iii. About six percent (5.6 %) of persons in Ruvuma Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF), with significant disparity between councils ranging from 4.1 percent in Nyasa District to 9.7 percent in Songea Municipal.

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and national identification to issue corresponding documents;
- ii. Regional authorities, local government authorities and stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of Universal Health Insurance Act of 2023; and

- iii. Regional Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to regularly sensitize the public, especially the youth on the importance of national identification documents.

15.1.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. About nine percent (9.3%) of children under 18 years in Ruvuma Region are orphans (6.4% with at least one parent dead and 2.9% with both parents' dead); and
- ii. Madaba District Council has the highest proportion (15.2%) of orphans than other councils in Ruvuma Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. Orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households communities and councils.

Recommendations

- i. The Region, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans, strategies and programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres; and
- iii. Regional, Councils and stakeholders to identify and address factors behind high percentage of orphaned children (15.2%) in Madaba District Council which is way above the national average of 10.4 percent.

15.1.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About eighty seven percent (86.6%) of population aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region is literate. Adult literacy rates range from 74.8 percent in Tunduru District Council to 95.7 percent in Songea Municipal Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Ruvuma Region is 88.1 percent; the rate ranges from 76.2 percent in Tunduru District Council to 95.6 percent Songea Municipal Council;
- iii. About nineteen percent (19.4%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school;

- iv. Twenty percent (20.0%) 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 100.9 percent in 2012 to 127.6 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High adult literacy rate in the Region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, high economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy and enrolment) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and lead to poor harmony in the society;
- iii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Ruvuma Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in Ruvuma Region, which also translate into better education outcomes for Region's children and in a long term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iv. Persons With Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to an increase in intergenerational poverty;
- v. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Drop out lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system; and
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from 100.9 percent in 2012 to 127.6 percent in 2022 implies that Ruvuma Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, it also shows that the challenge of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in FYDPIII 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;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to put in place effective mechanisms to ensure supervision and implementation of provision of skills training as emphasised in the National Education Policy (2023);
- iii. Regional and Local Authorities to establish major causes of relatively high drop-out rate in secondary schools, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated; and
- iv. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs and raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of their education to address the issue of high dropout rates.

15.1.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate in Ruvuma Region is 4.1 percent; the rate is high in urban (8.0%) than in rural (3.0%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (76.0%) of the total employment in Ruvuma Region; and
- iii. Almost fifty seven percent (56.7%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 4.1 percent unemployment rate for Ruvuma Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is considered low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also low;

- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is the key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of employment; and
- iii. Informal non-agricultural economic activities is a significant youth employing sector in Ruvuma Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction and it can also lead to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment, the sector may become insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at transforming persons in elementary occupations by enhancing skills, improving working conditions and tools based on new technologies to increase sector efficiency; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programmes that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth.

15.1.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About eleven percent (10.9%) of the population aged 7 years and above in Ruvuma Region have some form of disability;
- ii. Most persons with disabilities (54.4%) reported diseases as major cause of their disability;
- iii. Six percent (6.0%) of PWDs reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Proportion of People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the region signals both regional and local Government to spend more resources to make sure their welfare is taken into account, given the fact that, PWDs are among the most vulnerable groups in society;
- ii. Significant proportion of people with disabilities implies high costs of care for the household and the society at large;
- iii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health 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

- iv. 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 programmes and projects in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education 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 enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programmes on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.1.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. Fifty percent (50.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Ruvuma Region own land without any legal documents; and
- ii. About twenty one percent (20.5%) of males in Ruvuma Region own land alone compared with 11.7 percent of females.

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 the 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 implementation and monitoring of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes;
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should conduct education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to continue addressing discriminatory customs, promoting gender equality in land ownership, strengthening legal provisions and ensure that land allocation processes are fair to both men and women.

15.1.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

Seventy-five percent (75.0%) of private households use drinking water from improved sources, with significant disparity between councils ranging from 63.0 percent in Tunduru District to 90.2 percent in Songea Municipal;

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. About one quarter (25.0 %) of private households in Ruvuma Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a high likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Local Government Authorities needs to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas and Councils; and
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and councils that are lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.1.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. Fifty six percent (56.0%) of households in Ruvuma Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils ranging from 37.0 percent in Tunduru District to 93.2 percent in Songea Municipal; and
- ii. About one percent (1.4%) of households in Ruvuma Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils, ranging from 3.3 percent in Tunduru District Council to less than one percent (0.2%) in Songea Municipal.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of communicable and water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea,

dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality);

- ii. Low percentage of household using improved toilet facilities coupled with no toilet scenario is a health and environmental hazard; and
- iii. 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 effects of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by-laws for effective implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education awareness campaigns in the community.

