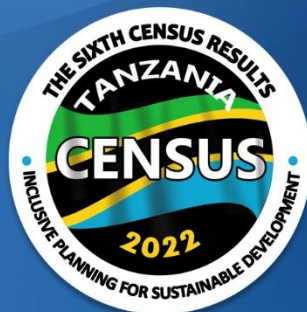THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tanga Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The United Republic of Tanzania

Tanga Region

Basic Demographic and Socio- Economic Profile

Ministry of Finance and Planning

National Bureau of Statistics

Tanzania

and

Presidents' Office - Finance and Planning

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Zanzibar

December 2024

Citation:

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

Notes:

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

TANGA 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, as well as social and economic activities. Other reports in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Tanga Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Tanga Region has a population of 2.6 million persons, out of those, 1,339,932 are females and 1,275,665 are males. Population of Tanga Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 27.9 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Tanga Region is expected to double in the next 28 years. The

Region's population remains predominantly rural, with 74.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 24.0 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Tanga 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 18.7 years. About forty-two percent (41.8 %) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 49.5 percent in 1988 Census to 53.0 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (59.8%) compared with rural areas (50.6%), and the age dependency ratio for the region is 88.6. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Tanga Region decreased from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 4.8 percent in 2012 and thereafter increased to 5.1 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Tanga Region has 631,258 private households, out of which 169,536 (26.9%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 22.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 33.3 percent in 2012 to 35.6 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.1%) than in rural areas (35.4%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.1 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 52.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region are married, where females are more likely (54.9 %) to be married than males (50.5%). Six percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (10.1%) than that of males (1.6%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Tanga Region is 27.1 years for males and 22.0 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males increased from 26.0 percent to 27.1 percent while that of females remained almost the same (22.3 year and 22.0 year in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively).

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (70.6%) in TangaRegion have neither birth certificates nor birth

notifications. Only 26.2 percent have birth certificates and a mere 2.4 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the under-five population has the highest percentage (58.9%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 41.7 percent of the population aged 5-9 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 422,556 persons (31.7%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 140,421 persons (10.5%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 139,623 persons (5.4%) out of 2,584,522 persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results show that 2,610,840 persons (99.8%) out of 2,615,597 persons enumerated in Tanga Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (2,065 persons) followed by other African Countries (1,449 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (91.5%) children under 18 years in Tanga Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (8.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans with in significant differences between urban areas (8.9%) and rural areas (8.4%). About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while 2.1 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Pangani District Council has the highest percentage (9.6%) of orphans compared with other councils in Tanga Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region is 83.0 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (87.7%) than females (78.8%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 82.9 percent and it is higher among males (83.4%) than females (82.4%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 86.2 percent. It is higher among females (88.1%) than males (84.3%). Majority (74.9%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 18.2 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and 3.5 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 1,192,958 (79.9%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Tanga Region using International relaxed definition is 4.1 percent.

Females have higher unemployment rate (5.2%) than males (2.9%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanga Region is 83.3 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Tanga Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. About ten percent (10.4 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.8%) and walking (1.7%) are the most common types of disabilities in Tanga Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Tanga Region. Thirty-four percent (34.6%) of the population aged 15 years and above in the Region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (30.3 percent) than that of males (39.4%). More than sixty percent (61.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Tanga Region, majority of them own land alone (20.1%) followed by those owning land jointly (17.0%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Tanga Region. About seven out of ten (72.7%) households in the Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (39.0%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than forty percent (44.1%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than sixty percent (62.4%) of households in Tanga Region use improved sources of drinking water. More than sixty percent (61.2%) of households in Tanga Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Tanga Region use firewood (68.0%) and charcoal (23.1%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) used by 33.5 percent of households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 14.8 percent in 2012 to 33.5 percent in 2022. About four out of ten (36.3%) households in Tanga Region use

burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 66.2 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Tanga Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 84 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones;67.6 percent own only non-smartphones and 0.6 percent own only smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, eighty seven (87.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after primary education (98.9%). More than three percent (3.4%) of person aged 15 and above in Tanga Region use laptops and 1.8 percent 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 Tanga Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 72.6 percent of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 10.8 percent are occupied by tenants. About sixty eight percent (67.5%) of all individually owned buildings in Tanga Region are owned by males, 23.8 percent are owned by females and 5.1 percent are jointly owned. About thirty-five percent (34.7%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). Seventy-three percent (72.8%) percent of all buildings in Tanga Region are built on un-surveyed land. Forty-three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in the Region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About twenty-four percent (22.8%) of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 20.1 percent are powered by other sources. Sixteen percent (16.0%) of all buildings/units have water services. Three percent (2.9%) of all buildings in Tanga Region have infrastructures for Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	**2,615,597**	**100.0**	**1,936,368**	**100.0**	**679,229**	**100.0**
Male	1,275,665	48.8	946,650	48.9	329,015	48.4
Female	1,339,932	51.2	989,718	51.1	350,214	51.6
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.5	-	1.9	-	4.3
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	**372,092**	**14.2**	**287,150**	**14.8**	**84,942**	**12.5**
Male	186,203	14.6	143,766	15.2	42,437	12.9
Female	185,889	13.9	143,384	14.5	42,505	12.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,094,439**	**41.8**	**850,981**	**43.9**	**243,458**	**35.8**
Male	552,360	43.3	430,900	45.5	121,460	36.9
Female	542,079	40.5	420,081	42.4	121,998	34.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,256,475**	**48.0**	**969,241**	**50.1**	**287,234**	**42.3**
Male	636,729	49.9	493,881	52.2	142,848	43.4
Female	619,746	46.3	475,360	48.0	144,386	41.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**460,633**	**17.6**	**320,769**	**16.6**	**139,864**	**20.6**
Male	225,618	17.7	157,898	16.7	67,720	20.6
Female	235,015	17.5	162,871	16.5	72,144	20.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**826,210**	**31.6**	**570,232**	**29.4**	**255,978**	**37.7**
Male	394,436	30.9	271,902	28.7	122,534	37.2
Female	431,774	32.2	298,330	30.1	133,444	38.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**607,994**	**45.4**	**424,341**	**42.9**	**183,653**	**52.4**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,386,619**	**53.0**	**980,162**	**50.6**	**406,457**	**59.8**
Male	662,638	51.9	468,449	49.5	194,189	59.0
Female	723,981	54.0	511,713	51.7	212,268	60.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	**197,557**	**7.6**	**153,293**	**7.9**	**44,264**	**6.5**
Male	91,593	7.2	70,899	7.5	20,694	6.3
Female	105,964	7.9	82,394	8.3	23,570	6.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**134,539**	**5.1**	**105,225**	**5.4**	**29,314**	**4.3**
Male	60,667	4.8	47,301	5.0	13,366	4.1
Female	73,872	5.5	57,924	5.9	15,948	4.6
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	631,258	100	461,722	73.1	169,536	26.9
Male Headed Households	406,575	64.4	298,220	64.6	108,355	63.9
Female Headed Households	224,683	35.6	163,502	35.4	61,181	36.1
Average Household Size[1]	-	4.1	-	4.2	-	3.9

---

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size Headed by Male[1]	-	4.2	-	4.3	-	3.9
Average Household Size Headed by Female[1]	-	3.9	-	3.9	-	3.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	462,897	30.4	299,309	27.6	163,588	37.5
Married	803,029	52.8	600,737	55.3	202,292	46.4
Living Together	62,318	4.1	45,475	4.2	16,843	3.9
Divorced	73,012	4.8	50,741	4.7	22,271	5.1
Separated	28,067	1.8	20,505	1.9	7,562	1.7
Widowed	91,835	6.0	68,620	6.3	23,215	5.3
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	676,384	26.2	67,621	20.7	16,007	42.1
Population with Birth Notification	62,200	2.4	8,063	2.4	723	2.4
Country of Citizenship		-				
Tanzanians	2,610,840	99.8	1,933,851	99.9	676,989	99.7
Non-Tanzanians	4,757	0.2	2,517	0.1	2,240	0.3
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	139,623	5.40	72,742	3.79	66,881	10.09
Other Health Insurance	24,192	0.94	16,227	0.84	7,965	1.20
National Identification Card	422,556	31.73	257,678	27.01	164,878	43.65
National Identification Number	140,421	10.54	97,468	10.22	42,953	11.37
Zanzibar Identification Card	1,386	0.10	586	0.06	800	0.21
Driving License	45,825	3.44	16,170	1.70	29,655	7.85
Voter's Identification Card	867,985	65.18	617,578	64.74	250,407	66.30
Travel Passport	19,157	0.74	7,044	0.37	12,113	1.83
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	106,938	8.5	81,259	8.4	25,679	8.9
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	1,263,117	83.0	853,700	78.7	409,417	94.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	731,135	88.5	483,804	84.8	247,331	96.6
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	1,328.030	89.0	932,540	87.0	395,490	94.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	434,662	86.2	329,355	83.7	105,307	95.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	647.179	128.4	482,357	122.6	164,822	149.0
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	1,143,403	100.0	785,725	100.0	357,678	100.0
Pre-Primary	2,349	0.2	1,850	0.2	499	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	856,704	74.9	638,793	81.3	217,911	60.9
Training After Primary	7,613	0.7	5,109	0.7	2,504	0.7
Pre-Form One	192	0.0	115	0.0	77	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	207,644	18.2	110,423	14.1	97,221	27.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,405	0.8	4,890	0.6	4,515	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	19,536	1.7	9,495	1.2	10,041	2.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
University and Other Related	39,924	3.5	15,041	1.9	24,883	7.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	36	0.0	9.0	0.0	27	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	3,890	0.3	1,941	0.2	1,197	0.6
Professionals	13,061	1.1	4,901	0.6	4,644	2.5
Technicians and associate professionals	37,347	3.1	16,357	1.9	14,011	6.4
Clerks	5,813	0.5	2,689	0.3	1,327	0.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	59,254	5.0	25,265	2.9	14,672	10.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	566,566	47.5	475,376	55.0	43,266	27.7
Craft and related workers	200,487	16.8	138,301	16.0	33,216	18.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	18,872	1.6	8,045	0.9	9,545	3.3
Elementary occupations	287,668	24.1	190,948	22.1	41,694	29.4
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	214,361	10.4	159,620	10.5	54,741	10.0
Type of Disability						
Albinism	2,267	0.1	1,661	0.1	606	0.1
Seeing	56,928	2.8	40,433	2.7	16,495	3.0
Hearing	21,671	1.0	15,939	1.0	5,732	1.0
Walking	34,558	1.7	25,819	1.7	8,739	1.6
Remembering	14,060	0.7	10,569	0.7	3,491	0.6
Self-Care	5,418	0.3	4,031	0.3	1,387	0.3
Communication	11,700	0.6	8,741	0.6	2,959	0.5
Other Disability	70,026	3.4	54,088	3.6	15,938	2.9
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	516,254	34.6	414,745	38.7	101,509	24.1
Male	276,965	39.4	220,621	43.6	56,344	28.7
Female	239,289	30.3	194,124	34.3	45165	20.1
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	459,144	72.7	369,867	80.1	89,277	52.7
Living without Paying any Rent	37,111	5.9	26,672	5.8	10,439	6.2
Rented Privately	98,747	15.6	40,424	8.8	58,323	34.4
Rented by Employer	8,541	1.4	5,485	1.2	3,056	1.8
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	11,116	1.8	6,173	1.3	4,943	2.9
Owned by Employer (Free)	11,563	1.8	9,434	2.0	2,129	1.3
Owned by Employer (Rent)	5,036	0.8	3,667	0.8	1,369	0.8
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	502,567	79.6	348,152	75.4	154,415	91.1
Grass/Leaves	102,053	16.2	90,743	19.7	11,310	6.7
Mud and Leaves	8,324	1.3	7,677	1.7	647	0.4
Others	18,314	2.9	15,150	2.4	3,164	0.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cement	243,223	38.5	135,544	29.4	107,679	63.5
Earth/Sand	341,817	54.1	305,167	66.1	36,650	21.6
Ceramic tiles	32,927	5.2	9,935	2.2	22,992	13.6
Other	13,291	2.1	11,076	2.4	2,215	1.3
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	123,007	19.5	27,965	6.1	95,042	56.1
Baked Bricks	138,819	22.0	105,966	23.0	32,853	19.4
Sundried Bricks	43,110	6.8	36,945	8.0	6,165	3.6
Poles and Mud	312,135	49.4	279,996	60.6	32,139	19.0
Stones	5,007	0.8	2,596	0.6	2,411	1.4
Others	9,180	1.5	8,254	1.8	926	0.5
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	211,532	33.5	99,321	21.5	112,211	66.2
Solar	169,867	26.9	144,929	31.4	24,938	14.7
Kerosene	119,992	19.0	102,867	22.3	17,125	10.1
Others	129,867	20.6	114,605	24.8	15,262	9.0
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	429,188	68.0	376,118	81.4	53,341	31.4
Charcoal	146,090	23.1	61,551	13.3	84,539	49.9
Kerosene	2,426	0.4	1,717	0.4	709	0.4
Electricity	8,216	1.3	3,384	0.7	4,832	2.9
Gas	26,839	4.2	7,545	1.7	18,878	11.1
Others	7,432	1.2	6,092	1.3	1,340	0.8
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	321,176	49.4	177,661	38.5	134,514	79.3
Other Protected Sources	81,436	12.9	62,926	13.6	18,510	10.9
Unprotected Sources	237,647	37.6	221,135	47.9	16,512	9.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	244,812	38.8	143,434	31.1	101,378	59.8
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	34,745	5.5	21,333	4.6	13,412	7.9
Pit Latrine	304,873	48.3	254,387	49.5	50,486	33.7
Others	845	0.1	799	0.2	46	0.0
No Facility	45,983	7.3	41,769	1.3	4,214	7.0
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	86,826	13.7	22,086	4.7	64,740	38.2
Burnt	229,449	36.3	170,029	36.8	59,420	35.0
Roadside Dumping	3,922	0.6	3,210	0.7	712	0.4
Burying/Pit	183,535	29.1	150,495	32.6	33,040	19.5
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	127,526	20.3	115,902	25.1	11,624	6.9
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	422,052	66.9	340,007	73.6	82,045	48.4
Farm Land	448,824	71.1	361,736	78.3	87,088	51.4
House	443,033	70.2	354,487	76.8	88,546	52.2

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bicycle	106,985	16.9	68,944	14.9	37,991	22.4
Motorcycle or Vespa	75,426	11.9	49,536	10.7	25,890	15.3
Power Tiller	1,301	0.2	895	0.2	406	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	249,025	39.4	169,624	36.7	79,401	46.8
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	1,492,654	84	1,071,744	81.9	420,910	89.3
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	554,687	87.9	394,767	85.5	159,920	94.3
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	1,304,704	87.4	922,499	86.1	382,205	90.8
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	11,563	0.8	6,108	0.6	5,455	1.3
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	28,481	1.9	13,068	1.2	15,413	3.7
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	482,127	71.3	394,466	71.9	87,661	6
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	157,627	22.8	84,273	15.6	73,354	48.0
Water	110,893	16.0	46,092	8.5	64,801	42.4
Toilet	514,269	74.3	395,506	73.3	118,763	77.7
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	19,514	2.9	11,845	2.2	7,669	5.3
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	127,521	18.9	55,855	10.5	71,666	49.2
Not Surveyed	492,274	72.8	443,696	83.6	48,578	33.4
Regularised	39,770	5.9	19,753	3.7	20,017	13.7

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Maps

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology 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.

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania, whereby 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 the 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, 6,322 EAs were delineated in Tanga Region (1,780 EAs in urban areas and 4,542 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. The Pilot 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
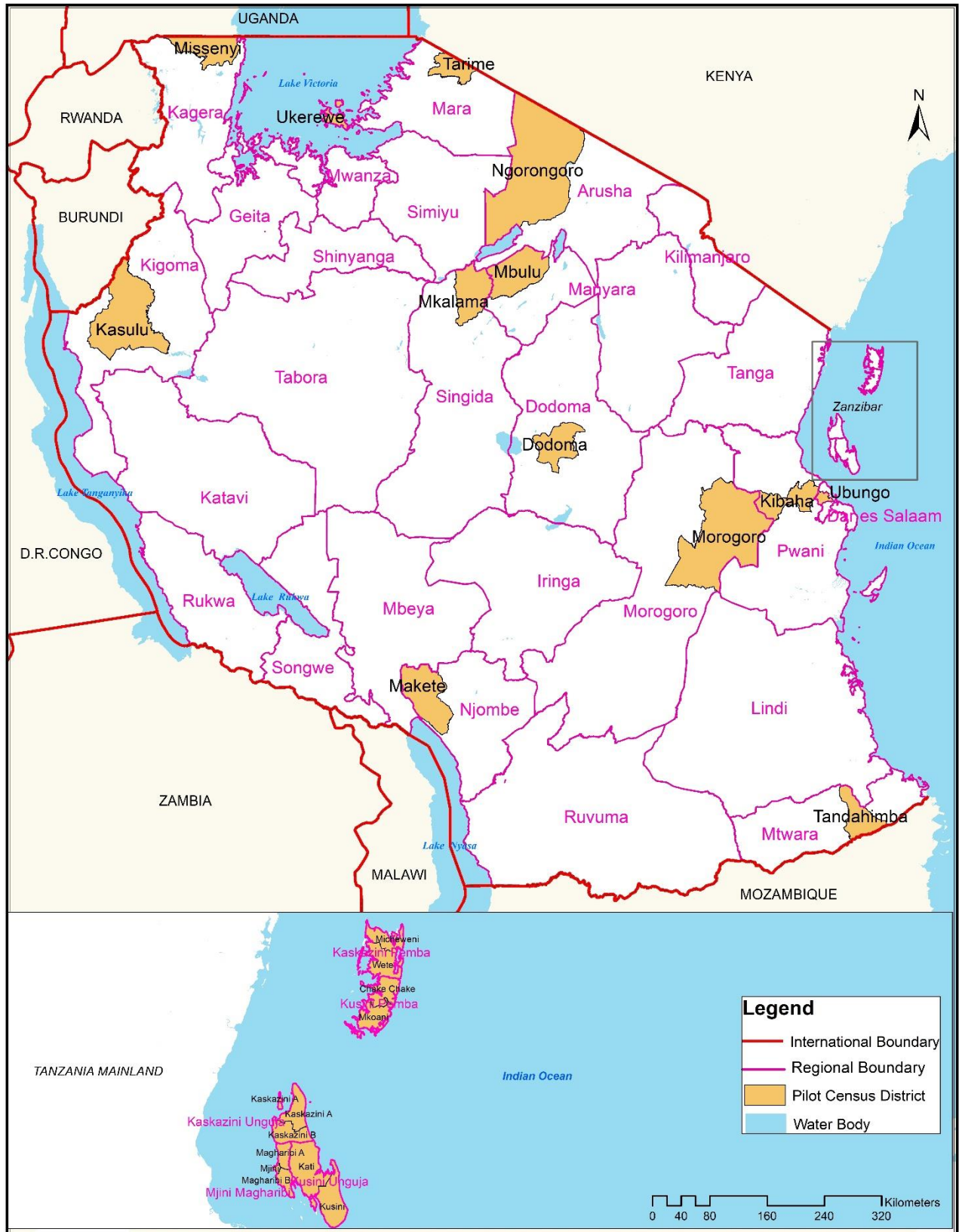
1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

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.

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 questionnaires; 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 the 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. There were enumerators 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 compiling basic counts and basic 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
>
> - Tanga Region has a population of 2,615,597 persons; (1,275,665 males and 1,339,932 females).
> - The regional population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Tanga Regional population is expected to double in the next 28 years; that is in year 2050.
> - The regional population remains predominantly rural with 74.0 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 26 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 Tanga Region. Population size is the first demographic fact that any population census intends to obtain. Determining population size is important for planning, monitoring and establishing required resources for socio-economic development of any country. The growth and distribution of the population determines the demand for and location of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. Therefore, understanding population size, growth and distribution is important for decision makers, planners, researchers, implementers of development programmes and the public in general. These statistics facilitate making evidence-based decisions, optimal resources allocation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks.

2.2 Population Size

Tanga Region has a population of 2,615,597 persons and is the eighth most populous region in Tanzania Mainland. Slightly more than half (51.2%) of this population are females (1,339,932 persons) and 48.8 percent (1,275,665 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Tanga Region has 11 Councils, out of those, eight (8) are District Council, two (2) are Town Councils and one (1) is City Council. Kilindi District Council in Tanga Region has the largest population (398,391 persons) compared with other Councils. Other four Councils with large population are Tanga City (393,429 persons), Handeni District (384,353 persons), Lushoto District (350,958 persons) and Korogwe District (272,870 persons). Thus, over 60 percent (68.7%) of the total population in Tanga Region live in the mentioned five councils. The last two councils with least population in Tanga Region are Pangani District (75,642 persons) and Korogwe Town (86,551 persons) (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

Further results show that proportion of females is high compared with males in most Council except Pangani District male population is slightly higher (50.5%) than that of female (49.5%) (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**2,615,597**	**1,275,665**	**48.8**	**1,339,932**	**51.2**
Lushoto District	350,958	160,815	45.8	190,143	54.2
Bumbuli District	159,373	76,123	47.8	83,250	52.2
Korogwe District	272,870	133,139	48.8	139,731	51.2
Korogwe Town	86,551	41,608	48.1	44,943	51.9
Muheza District	238,260	118,483	49.7	119,777	50.3
Tanga City	393,429	192,194	48.9	201,235	51.1
Pangani District	75,642	38,203	50.5	37,439	49.5
Handeni District	384,353	190,425	49.5	193,928	50.5
Handeni Town	108,968	53,086	48.7	55,882	51.3
Kilindi District	398,391	198,541	49.8	199,850	50.2
Mkinga District	146,802	73,048	49.8	73,754	50.2

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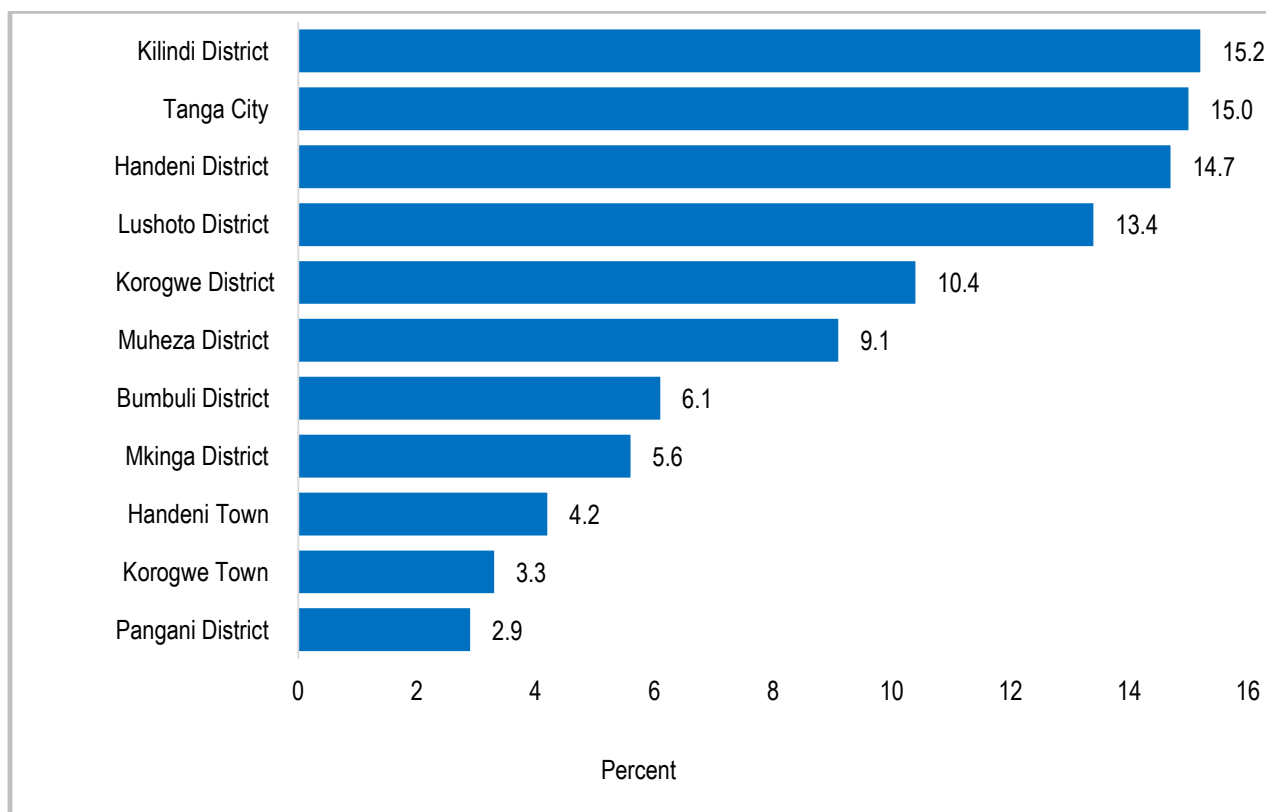
2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Tanga Region population is predominantly rural, with 74.0 percent of its population living in rural areas and 26.0 percent living in urban areas. Across Councils, Handeni, Kilindi and Mkinga District have all of its population residing in rural areas. Other Councils with most of their population living in rural areas are Bumbuli and Korogwe Districts with 98.9 percent and 91.7 percent respectively. Further results show that Handeni Town and Tanga City are the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. The other urbanised Council is Korogwe Town with 71.7 percent of its population living in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

Legend: Rural, Urban

Council	Rural	Urban
Mkinga District	100.0	0.0
Kilindi District	100.0	0.0
Handeni District	100.0	0.0
Bumbuli District	98.9	1.1
Korogwe District	91.7	8.3
Pangani District	88.9	11.1
Lushoto District	88.7	11.3
Muheza District	82.2	17.8
Korogwe Town	28.3	71.7
Handeni Town	0.0	100.0
Tanga City	0.0	100.0
Total	74.0	26.0
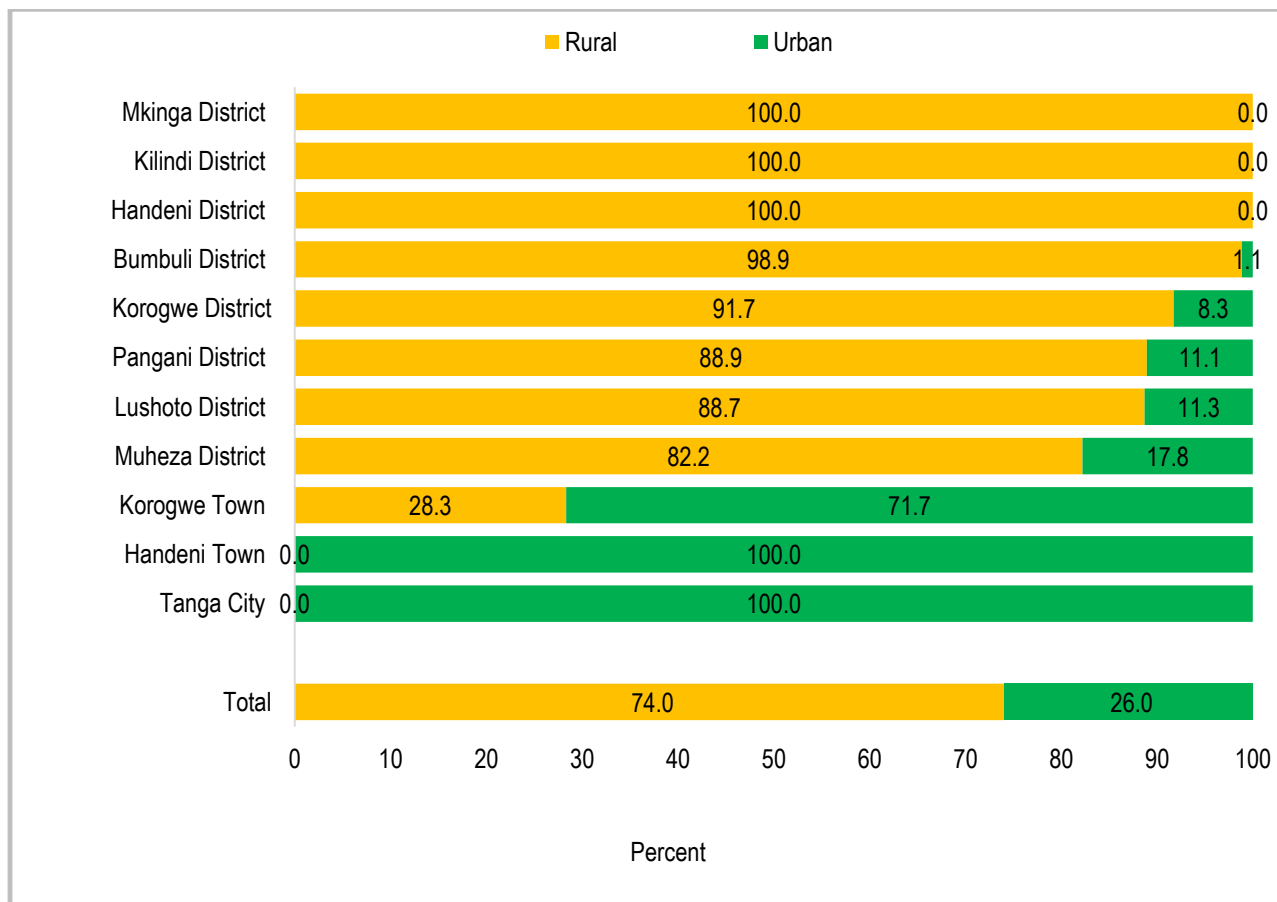
Percent

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

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	2,615,597	1,275,665	1,339,932	1,936,368	74.0	946,650	989,718	679,229	26.0	329,015	350,214
Lushoto District	350,958	160,815	190,143	311,276	88.7	142,095	169,181	39,682	11.3	18,720	20,962
Bumbuli District	159,373	76,123	83,250	157,553	98.9	75,291	82,262	1,820	1.1	832	988
Korogwe District	272,870	133,139	139,731	250,299	91.7	122,534	127,765	22,571	8.3	10,605	11,966
Korogwe Town	86,551	41,608	44,943	24,519	28.3	11,998	12,521	62,032	71.7	29,610	32,422
Muheza District	238,260	118,483	119,777	195,897	82.2	98,464	97,433	42,363	17.8	20,019	22,344
Tanga City	393,429	192,194	201,235	NA	NA	NA	NA	393,429	100.0	192,194	201,235
Pangani District	75,642	38,203	37,439	67,278	88.9	34,254	33,024	8,364	11.1	3,949	4,415
Handeni District	384,353	190,425	193,928	384,353	100.0	190,425	193,928	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	108,968	53,086	55,882	NA	NA	NA	NA	108,968	100.0	53,086	55,882
Kilindi District	398,391	198,541	199,850	398,391	100.0	198,541	199,850	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	146,802	73,048	73,754	146,802	100.0	73,048	73,754	NA	NA	NA	NA

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Tanga Region has increased by 27.9 percent from 2,045,205 persons in 2012 to 2,615,597 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

Tanga Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 28 years; that is in year 2050. The growth rate for the male population is the same (2.5%) as that of the total population while for the female population it is 2.4 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	**2,045,205**	**2,615,597**	**27.9**	**2.5**	**28**
Male	992,347	1,275,665	28.5	2.5	28
Female	1,052,858	1,339,932	27.3	2.4	29

Figure 2.3 shows that the trend of the Tanga Region population average annual intercensal growth rate has remained below the national average since 1967. However, the rate has no clear trends; it declined from 2.7 percent in 1967-1978 to 1.8 percent in 1988 - 2002, then increased to 2.5 percent in 2012 – 2022.