15.1.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About sixty-eight percent (68.3%) and 23.1 percent of household in Ruvuma Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About seven percent (7.1%) of households in Ruvuma Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. About twenty-five percent (24.8%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 10.0 in Nyasa District to 64.2 percent in Songea Municipal; and
- iv. About fifty-five percent (55.2%) of households in Ruvuma Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for policies and Programmes

- i. Continued use of firewood and charcoal lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change; and
- ii. The use of clean energy in Ruvuma Region, though low, signals the potential for addressing environment and natural resources threat. It generally indicates that there is a need for strategic actions towards environmental conservation;
- iii. Access to national grid in Ruvuma 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 due to inavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-Government 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

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

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight out of ten households (80.9%) in Ruvuma Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

- ii. Less than one percent (0.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets in Ruvuma Region;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.8%) and about two percent (1.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. About forty one percent (40.9%) of households in Ruvuma Region own radio while 24.0 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 27.2 percent in Nyasa District to 56.8 percent in Tunduru District (Radio) and from 11.2 percent in Namtumbo District to 38.6 percent in Songea Municipal (Television).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Adoption level of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from 2022 PHC and administrative data shows that the digital divide gap is still high;
- ii. The low ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) hinder the uptake of broadband services;
- iii. Access and use of ICT services is low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas; and
- iv. Low ownership and use of radio and television hinders communication of important information and services.

Recommendations

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

15.1.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About eighty three (82.7%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About sixteen percent (15.3 %) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 44.9 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About twenty-eight percent (28.4%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. Almost four percent (4.2%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region have infrastructure for the People With Disabilities;
- v. About sixty-seven percent (66.8%) of all buildings in Ruvuma Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. About one third (32.8%) of all buildings in Ruvuma 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 a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents implies a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addressees and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP) that; 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; Ruvuma Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,848,794	1,421,965	426,829	902,298	946,496
Council					
Tunduru District	412,054	407,871	4,183	201,668	210,386
Songea District	178,201	176,526	1,675	89,943	88,258
Songea Municipal	286,285	N.A	286,285	134,920	151,365
Madaba District	65,215	64,321	894	33,085	32,130
Mbinga District	285,582	277,735	7,847	141,271	144,311
Mbinga Town	158,896	98,028	60,868	75,882	83,014
Nyasa District	191,193	182,375	8,818	93,494	97,699
Namtumbo District	271,368	215,109	56,259	132,035	139,333

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,822,999	1,403,068	419,931	885,994	937,005
Council					
Tunduru District	408,757	404,912	3,845	199,568	209,189
Songea District	174,092	173,147	945	87,273	86,819
Songea Municipal	282,668	N.A	282,668	132,548	150,120
Madaba District	60,128	59,245	883	29,960	30,168
Mbinga District	282,588	274,861	7,727	139,213	143,375
Mbinga Town	157,459	97,700	59,759	75,163	82,296
Nyasa District	187,984	179,426	8,558	91,481	96,503
Namtumbo District	269,323	213,777	55,546	130,788	138,535

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	25,795	18,897	6,898	16,304	9,491
Council					
Tunduru District	3,297	2,959	338	2,100	1,197
Songea District	4,109	3,379	730	2,670	1,439
Songea Municipal	3,617	N.A	3,617	2,372	1,245
Madaba District	5,087	5,076	11	3,125	1,962
Mbinga District	2,994	2,874	120	2,058	936
Mbinga Town	1,437	328	1,109	719	718
Nyasa District	3,209	2,949	260	2,013	1,196
Namtumbo District	2,045	1,332	713	1,247	798

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Ruvuma 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)	251,058	125,374	125,684	186,646	95,121	91,525	64,412	30,253	34,159
Youth Population (15–24 years)	318,711	155,083	163,628	233,520	116,006	117,514	85,191	39,077	46,114
Youth Population (15–35 years)	572,661	278,622	294,039	416,200	206,875	209,325	156,461	71,747	84,714
Primary School (6–12 years)	260,154	125,356	134,798	193,258	93,229	100,029	66,896	32,127	34,769
Primary School (7–13 years)	275,126	133,200	141,926	206,844	100,503	106,341	68,282	32,697	35,585
Secondary School (14-17 years)	148,213	75,006	73,207	110,238	57,131	53,107	37,975	17,875	20,100
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	907,789	448,865	458,924	670,111	338,195	331,916	237,678	110,670	127,008
Elderly population (60+ years)	84,567	46,253	38,314	66,179	37,057	29,122	18,388	9,196	9,192
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,328,734	656,499	672,235	983,453	494,124	489,329	345,281	162,375	182,906
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,001,477	498,302	503,175	742,677	377,372	365,305	258,800	120,930	137,870
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	853,264	423,296	429,968	632,439	320,241	312,198	220,825	103,055	117,770