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Tanga Region, 1967–2022 Censuses
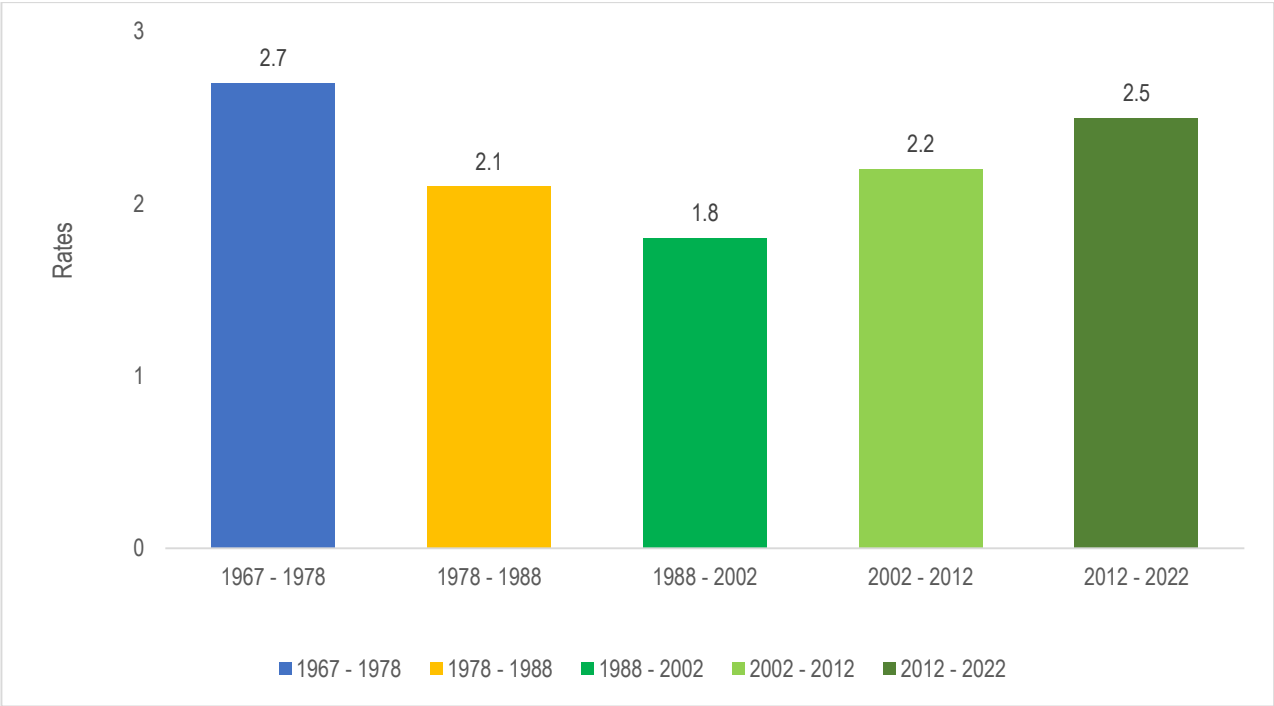
Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

> **Key Points**
>
> - About 42 percent of the Tanga Region population is aged below 15 years and 5.1 percent is aged 65 years and above, thus a youthful age structure.
> - The median age of the Tanga Regional population is 18.7 years.
> - The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) in Tanga Region increased from 49.5 percent in 1988 Census to 53.0 percent in 2022.
> - The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tanga Region is 7.6
> - The age dependency ratio for Tanga Region is 88.6.

3.1 Introduction

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

Age, in particular, is an important variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of social services including health, education, food security and energy. Despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information are affected by misreporting.

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits "0", "5" and "8" and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits "1", "3", "7" or "9". The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Tanga Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits "0", "2" and "6", 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 – Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
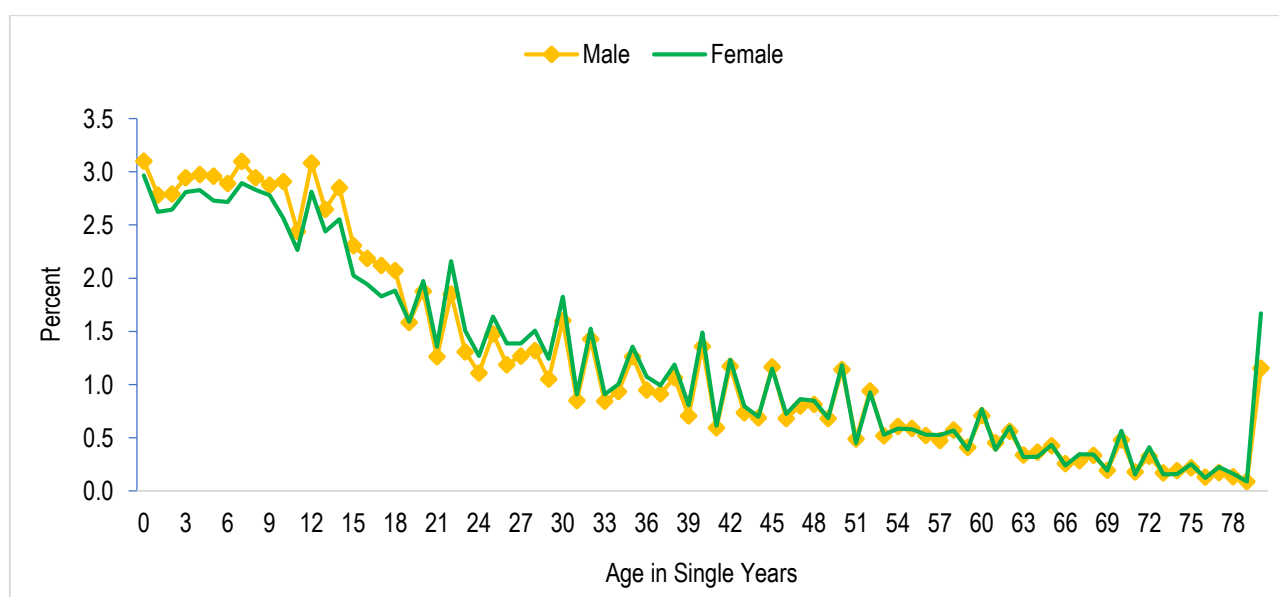
3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Tanga Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 41.8 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 5.1 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Tanga Region population is 18.7 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 Tanga Region is about 95 males for every 100 females (96 for rural areas and 94 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 - 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (101 to 110 boys per 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (96 to 100 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 Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	2,615,597	100.0	1,275,665	100.0	1,339,932	100.0	95
0–4	372,092	14.2	186,203	14.6	185,889	13.9	100
5–9	375,361	14.4	188,411	14.8	186,950	14.0	101
10-14	346,986	13.3	177,746	13.9	169,240	12.6	105
15-19	255,284	9.8	131,051	10.3	124,233	9.3	105
20-24	205,349	7.9	94,567	7.4	110,782	8.3	85
25-29	176,362	6.7	80,432	6.3	95,930	7.2	84
30-34	154,916	5.9	72,262	5.7	82,654	6.2	87
35-39	135,047	5.2	62,485	4.9	72,562	5.4	86
40-44	122,682	4.7	58,024	4.5	64,658	4.8	90
45-49	110,059	4.2	52,884	4.1	57,175	4.3	92
50-54	96,401	3.7	47,219	3.7	49,182	3.7	96
55-59	67,501	2.6	32,788	2.6	34,713	2.6	94
60-64	63,018	2.4	30,926	2.4	32,092	2.4	96
65-69	39,886	1.5	19,123	1.5	20,763	1.5	92
70-74	36,625	1.4	17,253	1.4	19,372	1.4	89
75-79	20,934	0.8	9,551	0.7	11,383	0.8	84
80-84	17,285	0.7	7,065	0.6	10,220	0.8	69
85+	19,809	0.8	7,675	0.6	12,134	0.9	63

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Median Age		18.7		17.8		19.7	

Table 3.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanga Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	1,936,368	100.0	946,650	100.0	989,718	100.0	96
0 – 4	287,150	14.8	143,766	15.2	143,384	14.5	100
5 – 9	293,192	15.1	147,366	15.6	145,826	14.7	101
10 – 14	270,639	14	139,768	14.8	130,871	13.2	107
15 – 19	182,596	9.4	95,492	10.1	87,104	8.8	110
20 – 24	138,173	7.1	62,406	6.6	75,767	7.7	82
25 – 29	119,222	6.2	53,754	5.7	65,468	6.6	82
30 – 34	105,819	5.5	48,921	5.2	56,898	5.7	86
35 – 39	94,748	4.9	43,590	4.6	51,158	5.2	85
40 – 44	87,584	4.5	41,544	4.4	46,040	4.7	90
45 – 59	80,648	4.2	38,742	4.1	41,906	4.2	92
50 – 54	72,175	3.7	35,469	3.7	36,706	3.7	97
55 – 59	51,129	2.6	24,933	2.6	26,196	2.6	95
60 – 64	48,068	2.5	23,598	2.5	24,470	2.5	96
65 – 69	30,417	1.6	14,484	1.5	15,933	1.6	91
70 – 74	28,542	1.5	13,276	1.4	15,266	1.5	87
75 – 79	16,539	0.9	7,547	0.8	8,992	0.9	84
80-84	13,836	0.7	5,682	0.6	8,154	0.8	70
85+	15,891	0.8	6,312	0.7	9,579	1.0	66
Median Age	17.7		16.7		18.7		

Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanga Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	679,229	100.0	329,015	100.0	350,214	100.0	94
0 – 4	84,942	12.5	42,437	12.9	42,505	12.1	100
5 – 9	82,169	12.1	41,045	12.5	41,124	11.7	100
10 – 14	76,347	11.2	37,978	11.5	38,369	11.0	99
15 – 19	72,688	10.7	35,559	10.8	37,129	10.6	96
20 – 24	67,176	9.9	32,161	9.8	35,015	10.0	92
25 – 29	57,140	8.4	26,678	8.1	30,462	8.7	88
30 – 34	49,097	7.2	23,341	7.1	25,756	7.4	91
35 – 39	40,299	5.9	18,895	5.7	21,404	6.1	88
40 – 44	35,098	5.2	16,480	5.0	18,618	5.3	89
45 – 59	29,411	4.3	14,142	4.3	15,269	4.4	93
50 – 54	24,226	3.6	11,750	3.6	12,476	3.6	94

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
55 – 59	16,372	2.4	7,855	2.4	8,517	2.4	92
60 – 64	14,950	2.2	7,328	2.2	7,622	2.2	96
65 – 69	9,469	1.4	4,639	1.4	4,830	1.4	96
70 – 74	8,083	1.2	3,977	1.2	4,106	1.2	97
75 – 79	4,395	0.6	2,004	0.6	2,391	0.7	84
80-84	3,449	0.5	1,383	0.4	2,066	0.6	67
85+	3,918	0.6	1,363	0.4	2,555	0.7	53
Median Age	**21.2**		**20.7**		**21.8**		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid for Tanga City Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Tanga Region shows a bulge in age 15–24, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
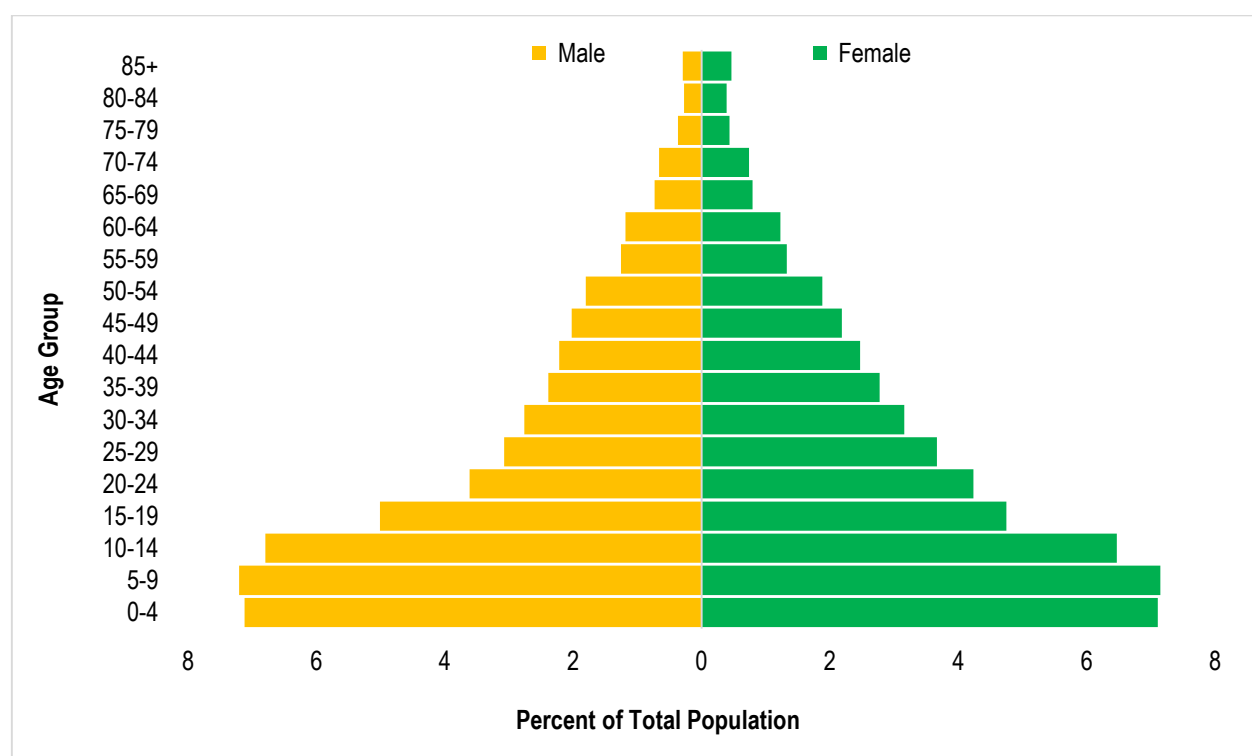
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Rural, 2022 PHC
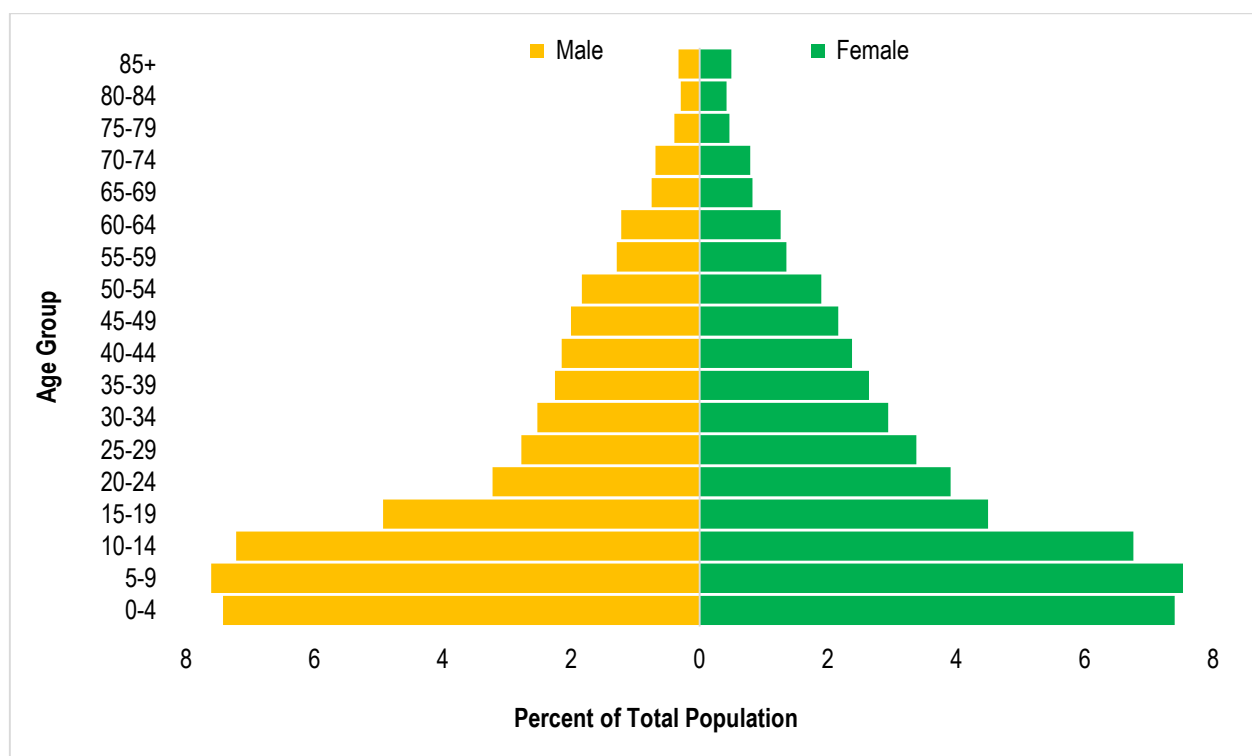
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Urban, 2022 PHC
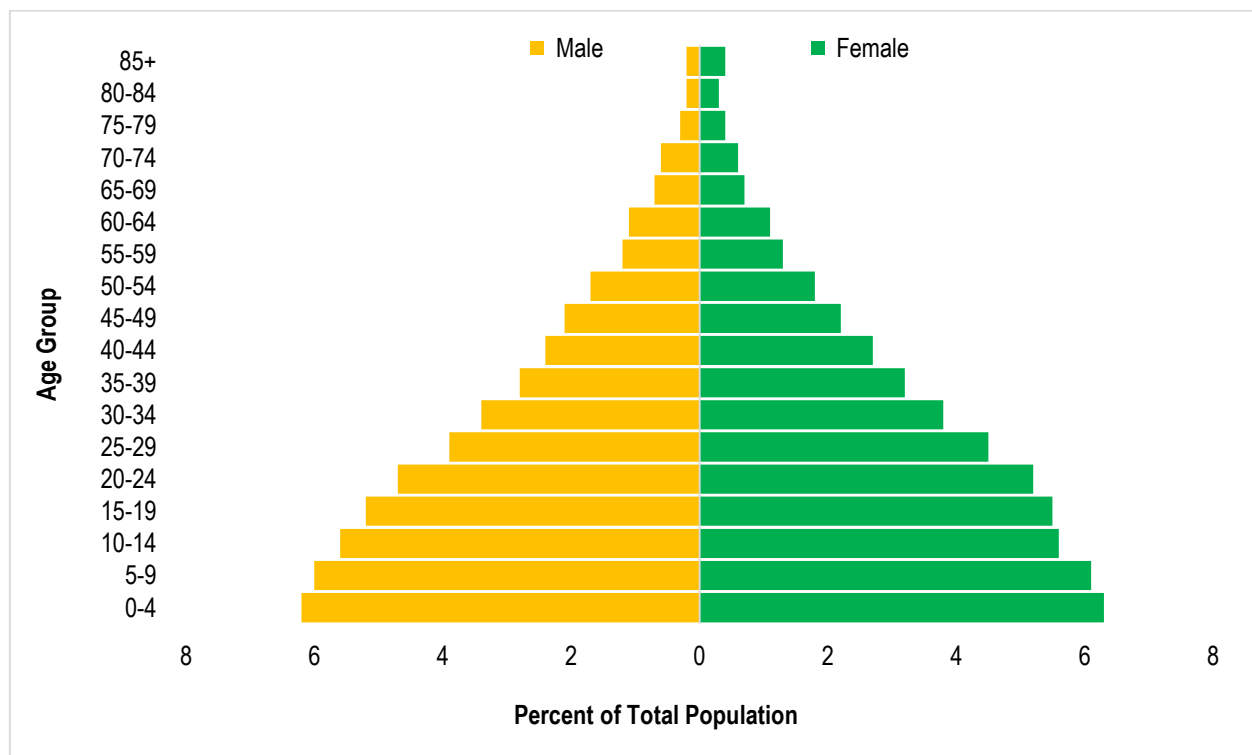
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tanga City Council, 2022 PHC
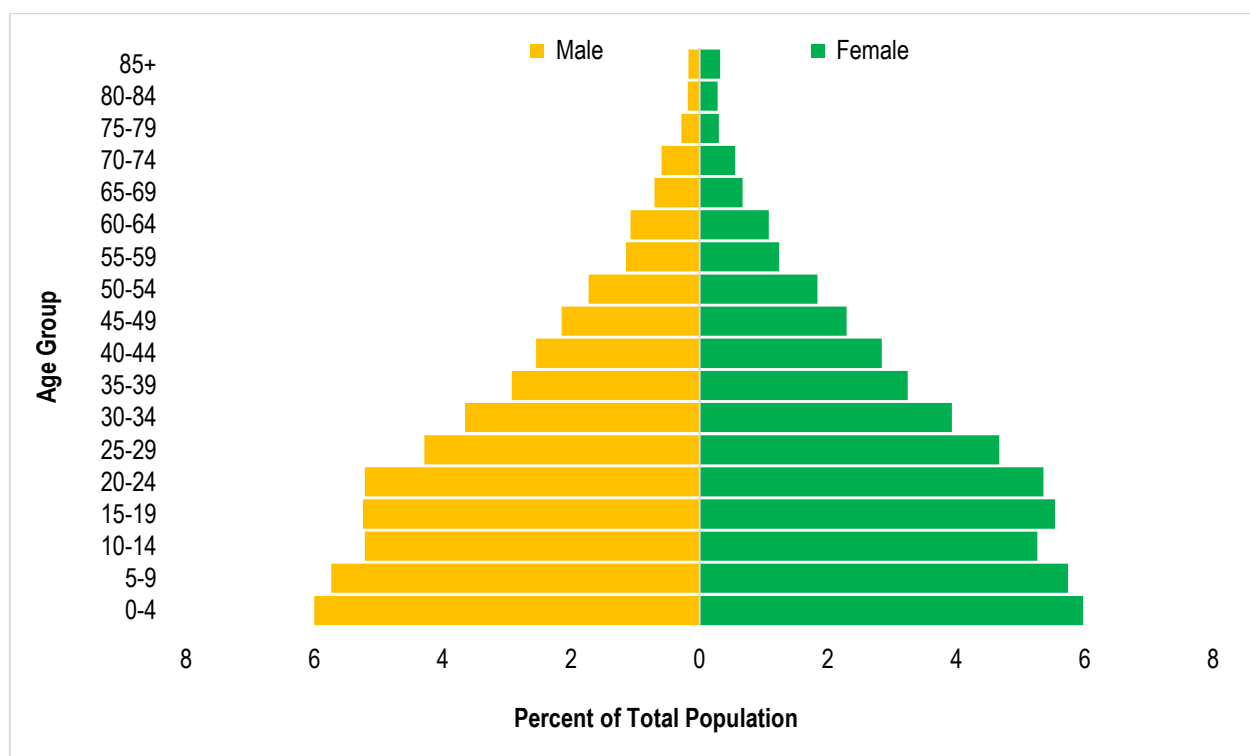
3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Tanga Region has a young population with 41.8 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 5.1 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a population succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**2,615,597**	**100.0**	**1,936,368**	**100.0**	**679,229**	**100.0**
Male	1,275,665	48.8	946,650	48.9	329,015	48.4
Female	1,339,932	51.2	989,718	51.1	350,214	51.6
Children (Under 1 year)	**79,311**	**3.0**	**61,124**	**3.2**	**18,187**	**2.7**
Male	39,563	3.1	30,533	3.2	9,030	2.7
Female	39,748	3.0	30,591	3.1	9,157	2.6
Children (0–4 years)	**372,092**	**14.2**	**287,150**	**14.8**	**84,942**	**12.5**
Male	186,203	14.6	143,766	15.2	42,437	12.9
Female	185,889	13.9	143,384	14.5	42,505	12.1
Children (0–8 years)	**673,512.00**	**25.7**	**522,288**	**27.0**	**151,224**	**22.3**
Male	337,937	26.5	262,298	27.7	75,639	23.0

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	335,575	25.0	259,990	26.3	75,585	21.6
Young Population (0–14 years)	**1,094,439**	**41.8**	**850,981**	**43.9**	**243,458**	**35.8**
Male	552,360	43.3	430,900	45.5	121,460	36.9
Female	542,079	40.5	420,081	42.4	121,998	34.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	**1,256,475**	**48.0**	**969,241**	**50.1**	**287,234**	**42.3**
Male	636,729	49.9	493,881	52.2	142,848	43.4
Female	619,746	46.3	475,360	48.0	144,386	41.2
Teenagers (13–19 years)	**392,325**	**15.0**	**288,716**	**14.9**	**103,609**	**15.3**
Male	201,211	15.8	150,492	15.9	50,719	15.4
Female	191,114	14.3	138,224	14.0	52,890	15.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	**460,633**	**17.6**	**320,769**	**16.6**	**139,864**	**20.6**
Male	225,618	17.7	157,898	16.7	67,720	20.6
Female	235,015	17.5	162,871	16.5	72,144	20.6
Youth Population (15–35 years)	**826,210**	**31.6**	**570,232**	**29.4**	**255,978**	**37.7**
Male	394,436	30.9	271,902	28.7	122,534	37.2
Female	431,774	32.2	298,330	30.1	133,444	38.1
Primary School (6–12 years)	**510,989**	**19.5**	**399,492**	**20.6**	**111,497**	**16.4**
Male	258,244	20.2	202,576	21.4	55,668	16.9
Female	252,745	18.9	196,916	19.9	55,829	15.9
Primary School (7–13 years)	**504,140**	**19.3**	**393,522**	**20.3**	**110,618**	**16.3**
Male	255,135	20.0	200,084	21.1	55,051	16.7
Female	249,005	18.6	193,438	19.5	55,567	15.9
Secondary School (14-17 years)	**232,630**	**8.9**	**172,671**	**8.9**	**59,959**	**8.8**
Male	120,758	9.5	91,386	9.7	29,372	8.9
Female	111,872	8.3	81,285	8.2	30,587	8.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	**607,994**	**45.4**	**424,341**	**42.9**	**183,653**	**52.4**
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	**1,386,619**	**53.0**	**980,162**	**50.6**	**406,457**	**59.8**
Male	662,638	51.9	468,449	49.5	194,189	59.0
Female	723,981	54.0	511,713	51.7	212,268	60.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	**197,557**	**7.6**	**153,293**	**7.9**	**44,264**	**6.5**
Male	91,593	7.2	70,899	7.5	20,694	6.3
Female	105,964	7.9	82,394	8.3	23,570	6.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	**134,539**	**5.1**	**105,225**	**5.4**	**29,314**	**4.3**
Male	60,667	4.8	47,301	5.0	13,366	4.1
Female	73,872	5.5	57,924	5.9	15,948	4.6
Elderly Population (70+ years)	**94,653**	**3.6**	**74,808**	**3.9**	**19,845**	**2.9**
Male	41,544	3.3	32,817	3.5	8,727	2.7
Female	53,109	4.0	41,991	4.2	11,118	3.2
Age-Dependency Ratio		**89**		**98**		**67**

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Tanga Region is 14.2 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in the

Region has declined from 18.8 percent in 2002 to 14.2 percent in 2022. This moderate decline 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; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
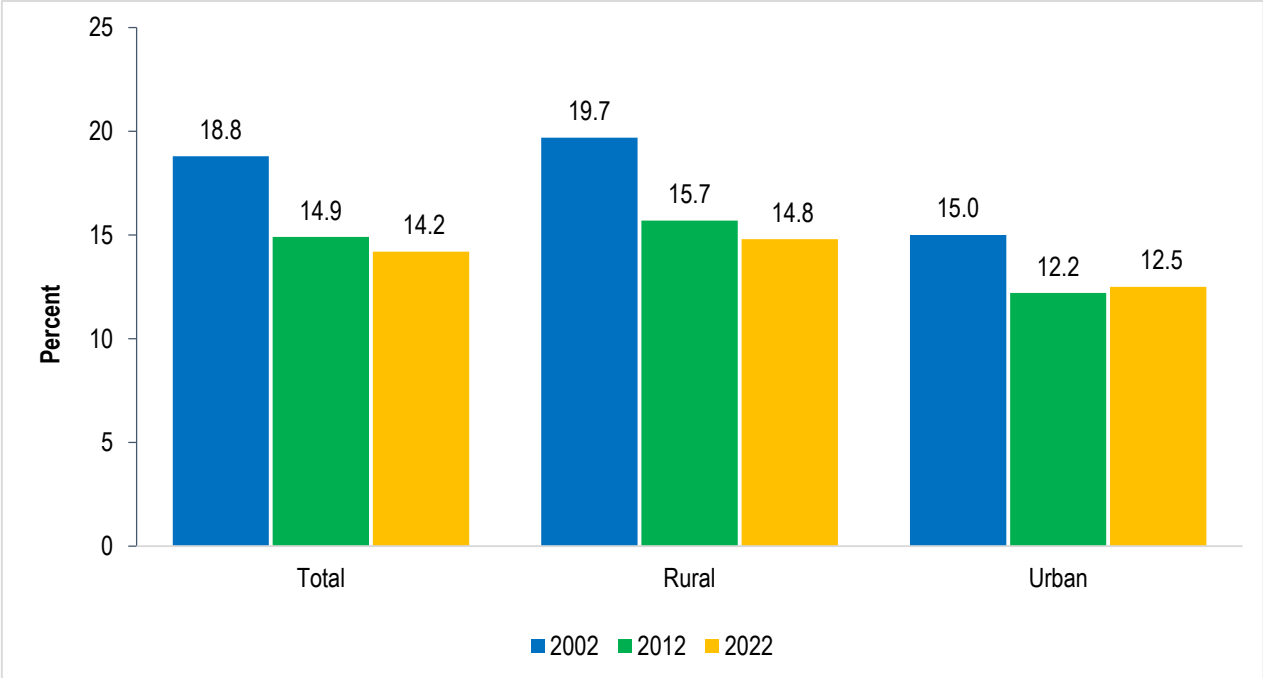
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Tanga Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 41.8 percent of the total regional population below 15 years of age. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 53.2 percent in 2002 to 41.8 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
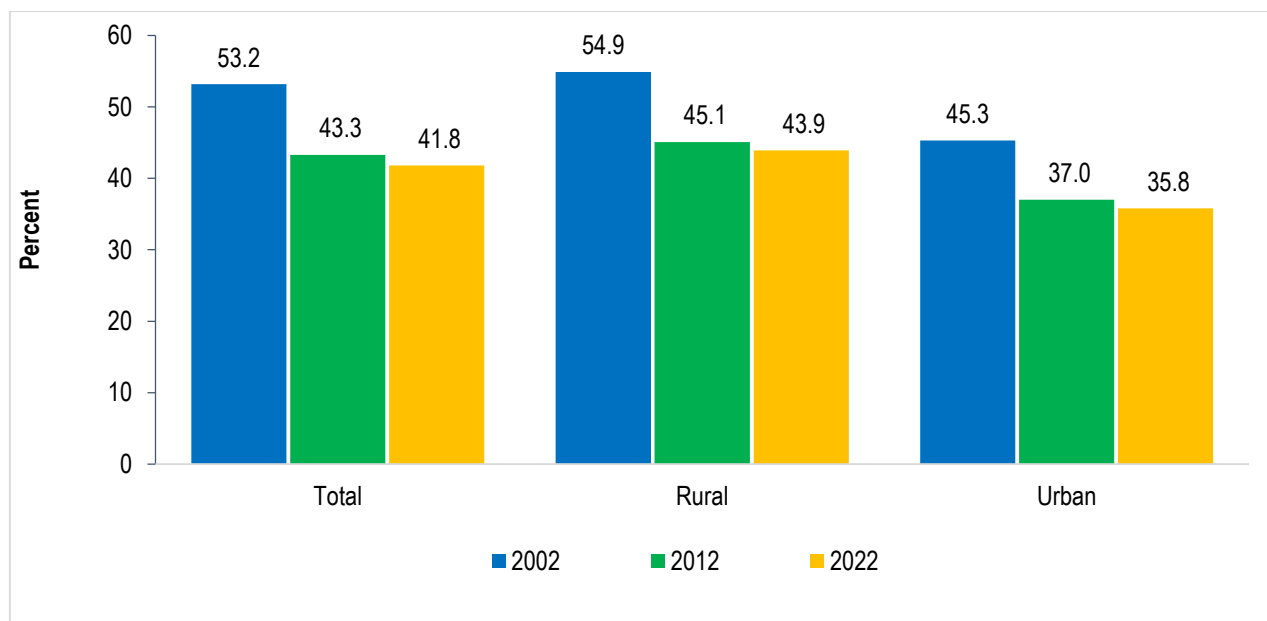
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that in Tanga Region 48.0 percent of the population is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Tanga Region has declined from 60.7 percent in 2002 to 48.0 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
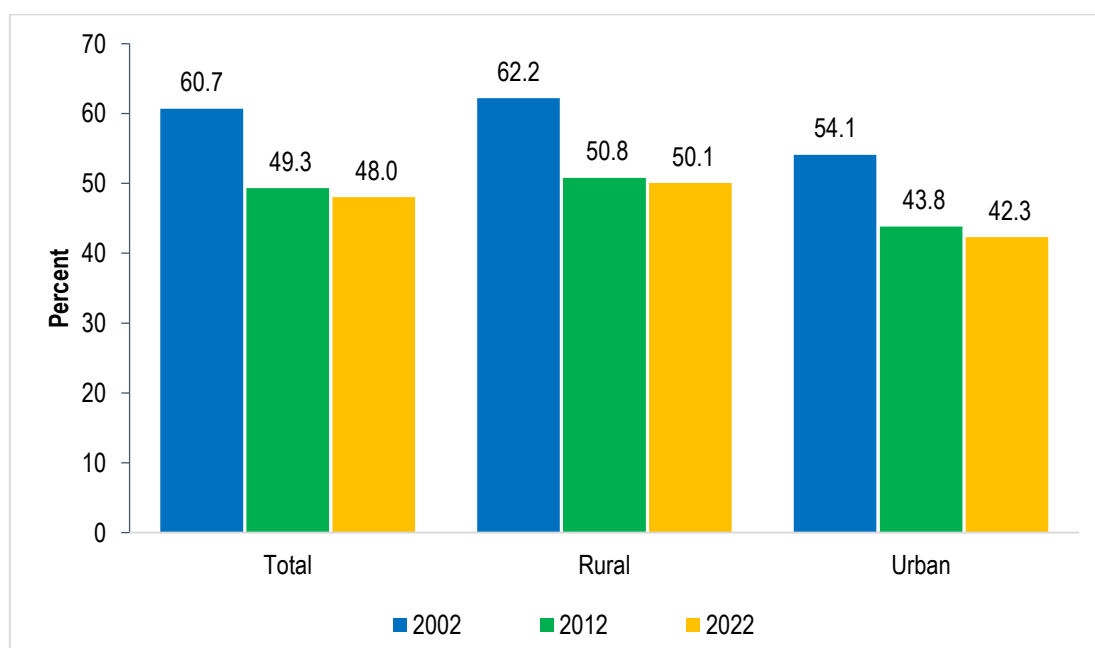
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The 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 the analysis has employed both definitions

Figure 3.9 indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) in Tanga Region account for 17.6 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Tanga Region has remained almost the same during the 1988 - 2022 period (18.9% in 1988, 18.2% in 2002, 17.3 in 2012, and 17.6% in 2022).

Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
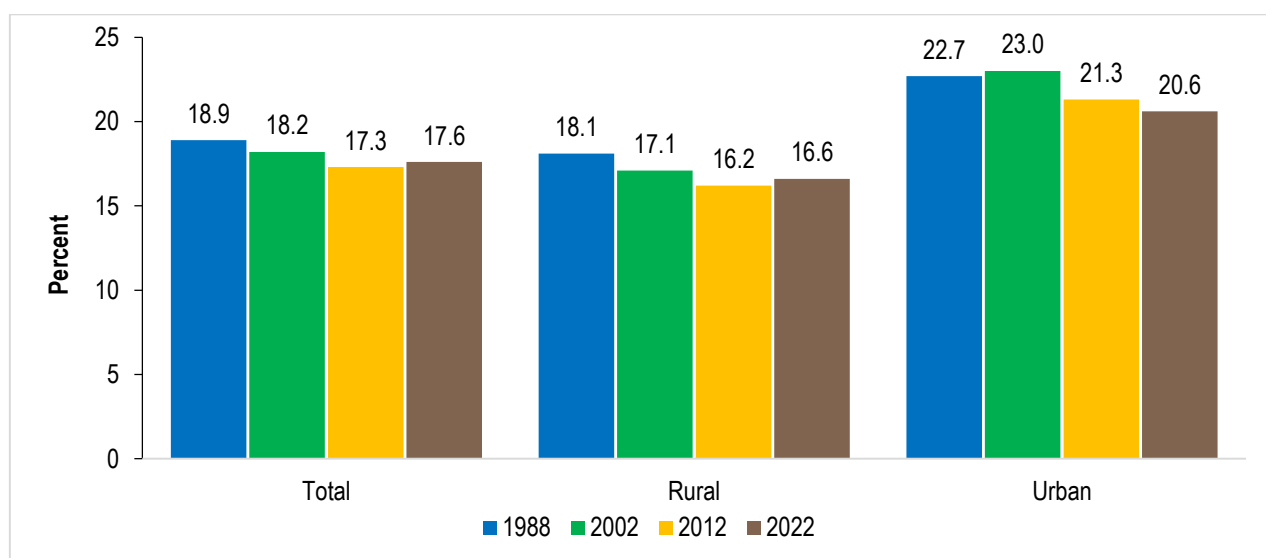
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (15 - 35 years) accounts for 31.6 percent of the Tanga regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined slightly from 34.1 in 2002 to 31.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
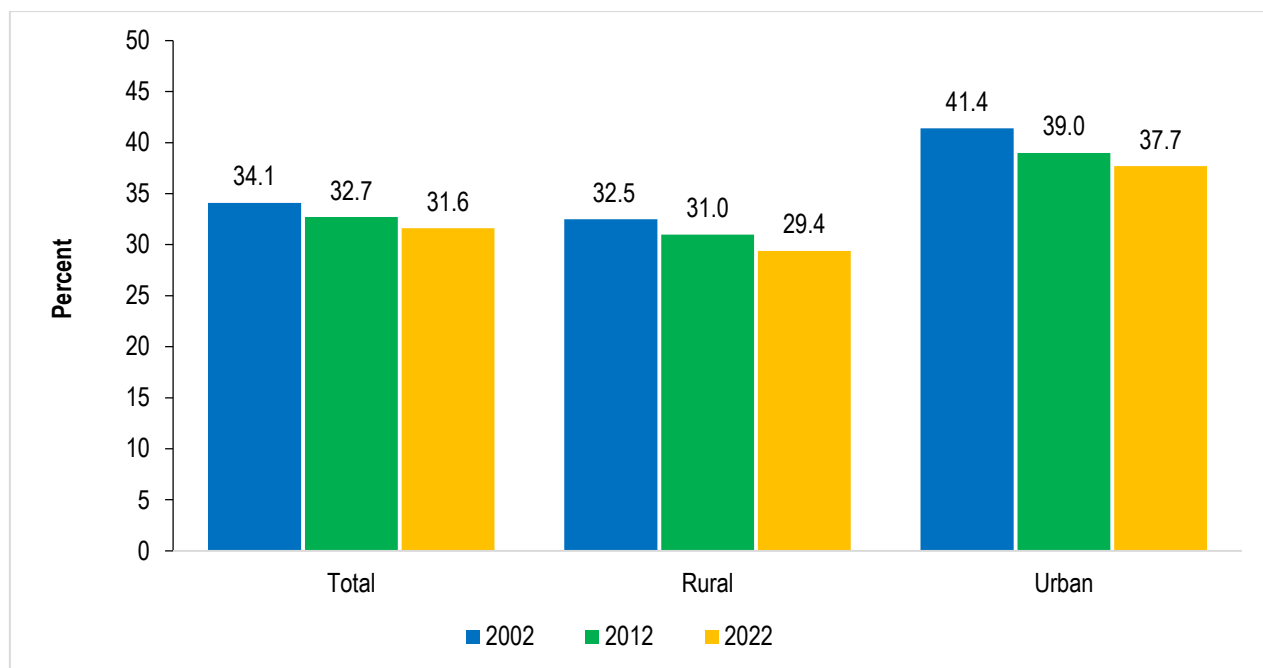
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (15 – 64 years) in Tanga Region is 53.0 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 49.5 percent in 1988 Census to 53.0 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11)

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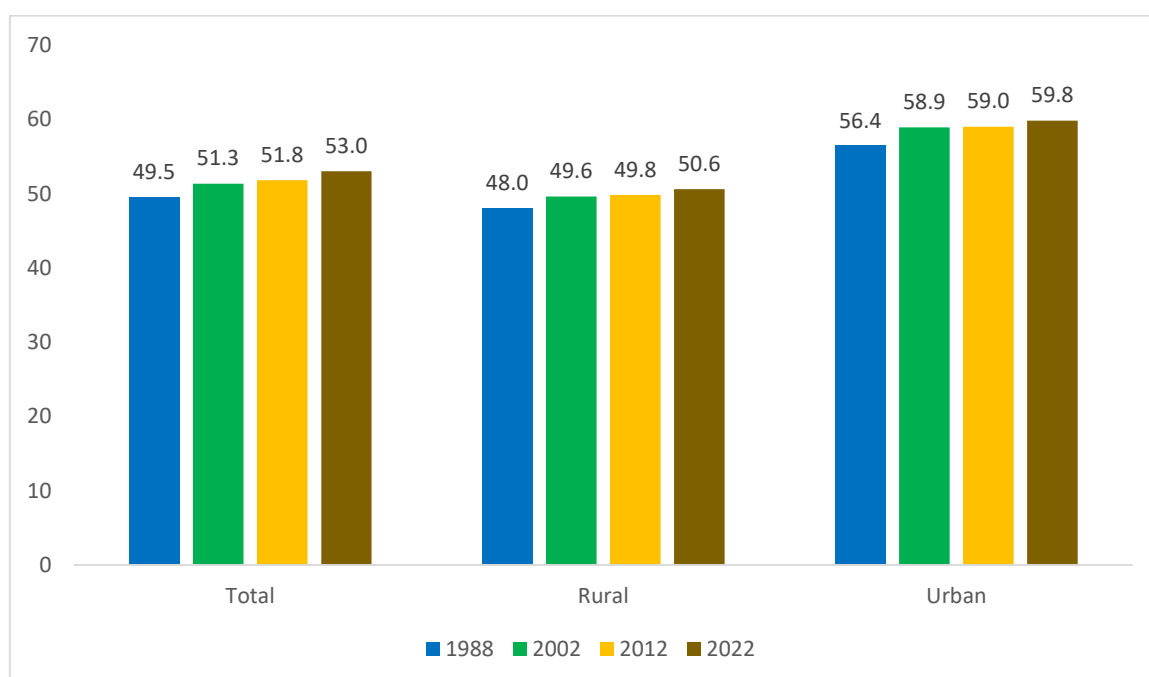
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Tanga regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Tanga Region is 7.6 percent. The percentage of the elderly population in Tanga Region has increased slightly from 6.6 percent in 2002 to 7.6 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
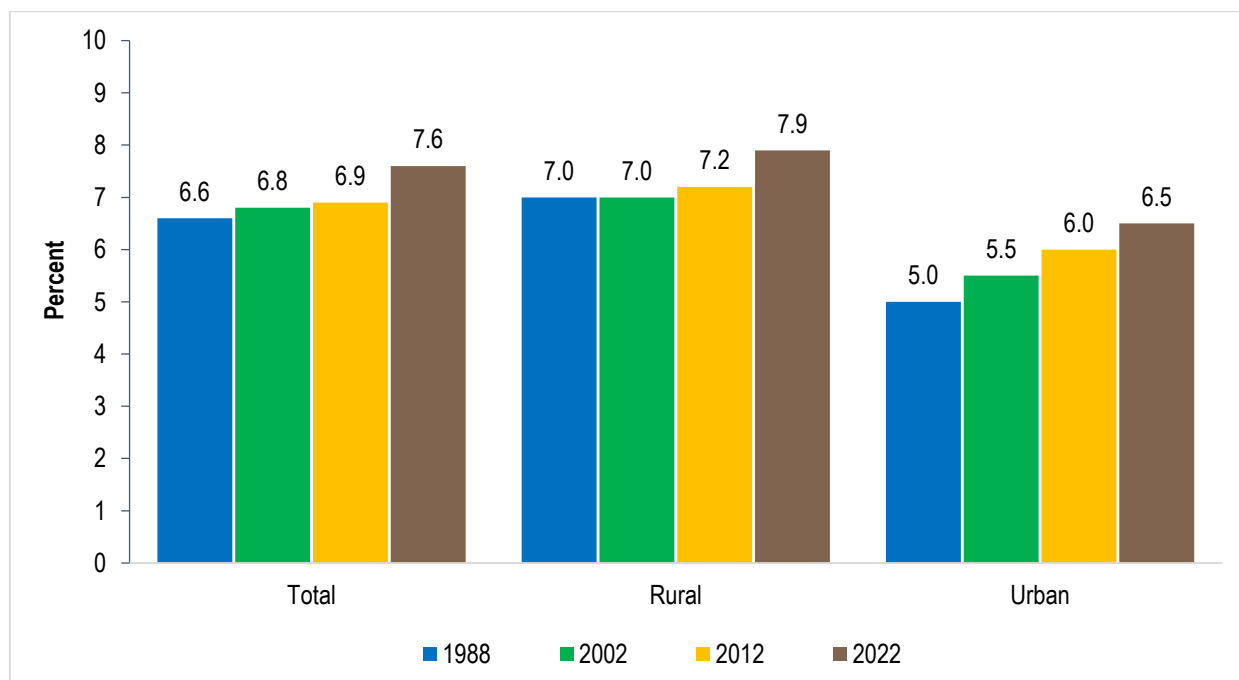
Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (5.1%) of Tanga regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region declined from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 4.8 percent in 2012 then increased slightly to 5.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
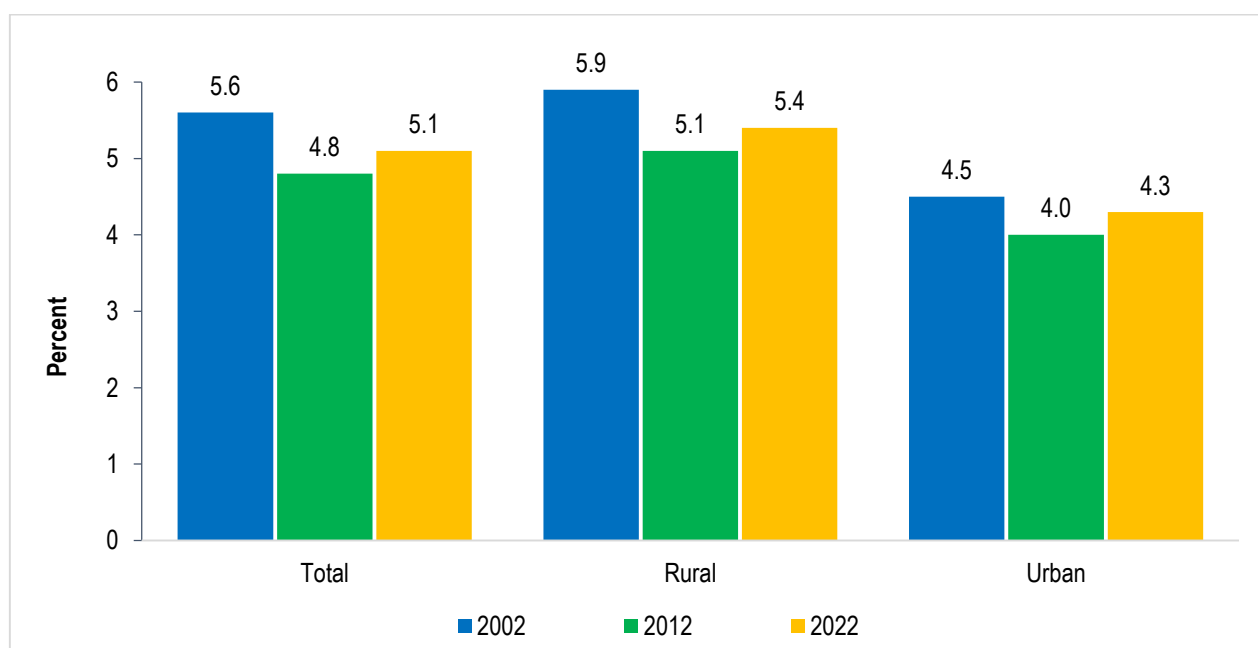
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Tanga Region is 88.6 implying that there are 89 dependents per 100 non-dependents. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined in three decades from 101.8 in the 1988 census to 88.6 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
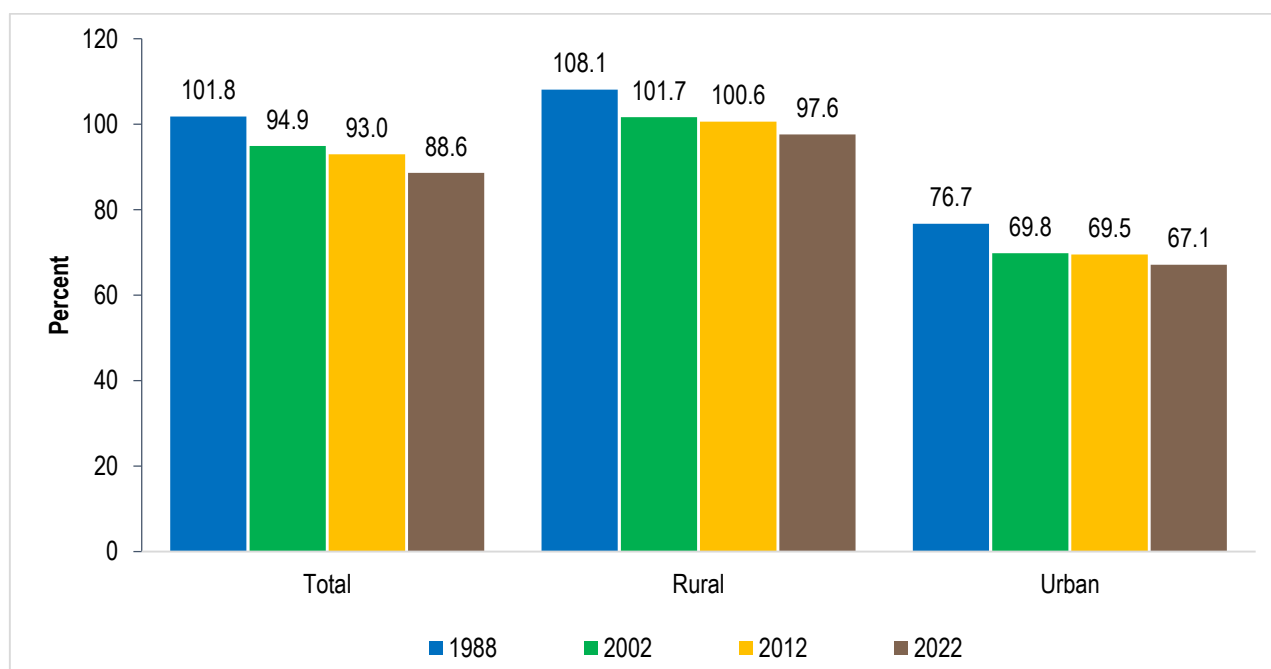
Chapter 4

Household Composition

<div>

Key points

- Most of private households in Tanga Region (64.6%) are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Tanga Region is 4.1 persons; in rural areas it is 4.2 persons while in urban areas it is 3.9 persons.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.6 persons in 2012 to 4.1 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.2 and 3.9 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households in Tanga Region increased from 33.3 percent in 2012 to 35.6 percent in 2022.

</div>

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveals that Tanga Region has a total of 631,258 private households out of which 169,536 (26.9%) are in urban areas and 461,722 (73.1%) in rural areas. Female headed households account for 35.6 percent of all private households. The percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.1%) than in rural areas (35.4%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2)

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Tanga 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	631,258	406,575	64.4	224,683	35.6	461,722	298,220	64.6	163,502	35.4	169,536	108,355	63.9	61,181	36.1
< 10[2]	121	67	55.4	54	44.6	85	52	61.2	33	38.8	36	15	41.7	21	58.3
10-14	896	457	51.0	439	49.0	701	351	50.1	350	49.9	195	106	54.4	89	45.6
15 - 19	8,233	4,456	54.1	3,777	45.9	5,823	2,911	50.0	2,912	50.0	2,410	1,545	64.1	865	35.9
20 - 24	37,971	23,506	61.9	14,465	38.1	26,042	15,756	60.5	10,286	39.5	11,929	7,750	65.0	4,179	35.0
25 - 29	66,031	45,496	68.9	20,535	31.1	44,876	31,125	69.4	13,751	30.6	21,155	14,371	67.9	6,784	32.1
30 - 34	72,746	50,334	69.2	22,412	30.8	49,912	34,826	69.8	15,086	30.2	22,834	15,508	67.9	7,326	32.1
35 - 39	69,542	46,839	67.4	22,703	32.6	49,084	33,466	68.2	15,618	31.8	20,458	13,373	65.4	7,085	34.6
40 - 44	68,013	45,422	66.8	22,591	33.2	49,110	33,394	68.0	15,716	32.0	18,903	12,028	63.6	6,875	36.4
45 - 49	64,804	42,936	66.3	21,868	33.7	47,926	32,186	67.2	15,740	32.8	16,878	10,750	63.7	6,128	36.3
50 - 54	59,974	39,353	65.6	20,621	34.4	45,309	30,170	66.6	15,139	33.4	14,665	9,183	62.6	5,482	37.4
55 - 59	44,588	28,188	63.2	16,400	36.8	34,120	21,742	63.7	12,378	36.3	10,468	6,446	61.6	4,022	38.4
60 - 64	43,870	26,916	61.4	16,954	38.6	33,710	20,776	61.6	12,934	38.4	10,160	6,140	60.4	4,020	39.6
65 - 69	28,626	16,893	59.0	11,733	41.0	22,000	12,942	58.8	9,058	41.2	6,626	3,951	59.6	2,675	40.4
70 - 74	26,790	15,241	56.9	11,549	43.1	21,066	11,809	56.1	9,257	43.9	5,724	3,432	60.0	2,292	40.0
75 - 79	15,074	8,331	55.3	6,743	44.7	12,075	6,656	55.1	5,419	44.9	2,999	1,675	55.9	1,324	44.1
80+	23,979	12,140	50.6	11,839	49.4	19,883	10,058	50.6	9,825	49.4	4,096	2,082	50.8	2,014	49.2

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

Results further reveal that, Tanga City Council has the largest number of households accounting for 15.5 percent of total private households in the region. The next four Councils with relatively high contributions to the total households are Handeni (13.9%), Kilindi (13.8%), Lushoto (13.4%) and Korogwe (10.8%). On the other hand, Pangani District has the smallest contribution of households (3.2%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	631,258	100.0	461,722	73.1	169,536	26.9
Lushoto District	84,831	13.4	74,498	87.8	10,333	12.2
Bumbuli District	38,588	6.1	38,090	98.7	498	1.3
Korogwe District	67,909	10.8	61,948	91.2	5,961	8.8
Korogwe Town	22,614	3.6	6,335	28.0	16,279	72.0
Muheza District	65,192	10.3	53,759	82.5	11,433	17.5
Tanga City	97,597	15.5	NA	NA	97,597	100.0
Pangani District	19,940	3.2	17,816	89.3	2,124	10.7
Handeni District	87,862	13.9	87,862	100.0	NA	NA
Handeni Town	25,311	4.0	NA	NA	25,311	100.0
Kilindi District	87,105	13.8	87,105	100.0	NA	NA
Mkinga District	34,309	5.4	34,309	100.0	NA	NA

Figure 4.1 shows an increase in urban households from 22.2 percent in 2012 to 26.9 percent in 2022 PHC. Tanga Region shows an increase of 4.7 percentage points in urban households.

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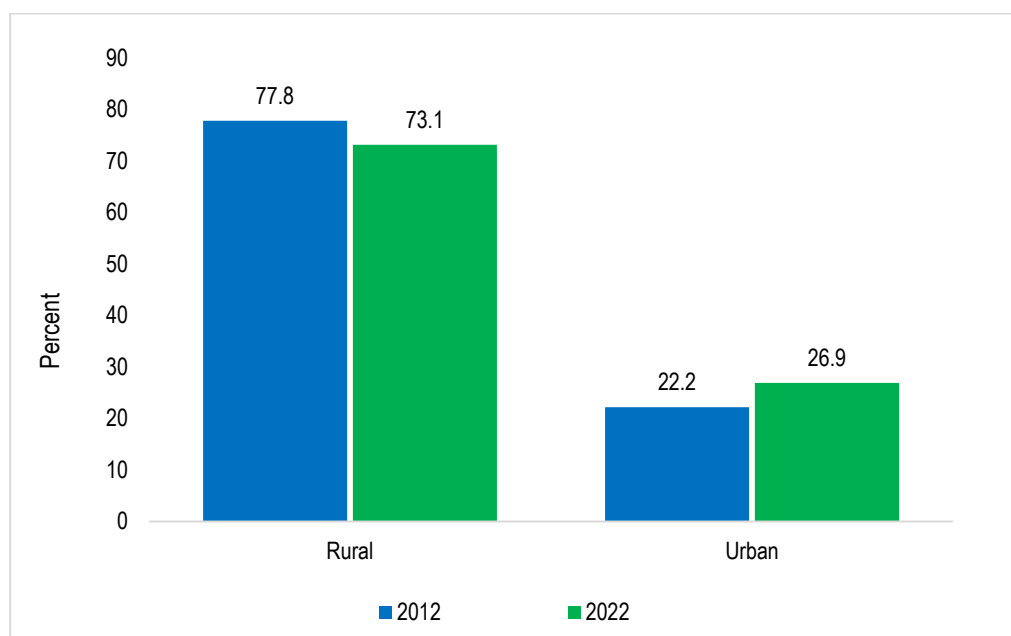
4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size decreased from 4.6 in 2012 to 4.1 persons in 2022. Households in rural areas have an average of 4.2 persons per household which is relatively higher than in urban areas (3.9 persons). Average household size declined from 4.7 persons in 2012 to 4.2 in 2022 in rural areas while in urban areas the decline is from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 3.9 in 2022. Moreover, the average household size varies across Councils, ranging from 3.6 persons in Muheza District to 4.5 persons in Kilindi District (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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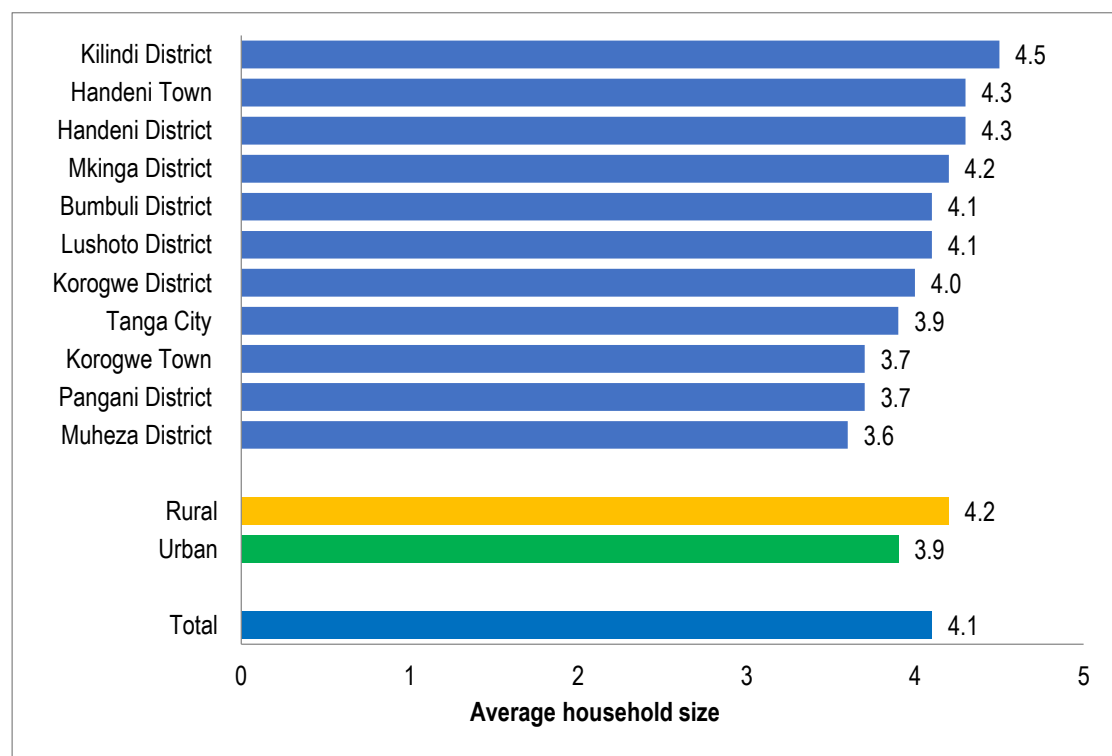
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	**2022**	**2012**	**2022**	**2012[3]**	**2022**
Total	**2,045,205**	**2,584,522**	**435,583**	**631,258**	**4.6**	**4.1**
Rural	1,604,297	1,921,400	338,875	461,722	4.7	4.2
Urban	440,908	663,122	96,708	169,536	4.5	3.9
Council						
Lushoto District	332,436	348,972	70,643	84,831	4.7	4.1
Bumbuli District	160,005	159,071	33,798	38,588	4.7	4.1
Korogwe District	242,038	271,426	51,967	67,909	4.6	4.0
Korogwe Town	68,308	84,643	15,489	22,614	4.2	3.7
Muheza District	204,461	237,105	47,608	65,192	4.2	3.6
Tanga City	273,332	382,562	61,307	97,597	4.4	3.9
Pangani District	54,025	72,810	12,964	19,940	4.1	3.7
Handeni District	276,646	380,135	54,681	87,862	5.0	4.3
Handeni Town	79,056	107,926	15,633	25,311	5.0	4.3
Kilindi District	236,833	395,605	46,239	87,105	5.1	4.5
Mkinga District	118,065	144,267	25,254	34,309	4.6	4.2

[3] Data from Tanga 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 Tanga Region, 64.4 percent are headed by males and 35.6 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
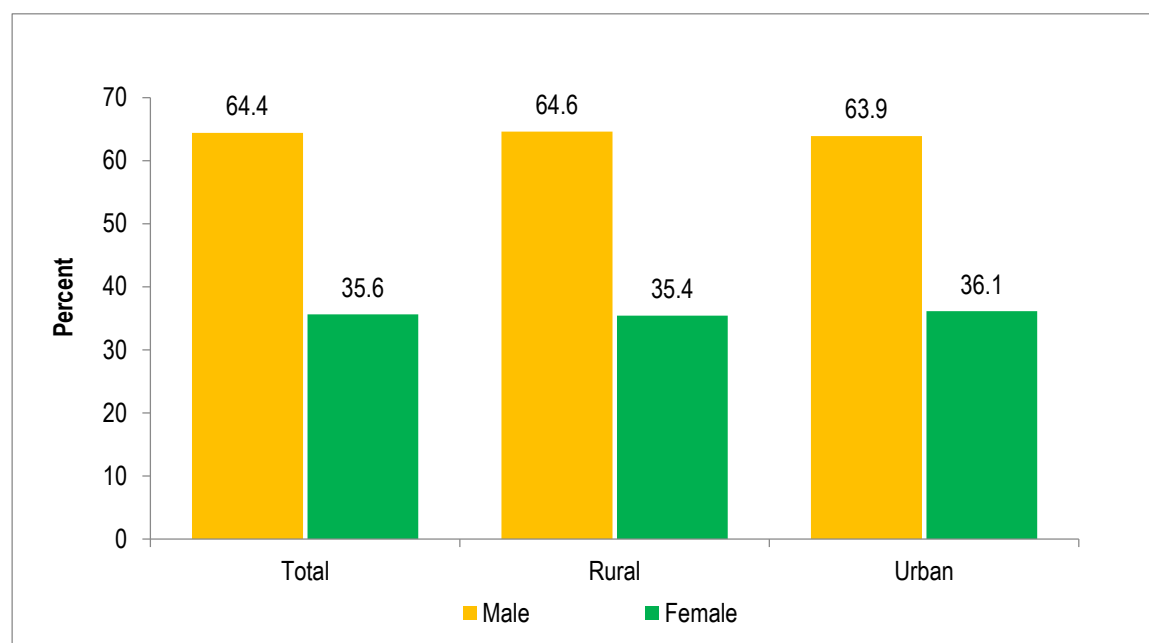
Results further reveal that percentage of male-headed households decreased from 66.7 in 2012 to 64.4 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 33.3 in 2012 to 35.6 percent in 2022. A similar pattern is observed across Councils (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**66.7**	**33.3**	**64.4**	**35.6**
Rural	67.2	32.8	64.6	35.4
Urban	64.8	35.2	63.9	36.1
Council				
Lushoto District	60.7	39.3	55.0	45.0
Bumbuli District	65.2	34.8	62.2	37.8
Korogwe District	67.9	32.1	65.0	35.0
Korogwe Town	67.2	32.8	63.9	36.1
Muheza District	69.4	30.6	68.1	31.9

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Tanga City	66.3	33.7	65.0	35.0
Pangani District	67.9	32.1	66.5	33.5
Handeni District	68.9	31.1	66.6	33.4
Handeni Town	64.8	35.2	63.7	36.3
Kilindi District	69.9	30.1	67.8	32.2
Mkinga District	68.2	31.8	65.9	34.1

In Tanga Region, the average number of persons in male headed households is higher (4.2 persons) than in female headed households (3.9 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas. However, in urban areas the average household size is the same for male headed and female headed households. Irrespective of sex of head, average household size in Kilindi District is the highest of all Councils (4.5 persons), Handeni District and Handeni Town both with (4.3 persons each), tailed by Mkinga District (4.2 persons) and Muheza District has the lowest (3.6 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	**2,584,522**	**1,710,150**	**874,372**	**631,258**	**406,575**	**224,683**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**3.9**
Rural	1,921,400	1,286,160	635,240	461,722	298,220	163,502	4.2	4.3	3.9
Urban	663,122	423,990	239,132	169,536	108,355	61,181	3.9	3.9	3.9
Council									
Lushoto District	348,972	207,715	141,257	84,831	46,626	38,205	4.1	4.5	3.7
Bumbuli District	159,071	107,157	51,914	38,588	24,019	14,569	4.1	4.5	3.6
Korogwe District	271,426	184,374	87,052	67,909	44,162	23,747	4.0	4.2	3.7
Korogwe Town	84,643	54,630	30,013	22,614	14,445	8,169	3.7	3.8	3.7
Muheza District	237,105	161,937	75,168	65,192	44,411	20,781	3.6	3.6	3.6
Tanga City	382,562	245,050	137,512	97,597	63,396	34,201	3.9	3.9	4.0
Pangani District	72,810	47,288	25,522	19,940	13,260	6,680	3.7	3.6	3.8
Handeni District	380,135	258,734	121,401	87,862	58,506	29,356	4.3	4.4	4.1
Handeni Town	107,926	70,304	37,622	25,311	16,111	9,200	4.3	4.4	4.1
Kilindi District	395,605	276,658	118,947	87,105	59,018	28,087	4.5	4.7	4.2
Mkinga District	144,267	96,303	47,964	34,309	22,621	11,688	4.2	4.3	4.1

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 54.8 percent of households in Tanga Region live in improved houses, a percentage which is about the same for male headed and female headed households (54.7% and 55.0% respectively). Results show further that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher (84.1%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (44.0%). A similar pattern is observed for male headed and female headed households in rural and urban areas.

Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in improved houses are Korogwe Town (88.6%), Tanga City (87.6%), Muheza District (62.9%) and Korogwe District (56.5%). On the other hand, Councils with more than 50 percent of households living in unimproved houses are Handeni District (71.7%), Mkinga Distract (60.4%), Kilindi District (59.8%) and Bumbuli District (54.5%). A similar pattern is observed for both male headed and female headed households (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Un improved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga 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	**631,258**	**54.8**	**45.2**	**406,575**	**54.7**	**45.3**	**224,683**	**55.0**	**45.0**
Rural	461,722	44.0	56.0	298,220	44.1	55.9	163,502	43.9	56.1
Urban	169,536	84.1	15.9	108,355	83.7	16.3	61,181	84.8	15.2
Council									
Lushoto District	84,831	54.8	45.2	46,626	57.1	42.9	38,205	52.0	48.0
Bumbuli District	38,588	45.5	54.5	24,019	46.7	53.3	14,569	43.4	56.6
Korogwe District	67,909	56.5	43.5	44,162	57.2	42.8	23,747	55.2	44.8
Korogwe Town	22,614	88.6	11.4	14,445	88.6	11.4	8,169	88.5	11.5
Muheza District	65,192	62.9	37.1	44,411	61.0	39.0	20,781	66.9	33.1
Tanga City	97,597	87.6	12.4	63,396	87.1	12.9	34,201	88.6	11.4
Pangani District	19,940	48.2	51.8	13,260	47.5	52.5	6,680	49.8	50.2
Handeni District	87,862	28.3	71.7	58,506	27.8	72.2	29,356	29.3	70.7
Handeni Town	25,311	54.9	45.1	16,111	54.1	45.9	9,200	56.4	43.6

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Kilindi District	87,105	40.2	59.8	59,018	40.5	59.5	28,087	39.5	60.5
Mkinga District	34,309	39.6	60.4	22,621	39.3	60.7	11,688	40.3	59.7

The findings in Table 4.7 show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally decreases. For example, while 60.1 percent of household heads aged 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 42.6 percent for those household heads aged 80 years and above. This observation holds for both males headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	631,258	54.8	45.2	406,575	54.7	45.3	224,683	55.0	45.0
Below 18	3,916	50.0	50.0	2,078	51.5	48.5	1,838	48.4	51.6
18- 24	43,305	56.7	43.3	26,408	58.3	41.7	16,897	54.3	45.7
25 - 29	66,031	59.5	40.5	45,496	58.7	41.3	20,535	61.3	38.7
30 - 34	72,746	60.1	39.9	50,334	59.5	40.5	22,412	61.3	38.7
35 - 39	69,542	57.1	42.9	46,839	56.6	43.4	22,703	58.1	41.9
40 - 44	68,013	55.4	44.6	45,422	54.4	45.6	22,591	57.4	42.6
45 - 49	64,804	54.2	45.8	42,936	53.4	46.6	21,868	55.9	44.1
50 - 54	59,974	52.9	47.1	39,353	51.7	48.3	20,621	55.2	44.8
55 - 59	44,588	53.5	46.5	28,188	52.7	47.3	16,400	54.9	45.1
60 - 64	43,870	52.1	47.9	26,916	51.5	48.5	16,954	53.1	46.9
65 - 69	28,626	52.4	47.6	16,893	52.8	47.2	11,733	51.7	48.3
70 - 74	26,790	49.0	51.0	15,241	50.5	49.5	11,549	47.0	53.0
75 - 79	15,074	47.1	52.9	8,331	47.6	52.4	6,743	46.4	53.6
80+	23,979	42.6	57.4	12,140	43.8	56.2	11,839	41.4	58.6

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Tanga Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status (144,584 or 43.5%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (70,123 or 21.1%) and those in elementary occupations (63,630 or 19.1%). Among the 5,580 widowed males 3,013 (54.0%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 18.9 percent are craft and related workers and 18.7 percent are elementary workers. . (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**332,529**	**31,231**	**255,903**	**20,806**	**13,103**	**5,906**	**5,580**
Legislators administrators and managers.	2,230	178	1,862	114	28	21	27
Professionals.	6,236	954	4,854	303	51	40	34
Technicians and associate professionals.	17,220	2,98	12,818	1154	436	244	170
Clerks.	1,715	329	1,234	105	21	16	10
Service workers and shop sales workers.	16,586	2,442	12,557	842	422	156	167
Agricultural and fishery workers.	144,584	8,961	115,104	8,486	6,202	2,818	3,013
Craft and related workers.	70,123	7,356	52,838	4,632	2,920	1,25	1,052
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	10,205	1,649	7,057	1,010	272	154	63
Elementary occupations.	63,630	6,964	47,579	4,160	2,751	1,132	1,044

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**332,529**	**31,231**	**255,903**	**20,806**	**13,103**	**5,906**	**5,580**
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Professionals.	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.2	7.7	5.0	5.5	3.3	4.1	3.0
Clerks.	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.0	7.8	4.9	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	43.5	28.7	45.0	40.8	47.3	47.7	54.0
Craft and related workers.	21.1	23.6	20.6	22.3	22.3	22.4	18.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3.1	5.3	2.8	4.9	2.1	2.6	1.1
Elementary occupations.	19.1	22.3	18.6	20.0	21.0	19.2	18.7

On the other hand, results reveal that 68,182 (46.1%) female heads of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by

elementary occupations (33,239 or 22.5%). Among the 36,366 widowed females 20,214 (55.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 7,589 or 20.9 percent are elementary workers and 6,471 or 17.8 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**147,919**	**13,455**	**65,853**	**4,952**	**19,479**	**7,814**	**36,366**
Legislators administrators and managers.	532	152	262	15	23	29	51
Professionals.	1,938	696	923	57	87	54	121
Technicians and associate professionals.	3,512	1,028	1,548	158	252	167	359
Clerks.	848	366	284	49	64	22	63
Service workers and shop sales workers.	10,512	2,276	3,757	479	1,849	726	1,425
Agricultural and fishery workers.	68,182	2,577	32,260	1,987	7,822	3,322	20,214
Craft and related workers.	28,567	2,772	12,589	934	4,227	1,574	6,471
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	589	131	190	37	127	31	73
Elementary occupations.	33,239	3,457	14,040	1,236	5,028	1,889	7,589

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	147,919	13,455	65,853	4,952	19,479	7,814	36,366
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Professionals.	1.3	5.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.3
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.4	7.6	2.4	3.2	1.3	2.1	1.0
Clerks.	0.6	2.7	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7.1	16.9	5.7	9.7	9.5	9.3	3.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	46.1	19.2	49.0	40.1	40.2	42.5	55.6
Craft and related workers.	19.3	20.6	19.1	18.9	21.7	20.1	17.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2
Elementary occupations.	22.5	25.7	21.3	25.0	25.8	24.2	20.9

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

In Tanga Region percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is 60.5 percent for the male headed and 62.4 percent for the female headed households. On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities, there is hardly any difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Tanga Region 2022 PHC
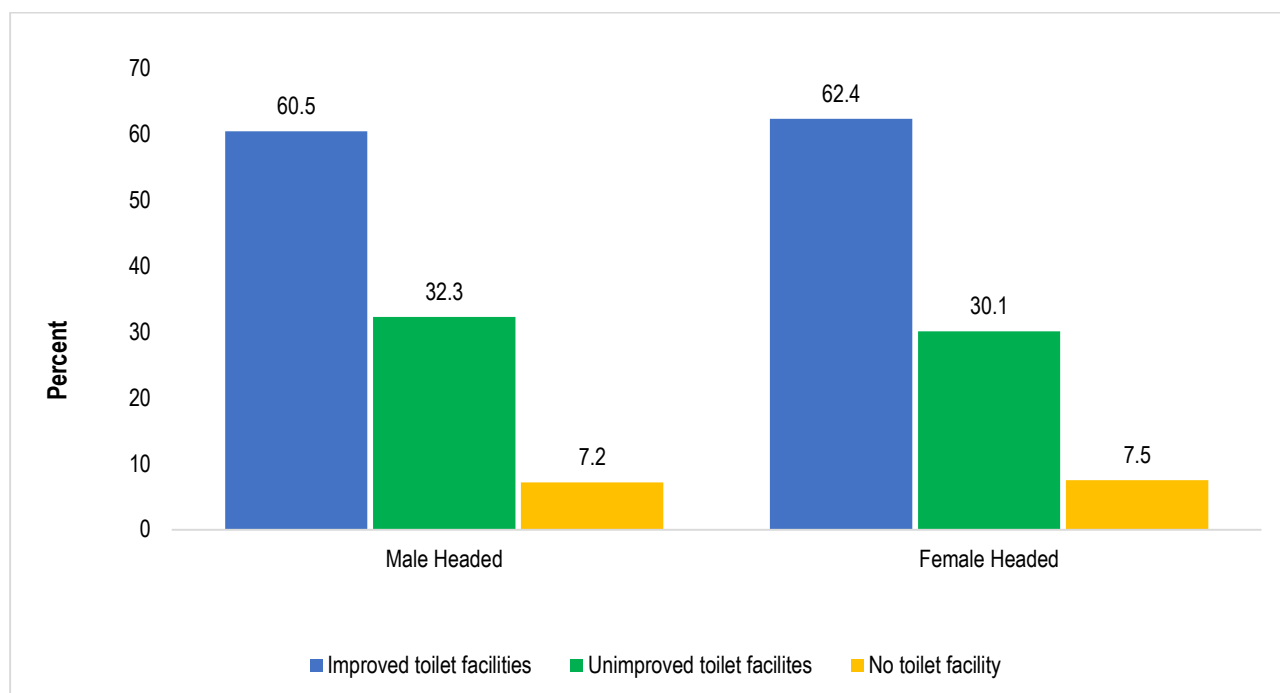
Results show that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas, with a percentage point difference of 35.1 for female headed households and 37.0 for the male headed. However, there is hardly any difference between male headed and female headed households 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).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Tanga Region; 2022 PHC
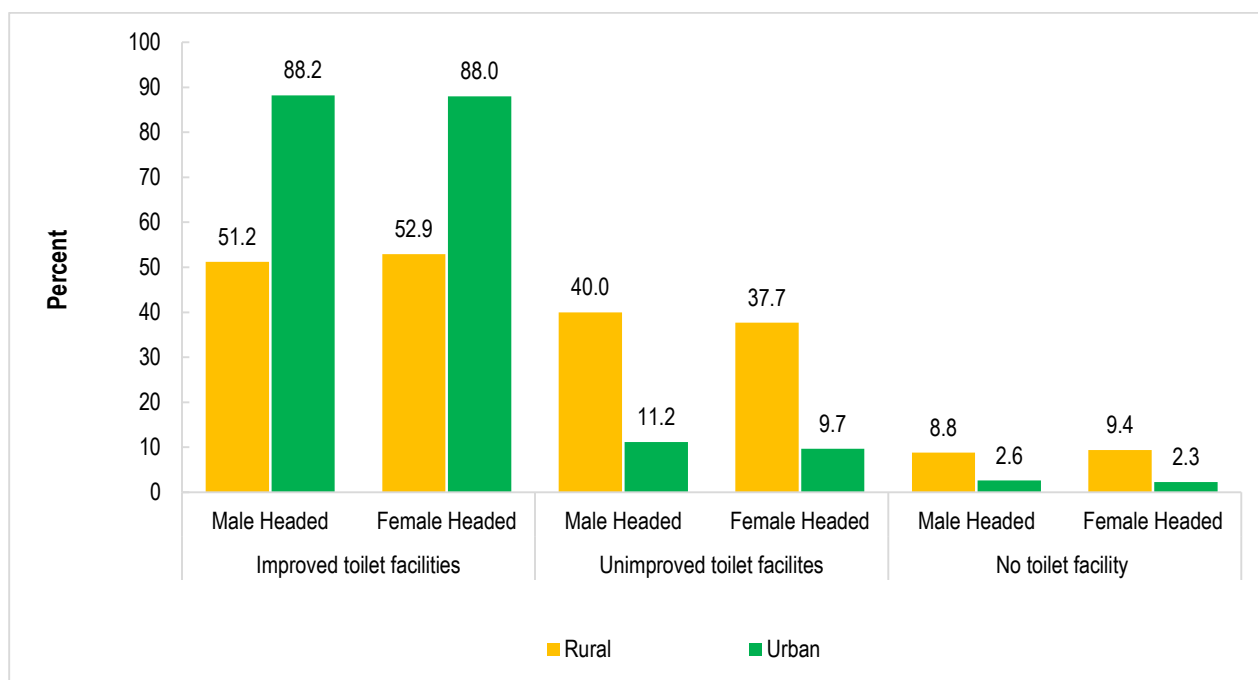
Across Councils, results reveal that Tanga City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (90.7% and 92.4% respectively). Other Councils with high percentage of male and female headed households using improved toilet facilities are Korogwe Town (88.8% and 90.2%), Muheza District (73.7% and 79.1%) and Korogwe District (67.6% and 66.3%).

Councils with high percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Mkinga District (25.3%), Kilindi District. (13.0%) and Pangani District (12.7%). On the other hand, Councils with high percentage of female headed households with no toilet facilities are Mkinga District (26.9%), Kilindi District (17.0 %) and Pangani District (9.5%) (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council, Tanga 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	**631,258**	**61.2**	**31.5**	**7.3**	**406,575**	**60.5**	**32.3**	**7.2**	**224,683**	**62.4**	**30.1**	**7.5**
Rural	461,722	51.8	39.2	9.0	298,220	51.2	40.0	8.8	163,502	52.9	37.7	9.4
Urban	169,536	86.9	10.6	2.5	108,355	86.2	11.2	2.6	61,181	88.0	9.7	2.3
Council												

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
Lushoto District	84,831	62.5	34.9	2.6	46,626	63.5	34.2	2.3	38,205	61.2	35.8	3.0
Bumbuli District	38,588	72.2	25.1	2.7	24,019	72.1	25.6	2.3	14,569	72.2	24.4	3.4
Korogwe District	67,909	67.1	26.4	6.5	44,162	67.6	26.9	5.5	23,747	66.3	25.3	8.4
Korogwe Town	22,614	89.3	9.6	1.1	14,445	88.8	10.0	1.2	8,169	90.2	8.9	0.9
Muheza District	65,192	75.5	20.4	4.2	44,411	73.7	21.6	4.6	20,781	79.1	17.7	3.2
Tanga City	97,597	91.3	6.9	1.8	63,396	90.7	7.3	2.0	34,201	92.4	6.2	1.4
Pangani District	19,940	66.1	22.3	11.6	13,260	64.6	22.7	12.7	6,680	69.0	21.5	9.5
Handeni District	87,862	34.0	57.1	8.9	58,506	33.3	57.9	8.9	29,356	35.4	55.7	8.9
Handeni Town	25,311	58.2	33.3	8.5	16,111	56.6	35.1	8.3	9,200	60.9	30.2	8.9
Kilindi District	87,105	32.1	53.6	14.3	59,018	31.8	55.2	13.0	28,087	32.8	50.2	17.0
Mkinga District	34,309	45.7	28.5	25.8	22,621	45.4	29.4	25.3	11,688	46.4	26.7	26.9

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is slight difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (90.1%) compared with female headed households (90.6%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 50.9 percent and 54.4 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 higher for male than female headed in rural areas (49.1% and 45.6% respectively). The percentage in urban areas are 9.9 and 9.4 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
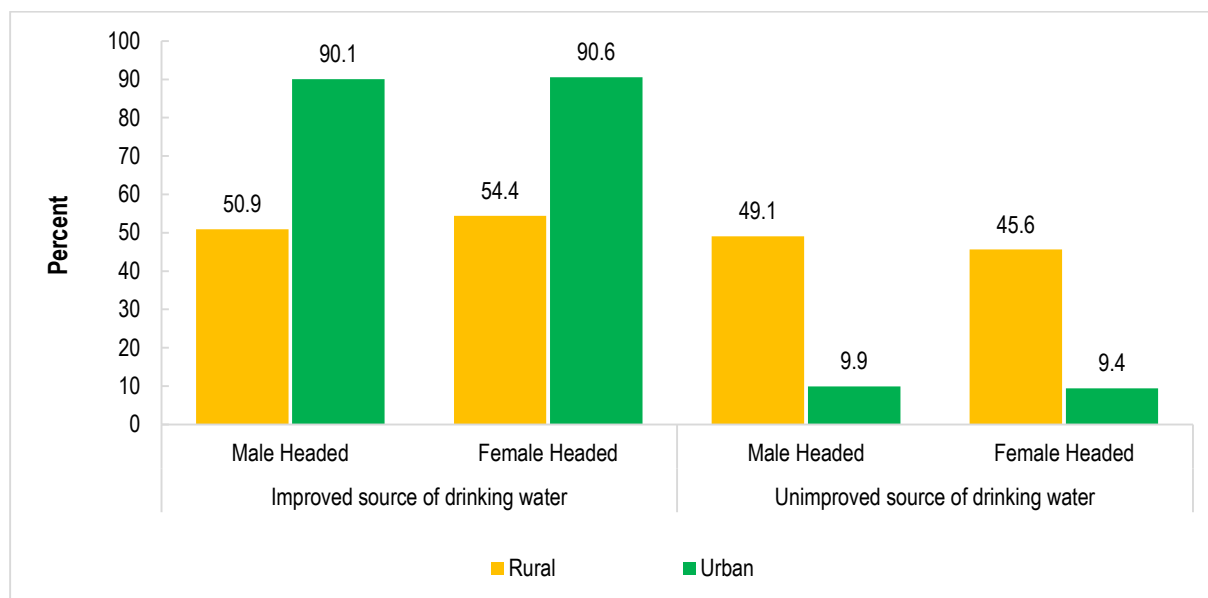
The results also reveal that the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (38.7%) compared with that of female headed households (35.8%) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
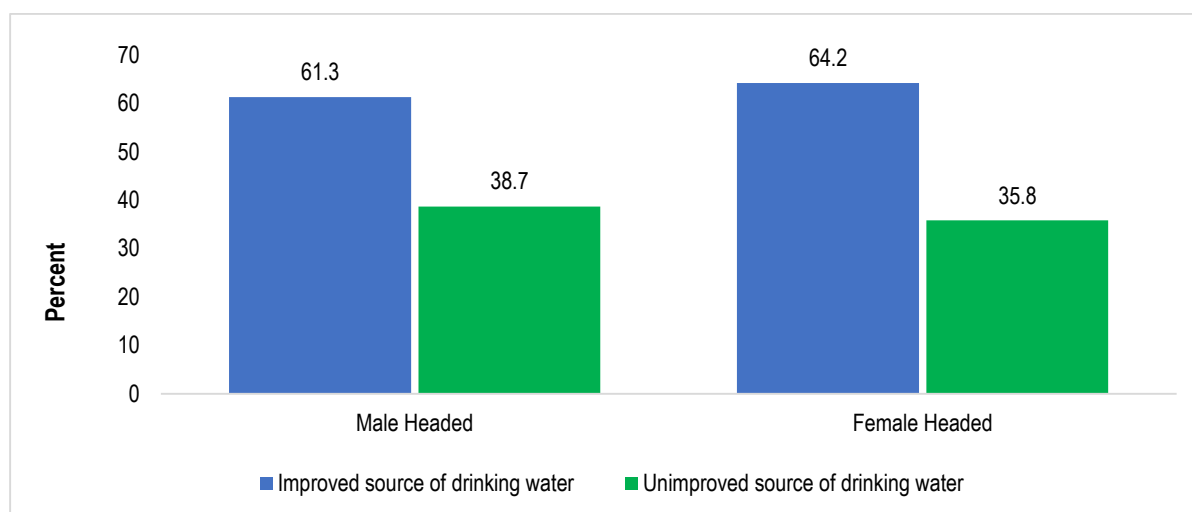
Across Councils, Tanga City has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (98.5% and 98.7% respectively). Other councils with relatively high percentages of male and female headed households using improved sources of water for drinking are Korogwe Town (88.7% and 90.1%

respectively), Pangani District (77.5%and 80.6% respectively) and Muheza District (69.7% and 76.0% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Kilindi District (76.2%), Handeni District (53.2 %) and Bumbuli (51.1%). Female headed households with high proportion of households using unimproved sources of water for drinking are Kilindi District (73.0%), Bumbuli District (47.9%), Handeni District (47.4%) and Handeni Town (45.6%) (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; Tanga 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	**631,258**	**62.4**	**37.6**	**406,575**	**61.3**	**38.7**	**224,683**	**64.2**	**35.8**
Rural	461,722	52.1	47.9	298,220	50.9	49.1	163,502	54.4	45.6
Urban	169,536	90.3	9.7	108,355	90.1	9.9	61,181	90.6	9.4
Council									
Lushoto District	84,831	63.4	36.6	46,626	64.9	35.1	38,205	61.5	38.5
Bumbuli District	38,588	50.1	49.9	24,019	48.9	51.1	14,569	52.1	47.9
Korogwe District	67,909	66.8	33.2	44,162	65.9	34.1	23,747	68.4	31.6
Korogwe Town	22,614	89.2	10.8	14,445	88.7	11.3	8,169	90.1	9.9
Muheza District	65,192	71.7	28.3	44,411	69.7	30.3	20,781	76.0	24.0
Tanga City	97,597	98.6	1.4	63,396	98.5	1.5	34,201	98.7	1.3
Pangani District	19,940	78.6	21.4	13,260	77.5	22.5	6,680	80.6	19.4
Handeni District	87,862	48.7	51.3	58,506	46.8	53.2	29,356	52.6	47.4
Handeni Town	25,311	52.5	47.5	16,111	51.4	48.6	9,200	54.4	45.6
Kilindi District	87,105	24.8	75.2	59,018	23.8	76.2	28,087	27.0	73.0
Mkinga District	34,309	54.4	45.6	22,621	53.0	47.0	11,688	57.0	43.0

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 631,258 households 50.8 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 28.9 percent have no child and 20.3 percent have more than three children. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (56.3%) than that of male headed households (47.8%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is about the same (20.3%) as that of female headed households (20.1%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (31.9%) compared with that of female headed households (23.5%) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
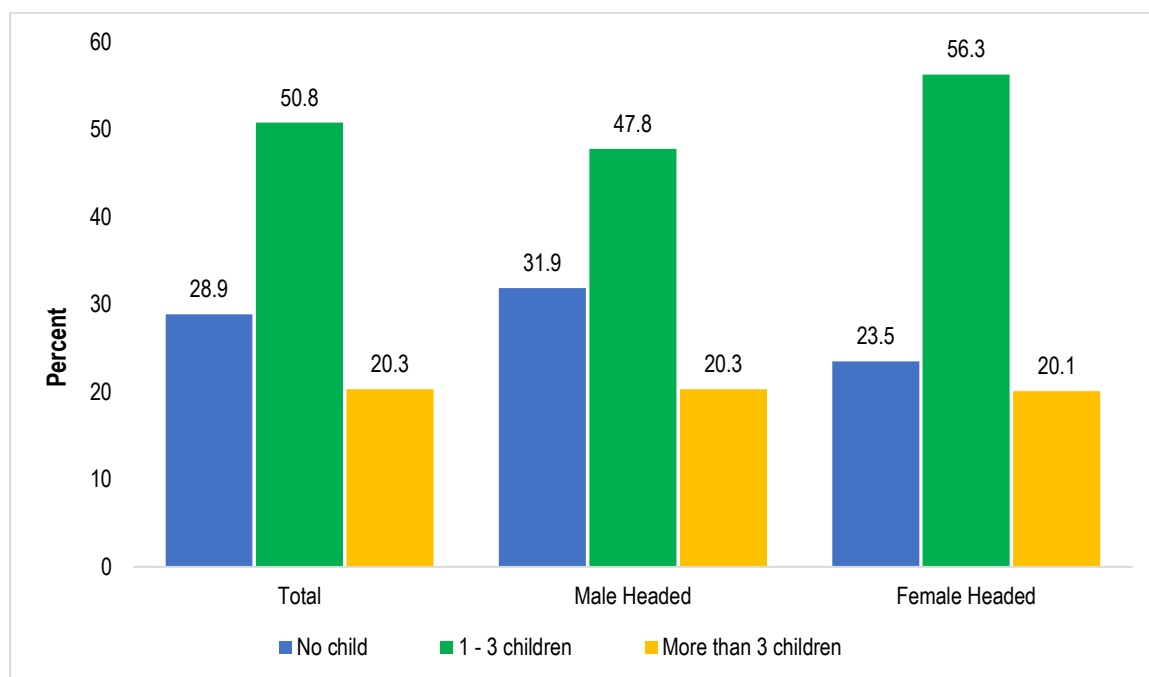
. Results further indicate that 56.3 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 48.3 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. About 22 (22.4 %) percent of male headed households with more than three children reside in rural areas compared with 21.7 percent of female headed households. On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (38.7%) compared with female headed households (27.7%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Bumbuli District has the highest percentage of households (56.6%) with one to three children followed by Lushoto District with 55.6 percent, while Pangani District has the lowest percentage of households with one to three children (45.4%) (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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
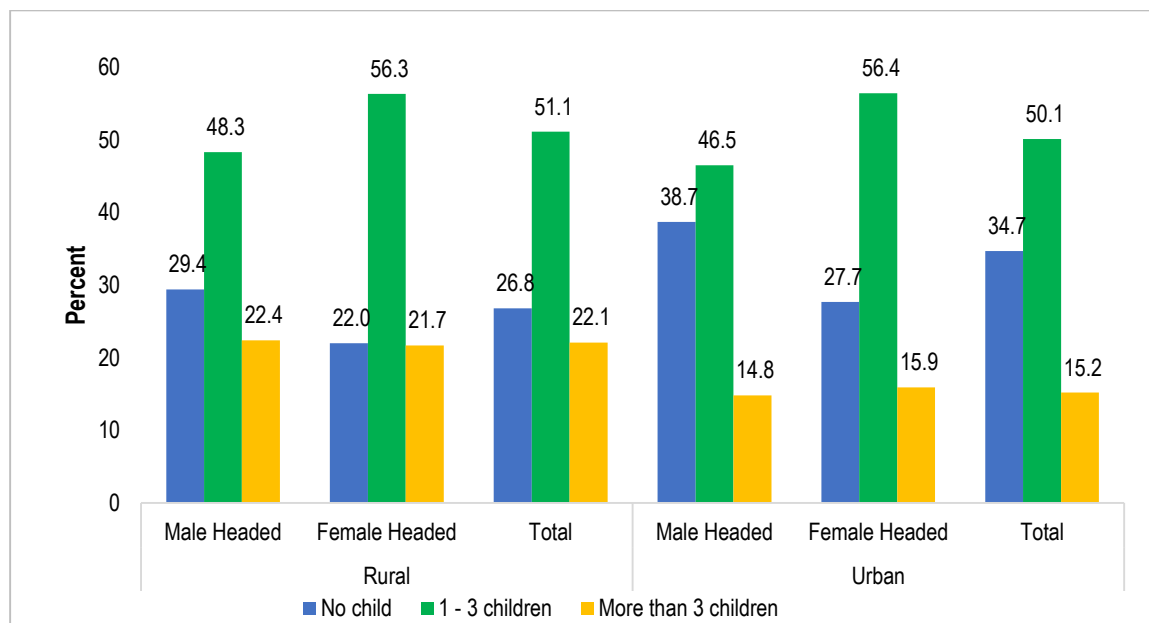
Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

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	**631,258**	**28.9**	**50.8**	**20.3**	**406,575**	**31.9**	**47.8**	**20.3**	**224,683**	**23.5**	**56.3**	**20.1**
Rural	461,722	26.8	51.1	22.1	298,220	29.4	48.3	22.4	163,502	22.0	56.3	21.7
Urban	169,536	34.7	50.1	15.2	108,355	38.7	46.5	14.8	61,181	27.7	56.4	15.9
Council												
Lushoto District	84,831	22.6	55.6	21.8	46,626	24.2	52.1	23.7	38,205	20.6	59.9	19.5
Bumbuli District	38,588	24.3	56.6	19.1	24,019	23.0	56.1	20.9	14,569	26.4	57.4	16.2
Korogwe District	67,909	28.8	52.8	18.4	44,162	30.4	50.5	19.1	23,747	25.8	57.0	17.2
Korogwe Town	22,614	34.8	51.5	13.7	14,445	38.4	48.0	13.6	8,169	28.4	57.7	13.9
Muheza District	65,192	37.0	50.0	13.1	44,411	40.5	46.8	12.7	20,781	29.4	56.7	13.8
Tanga City	97,597	36.6	49.3	14.1	63,396	40.9	45.7	13.4	34,201	28.6	55.9	15.5
Pangani District	19,940	39.3	45.4	15.3	13,260	45.1	41.1	13.9	6,680	28.0	53.9	18.1
Handeni District	87,862	27.0	46.8	26.2	58,506	30.2	43.9	25.9	29,356	20.5	52.7	26.8
Handeni Town	25,311	27.0	50.1	22.9	16,111	30.3	46.7	23.0	9,200	21.3	55.9	22.8
Kilindi District	87,105	20.9	50.4	28.7	59,018	23.6	48.2	28.3	28,087	15.2	55.2	29.6
Mkinga District	34,309	29.6	49.2	21.2	22,621	32.8	46.2	21.0	11,688	23.4	54.8	21.8

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (52.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region are married.

- Six percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of Females widowed is higher (10.1%) than that of Males (1.6%).

- Nearly five percent (4.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are more likely to be divorced (5.8%) than males (3.7%).

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

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Marital Status

In Tanga Region, results show that 52.8% of persons aged 15 years and above are married and the percentage is higher among females (54.9%) than males (50.5%). Proportionately, the percentage of married persons in rural areas is higher (55.3%) compared with urban areas (46.4%). Nearly one third (30.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married; among males it is 38.8 percent while for females it is 22.8 percent. The results also show notable differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (27.6% and 37.5% respectively).

Results further show that, the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who are widowed is 6.0 percent which is higher among females (10.1%) than males (1.6%). The percentage of widowed in rural areas in Tanga Region is 6.3 while for urban areas it is 5.3 percent. The large number of females who are widowed compared with males might be contributed by the tendency of most males to remarry after death of their wives. This may also be due to the fact that males are more subjected to risky tasks hence more likely to die at younger ages than females. Moreover, biologically females live longer than males. However, further studies are needed to ascertain the root causes of the disparities (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,521,158	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,085,387	100.0	100.0	100.0	435,771	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	462,897	30.4	38.8	22.8	299,309	27.6	36.6	19.4	163,588	37.5	44.2	31.5
Married	803,029	52.8	50.5	54.9	600,737	55.3	52.3	58.1	202,292	46.4	45.8	46.9
Living Together	62,318	4.1	4.0	4.2	45,475	4.2	4.1	4.3	16,843	3.9	3.8	3.9
Divorced	73,012	4.8	3.7	5.8	50,741	4.7	3.8	5.5	22,271	5.1	3.4	6.7
Separated	28,067	1.8	1.5	2.2	20,505	1.9	1.6	2.2	7,562	1.7	1.2	2.2
Widowed	91,835	6.0	1.6	10.1	68,620	6.3	1.6	10.6	23,215	5.3	1.5	8.8

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
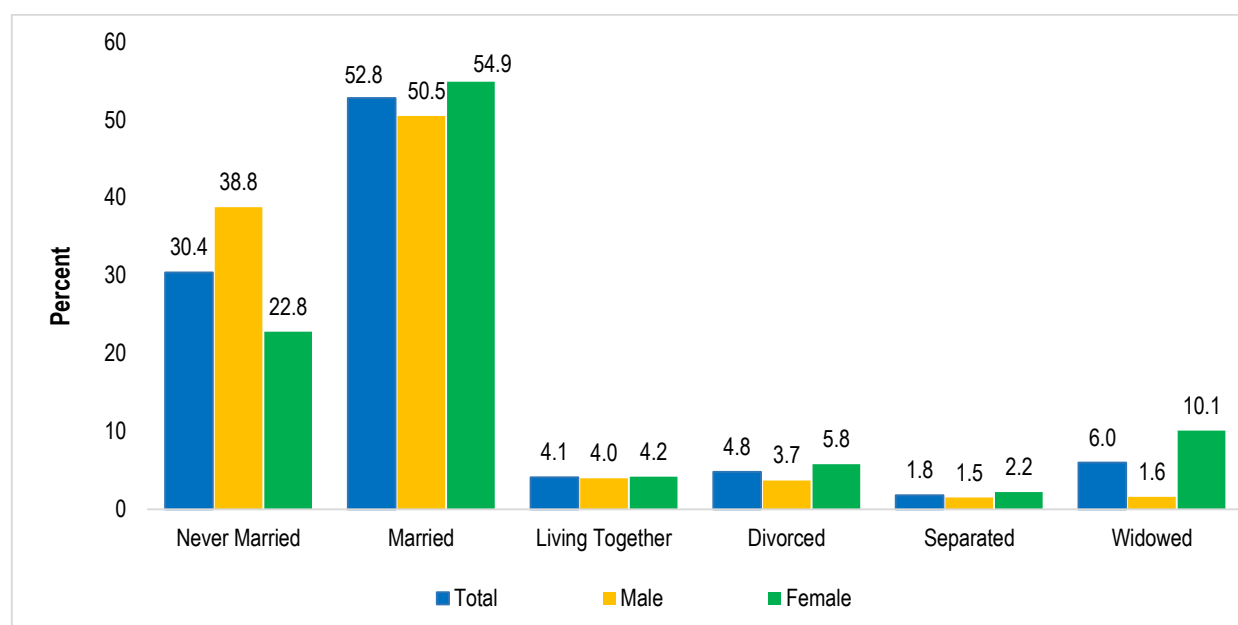
The percentage of married persons increased sharply with age from 30.4 percent for persons aged 25-29 years to 74.1 percent for those aged 40-44 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced persons increases with age from 0.2 for those aged 15–19 years to 8.2 for those aged 55-59 years and started to decline gradually up to 5.2 for those aged 80+ years. The widowed persons increase steadily as age increases from 0.1 percent for age 20-24 to 39.3 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,521,158**	**30.4**	**52.8**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**1.8**	**6.0**
15 - 19	255,284	91.5	7.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	205,349	33.1	22.0	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.1
25 - 29	176,362	14.4	30.4	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.2
30 - 34	154,916	15.3	70.1	6.5	5.3	2.0	0.8
35 - 39	135,047	9.7	73.9	5.8	6.6	2.4	1.5
40 - 44	122,682	7.3	74.1	5.4	7.4	2.8	3.0
45 - 49	110,059	6.0	73.1	5.0	7.9	3.1	5.0
50 - 54	96,401	4.7	71.6	4.2	8.0	3.2	8.3
55 - 59	67,501	3.9	68.4	3.5	8.2	3.3	12.7
60 - 64	63,018	3.3	64.3	2.9	7.8	3.1	18.5
65 - 69	39,886	2.6	59.4	2.4	7.3	2.9	25.4
70 - 74	36,625	2.2	54.0	2.0	6.9	2.7	32.1

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
75 - 79	20,934	2.0	48.8	1.7	6.2	2.1	39.3
80+	37,094	1.7	36.2	1.2	5.2	1.8	53.9

Results show that 50.9 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.5 percent are married and 3.2 percent are living together. Almost all male children in Tanga Region (99.9%) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.6 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	901,051	50.9	40.5	3.2	2.9	1.2	1.3
10 – 14	177,746	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	131,051	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	94,567	80.7	16.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	80,432	42.2	48.4	6.1	2.3	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	72,262	21.5	66.2	6.9	3.8	1.4	0.2
35 – 39	62,485	13.4	72.7	6.3	5.1	2.0	0.4
40 – 44	58,024	9.6	75.4	5.8	6.0	2.4	0.8
45 – 49	52,884	7.9	76.1	5.5	6.6	2.7	1.3
50 – 54	47,219	6.1	77.5	4.9	6.8	2.7	2.1
55 – 59	32,788	5.0	78.2	4.2	6.7	2.8	3.1
60 – 64	30,926	4.2	78.5	3.8	6.5	2.7	4.2
65 – 69	19,123	3.4	78.2	3.1	6.2	2.6	6.5
70 – 74	17,253	3.0	77.0	2.9	6.3	2.7	8.0
75 – 79	9,551	2.7	75.8	2.5	5.8	2.2	11.1
80+	14,740	2.4	69.0	2.1	5.5	2.3	18.8

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 45.3 percent are married, 36.3 percent are never married and 3.4 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 84.0 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**967,093**	**36.3**	**45.3**	**3.4**	**4.8**	**1.8**	**8.3**
10 – 14	169,240	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	124,233	84.0	13.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	110,782	34.7	55.4	5.5	3.0	1.2	0.2
25 – 29	95,930	16.7	69.2	6.4	5.1	2.0	0.5
30 – 34	82,654	9.9	73.5	6.2	6.6	2.4	1.3
35 – 39	72,562	6.6	75.0	5.4	7.8	2.7	2.5
40 – 44	64,658	5.2	72.9	5.0	8.6	3.3	5.0
45 – 49	57,175	4.3	70.3	4.5	9.1	3.4	8.5
50 – 54	49,182	3.4	65.9	3.6	9.2	3.6	14.2
55 – 59	34,713	2.8	59.2	2.9	9.6	3.7	21.8
60 – 64	32,092	2.5	50.5	2.1	9.0	3.5	32.3
65 – 69	20,763	1.9	42.1	1.7	8.2	3.2	42.9
70 – 74	19,372	1.5	33.6	1.2	7.4	2.7	53.7
75 – 79	11,383	1.4	26.2	1.0	6.6	2.0	62.9
80+	22,354	1.2	14.6	0.6	5.0	1.5	77.1

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 Tanga Region is 53.1 while for age group 65 years and above is 49.9 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 37.3 percent. Results further show that by age 65 and above, only 2.1 percent of the population aged 10 years and above are single implying that marriage in Tanga Region is almost universal. There is a relatively high proportion (4.1 and 4.3 %) 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	1,868,144	43.3	43.0	3.3	3.9	1.5	4.9
10 - 14	346,986	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	509,022	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	460,633	75.6	20.7	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.1
15 - 35	826,210	51.5	40.5	4.1	2.6	1.0	0.3
15 - 64	138,6619	33.2	53.1	4.3	4.6	1.8	3.0
65+	134,539	2.1	49.9	1.8	6.4	2.4	37.3
70+	94,653	1.9	45.9	1.6	6.1	2.2	42.3

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 reveal that 38.8 percent of male and 22.8 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher for females (5.8%) than males (3.7%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (10.1%) than males (1.6 %).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	723,305	38.8	50.5	4.0	3.7	1.5	1.6
15 – 19	131,051	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	94,567	80.7	16.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.0
25 – 29	80,432	42.2	48.4	6.1	2.3	0.9	0.1
30 – 34	72,262	21.5	66.2	6.9	3.8	1.4	0.2
35 – 39	62,485	13.4	72.7	6.3	5.1	2.0	0.4
40 – 44	58,024	9.6	75.4	5.8	6.0	2.4	0.8
45 – 49	52,884	7.9	76.1	5.5	6.6	2.7	1.3
50 – 54	47,219	6.1	77.5	4.9	6.8	2.7	2.1
55 – 59	32,788	5.0	78.2	4.2	6.7	2.8	3.1
60 – 64	30,926	4.2	78.5	3.8	6.5	2.7	4.2
65 – 69	19,123	3.4	78.2	3.1	6.2	2.6	6.5
70 – 74	17,253	3.0	77.0	2.9	6.3	2.7	8.0
75 – 79	9,551	2.7	75.8	2.5	5.8	2.2	11.1
80+	14,740	2.4	69.0	2.1	5.5	2.3	18.8

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	797,853	22.8	54.9	4.2	5.8	2.2	10.1
15 – 19	124,233	84.0	13.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0
20 – 24	110,782	34.7	55.4	5.5	3.0	1.2	0.2
25 – 29	95,930	16.7	69.2	6.4	5.1	2.0	0.5
30 – 34	82,654	9.9	73.5	6.2	6.6	2.4	1.3
35 – 39	72,562	6.6	75.0	5.4	7.8	2.7	2.5
40 – 44	64,658	5.2	72.9	5.0	8.6	3.3	5.0
45 – 49	57,175	4.3	70.3	4.5	9.1	3.4	8.5
50 – 54	49,182	3.4	65.9	3.6	9.2	3.6	14.2
55 – 59	34,713	2.8	59.2	2.9	9.6	3.7	21.8
60 – 64	32,092	2.5	50.5	2.1	9.0	3.5	32.3
65 – 69	20,763	1.9	42.1	1.7	8.2	3.2	42.9
70 – 74	19,372	1.5	33.6	1.2	7.4	2.7	53.7
75 – 79	11,383	1.4	26.2	1.0	6.6	2.0	62.9
80+	22,354	1.2	14.6	0.6	5.0	1.5	77.1

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 25.3 percent in Lushoto District Council to 38.9 percent in Tanga City Council. For the married category the range is from 40.8 percent in Korogwe Town Council to 61.3 percent in Kilindi District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 4.4 percent in Pangani District Council to 9.2 percent in Bumbuli District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	**1,521,158**	**30.4**	**52.8**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**1.8**	**6.0**
Rural	1,085,387	27.6	55.3	4.2	4.7	1.9	6.3
Urban	435,771	37.5	46.4	3.9	5.1	1.7	5.3
Council							
Lushoto District	191,520	25.3	61.1	1.2	2.7	1.5	8.2
Bumbuli District	92,022	25.7	59.2	1.6	2.4	2.0	9.2
Korogwe District	159,979	27.3	50.7	6.0	5.0	2.9	8.2
Korogwe Town	55,261	35.9	40.8	9.4	4.3	3.0	6.6
Muheza District	151,219	32.3	41.8	10.9	5.9	2.7	6.5
Tanga City	259,897	38.9	46.0	3.1	5.6	1.5	4.9
Pangani District	47,536	31.8	49.1	4.9	8.1	1.7	4.4
Handeni District	208,763	28.8	57.9	2.4	4.8	1.4	4.7
Handeni Town	62,078	33.2	52.0	3.1	4.4	1.9	5.3
Kilindi District	206,692	26.7	61.3	2.7	4.3	1.2	3.8
Mkinga District	86,191	30.6	48.5	5.5	7.2	2.0	6.1

Figure 5.2 presents comparison of marital status of persons aged 15 years and above for the 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results show an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of divorced, separated and widowed. On the other hand, a decreasing proportion is revealed for the married and living together categories.

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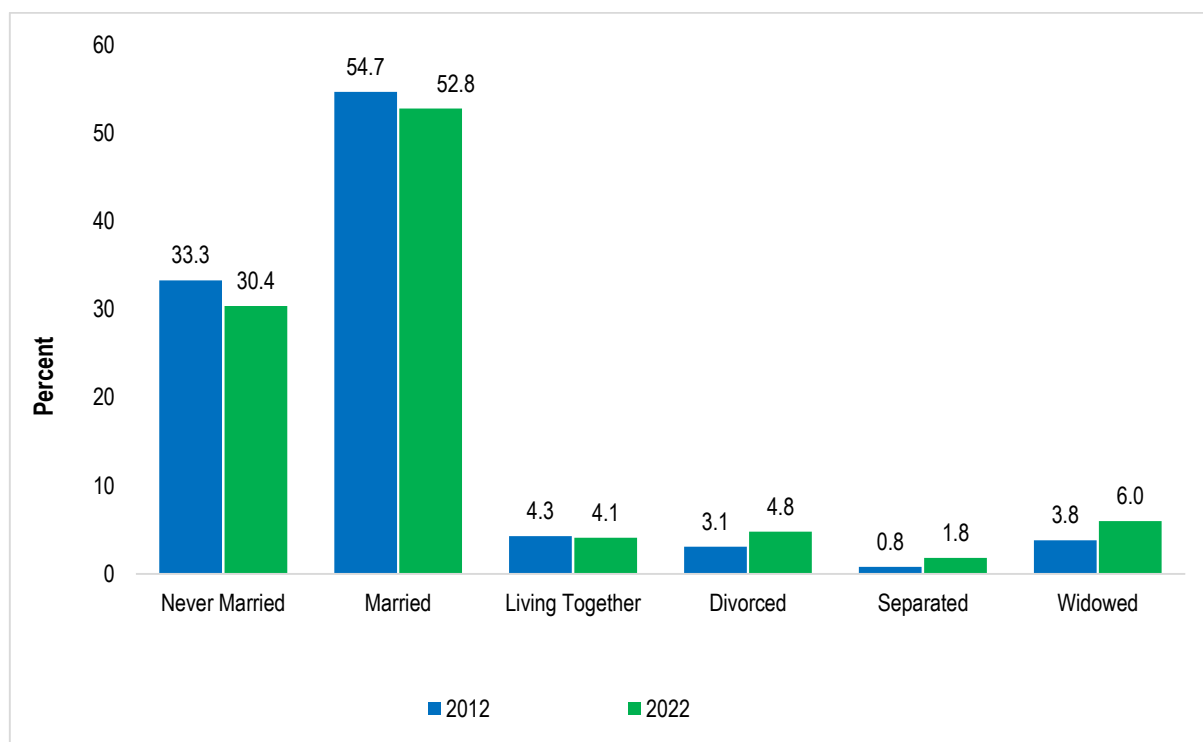
5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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

The results show that, MAFM in 2022 is 24.3 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.0 years) than males (27.1 years). Results further show that there is insignificant decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.0 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 27.1 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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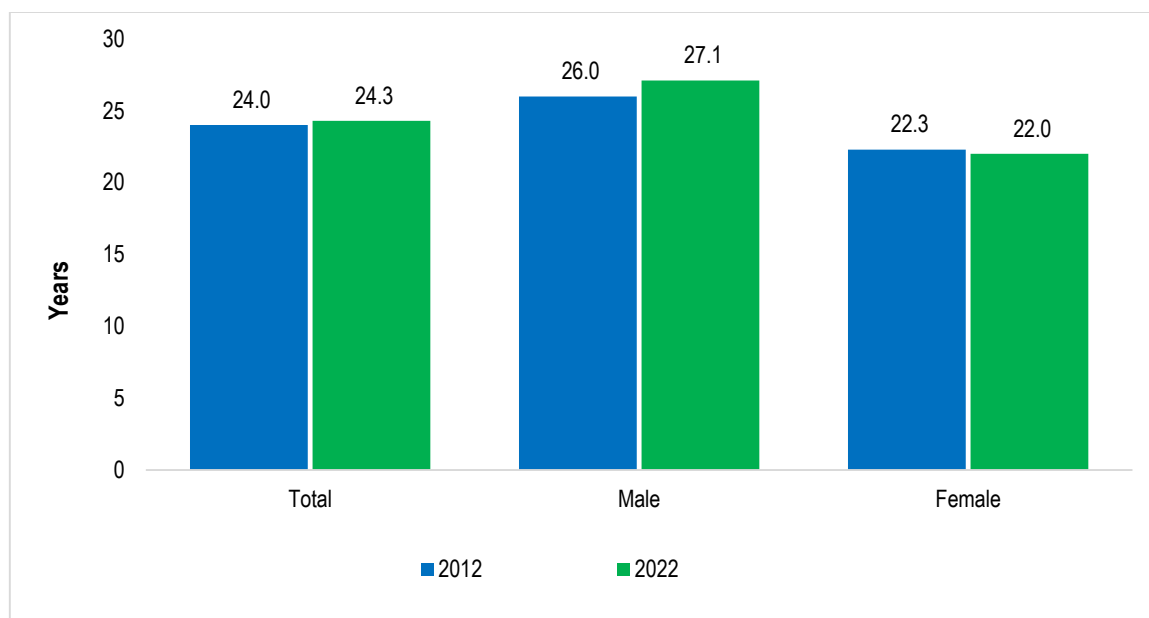
The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC
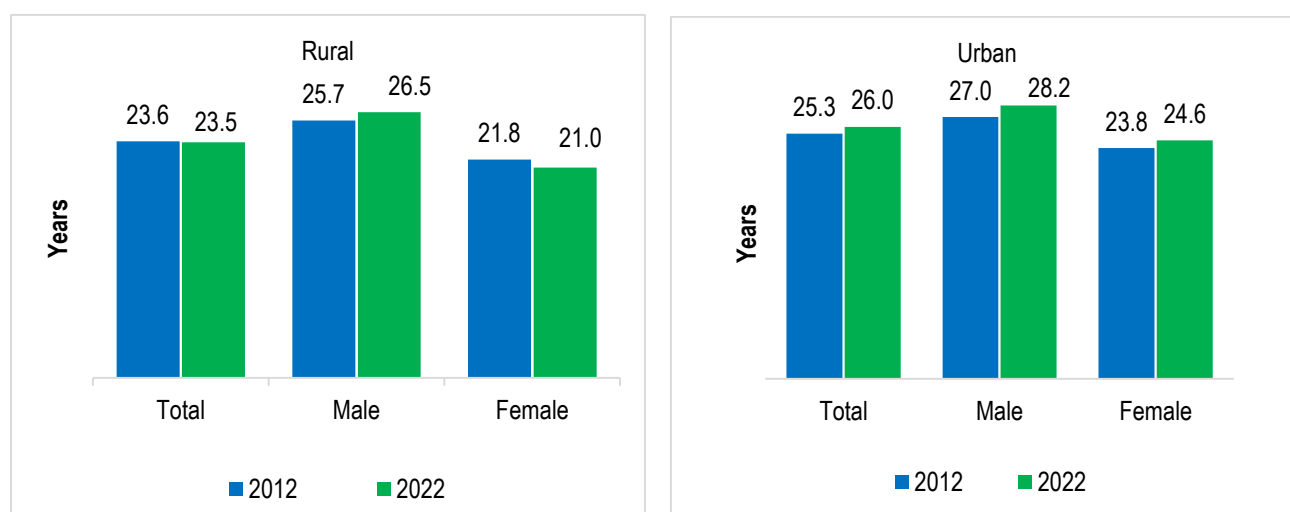
Table 5.9 shows that in Tanga Region, the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.0 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 27.1 years in 2022. In general, there is no noticeable difference for MAFM in urban areas compared with rural areas for males and females in both censuses.

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Both Sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**24.0**	**26.0**	**22.3**	**24.3**	**27.1**	**22.0**
Rural	23.6	25.7	21.8	23.5	26.5	21.0
Urban	25.3	27.0	23.8	26.0	28.2	24.1
Council						
Lushoto District	22.5	25.5	22.0	23.4	26.5	21.3
Bumbuli District	24.0	25.7	22.6	24.2	27.7	21.5
Korogwe District	24.1	26.1	22.3	24.2	27.2	21.6
Korogwe Town	25.1	26.8	23.6	25.7	27.6	24.2
Muheza District	24.6	26.5	22.9	25.1	27.6	23.0
Tanga City	25.5	27.1	24.0	26.4	28.5	24.4
Pangani District	24.5	26.5	22.6	24.3	26.6	22.2
Handeni District	23.4	25.6	21.4	23.5	26.5	20.9
Handeni Town	24.3	26.3	22.6	24.6	27.3	22.3
Kilindi District	22.6	25.2	20.4	22.3	25.4	19.6
Mkinga District	24.0	25.9	22.7	24.6	27.1	22.3

Figure 5.5 shows council variations with Tanga City having the highest MAFM for both males (28.5 years) and females (24.4 years), followed by Korogwe Town (27.6 years) for males and 24.2 years for females, and Muheza District (27.6 and 23.0 years for males and females respectively). The council with the lowest MAFM is Kilindi (25.4 years) for females and 19.6 years for males.

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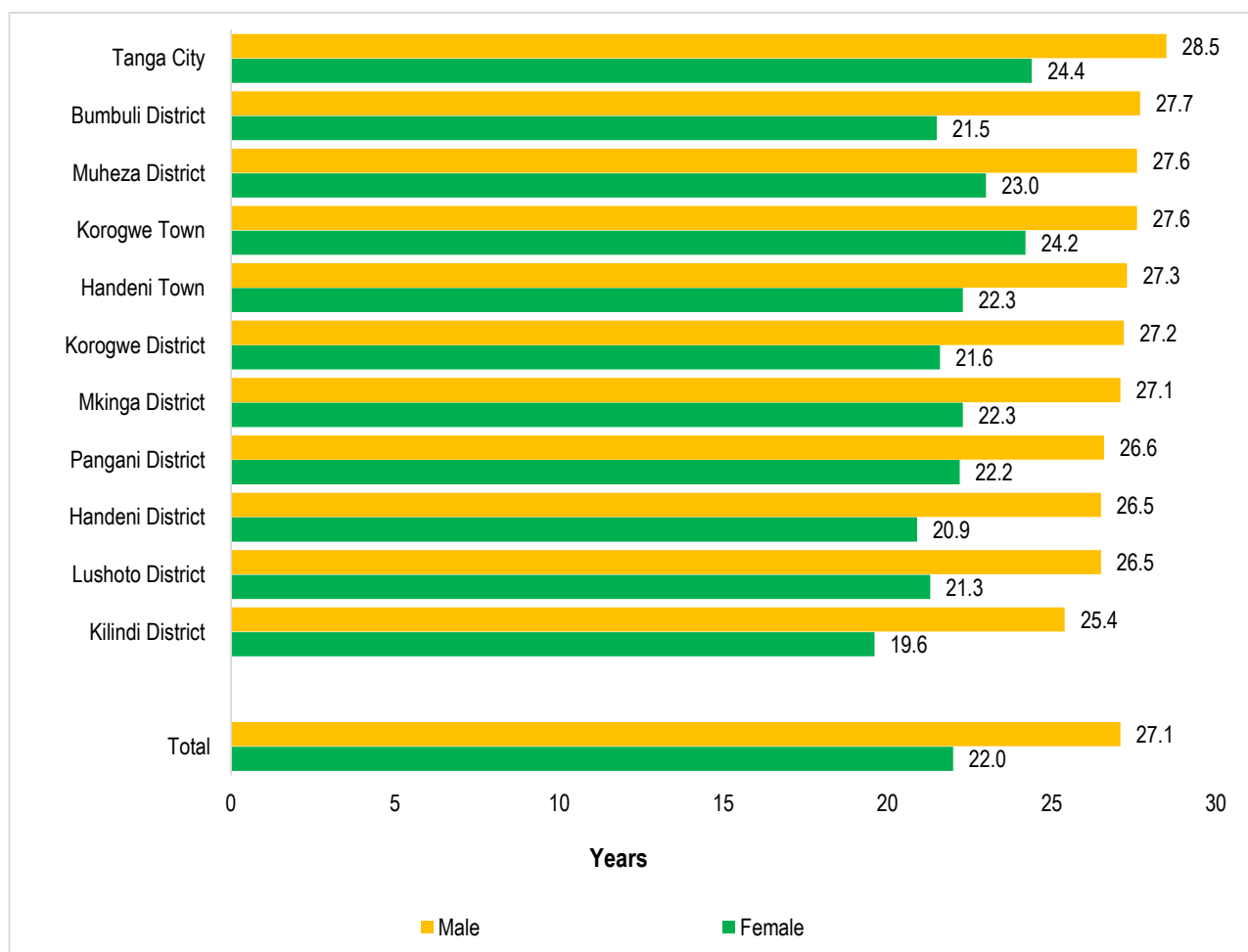
Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About seventy one percent (70.6%) of the population in Tanga Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Fifty-nine percent of children (58.9%) under-five years have birth certificate.
- Almost eleven percent of persons (10.5%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 31.7 percent have national identification cards.
- More than five percent (5.4%) of persons in Tanga Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Tanga Region 26.2 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (70.6%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. There is a declining percentage of population with birth certificates from younger to older age groups. It is highest for age group 0 - 4 years (58.9 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (41.7%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (27.3%) than females (25.1%). (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is larger in urban (42.1%) than in rural areas (20.7%). Further results show, 44.0 percent of males and 40.3 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (21.6% and 19.8 % 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 Tanga Region 2.4 percent of the population have birth notifications, with the same percentage observed in both rural and urban areas (2.4% each) (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Tanga 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	26.2	27.3	25.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	70.6	69.3	71.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	58.9	59.0	58.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	35.4	35.3	35.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	41.7	41.7	41.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	53.5	53.6	53.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	21.8	21.5	22.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	73.4	73.7	73.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
15 – 19	22.8	21.7	24.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	73.4	74.5	72.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
20 – 24	23.0	24.9	21.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	74.5	72.4	76.3	1.0	1.2	0.7
25 – 29	20.0	22.6	18.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	78.0	75.2	80.3	0.9	1.2	0.6
30 – 34	18.5	21.9	15.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	79.9	76.2	83.0	0.8	1.1	0.5
35 – 39	13.9	17.0	11.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	84.7	81.4	87.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
40 – 44	10.5	12.2	8.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	88.2	86.1	89.9	0.8	1.0	0.5
45 – 49	8.8	9.9	7.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	90.0	88.8	91.1	0.6	0.8	0.5
50 – 54	7.4	8.3	6.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	91.5	90.4	92.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
55 – 59	7.2	8.3	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	91.8	90.6	92.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
60 – 64	6.4	7.3	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	92.7	91.6	93.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
65 – 69	5.2	6.6	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	94.0	92.6	95.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
70 – 74	3.3	4.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	95.9	95.0	96.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
75 – 79	2.8	3.6	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	96.5	95.7	97.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

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
80+	1.7	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.6	97.1	97.9	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Tanga 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	20.7	21.6	19.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	76.1	75.0	77.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
0 – 4	55.2	55.4	55.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	39.1	39.0	39.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 – 9	35.5	35.5	35.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	59.6	59.6	59.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	14.7	14.5	14.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	80.6	80.7	80.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
15 – 19	14.4	13.5	15.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	82.0	82.8	81.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
20 – 24	14.2	15.5	13.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	83.6	82.0	84.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
25 – 29	12.2	14.1	10.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	86.0	83.9	87.7	0.7	1.0	0.6
30 – 34	11.5	14.4	9.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	87.1	84.0	89.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
35 – 39	7.8	10.3	5.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	90.9	88.3	93.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
40 – 44	5.5	7.0	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	93.4	91.7	94.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
45 – 49	4.7	5.6	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	94.4	93.3	95.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
50 – 54	3.8	4.6	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	95.4	94.5	96.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
55 – 59	3.9	4.7	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	95.3	94.3	96.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
60 – 64	3.6	4.4	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	95.6	94.7	96.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
65 – 69	2.7	3.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.6	95.5	97.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
70 – 74	1.6	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	97.6	96.9	98.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
75 – 79	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	97.9	97.3	98.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
80+	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	98.5	98.2	98.7	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Tanga 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	42.1	44.0	40.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	54.5	52.4	56.5	1.1	1.3	0.9
0 – 4	71.4	71.4	71.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	22.7	22.7	22.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
5 – 9	63.9	63.8	63.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	31.5	31.7	31.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
10 – 14	47.1	47.1	47.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	47.8	47.8	47.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
15 – 19	44.4	44.1	44.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	51.5	51.7	51.3	1.4	1.6	1.2
20 – 24	42.0	44.2	40.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	55.2	52.6	57.4	1.2	1.6	0.8
25 – 29	36.7	40.2	33.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	61.0	57.1	64.4	1.1	1.6	0.7
30 – 34	34.0	38.3	30.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	63.9	59.2	68.1	1.0	1.5	0.6
35 – 39	28.3	32.9	24.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	69.9	65.0	74.1	0.9	1.3	0.6
40 – 44	23.1	25.9	20.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	75.0	71.7	77.7	1.1	1.6	0.7
45 – 49	20.5	22.1	19.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	77.9	75.9	79.6	1.0	1.3	0.6
50 – 54	18.3	20.0	16.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	80.0	77.9	81.9	1.1	1.5	0.7
55 – 59	17.8	19.8	15.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	80.6	78.3	82.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
60 – 64	15.4	16.9	14.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	83.1	81.2	84.9	0.9	1.3	0.6
65 – 69	13.0	15.3	10.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	85.8	83.2	88.2	0.7	0.9	0.5
70 – 74	9.2	10.4	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	89.8	88.7	90.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
75 – 79	7.7	9.4	6.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	91.4	89.6	92.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
80+	4.9	6.1	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	94.0	92.5	94.8	0.6	0.8	0.5

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Tanga City (47.7%) and the lowest percentage is in Kilindi District (15.6%). Councils with percentages above the regional average (26.2%) are Tanga City (47.7%), Korogwe Town (38.9%), Pangani District (33.5%) and Muheza District (30.0%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Council | Status of Birth Certificate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Have Birth Certificates | | | Have Birth Notifications | | | Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification | | | Don't know | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**26.2**	**27.3**	**25.1**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**70.6**	**69.3**	**71.8**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**
Lushoto District	24.0	26.2	22.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	72.8	70.3	74.9	0.7	0.0	0.6
Bumbuli District	20.8	22.3	19.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	76.5	74.8	78.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
Korogwe District	21.3	22.5	20.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	74.7	73.3	76.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Korogwe Town	38.9	40.6	37.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	57.6	55.7	59.4	1.1	0.6	1.0
Muheza District	30.0	30.8	29.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	66.4	65.3	67.4	1.1	0.3	1.1
Tanga City	47.7	49.8	45.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	48.7	46.3	50.9	1.1	0.2	0.9
Pangani District	33.5	34.5	32.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	62.9	61.9	63.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
Handeni District	20.0	20.5	19.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	77.4	76.8	77.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Handeni Town	23.6	24.3	23.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	74.0	73.3	74.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Kilindi District	15.6	16.0	15.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	81.2	80.7	81.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Mkinga District	19.3	20.3	18.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	77.6	76.6	78.5	0.7	0.8	0.7

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 422,556 persons (31.7%) aged 18 years and above in Tanga Region have national identification cards while 140,421 persons (10.5%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (43.7%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (27.0%). Additionally, results reveal that, 867,985 persons (65.2%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that 5.72 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
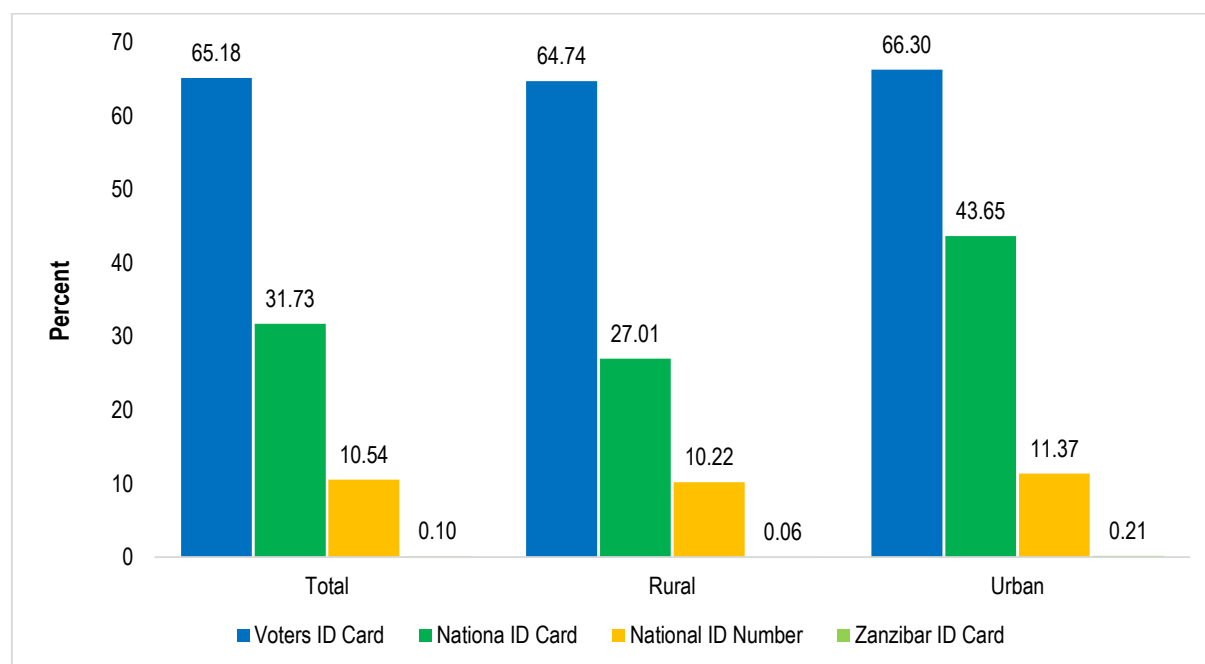
Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	Persons aged 18 and Above						
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	**31.73**	**10.54**	**0.10**	**3.44**	**65.18**	**0.74**	5.72
Rural	27.01	10.22	0.06	1.70	64.74	0.37	5.23
Urban	43.65	11.37	0.21	7.85	66.30	1.83	6.81
Council							
Lushoto District	24.83	10.85	0.03	2.21	65.46	0.42	5.67
Bumbuli District	28.17	13.01	0.03	1.80	68.42	0.32	5.00
Korogwe District	28.04	12.20	0.03	1.78	69.91	0.39	4.45
Korogwe Town	41.35	15.04	0.10	6.21	71.55	0.94	6.91
Muheza District	41.36	10.60	0.06	3.10	70.59	0.68	9.02
Tanga City	45.72	11.55	0.29	9.56	66.82	2.52	5.65
Pangani District	37.93	13.16	0.38	3.79	68.56	0.79	6.16
Handeni District	24.67	7.25	0.05	1.43	59.79	0.32	4.90
Handeni Town	39.09	7.90	0.06	3.22	61.17	0.48	9.72
Kilindi District	24.84	6.15	0.02	1.15	55.03	0.27	4.12
Mkinga District	17.41	17.11	0.22	1.94	71.86	0.50	4.88

71

6.2.3.2   Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 5.4 percent of persons in private households in Tanga Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Korogwe Town council has the highest percentage (11.7%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Tanga City Council (10.1%) and lastly Kilindi District with 2.7 percent. In addition, 0.9 percent has health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more persons (10.1%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (3.8%). On the other hand, 0.8 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 1.2 percent.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population in Private Households by Type of Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	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	**2,584,522**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**15.9**	**15.1**	**16.5**
Rural	1,921,400	3.8	3.7	3.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	15.7	15.0	16.2
Urban	663,122	10.1	9.9	10.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	16.5	15.3	17.6
Council										
Lushoto District	348,972	5.0	5.2	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	8.8	9.4	8.3
Bumbuli District	159,071	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.8	10.8	9.1
Korogwe District	271,426	5.1	4.9	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	17.5	17.1	17.9
Korogwe Town	84,643	11.7	11.5	11.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	15.0	13.6	16.2
Muheza District	237,105	6.0	5.7	6.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	28.8	25.9	31.4
Tanga City	382,562	10.1	9.9	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	17.5	16.0	18.8
Pangani District	72,810	6.6	6.5	6.7	2.9	3.2	2.6	26.8	23.3	30.3
Handeni District	380,135	3.1	3.0	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	17.5	15.9	19.1
Handeni Town	107,926	6.2	6.1	6.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	15.7	14.7	16.5
Kilindi District	395,605	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.6	6.2	7.1
Mkinga District	144,267	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.2	18.3	21.9

6.3 Citizenship

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

Results show that 2,610,840 persons (99.8%) out of 2,615,597 persons enumerated in Tanga Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other East African Countries (2,065 persons) followed by other African Countries (1,449 persons) (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,615,597	1,275,665	1,339,932	1,936,368	946,650	989,718	679,229	329,015	350,214
Tanzania	2,610,840	1,272,868	1,337,972	1,933,851	945,392	988,459	676,989	327,476	349,513
Other East African Countries	2,065	1,016	1,049	1,429	676	753	636	340	296
Other African Countries	1,449	1,060	389	570	302	268	879	758	121
Countries Outside Africa	1,238	719	519	517	280	237	721	439	282
Dual Citizenship	4	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	2
No Citizenship	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (91.5%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.