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,109,183	533,685	575,498	960,417	477,878	482,539
Rural	846,244	412,665	433,579	711,435	361,573	349,862
Urban	262,939	121,020	141,919	248,982	116,305	132,677
Council						
Tunduru District	251,847	121,657	130,190	188,520	98,550	89,970
Songea District	107,878	54,475	53,403	95,132	49,179	45,953
Songea Municipal	176,239	80,991	95,248	168,670	78,457	90,213
Madaba District	40,457	20,706	19,751	36,612	19,186	17,426
Mbinga District	171,405	84,101	87,304	160,321	79,406	80,915
Mbinga Town	93,586	43,827	49,759	87,045	41,071	45,974
Nyasa District	110,661	53,053	57,608	96,838	47,548	49,290
Namtumbo District	157,110	74,875	82,235	127,279	64,481	62,798

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,303,307	635,940	667,367	982,188	486,459	495,729	321,119	149,481	171,638
5-9	144,014	68,205	75,809	104,680	49,459	55,221	39,334	18,746	20,588
10-14	200,788	99,915	100,873	154,539	77,841	76,698	46,249	22,074	24,175
15 - 19	166,628	83,568	83,060	123,482	63,236	60,246	43,146	20,332	22,814
20 - 24	140,543	64,914	75,629	103,909	48,797	55,112	36,634	16,117	20,517
25 - 29	120,988	57,265	63,723	88,113	42,554	45,559	32,875	14,711	18,164
30 - 34	106,858	51,417	55,441	78,403	38,475	39,928	28,455	12,942	15,513
35 - 39	91,038	43,825	47,213	68,100	33,379	34,721	22,938	10,446	12,492
40 - 44	78,214	38,139	40,075	59,382	29,299	30,083	18,832	8,840	9,992
45 - 49	68,217	34,296	33,921	53,243	27,098	26,145	14,974	7,198	7,776
50 - 54	54,443	27,168	27,275	43,114	21,771	21,343	11,329	5,397	5,932
55 - 59	39,821	19,791	20,030	31,715	15,969	15,746	8,106	3,822	4,284
60 - 64	33,769	17,299	16,470	26,870	13,904	12,966	6,899	3,395	3,504
65 - 69	20,297	10,346	9,951	16,136	8,305	7,831	4,161	2,041	2,120
70 - 74	16,169	8,368	7,801	12,983	6,855	6,128	3,186	1,513	1,673
75 - 79	9,302	4,930	4,372	7,572	4,077	3,495	1,730	853	877
80+	12,218	6,494	5,724	9,947	5,440	4,507	2,271	1,054	1,217

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

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	243,010	121,584	121,426	182,028	92,965	89,063	60,982	28,619	32,363
Youth Population (15–24 years)	307,171	148,482	158,689	227,391	112,033	115,358	79,780	36,449	43,331
Youth Population (15–35 years)	556,032	267,400	288,632	409,443	200,762	208,681	146,589	66,638	79,951
Primary School (6–12 years)	252,974	122,631	130,343	190,399	92,598	97,801	62,575	30,033	32,542
Primary School (7–13 years)	267,479	130,357	137,122	203,112	99,539	103,573	64,367	30,818	33,549
Secondary School (14-17 years)	143,733	73,043	70,690	107,663	56,069	51,594	36,070	16,974	19,096
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	900,519	437,682	462,837	676,331	334,482	341,849	224,188	103,200	120,988
Elderly population (60+ years)	91,755	47,437	44,318	73,508	38,581	34,927	18,247	8,856	9,391
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,313,359	640,706	672,653	988,713	489,532	499,181	324,646	151,174	173,472
Population Aged 14+ years and above	998,239	487,732	510,507	753,350	374,662	378,688	244,889	113,070	131,819
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	854,506	414,689	439,817	645,687	318,593	327,094	208,819	96,096	112,723