- Almost one out of ten (8.5%) children under 18 years are orphan with proportionately higher in urban areas (8.9%) than rural area (8.4%).

- More than six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.

- Two percent (2.1%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.

- Pangani District Council has the highest proportion (9.6%) of orphans than other councils in Tanga Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

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

---

[4] The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019
[5] Hani K. Atrash (2011)

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 91.5 percent of all children under 18 years in Tanga Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 96.7 percent for children under one year to 83.2 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (4.7%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.7%). 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,256,475	1,149,537	91.5	21,322	1.7	59,313	4.7	26,303	2.1
0	79,311	76,693	96.7	356	0.4	1,004	1.3	1,258	1.6
1	70,671	68,155	96.4	402	0.6	1,170	1.7	944	1.3
2	71,018	68,161	96.0	501	0.7	1,338	1.9	1,018	1.4
3	75,235	71,894	95.6	565	0.8	1,616	2.1	1,160	1.5
4	75,857	71,712	94.5	685	0.9	2,151	2.8	1,309	1.7
5	74,317	69,876	94.0	759	1.0	2,347	3.2	1,335	1.8
6	73,296	68,426	93.4	920	1.3	2,598	3.5	1,352	1.8
7	78,316	72,555	92.6	1,107	1.4	3,131	4.0	1,523	1.9
8	75,491	69,445	92.0	1,210	1.6	3,349	4.4	1,487	2.0
9	73,941	67,498	91.3	1,321	1.8	3,621	4.9	1,501	2.0
10	71,461	64,843	90.7	1,373	1.9	3,827	5.4	1,418	2.0
11	61,442	55,336	90.1	1,264	2.1	3,562	5.8	1,280	2.1
12	77,042	68,492	88.9	1,753	2.3	4,934	6.4	1,863	2.4
13	66,447	58,283	87.7	1,818	2.7	4,739	7.1	1,607	2.4
14	70,594	61,263	86.8	1,985	2.8	5,500	7.8	1,846	2.6
15	56,539	48,433	85.7	1,738	3.1	4,702	8.3	1,666	2.9
16	53,952	45,573	84.5	1,719	3.2	4,866	9.0	1,794	3.3
17	51,545	42,899	83.2	1,846	3.6	4,858	9.4	1,942	3.8

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanga 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	636,729	581,541	91.3	10,907	1.7	30,526	4.8	13,755	2.2
0	39,563	38,221	96.6	175	0.4	514	1.3	653	1.7
1	35,504	34,220	96.4	184	0.5	613	1.7	487	1.4
2	35,601	34,197	96.1	241	0.7	648	1.8	515	1.4
3	37,566	35,902	95.6	264	0.7	815	2.2	585	1.6
4	37,969	35,930	94.6	308	0.8	1,102	2.9	629	1.7
5	37,753	35,453	93.9	374	1.0	1,240	3.3	686	1.8
6	36,880	34,392	93.3	463	1.3	1,336	3.6	689	1.9
7	39,546	36,601	92.6	589	1.5	1,608	4.1	748	1.9
8	37,555	34,578	92.1	604	1.6	1,667	4.4	706	1.9
9	36,677	33,503	91.3	625	1.7	1,778	4.8	771	2.1
10	37,121	33,607	90.5	747	2.0	2,016	5.4	751	2.0
11	31,108	28,027	90.1	656	2.1	1,767	5.7	658	2.1
12	39,357	34,925	88.7	938	2.4	2,543	6.5	951	2.4
13	33,771	29,629	87.7	929	2.8	2,391	7.1	822	2.4
14	36,389	31,420	86.3	1,064	2.9	2,903	8.0	1,002	2.8
15	29,426	25,033	85.1	884	3.0	2,527	8.6	982	3.3
16	27,903	23,464	84.1	920	3.3	2,532	9.1	987	3.5
17	27,040	22,439	83.0	942	3.5	2,526	9.3	1,133	4.2

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Tanga 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	619,746	567,996	91.6	10,415	1.7	28,787	4.6	12,548	2.0
0	39,748	38,472	96.8	181	0.5	490	1.2	605	1.5
1	35,167	33,935	96.5	218	0.6	557	1.6	457	1.3
2	35,417	33,964	95.9	260	0.7	690	1.9	503	1.4
3	37,669	35,992	95.5	301	0.8	801	2.1	575	1.5
4	37,888	35,782	94.4	377	1.0	1,049	2.8	680	1.8
5	36,564	34,423	94.1	385	1.1	1,107	3.0	649	1.8
6	36,416	34,034	93.5	457	1.3	1,262	3.5	663	1.8
7	38,770	35,954	92.7	518	1.3	1,523	3.9	775	2.0
8	37,936	34,867	91.9	606	1.6	1,682	4.4	781	2.1
9	37,264	33,995	91.2	696	1.9	1,843	4.9	730	2.0
10	34,340	31,236	91.0	626	1.8	1,811	5.3	667	1.9
11	30,334	27,309	90.0	608	2.0	1,795	5.9	622	2.1
12	37,685	33,567	89.1	815	2.2	2,391	6.3	912	2.4
13	32,676	28,654	87.7	889	2.7	2,348	7.2	785	2.4
14	34,205	29,843	87.2	921	2.7	2,597	7.6	844	2.5
15	27,113	23,400	86.3	854	3.1	2,175	8.0	684	2.5
16	26,049	22,109	84.9	799	3.1	2,334	9.0	807	3.1
17	24,505	20,460	83.5	904	3.7	2,332	9.5	809	3.3

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

Results from Table 7.4 show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Tanga Region ranges from 90.4 percent to 92.5 percent. Kilindi District Council has the highest percentage of children with both parents alive (92.5%) while Pangani District Council has the least (90.4%).

The results further show that Korogwe District Council has the highest percentage (5.4%) of children with father dead and mother alive compared with other councils while Pangani District Council has the highest percentage of children with father alive and mother dead (2.1%) as well as children with both parents dead (3.1%).

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,256,475**	**1,149,537**	**91.5**	**21,322**	**1.7**	**59,313**	**4.7**	**26,303**	**2.1**
Rural	969,241	887,982	91.6	16,192	1.7	45,843	4.7	19,224	2.0
Urban	287,234	261,555	91.1	5,130	1.8	13,470	4.7	7,079	2.5
Council									
Lushoto District	181,144	165,714	91.5	3,119	1.7	9,051	5.0	3,260	1.8
Bumbuli District	77,416	70,799	91.5	1,441	1.9	3,928	5.1	1,248	1.6
Korogwe District	129,764	117,697	90.7	2,390	1.8	6,959	5.4	2,718	2.1
Korogwe Town	36,853	33,716	91.5	681	1.8	1,750	4.7	706	1.9
Muheza District	101,587	93,333	91.9	1,920	1.9	4,470	4.4	1,864	1.8
Tanga City	158,603	144,087	90.8	2,885	1.8	7,388	4.7	4,243	2.7
Pangani District	32,488	29,353	90.4	672	2.1	1,467	4.5	996	3.1
Handeni District	199,300	182,589	91.6	3,109	1.6	9,242	4.6	4,360	2.2
Handeni Town	54,003	49,571	91.8	869	1.6	2,455	4.5	1,108	2.1
Kilindi District	215,502	199,432	92.5	2,914	1.4	8,889	4.1	4,267	2.0
Mkinga District	69,815	63,246	90.6	1,322	1.9	3,714	5.3	1,533	2.2

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Tanga Region, 8.5 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 two percent (2.1%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in urban areas (8.9%) than rural areas (8.4%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 7.5 percent in Kilindi District to 9.6 percent in Pangani District.

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
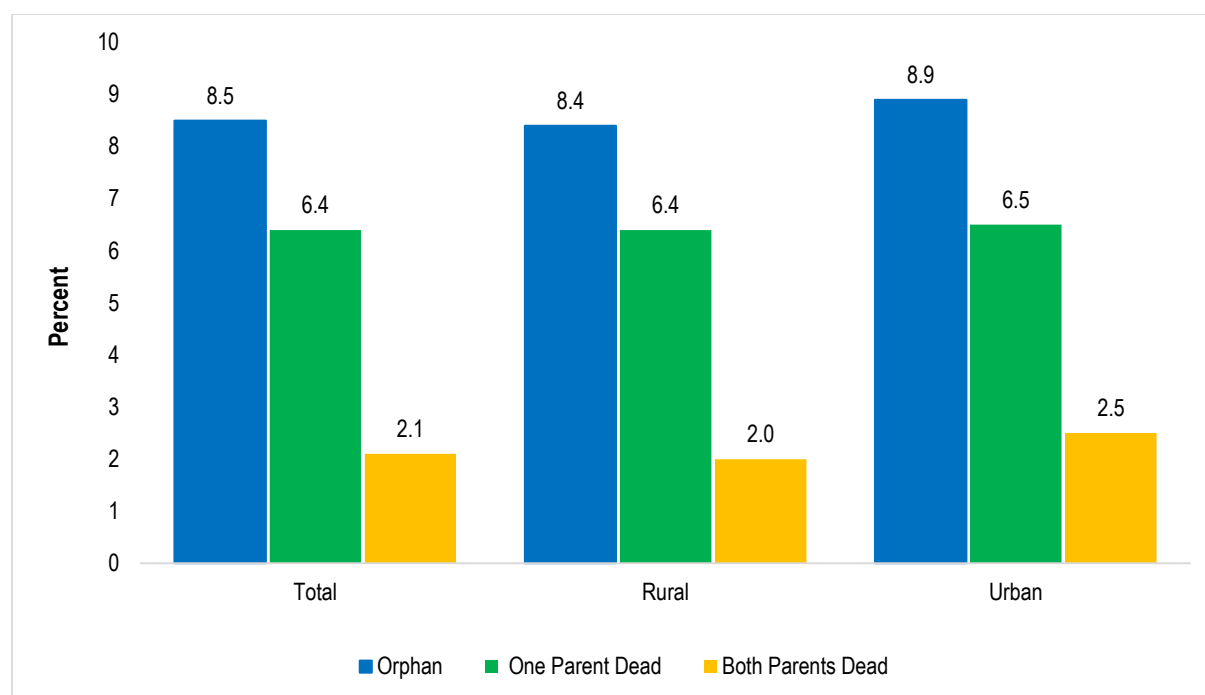
Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

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	**1,256,475**	**1,149,537**	**91.5**	**80,635**	**6.4**	**26,303**	**2.1**	**106,938**	**8.5**
Rural	969,241	887,982	91.6	62,035	6.4	19,224	2.0	81,259	8.4
Urban	287,234	261,555	91.1	18,600	6.5	7,079	2.5	25,679	8.9
Council									
Lushoto District	181,144	165,714	91.5	12,170	6.7	3,260	1.8	15,430	8.5
Bumbuli District	77,416	70,799	91.5	5,369	6.9	1,248	1.6	6,617	8.5
Korogwe District	129,764	117,697	90.7	9,349	7.2	2,718	2.1	12,067	9.3
Korogwe Town	36,853	33,716	91.5	2,431	6.6	706	1.9	3,137	8.5
Muheza District	101,587	93,333	91.9	6,390	6.3	1,864	1.8	8,254	8.1
Tanga City	158,603	144,087	90.8	10,273	6.5	4,243	2.7	14,516	9.2
Pangani District	32,488	29,353	90.4	2,139	6.6	996	3.1	3,135	9.6
Handeni District	199,300	182,589	91.6	12,351	6.2	4,360	2.2	16,711	8.4
Handeni Town	54,003	49,571	91.8	3,324	6.2	1,108	2.1	4,432	8.2
Kilindi District	215,502	199,432	92.5	11,803	5.5	4,267	2.0	16,070	7.5
Mkinga District	69,815	63,246	90.6	5,036	7.2	1,533	2.2	6,569	9.4

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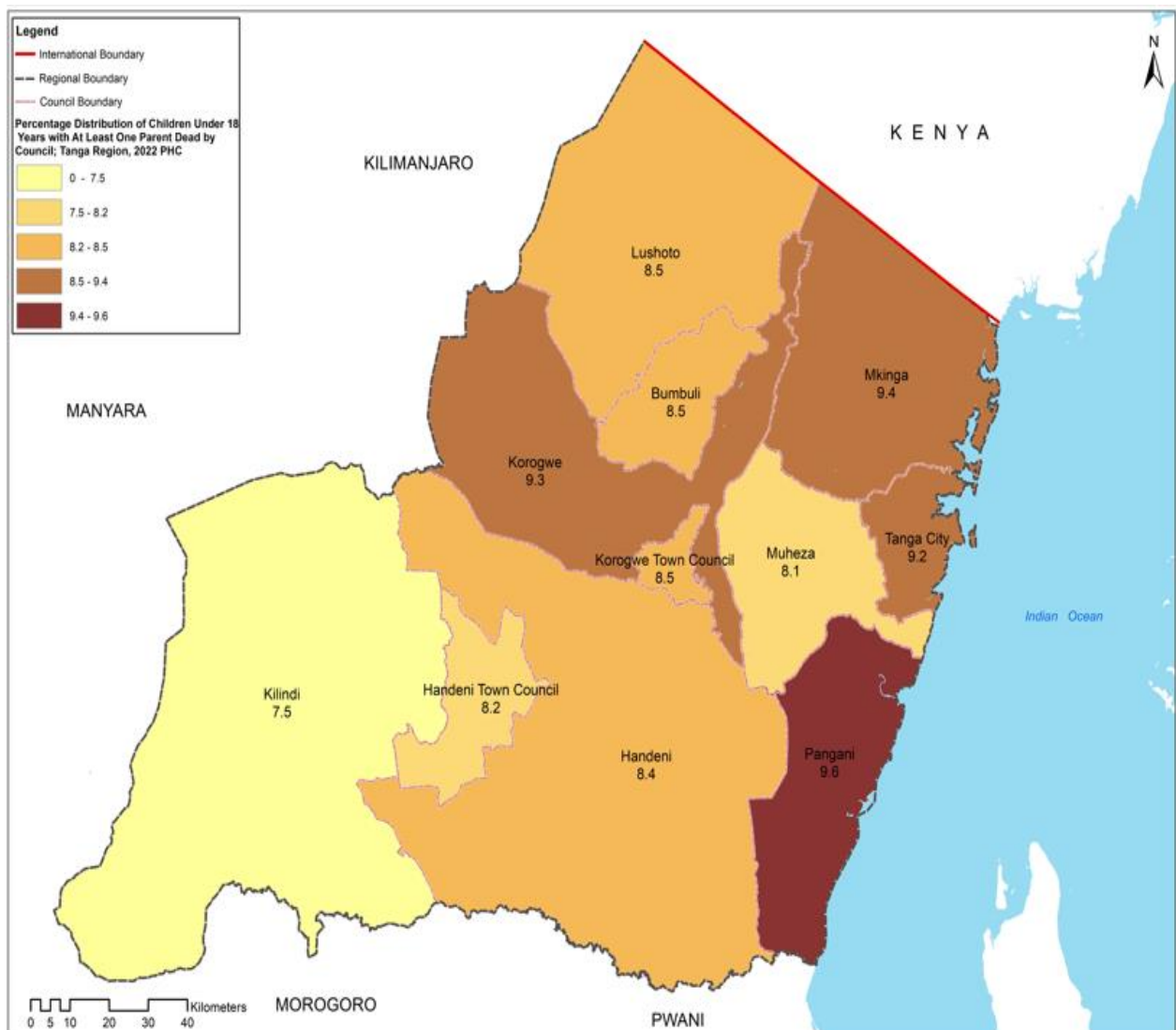
Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Eighty three percent (83.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region are literate; 78.7 percent in rural and 94.0 percent in urban areas.

- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 82.9 percent. It is higher among males (83.4%) than females (82.4%).

- About eighty six percent (86.2%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 11.0 percent had never been to school.

- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 86.2 percent. It is higher (95.2%) in urban than in rural areas (83.7%).

- Majority (74.9%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 18.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.

- About four percent (3.5%) of the population aged 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 Tanga Region. It also provides information on school attendance, school dropout and education attainment for persons aged four years and above.

8.2 Literacy

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

Results show that out of 2,243,505 persons aged five years and above 1,776,674 persons (79.2 %) in Tanga Region are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (81.4%) than females (77.2%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 90.7 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among children in the age group of 5-9 years and persons aged 75 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (92.1%) than in rural areas (74.5%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas as presented in Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1.

Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**2,243,505**	**1,089,462**	**1,154,043**	**1,776,674**	**886,296**	**890,378**	**79.2**	**81.4**	**77.2**
5 - 9	375,361	188,411	186,950	208,002	99,390	108,612	55.4	52.8	58.1
10-14	346,986	177,746	169,240	305,555	152,438	153,117	88.1	85.8	90.5
15 - 19	255,284	131,051	124,233	231,590	117,931	113,659	90.7	90.0	91.5
20 - 24	205,349	94,567	110,782	181,906	84,889	97,017	88.6	89.8	87.6
25 - 29	176,362	80,432	95,930	156,547	72,863	83,684	88.8	90.6	87.2
30 - 34	154,916	72,262	82,654	133,805	65,091	68,714	86.4	90.1	83.1
35 - 39	135,047	62,485	72,562	110,014	54,062	55,952	81.5	86.5	77.1
40 - 44	122,682	58,024	64,658	99,901	50,129	49,772	81.4	86.4	77.0
45 - 49	110,059	52,884	57,175	88,934	45,320	43,614	80.8	85.7	76.3
50 - 54	96,401	47,219	49,182	77,756	40,596	37,160	80.7	86.0	75.6
55 - 59	67,501	32,788	34,713	54,806	28,854	25,952	81.2	88.0	74.8
60 - 64	63,018	30,926	32,092	47,368	26,811	20,557	75.2	86.7	64.1
65 - 69	39,886	19,123	20,763	27,698	16,153	11,545	69.4	84.5	55.6
70 - 74	36,625	17,253	19,372	23,147	14,038	9,109	63.2	81.4	47.0
75 - 79	20,934	9,551	11,383	12,211	7,436	4,775	58.3	77.9	41.9
80+	37,094	14,740	22,354	17,434	10,295	7,139	47.0	69.8	31.9

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,649,218	802,884	846,334	1,229,419	619,936	609,483	74.5	77.2	72.0
5 – 9	293,192	147,366	145,826	143,756	68,084	75,672	49.0	46.2	51.9
10-14	270,639	139,768	130,871	231,963	116,117	115,846	85.7	83.1	88.5
15 – 19	182,596	95,492	87,104	160,995	83,611	77,384	88.2	87.6	88.8
20 – 24	138,173	62,406	75,767	116,948	53,898	63,050	84.6	86.4	83.2
25 – 29	119,222	53,754	65,468	101,182	46,940	54,242	84.9	87.3	82.9
30 – 34	105,819	48,921	56,898	86,642	42,445	44,197	81.9	86.8	77.7
35 – 39	94,748	43,590	51,158	72,007	35,966	36,041	76.0	82.5	70.5
40 – 44	87,584	41,544	46,040	66,996	34,417	32,579	76.5	82.8	70.8
45 – 49	80,648	38,742	41,906	61,516	31,886	29,630	76.3	82.3	70.7
50 – 54	72,175	35,469	36,706	55,326	29,491	25,835	76.7	83.1	70.4
55 – 59	51,129	24,933	26,196	39,703	21,338	18,365	77.7	85.6	70.1
60 – 64	48,068	23,598	24,470	34,205	19,855	14,350	71.2	84.1	58.6
65 – 69	30,417	14,484	15,933	19,650	11,809	7,841	64.6	81.5	49.2
70 – 74	28,542	13,276	15,266	16,693	10,388	6,305	58.5	78.2	41.3
75 – 79	16,539	7,547	8,992	8,936	5,639	3,297	54.0	74.7	36.7
80+	29,727	11,994	17,733	12,901	8,052	4,849	43.4	67.1	27.3

Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanga Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	594,287	286,578	307,709	547,255	266,360	280,895	92.1	92.9	91.3
5 – 9	82,169	41,045	41,124	64,246	31,306	32,940	78.2	76.3	80.1
10-14	76,347	37,978	38,369	73,592	36,321	37,271	96.4	95.6	97.1
15 – 19	72,688	35,559	37,129	70,595	34,320	36,275	97.1	96.5	97.7
20 – 24	67,176	32,161	35,015	64,958	30,991	33,967	96.7	96.4	97.0
25 – 29	57,140	26,678	30,462	55,365	25,923	29,442	96.9	97.2	96.7
30 – 34	49,097	23,341	25,756	47,163	22,646	24,517	96.1	97.0	95.2
35 – 39	40,299	18,895	21,404	38,007	18,096	19,911	94.3	95.8	93.0
40 – 44	35,098	16,480	18,618	32,905	15,712	17,193	93.8	95.3	92.3
45 – 49	29,411	14,142	15,269	27,418	13,434	13,984	93.2	95.0	91.6
50 – 54	24,226	11,750	12,476	22,430	11,105	11,325	92.6	94.5	90.8
55 – 59	16,372	7,855	8,517	15,103	7,516	7,587	92.2	95.7	89.1
60 – 64	14,950	7,328	7,622	13,163	6,956	6,207	88.0	94.9	81.4
65 – 69	9,469	4,639	4,830	8,048	4,344	3,704	85.0	93.6	76.7
70 – 74	8,083	3,977	4,106	6,454	3,650	2,804	79.8	91.8	68.3
75 – 79	4,395	2,004	2,391	3,275	1,797	1,478	74.5	89.7	61.8

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
80+	7,367	2,746	4,621	4,533	2,243	2,290	61.5	81.7	49.6

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
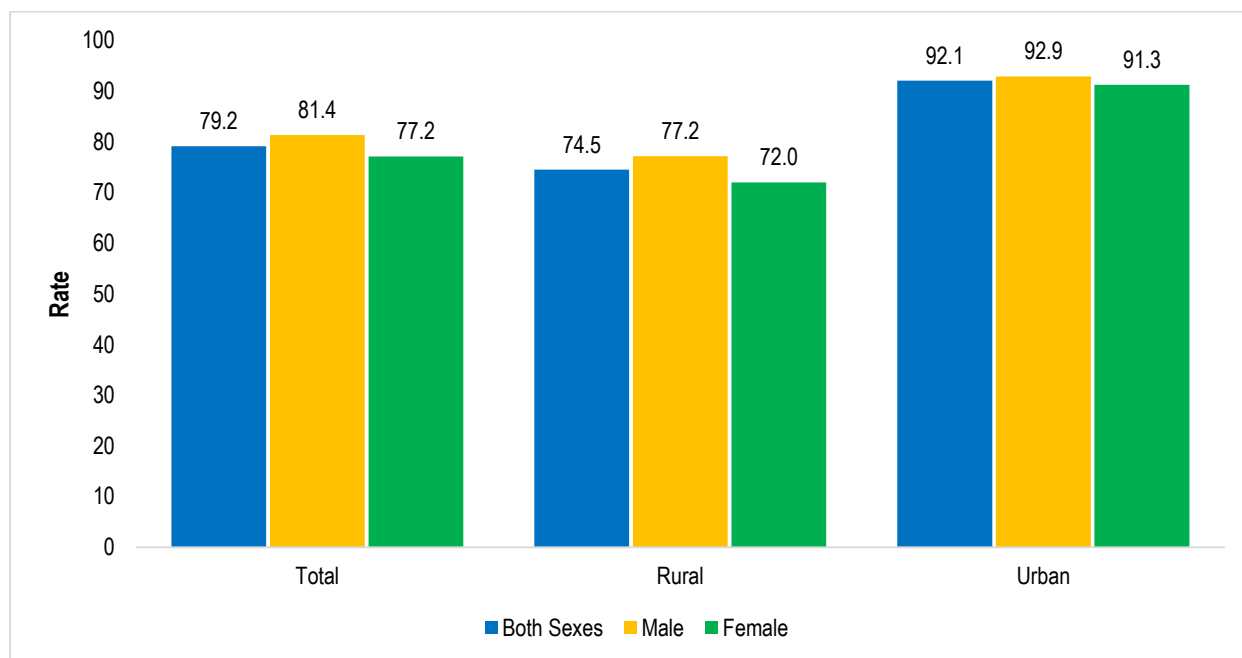
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 88 percent and the rate is the highest (91.3%) among secondary school age population (age group of 14-17 years). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas, and for most of the selected age groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas.

Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Tanga Region is 79.0 percent and among secondary school age population is 91.3 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanga 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)	90.6	89.5	91.9	88.3	87.1	89.6	97.1	96.4	97.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.8	89.9	89.6	86.6	87.1	86.2	96.9	96.4	97.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	88.5	89.9	87.2	84.8	86.8	83.1	96.6	96.6	96.6
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	85.3	88.5	82.3	81.2	85.4	77.3	95.2	96.1	94.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	64.7	81.6	50.1	60.3	78.6	44.5	80.1	91.8	69.9
Population Aged 4 years and above	77.2	79.2	75.3	72.4	74.9	70.0	90.6	91.3	89.9
Population Aged 14+ years and above	83.4	87.8	79.4	79.1	84.6	74.2	94.1	95.8	92.5
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	82.0	87.4	77.3	77.3	84.0	71.5	93.6	95.6	91.7
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	79.0	76.5	81.6	75.1	72.2	78.1	93.0	91.9	94.1
Secondary School (14-17 years)	91.3	89.8	92.9	89.2	87.6	91.0	97.2	96.6	97.8

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region is 83.0 percent. The literacy rate is higher among males (87.7%) than females (78.8%). Furthermore, results reveal that in urban areas the adult literacy rate is higher (94.0%) than in rural areas (78.7%). 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
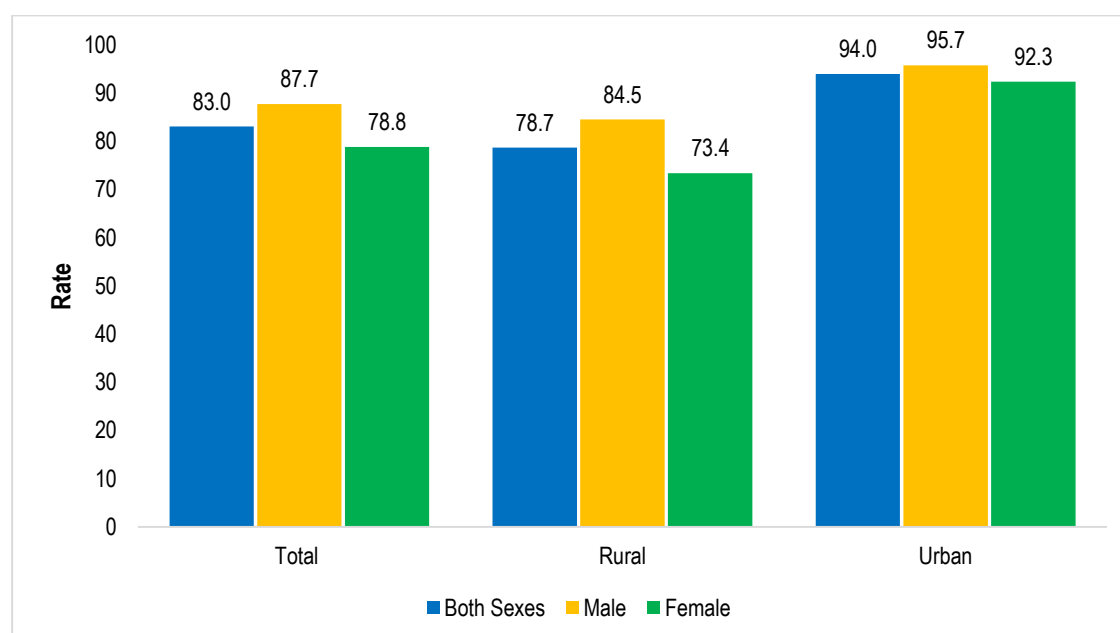
Literacy rates among adults increased from 79.8 percent in 2012 to 83.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (4.0 percentage point difference) than males (2.2 percentage point difference) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
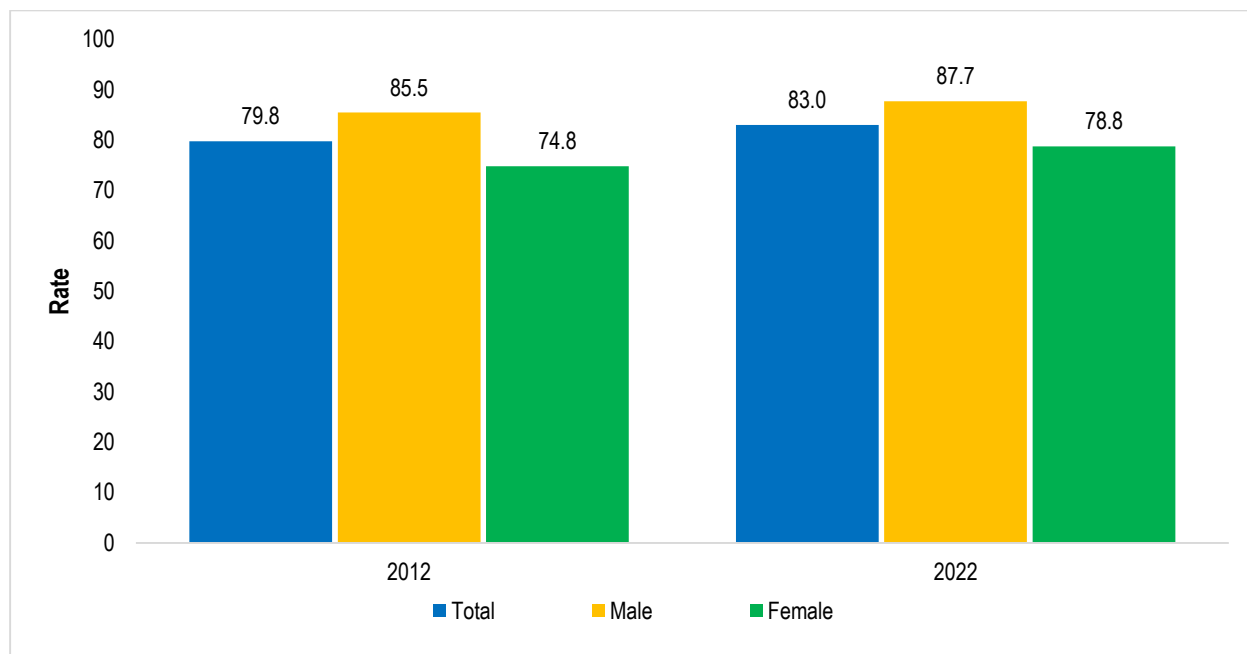
Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 65.6 percent in Kilindi District to 95.5 percent in Tanga City. Other council with adult literacy rate above 90 percent is Korogwe Town (94.0%). Other councils besides Kilindi District with relatively low adult literacy rates are Handeni District (74.4%) and Mkinga District (77.8 %) (Map 8.1).

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
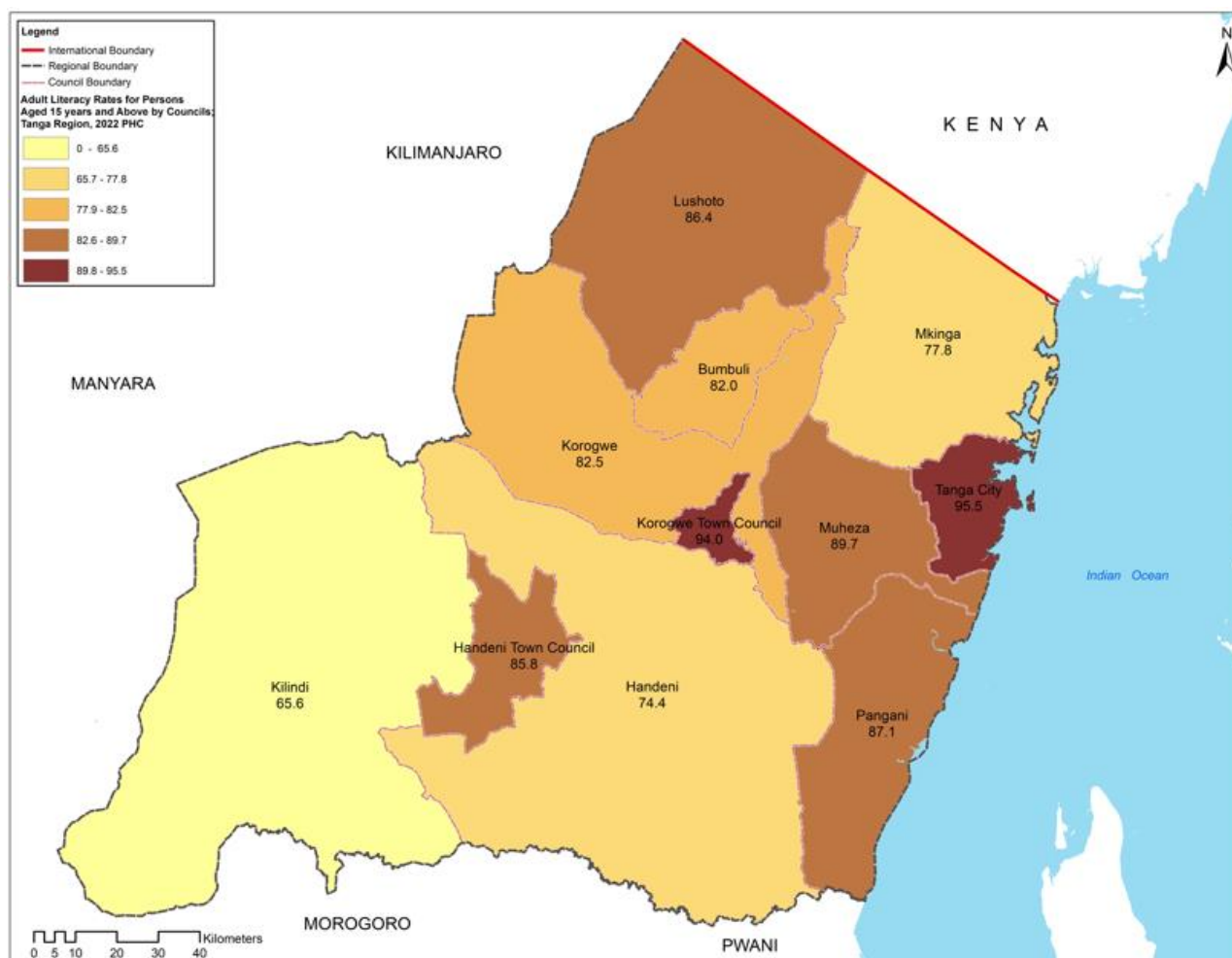
Results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 79.8 percent in 2012 to 83.0 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 3.2 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 6.3 percent observed in Handeni District (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

| Place of Residence | Literacy Rate | | | | | | Percentage Points Difference | | |
| | 2012 Census | | | 2022 Census | | | | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**79.8**	**85.5**	**74.8**	**83.0**	**87.7**	**78.8**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**4.0**
Rural	76.3	82.8	70.4	78.7	84.5	73.4	6.7	4.9	8.4
Urban	91.4	94.5	88.8	94.0	95.7	92.3	2.6	1.2	3.5
Council									
Lushoto District	83.1	89.5	78.2	86.4	91.9	82.4	3.3	2.4	4.4
Bumbuli District	79.6	87.6	72.9	82.0	89.5	75.7	2.4	1.9	2.8
Korogwe District	81.0	87.3	75.3	82.5	88.2	77.4	1.5	0.9	2.1

Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Korogwe Town	90.4	93.9	87.3	94.0	96.0	92.2	3.6	2.1	4.9
Muheza District	85.7	89.8	81.9	89.7	92.3	87.2	4.0	2.5	5.3
Tanga City	92.6	95.4	90.3	95.5	96.9	94.2	2.9	1.5	3.9
Pangani District	81.8	87	76.9	87.1	90.5	83.7	5.3	3.5	6.8
Handeni District	68.1	76.6	60.2	74.4	82.1	67.1	6.3	5.5	6.9
Handeni Town	82.6	87.3	78.4	85.8	89.0	82.8	3.2	1.7	4.4
Kilindi District	61.9	68.9	55.1	65.6	72.0	59.4	3.7	3.1	4.3
Mkinga District	73.8	81.1	67.3	77.8	86.1	76.8	4.0	5.0	9.5

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Tanga Region, literacy rate is 83.0. It is highest in Kiswahili only (64.3%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (18.2%) and is lower for other languages (0.2%). In addition, results show that from age 30 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age and slightly decrease to age group 55 – 59 years and then increase with age from age 60 years.

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	64.3	0.4	18.2	0.2	83.0	17.0	1,521,158
15 – 19	57.6	0.4	32.5	0.2	90.7	9.3	255,284
20 – 24	60.7	0.5	27.1	0.3	88.6	11.4	205,349
25 – 29	65.5	0.4	22.6	0.2	88.8	11.2	176,362
30 – 34	64.9	0.4	20.9	0.2	86.4	13.6	154,916
35 – 39	67.8	0.3	13.1	0.2	81.5	18.5	135,047
40 – 44	71.5	0.3	9.5	0.2	81.4	18.6	122,682
45 – 49	72.1	0.3	8.2	0.2	80.8	19.2	110,059
50 – 54	73.1	0.3	7.1	0.2	80.7	19.3	96,401
55 – 59	72.9	0.3	7.8	0.2	81.2	18.8	67,501
60 – 64	65.9	0.3	8.7	0.3	75.2	24.8	63,018
65 – 69	59.2	0.2	9.7	0.3	69.4	30.6	39,886
70 – 74	54.3	0.3	8.4	0.3	63.2	36.8	36,625
75 – 79	51.0	0.2	6.7	0.4	58.3	41.7	20,934
80+	42.8	0.2	3.5	0.6	47.0	53.0	37,094

Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
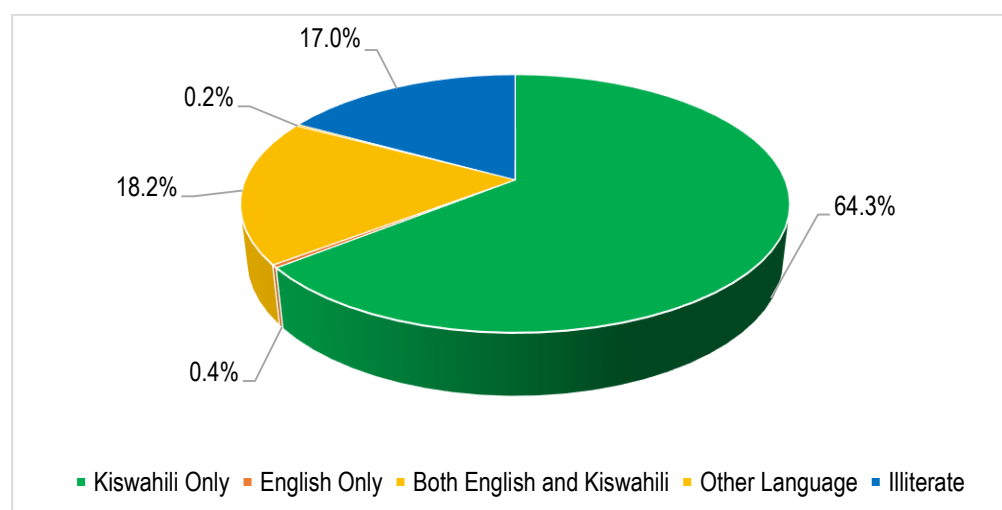
Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6 show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (65.6%) than in urban areas (60.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (32.3%) than in rural areas (12.5%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili only (62.2%) than males (59.5%).

Table 8.7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	**64.3**	**0.4**	**18.2**	**0.2**	**83.0**	**17.0**	**1,521,158**
Male	67.0	0.4	20.0	0.3	87.7	12.3	723,305
Female	61.8	0.3	16.5	0.2	78.8	21.2	797,853
Rural	**65.6**	**0.3**	**12.5**	**0.2**	**78.7**	**21.3**	**1,085,387**
Male	70.1	0.3	13.8	0.2	84.5	15.5	515,750
Female	61.6	0.3	11.3	0.2	73.4	26.6	569,637
Urban	**60.9**	**0.4**	**32.3**	**0.3**	**94.0**	**6.0**	**435,771**
Male	59.5	0.4	35.4	0.5	95.7	4.3	207,555
Female	62.2	0.4	29.6	0.1	92.3	7.7	228,216

Figure 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tanga Rural, 2022 PHC
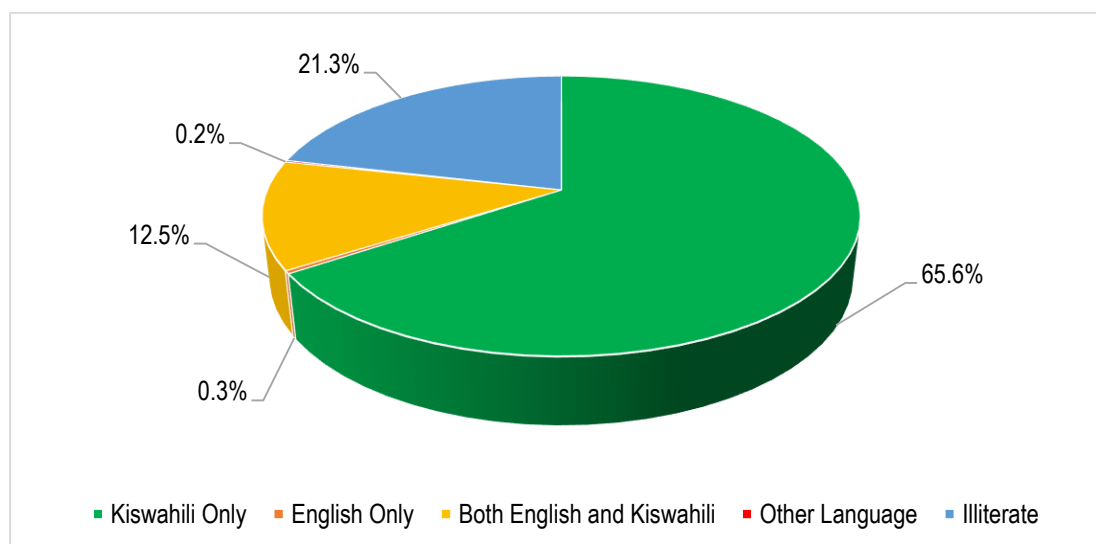
Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Tanga Urban, 2022 PHC
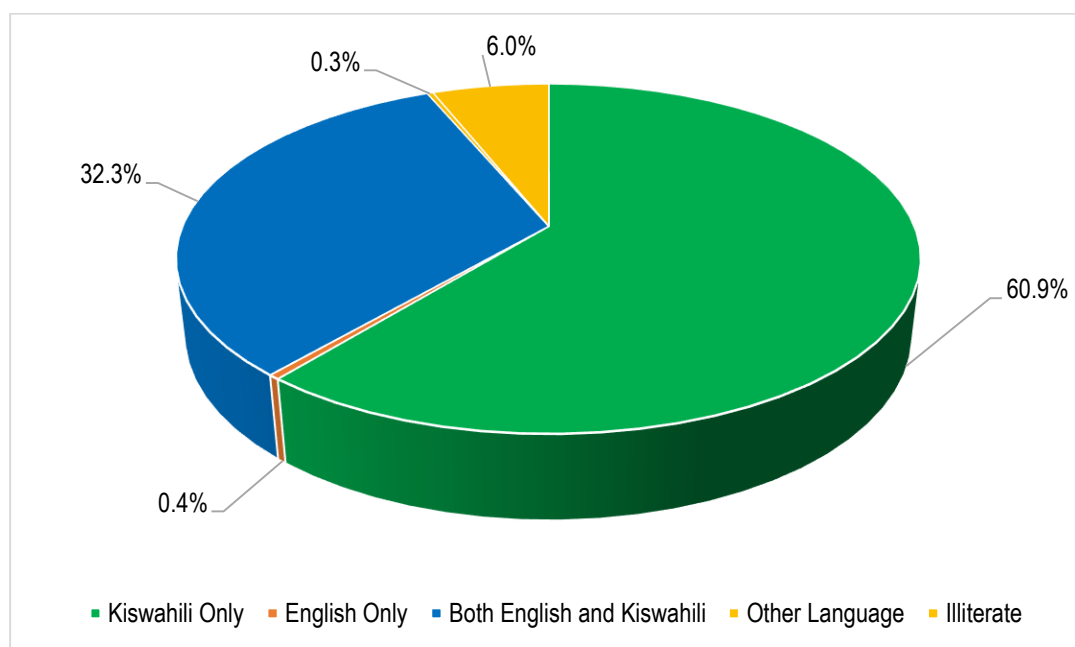
Table 8.8 shows that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Kilindi District having the highest illiteracy rate (34.4%), followed by Handeni District (25.6%). The Council with the lowest illiteracy rate is Tanga City (4.5%), followed by Korogwe Town District (6.0%).

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Tanga 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	**64.3**	**0.4**	**18.2**	**0.2**	**83.0**	**17.0**	**1,521,158**
Rural	65.6	0.3	12.5	0.2	78.7	21.3	1,085,387
Urban	60.9	0.4	32.3	0.3	94.0	6.0	435,771
Council							
Lushoto District	69.5	0.3	16.4	0.1	86.4	13.6	191,520
Bumbuli District	67.4	0.2	14.2	0.1	82.0	18.0	92,022
Korogwe District	68.8	0.2	13.4	0.1	82.5	17.5	159,979
Korogwe Town	63.3	0.4	30.2	0.1	94.0	6.0	55,261
Muheza District	70.8	0.3	18.5	0.1	89.7	10.3	151,219
Tanga City	60.2	0.4	34.5	0.4	95.5	4.5	259,897
Pangani District	69.9	0.3	16.7	0.2	87.1	12.9	47,536
Handeni District	62.4	0.4	11.1	0.4	74.4	25.6	208,763
Handeni Town	63.7	0.4	21.5	0.2	85.8	14.2	62,078
Kilindi District	56.0	0.4	8.9	0.2	65.6	34.4	206,692
Mkinga District	64.0	0.3	15.3	0.2	79.8	20.2	86,191

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 2,213,507 persons aged 5 years and above in Tanga Region, 1,834,559 persons (82.9%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (83.4%) than females (82.4%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 90%) for youth aged 15 to 34 years and is relatively low (54.1%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 63.6 percent. Numeracy rate is higher (90.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (80.2%). Furthermore, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

Table 8.9: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	82.9	83.4	82.4	80.2	80.9	79.5	90.5	90.7	90.3
5-9	54.1	51.7	56.5	49.7	47.2	52.2	69.8	67.9	71.7
10-14	87.8	86.1	89.6	86.1	84.2	88.2	93.8	93.0	94.5
15 – 19	91.5	90.9	92.0	90.0	89.5	90.5	95.2	94.7	95.7
20 – 24	90.7	91.2	90.2	88.7	89.4	88.1	94.9	94.9	95.0
25 – 29	91.5	92.4	90.8	89.6	90.8	88.5	95.6	95.6	95.7
30 – 34	90.9	92.7	89.5	88.9	91.1	87.0	95.4	96.0	94.8
35 – 39	89.3	91.6	87.4	87.0	89.9	84.7	94.8	95.5	94.1
40 – 44	89.7	91.8	87.8	87.7	90.4	85.3	94.6	95.4	94.0
45 – 49	89.7	91.8	87.7	88.0	90.5	85.6	94.5	95.6	93.6
50 – 54	89.4	91.8	87.0	87.8	90.7	84.9	94.2	95.2	93.3
55 – 59	89.5	92.6	86.6	88.1	91.8	84.7	93.9	95.4	92.5
60 – 64	86.2	91.6	81.1	84.7	90.6	79.0	91.4	95.2	87.8
65 – 69	83.3	90.5	76.7	81.4	89.3	74.3	89.5	94.3	84.9
70 – 74	79.2	88.7	70.8	77.4	87.4	68.7	85.9	93.2	78.9
75–79	75.1	86.5	65.6	73.5	85.0	63.9	81.2	92.2	72.1
80+	63.6	79.1	53.4	62.4	77.9	51.8	68.8	84.4	59.6

Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
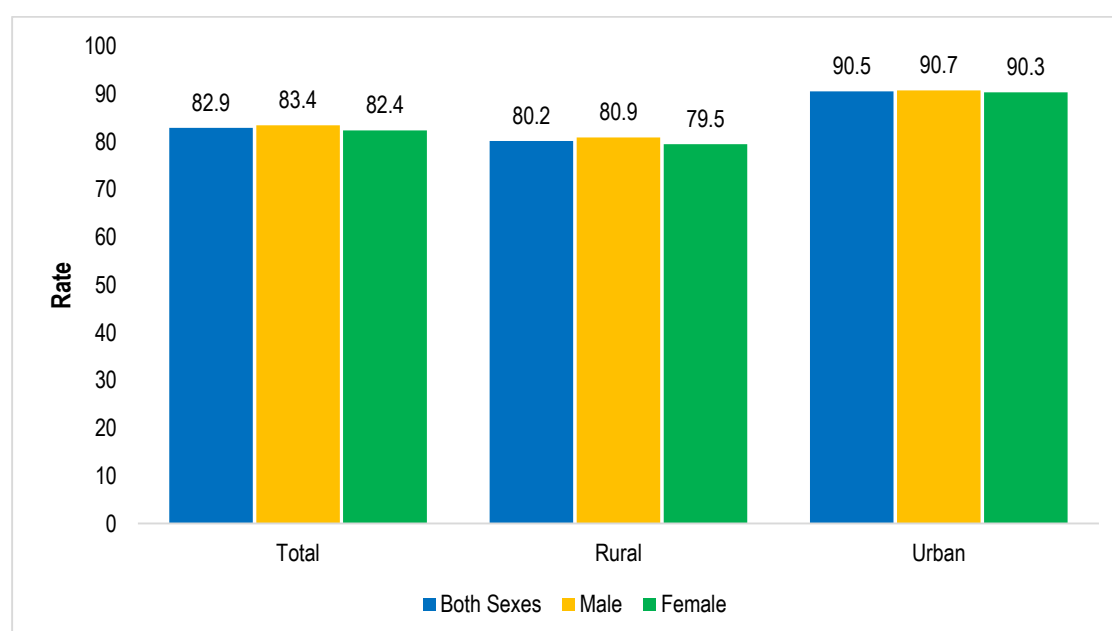
The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 91.0 percent. The rate is slightly higher (91.6%) for males than females (90.5%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (92.0 %) for females than males (91.1%). Numeracy rate for working age

population (15-64 years) is higher (94.8%) in urban than in rural areas (88.5%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

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

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	91.1	90.2	92.0	89.7	88.8	90.6	95.1	94.5	95.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	91.1	91.0	91.2	89.4	89.5	89.4	95.1	94.8	95.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	91.0	91.6	90.5	89.2	90.0	88.4	95.2	95.2	95.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	78.4	76.3	80.5	75.6	73.3	77.9	88.4	87.3	89.6
Secondary School (14-17 years)	91.5	90.5	92.6	90.3	89.2	91.4	95.3	94.7	95.9
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	90.3	91.7	89.0	88.5	90.3	86.8	94.8	95.3	94.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	78.9	88.3	70.8	77.1	87.0	68.7	85.2	92.9	78.5
Population Aged 14+ years and above	89.0	91.2	87.1	87.1	89.7	84.8	94.0	95.0	93.1
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	88.6	91.3	86.3	86.6	89.8	83.7	93.8	95.1	92.7

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region is 89.0 percent and is higher (94.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (87.0%). The numeracy rate is higher for males than females across every council. The rates vary across councils ranging from 76.2 percent in Kilindi District to 95.6 percent in Korogwe Town (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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,492,654	702,417	790,237	1,328,030	641,142	686,888	89.0	91.3	86.9
Rural	1,071,744	505,815	565,929	932,540	454,274	478,266	87.0	89.8	84.5

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Urban	420,910	196,602	224,308	395,490	186,868	208,622	94.0	95.0	93.0
Council									
Lushoto District	189,698	79,454	110,244	171,538	74,151	97,387	90.4	93.3	88.3
Bumbuli District	91,732	41,610	50,122	84,530	39,420	45,110	92.1	94.7	90.0
Korogwe District	158,659	74,824	83,835	144,159	69,735	74,424	90.9	93.2	88.8
Korogwe Town	53,508	24,818	28,690	51,145	23,933	27,212	95.6	96.4	94.8
Muheza District	150,116	73,669	76,447	138,545	69,149	69,396	92.3	93.9	90.8
Tanga City	249,930	117,821	132,109	237,332	113,000	124,332	95.0	95.9	94.1
Pangani District	44,965	22,113	22,852	41,045	20,589	20,456	91.3	93.1	89.5
Handeni District	205,042	99,114	105,928	175,927	88,194	87,733	85.8	89.0	82.8
Handeni Town	61,115	28,843	32,272	54,233	26,109	28,124	88.7	90.5	87.1
Kilindi District	204,180	99,916	104,264	155,579	80,203	75,376	76.2	80.3	72.3
Mkinga District	83,709	40,235	43,474	73,997	36,659	37,338	88.4	91.1	85.9

Map 8.2: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

94
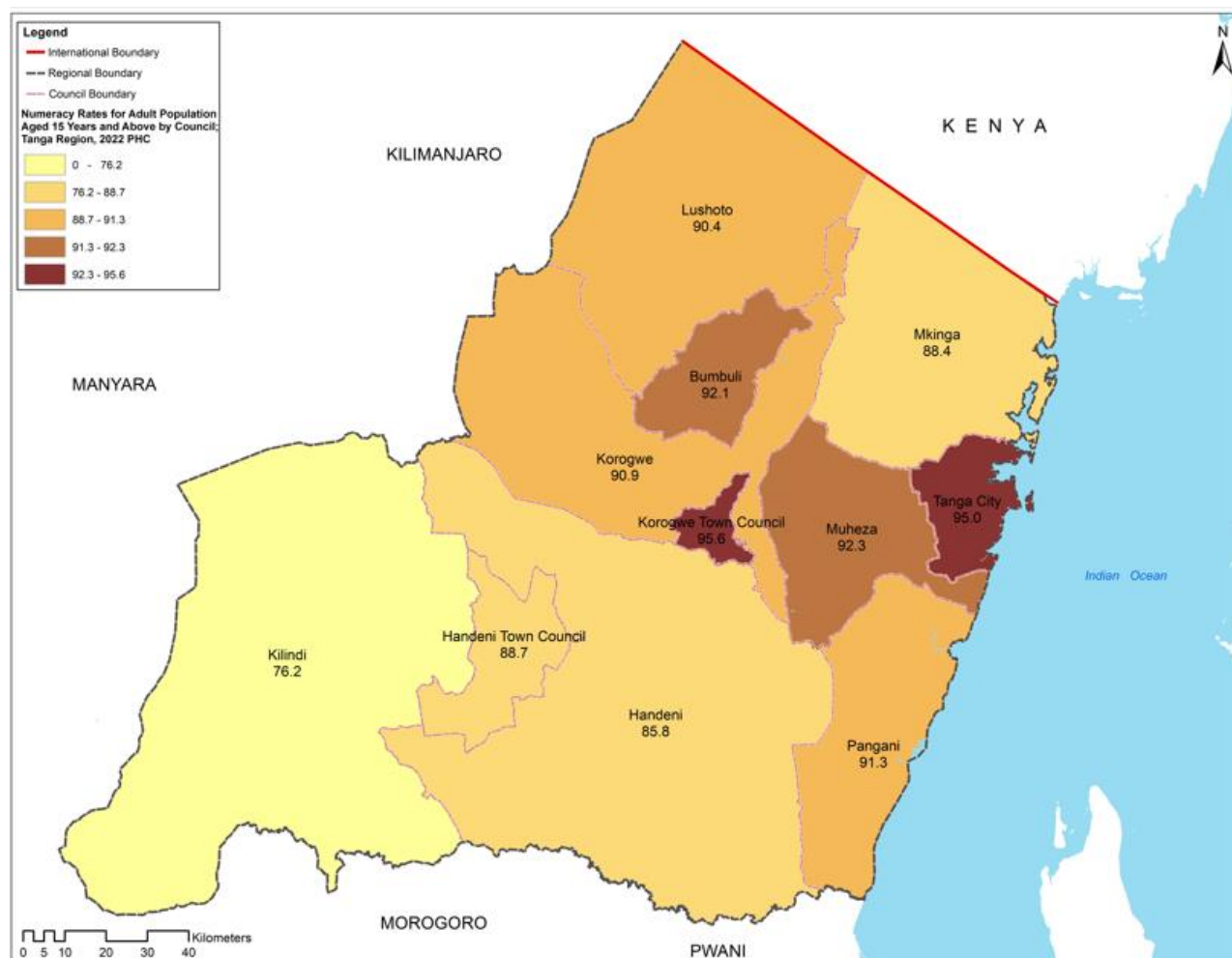
8.4 Education

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

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

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

Results show that, out of 2,319,362 persons aged four years and above, 38.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 32.6 percent are attending school, 10.7 percent have dropped out and 18.1 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (20.4%) compared with males (15.6%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (11.8%) among males than females (9.6%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
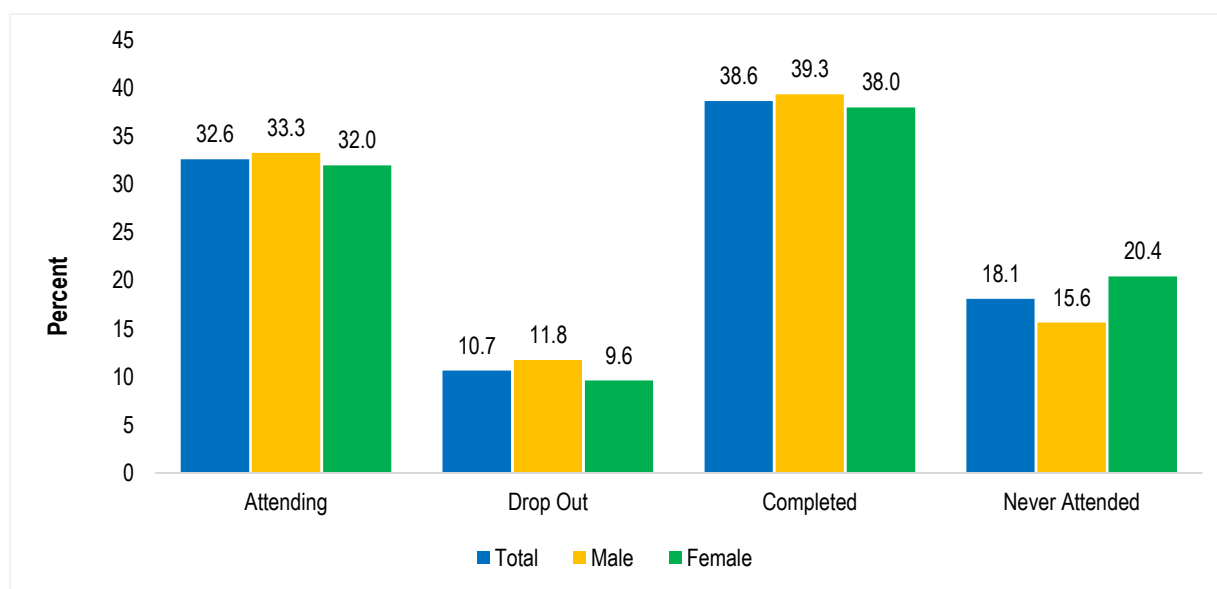
More than four-fifth (86.2%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 11.0 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 69.7 percent are attending, 6.9 percent had never been to school, while 14.9 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (8.5%) than primary school age population (2.1%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	2,319,362	32.6	10.7	38.6	18.1	1,127,431	33.3	11.8	39.3	15.6	1,191,931	32.0	9.6	38.0	20.4
4	75,857	25.8	0.1	0.1	74.1	37,969	24.1	0.0	0.1	75.8	37,888	27.5	0.1	0.1	72.3
5	74,317	51.0	0.1	0.1	48.8	37,753	48.8	0.1	0.1	51.0	36,564	53.3	0.1	0.1	46.6
6	73,296	68.8	0.2	0.1	30.9	36,880	66.9	0.3	0.1	32.7	36,416	70.6	0.2	0.1	29.1
4-6	223,470	48.3	0.1	0.1	51.5	112,602	46.4	0.1	0.1	53.4	110,868	50.2	0.1	0.1	49.6
7	78,316	79.3	0.4	0.2	20.1	39,546	77.7	0.5	0.2	21.7	38,770	81.0	0.3	0.1	18.6
8	75,491	85.2	0.6	0.2	14.0	37,555	83.6	0.7	0.2	15.5	37,936	86.8	0.5	0.1	12.6
9	73,941	87.9	1.2	0.2	10.7	36,677	86.6	1.4	0.2	11.7	37,264	89.1	1.0	0.2	9.8
10	71,461	88.2	2.0	0.3	9.5	37,121	86.3	2.5	0.3	10.9	34,340	90.3	1.4	0.3	8.0
11	61,442	90.1	2.5	0.4	7.0	31,108	88.4	3.2	0.4	8.0	30,334	91.8	1.9	0.3	6.0
12	77,042	87.8	3.7	1.0	7.5	39,357	85.7	4.8	1.1	8.4	37,685	90.1	2.6	0.8	6.6
13	66,447	86.1	4.9	2.2	6.8	33,771	83.2	6.7	2.4	7.7	32,676	89.2	3.1	2.0	5.7
7-13	504,140	86.2	2.1	0.6	11.0	255,135	84.3	2.8	0.7	12.2	249,005	88.1	1.5	0.5	9.9
14	70,594	80.8	6.1	6.1	7.0	36,389	77.4	8.1	6.4	8.1	34,205	84.5	3.9	5.7	5.9
15	56,539	73.8	7.4	12.1	6.7	29,426	69.5	9.8	13.0	7.7	27,113	78.4	4.8	11.1	5.7
16	53,952	65.2	9.4	18.7	6.8	27,903	61.1	11.7	19.9	7.3	26,049	69.5	6.9	17.3	6.3
17	51,545	54.6	12.1	26.1	7.1	27,040	51.6	14.4	26.5	7.5	24,505	58.0	9.7	25.6	6.7
14 - 17	232,630	69.7	8.5	14.9	6.9	120,758	65.9	10.7	15.7	7.7	111,872	73.7	6.1	14.1	6.1
18	51,685	35.7	16.0	38.7	9.6	26,454	36.1	18.2	36.6	9.1	25,231	35.3	13.7	41.0	10.1
19	41,563	23.0	17.2	50.7	9.1	20,228	25.9	18.8	46.8	8.5	21,335	20.3	15.6	54.5	9.7
18 - 19	93,248	30.0	16.5	44.1	9.4	46,682	31.7	18.5	41.0	8.8	46,566	28.4	14.5	47.1	9.9
20	50,418	12.2	18.5	57.4	11.8	23,961	14.3	20.6	55.0	10.2	26,457	10.4	16.6	59.7	13.3
21	34,273	10.7	19.2	60.9	9.2	16,094	12.4	21.1	58.3	8.3	18,179	9.2	17.6	63.1	10.0
22	52,612	6.9	20.5	62.4	10.1	23,655	8.9	23.2	59.1	8.8	28,957	5.3	18.3	65.2	11.2
23	36,903	5.1	19.3	66.8	8.8	16,704	6.5	22.4	63.4	7.7	20,199	4.0	16.8	69.6	9.6
24	31,143	4.1	18.4	68.9	8.6	14,153	5.6	22.0	64.7	7.8	16,990	2.8	15.4	72.5	9.3
20 - 24	205,349	8.1	19.3	62.7	9.9	94,567	9.9	21.8	59.5	8.7	110,782	6.6	17.1	65.5	10.9
25+	1,060,525	0.7	15.2	64.9	19.2	497,687	0.8	16.7	69.8	12.7	562,838	0.5	13.9	60.6	24.9