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	335,900	167,725	168,175	262,660	132,255	130,405	73,240	35,470	37,770	295,954	144,754	151,200	226,591	111,347	115,244	69,363	33,407	35,956
Council																		
Tunduru District	72,237	36,190	36,047	71,710	35,953	35,757	527	237	290	55,013	26,416	28,597	54,539	26,207	28,332	474	209	265
Songea District	31,279	15,805	15,474	31,124	15,722	15,402	155	83	72	27,020	13,431	13,589	26,870	13,350	13,520	150	81	69
Songea Municipal	49,304	23,921	25,383	NA	NA	NA	49,304	23,921	25,383	47,147	22,809	24,338	NA	NA	NA	47,147	22,809	24,338
Madaba District	11,072	5,537	5,535	10,927	5,469	5,458	145	68	77	9,876	4,875	5,001	9,735	4,810	4,925	141	65	76
Mbinga District	53,156	26,755	26,401	51,818	26,119	25,699	1,338	636	702	50,226	24,910	25,316	48,936	24,292	24,644	1,290	618	672
Mbinga Town	30,186	14,816	15,370	20,015	9,963	10,052	10,171	4,853	5,318	28,304	13,695	14,609	18,525	9,031	9,494	9,779	4,664	5,115
Nyasa District	36,976	18,684	18,292	35,542	18,001	17,541	1,434	683	751	34,341	17,090	17,251	32,994	16,456	16,538	1,347	634	713
Namtumbo District	51,690	26,017	25,673	41,524	21,028	20,496	10,166	4,989	5,177	44,027	21,528	22,499	34,992	17,201	17,791	9,035	4,327	4,708

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

Council	Population 7-13 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	335,900	167,725	168,175	262,660	132,255	130,405	73,240	35,470	37,770	428,633	208,629	220,004	323,075	158,284	164,791	105,558	50,345	55,213
Council																		
Tunduru District	72,237	36,190	36,047	71,710	35,953	35,757	527	237	290	79,001	38,222	40,779	78,238	37,889	40,349	763	333	430
Songea District	31,279	15,805	15,474	31,124	15,722	15,402	155	83	72	38,301	18,970	19,331	38,052	18,849	19,203	249	121	128
Songea Municipal	49,304	23,921	25,383	NA	NA	NA	49,304	23,921	25,383	71,846	34,336	37,510	NA	NA	NA	71,846	34,336	37,510
Madaba District	11,072	5,537	5,535	10,927	5,469	5,458	145	68	77	14,558	7,145	7,413	14,335	7,027	7,308	223	118	105
Mbinga District	53,156	26,755	26,401	51,818	26,119	25,699	1,338	636	702	71,535	35,011	36,524	69,571	34,081	35,490	1,964	930	1,034
Mbinga Town	30,186	14,816	15,370	20,015	9,963	10,052	10,171	4,853	5,318	40,851	19,466	21,385	25,622	12,287	13,335	15,229	7,179	8,050
Nyasa District	36,976	18,684	18,292	35,542	18,001	17,541	1,434	683	751	50,286	24,992	25,294	48,125	23,973	24,152	2,161	1,019	1,142
Namtumbo District	51,690	26,017	25,673	41,524	21,028	20,496	10,166	4,989	5,177	62,255	30,487	31,768	49,132	24,178	24,954	13,123	6,309	6,814

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Ruvuma 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	448,328	375,198	56,447	277	2,164	146	6,090	2,049	1,441	3,530	36	20	484	446
Rural	359,220	294,219	51,710	224	1,510	102	5,236	1,670	1,088	2,710	19	14	343	375
Urban	89,108	80,979	4,737	53	654	44	854	379	353	820	17	6	141	71
Tunduru District	107,726	87,889	16,453	54	410	16	1,153	706	217	643	7	1	34	143
Songea District	43,892	37,304	4,803	18	199	15	603	191	134	493	-	-	106	26
Songea Municipal	58,109	53,354	2,901	33	293	22	463	234	197	452	11	5	84	60
Madaba District	16,837	14,194	1,684	12	137	5	437	47	102	187	3	1	19	9
Mbinga District	74,254	59,781	11,349	57	288	29	1,354	215	403	587	4	8	84	95
Mbinga Town	40,540	32,933	5,976	51	237	20	528	185	191	312	3	2	65	37
Nyasa District	46,081	38,112	6,304	23	209	18	616	213	92	411	6	-	30	47
Namtumbo District	60,889	51,631	6,977	29	391	21	936	258	105	445	2	3	62	29

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