In Tanga Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is about thrice (21.8%) that of urban (7.7%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (11.4%) than in urban areas (8.6%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (49.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (34.6%) (Figure 8.9, Table 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
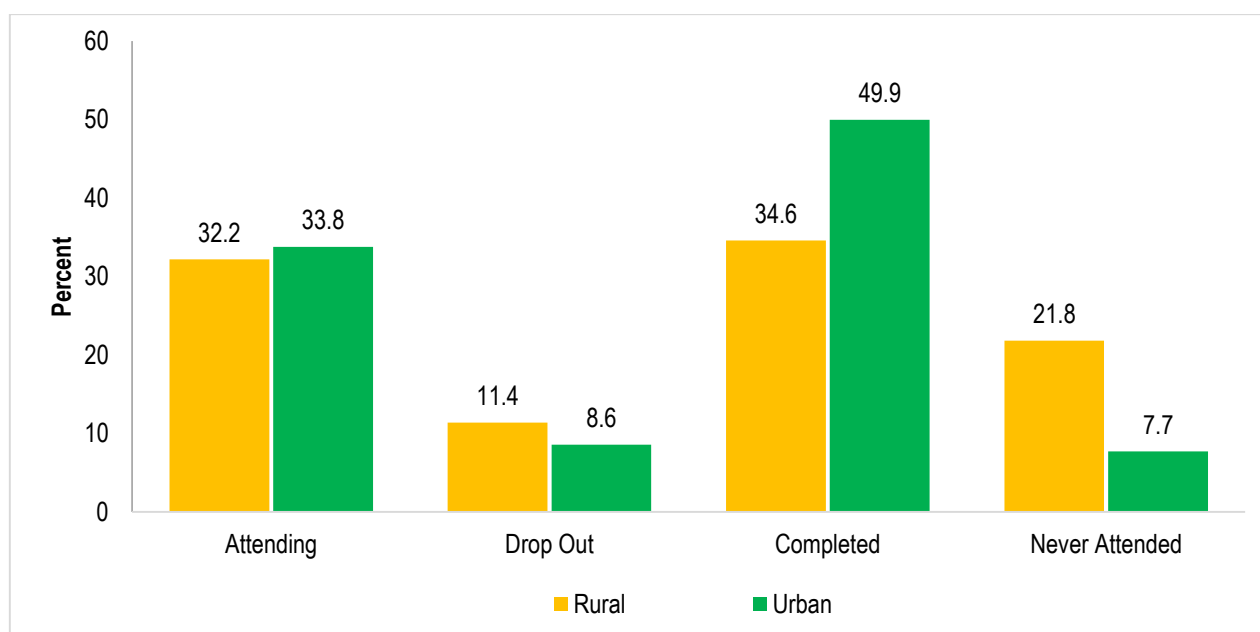
Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanga Rural, 2022 PHC

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	1,708,088	32.2	11.4	34.6	21.8	832,328	32.8	12.8	35.6	18.9	875,760	31.6	10.1	33.6	24.6
4	58,870	19.5	0.1	0.1	80.4	29,444	17.8	0.0	0.1	82.0	29,426	21.1	0.1	0.1	78.8
5	58,219	44.4	0.1	0.1	55.4	29,558	42.2	0.1	0.1	57.6	28,661	46.7	0.1	0.1	53.1
6	57,679	63.7	0.2	0.1	36.0	29,087	61.7	0.3	0.1	37.9	28,592	65.7	0.2	0.1	34.0
4-6	174,768	42.4	0.1	0.1	57.4	88,089	40.5	0.2	0.1	59.3	86,679	44.3	0.1	0.1	55.5
7	61,165	75.5	0.5	0.1	23.9	30,968	73.6	0.6	0.1	25.6	30,197	77.3	0.4	0.1	22.2
8	58,075	82.0	0.7	0.1	17.1	28,919	80.1	0.9	0.1	18.9	29,156	83.9	0.6	0.1	15.4
9	58,054	85.6	1.4	0.2	12.9	28,834	84.1	1.7	0.2	14.0	29,220	87.0	1.1	0.2	11.7
10	55,959	85.9	2.3	0.3	11.5	29,203	83.7	2.9	0.3	13.1	26,756	88.3	1.7	0.3	9.7
11	47,968	88.2	3.0	0.4	8.4	24,425	86.3	3.7	0.5	9.5	23,543	90.3	2.2	0.3	7.2
12	60,592	85.8	4.3	1.0	8.9	31,140	83.3	5.6	1.2	9.9	29,452	88.5	2.9	0.7	7.8
13	51,709	84.1	5.7	2.2	8.0	26,595	80.8	7.6	2.5	9.1	25,114	87.6	3.6	1.9	6.9
7-13	393,522	83.7	2.5	0.6	13.2	200,084	81.5	3.2	0.7	14.6	193,438	85.9	1.7	0.5	11.8
14	54,411	78.8	6.8	6.0	8.4	28,405	74.8	9.1	6.6	9.6	26,006	83.2	4.3	5.4	7.1
15	42,564	71.3	8.4	12.1	8.1	22,611	66.3	11.1	13.5	9.1	19,953	77.0	5.4	10.5	7.1
16	39,543	62.0	10.6	18.9	8.5	20,889	57.3	13.1	20.7	8.9	18,654	67.3	7.7	17.0	8.0
17	36,153	51.3	13.6	25.8	9.3	19,481	47.2	16.2	27.0	9.6	16,672	56.0	10.5	24.5	9.0
14 - 17	172,671	67.3	9.5	14.6	8.5	91,386	62.8	12.0	15.9	9.3	81,285	72.5	6.6	13.2	7.7
18	36,225	33.2	17.6	36.7	12.4	18,778	33.4	19.9	35.3	11.4	17,447	33.1	15.2	38.3	13.5
19	28,111	20.0	19.3	48.3	12.3	13,733	23.1	20.9	44.7	11.3	14,378	17.1	17.7	51.8	13.4
18 - 19	64,336	27.5	18.4	41.8	12.4	32,511	29.1	20.3	39.3	11.3	31,825	25.8	16.3	44.4	13.4
20	34,528	9.4	20.5	54.4	15.7	16,181	11.8	22.7	52.0	13.6	18,347	7.4	18.5	56.6	17.6
21	22,959	7.4	22.2	58.0	12.4	10,601	9.3	24.3	55.3	11.0	12,358	5.8	20.3	60.4	13.6
22	35,708	4.6	23.0	59.0	13.4	15,560	6.4	26.8	55.3	11.4	20,148	3.2	20.0	61.9	14.9
23	24,448	3.2	22.1	62.9	11.7	10,849	4.2	26.2	59.4	10.2	13,599	2.5	18.8	65.8	12.9
24	20,530	2.7	20.8	64.6	11.9	9,215	3.7	25.4	60.2	10.7	11,315	1.9	17.0	68.3	12.8
20 - 24	138,173	5.8	21.7	59.2	13.3	62,406	7.5	25.0	55.9	11.6	75,767	4.3	19.0	62.0	14.7
25+	764,618	0.6	16.5	59.4	23.4	357,852	0.7	18.5	65.1	15.7	406,766	0.5	14.8	54.5	30.2

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Tanga 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	611,274	33.8	8.6	49.9	7.7	295,103	34.7	8.9	49.9	6.5	316,171	33.0	8.2	50.0	8.8
4	16,987	47.7	0.1	0.1	52.2	8,525	45.5	0.0	0.1	54.4	8,462	49.8	0.1	0.1	50.0
5	16,098	74.9	0.1	0.1	24.9	8,195	72.7	0.1	0.1	27.1	7,903	77.1	0.1	0.1	22.7
6	15,617	87.6	0.1	0.2	12.0	7,793	86.6	0.2	0.2	13.0	7,824	88.7	0.1	0.2	11.0
4-6	48,702	69.5	0.1	0.1	30.3	24,513	67.6	0.1	0.1	32.1	24,189	71.3	0.1	0.1	28.5
7	17,151	93.1	0.1	0.2	6.5	8,578	92.4	0.1	0.3	7.3	8,573	93.9	0.2	0.2	5.8
8	17,416	95.8	0.2	0.2	3.7	8,636	95.2	0.3	0.3	4.2	8,780	96.4	0.2	0.2	3.3
9	15,887	96.3	0.5	0.2	3.0	7,843	95.9	0.5	0.3	3.3	8,044	96.7	0.4	0.2	2.8
10	15,502	96.4	0.7	0.4	2.5	7,918	95.8	0.9	0.4	2.9	7,584	97.1	0.4	0.4	2.1
11	13,474	96.7	1.0	0.2	2.1	6,683	96.1	1.3	0.3	2.3	6,791	97.2	0.7	0.2	1.9
12	16,450	95.2	1.5	1.0	2.3	8,217	94.7	1.8	1.0	2.5	8,233	95.6	1.3	0.9	2.2
13	14,738	93.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	7,176	91.7	3.2	2.2	2.8	7,562	94.4	1.6	2.2	1.8
7-13	110,618	95.2	0.9	0.6	3.3	55,051	94.5	1.1	0.7	3.7	55,567	95.9	0.6	0.6	2.9
14	16,183	87.8	3.5	6.3	2.5	7,984	86.8	4.6	5.9	2.7	8,199	88.8	2.4	6.6	2.2
15	13,975	81.2	4.3	12.0	2.4	6,815	80.3	5.4	11.4	2.9	7,160	82.2	3.3	12.6	2.0
16	14,409	73.9	6.0	17.9	2.2	7,014	72.7	7.3	17.6	2.4	7,395	75.1	4.8	18.2	1.9
17	15,392	62.5	8.8	26.7	2.0	7,559	62.7	9.7	25.4	2.2	7,833	62.3	8.0	28.0	1.8
14 - 17	59,959	76.4	5.7	15.6	2.3	29,372	75.7	6.7	15.0	2.6	30,587	77.1	4.6	16.3	2.0
18	15,460	41.4	12.2	43.4	3.1	7,676	42.5	14.1	39.8	3.6	7,784	40.2	10.3	47.0	2.5
19	13,452	29.2	12.7	55.7	2.3	6,495	31.8	14.3	51.2	2.6	6,957	26.8	11.1	60.0	2.1
18 - 19	28,912	35.7	12.4	49.2	2.7	14,171	37.6	14.2	45.0	3.2	14,741	33.9	10.7	53.1	2.3
20	15,890	18.3	14.2	64.0	3.4	7,780	19.5	16.1	61.2	3.2	8,110	17.3	12.5	66.7	3.6
21	11,314	17.4	13.4	66.6	2.6	5,493	18.3	14.8	64.0	2.9	5,821	16.6	12.0	69.0	2.4
22	16,904	11.9	15.4	69.6	3.2	8,095	13.8	16.2	66.3	3.7	8,809	10.1	14.6	72.6	2.7
23	12,455	8.8	13.8	74.4	2.9	5,855	10.7	15.3	71.0	3.0	6,600	7.2	12.5	77.5	2.8
24	10,613	6.7	13.9	77.2	2.2	4,938	9.0	15.7	73.0	2.3	5,675	4.7	12.3	80.9	2.1
20 - 24	67,176	13.0	14.2	69.9	2.9	32,161	14.6	15.7	66.6	3.1	35,015	11.4	12.9	72.9	2.8
25+	295,907	0.8	11.8	79.1	8.3	139,835	1.0	12.0	81.9	5.1	156,072	0.7	11.6	76.5	11.2

Among all councils, Kilindi District has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (36.5%) and the lowest is Tanga City with 5.7 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Mkinga District is the council with the highest (13.1%) dropout rate while Lushoto District has the lowest rate (7.7%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
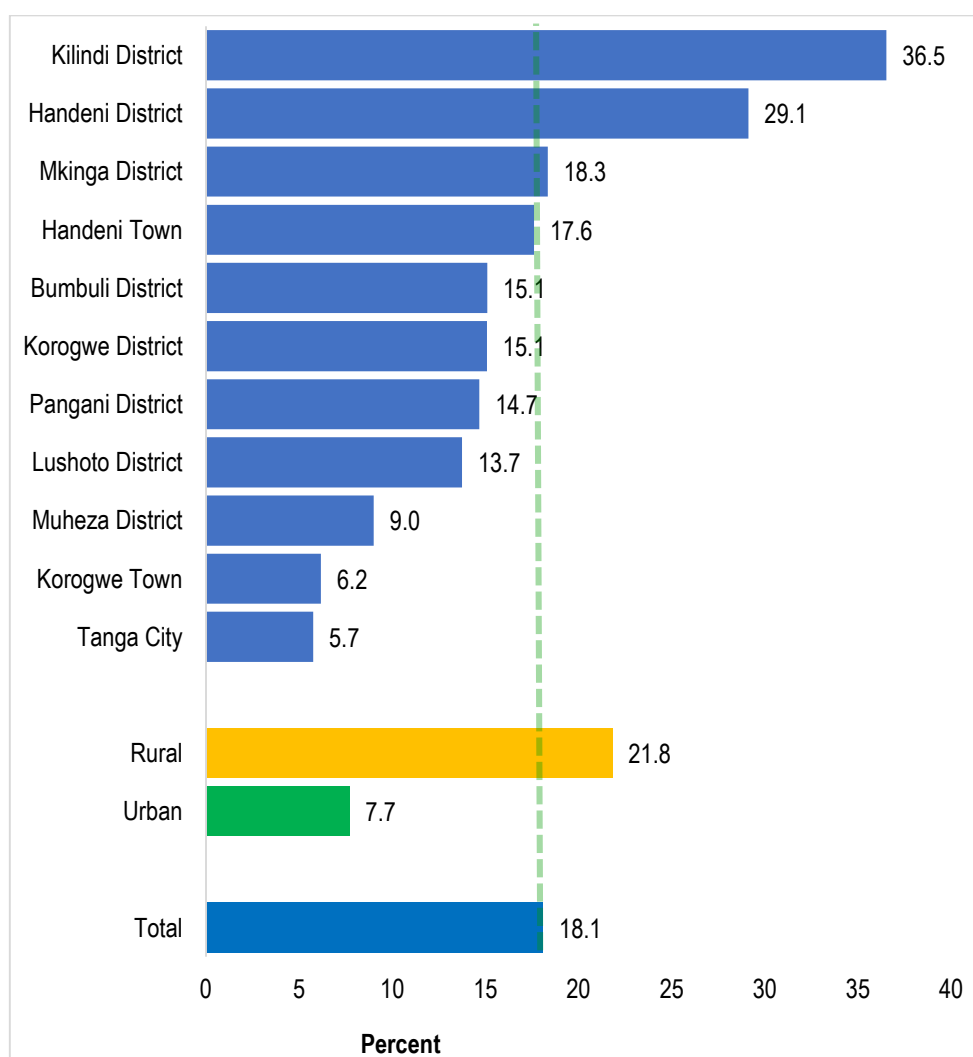
Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

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	**2,319,362**	**32.6**	**10.7**	**38.6**	**18.1**	**1,127,431**	**33.3**	**11.8**	**39.3**	**15.6**	**1,191,931**	**32.0**	**9.6**	**38.0**	**20.4**
Rural	1,708,088	32.2	11.4	34.6	21.8	832,328	32.8	12.8	35.6	18.9	875,760	31.6	10.1	33.6	24.6
Urban	611,274	33.8	8.6	49.9	7.7	295,103	34.7	8.9	49.9	6.5	316,171	33.0	8.2	50.0	8.8
Council															
Lushoto District	310,336	39.0	7.2	40.0	13.7	140,317	42.5	7.7	39.0	10.7	170,019	36.1	6.8	40.9	16.2
Bumbuli District	142,717	37.3	10.2	37.4	15.1	67,731	39.8	11.0	38.6	10.6	74,986	35.1	9.4	36.3	19.2
Korogwe District	243,172	34.4	12.4	38.1	15.1	118,287	35.9	13.1	39.2	11.8	124,885	33.0	11.8	37.0	18.2
Korogwe Town	77,750	34.6	9.8	49.4	6.2	37,200	35.6	10.0	49.4	5.0	40,550	33.7	9.6	49.4	7.3
Muheza District	214,920	33.6	12.3	45.1	9.0	106,665	34.1	13.0	45.5	7.4	108,255	33.0	11.6	44.8	10.6
Tanga City	355,714	33.2	8.1	53.0	5.7	173,335	34.0	8.4	53.0	4.7	182,379	32.5	7.8	52.9	6.8
Pangani District	67,975	30.4	11.6	43.3	14.7	34,334	29.6	13.2	44.4	12.8	33,641	31.2	10.0	42.2	16.6
Handeni District	336,737	29.9	11.1	29.9	29.1	166,733	29.5	12.8	32.2	25.5	170,004	30.2	9.5	27.7	32.7
Handeni Town	96,492	33.0	11.5	37.9	17.6	46,868	33.3	12.8	38.0	15.9	49,624	32.7	10.3	37.8	19.2
Kilindi District	342,692	24.4	12.7	26.3	36.5	170,810	23.3	14.9	27.8	34.0	171,882	25.4	10.6	24.9	39.1
Mkinga District	130,857	33.9	13.1	34.6	18.3	65,151	34.7	14.4	35.8	15.1	65,706	33.1	11.9	33.5	21.5

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Tanga Rural, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,708,088	32.2	11.4	34.6	21.8	832,328	32.8	12.8	35.6	18.9	875,760	31.6	10.1	33.6	24.6
Lushoto District	274,624	39.3	7.5	38.6	14.6	123,602	42.9	8.1	37.5	11.5	151,022	36.2	7.0	39.6	17.2
Bumbuli District	141,076	37.3	10.2	37.2	15.2	66,984	39.8	11.1	38.5	10.6	74,092	35.1	9.5	36.1	19.3
Korogwe District	222,913	34.4	12.5	37.5	15.7	108,804	35.8	13.2	38.7	12.3	114,109	33.0	11.8	36.3	19.0
Korogwe Town	22,051	35.2	13.2	43.0	8.5	10,750	36.2	13.7	43.7	6.4	11,301	34.3	12.8	42.5	10.5
Muheza District	176,717	33.1	13.2	43.9	9.8	88,697	33.3	14.1	44.7	8.0	88,020	32.8	12.4	43.1	11.6
Tanga City	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pangani District	60,421	29.9	12.1	42.2	15.8	30,797	29.0	13.8	43.5	13.8	29,624	30.8	10.4	40.9	17.9
Handeni District	336,737	29.9	11.1	29.9	29.1	166,733	29.5	12.8	32.2	25.5	170,004	30.2	9.5	27.7	32.7
Handeni Town	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kilindi District	342,692	24.4	12.7	26.3	36.5	170,810	23.3	14.9	27.8	34.0	171,882	25.4	10.6	24.9	39.1
Mkinga District	130,857	33.9	13.1	34.6	18.3	65,151	34.7	14.4	35.8	15.1	65,706	33.1	11.9	33.5	21.5

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Tanga Urban, 2022 PHC

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	**611,274**	**33.8**	**8.6**	**49.9**	**7.7**	**295,103**	**34.7**	**8.9**	**49.9**	**6.5**	**316,171**	**33.0**	**8.2**	**50.0**	**8.8**
Lushoto District	35,712	37.3	5.0	50.8	6.9	16,715	39.4	4.9	50.3	5.5	18,997	35.4	5.0	51.3	8.2
Bumbuli District	1,641	35.2	6.7	51.4	6.7	747	38.3	7.4	49.3	5.1	894	32.7	6.2	53.1	8.1
Korogwe District	20,259	35.1	11.9	44.7	8.2	9,483	37.1	11.5	45.2	6.1	10,776	33.4	12.2	44.3	10.1
Korogwe Town	55,699	34.4	8.4	51.9	5.3	26,450	35.4	8.5	51.7	4.4	29,249	33.5	8.3	52.1	6.1
Muheza District	38,203	35.8	8.0	50.8	5.4	17,968	37.9	8.0	49.6	4.6	20,235	34.0	8.1	51.9	6.1
Tanga City	355,714	33.2	8.1	53.0	5.7	173,335	34.0	8.4	53.0	4.7	182,379	32.5	7.8	52.9	6.8
Pangani District	7,554	34.9	7.7	51.9	5.5	3,537	35.4	8.2	52.5	4.0	4,017	34.4	7.3	51.4	6.8
Handeni District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	96,492	33.0	11.5	37.9	17.6	46,868	33.3	12.8	38.0	15.9	49,624	32.7	10.3	37.8	19.2
Kilindi District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 48.6 percent completed, 37.5 percent are still attending and 14.0 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 46.2 percent completed, 38.2 percent are still attending and 15.6 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 68.3 percent completed, 30.9 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (0.9%) than females (0.7%). The percentage of persons who completed primary education, secondary education (ordinary and advanced level) and university level is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanga 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	85,619	97.3	2.2	0.6	42,849	97.0	2.4	0.7	42,770	97.5	2.0	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,369,883	37.5	14.0	48.6	684,386	37.3	15.3	47.4	685,497	37.6	12.7	49.7
Training After Primary	7,613	0.0	1.7	98.3	4,997	0.0	1.7	98.3	2,616	0.0	1.7	98.3
Pre-Form One	192	0.0	29.7	70.3	110	0.0	28.2	71.8	82	0.0	31.7	68.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	336,058	38.2	15.6	46.2	161,935	37.7	16.2	46.0	174,123	38.7	14.9	46.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	19,155	50.9	2.3	46.8	11,714	46.5	2.4	51.1	7,441	57.9	2.0	40.1
Training After Secondary Education	19,536	0.0	1.2	98.8	10,141	0.0	1.2	98.8	9,395	0.0	1.2	98.8
University and Other Related	57,807	30.9	0.8	68.3	32,887	28.4	0.9	70.7	24,920	34.2	0.7	65.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	36	0.0	61.1	38.9	18	0.0	33.3	66.7	18	0.0	88.9	11.1

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanga 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	58,248	96.8	2.7	0.5	28,950	96.6	2.8	0.5	29,298	97.0	2.5	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	1,031,050	38.0	15.4	46.6	521,733	37.4	16.8	45.8	509,317	38.7	13.9	47.4
Training After Primary	5,109	0.0	1.7	98.3	3,508	0.0	1.8	98.2	1,601	0.0	1.6	98.4
Pre-Form One	115	0.0	34.8	65.2	70	0.0	31.4	68.6	45	0.0	40.0	60.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	195,738	43.6	17.3	39.1	94,161	43.2	18.3	38.5	101,577	44.0	16.4	39.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,826	50.2	2.3	47.5	6,396	47.3	2.3	50.4	3,430	55.8	2.1	42.1
Training After Secondary Education	9,495	0.0	1.5	98.5	5,198	0.0	1.4	98.6	4,297	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	24,162	37.7	0.8	61.5	14,270	33.9	0.9	65.2	9,892	43.3	0.7	56.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	0.0	88.9	11.1	3	0.0	100.0	0.0	6	0.0	83.3	16.7

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Tanga 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	27,371	98.2	1.1	0.7	13,899	97.6	1.4	1.0	13,472	98.7	0.8	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	338,833	35.7	9.8	54.5	162,653	37.0	10.3	52.6	176,180	34.5	9.3	56.3
Training After Primary	2,504	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,489	0.0	1.3	98.7	1,015	0.0	2.0	98.0
Pre-Form One	77	0.0	22.1	77.9	40	0.0	22.5	77.5	37	0.0	21.6	78.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	140,320	30.7	13.1	56.2	67,774	30.2	13.3	56.5	72,546	31.2	12.8	56.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,329	51.6	2.3	46.1	5,318	45.5	2.5	52.0	4,011	59.7	1.9	38.4
Training After Secondary Education	10,041	0.0	0.9	99.1	4,943	0.0	1.0	99.0	5,098	0.0	0.8	99.2
University and Other Related	33,645	26.0	0.8	73.1	18,617	24.3	0.9	74.9	15,028	28.2	0.8	71.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	0.0	51.9	48.1	15	0.0	20.0	80.0	12	0.0	91.7	8.3

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

Results show that, for primary schools NER is 86.2 percent; it is higher (95.2%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (83.7%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (88.1%) for females than for males (84.3%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**86.2**	**84.3**	**88.1**	**83.7**	**81.5**	**85.9**	**95.2**	**94.5**	**95.9**
Lushoto District	95.2	94.3	96.1	95.0	94.0	96.0	97.5	97.4	97.5
Bumbuli District	95.8	94.7	96.9	95.8	94.6	96.9	98.4	99.3	97.5
Korogwe District	91.2	90.3	92.0	90.7	89.9	91.6	97.1	96.8	97.3
Korogwe Town	97.3	96.9	97.8	96.6	95.5	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.8
Muheza District	97.0	96.4	97.6	96.8	96.1	97.5	97.8	97.7	97.8
Tanga City	97.5	97.2	97.8	NA	NA	NA	97.5	97.2	97.8
Pangani District	89.9	88.3	91.6	89.0	87.2	90.8	98.3	98.2	98.3
Handeni District	75.6	72.5	78.8	75.6	72.5	78.8	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	85.6	83.3	88.0	NA	NA	NA	85.6	83.3	88.0
Kilindi District	64.2	59.7	68.8	64.2	59.7	68.8	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	90.5	89.6	91.5	90.5	89.6	91.5	NA	NA	NA

NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 64.2 percent in Kilindi District to 97.5. percent in Tanga City. Eight (8) Councils have NER above the regional average of 86.2 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
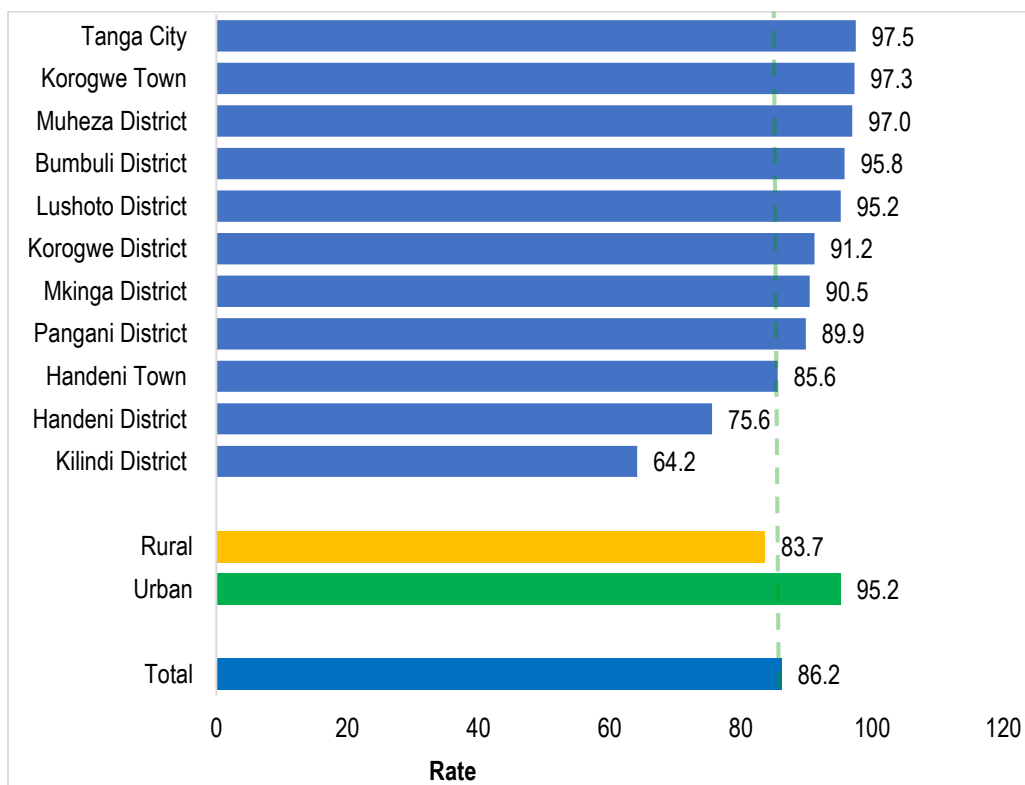
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 69.6 percent in 2002 to 86.2 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among females (from 70.0 % to 88.1%) compared with males (from 69.3 to 84.3%) as shown in Figure 8.12.

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
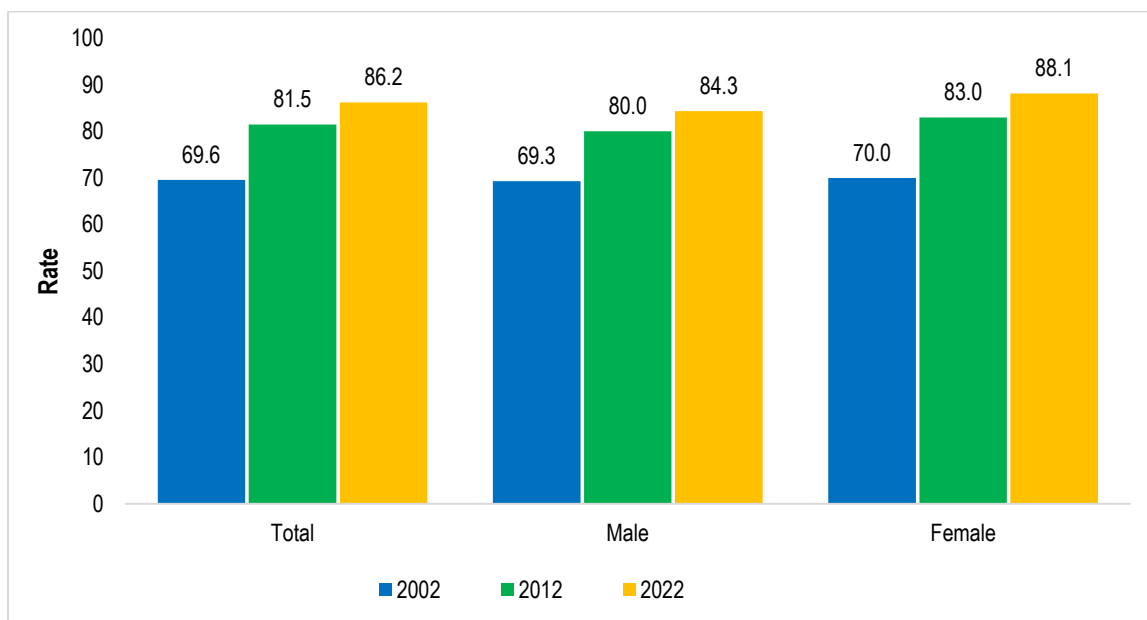
The rural NER in primary schools increased from 67.1 percent in 2002 to 83.7 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 82.5 percent in 2002 to 95.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
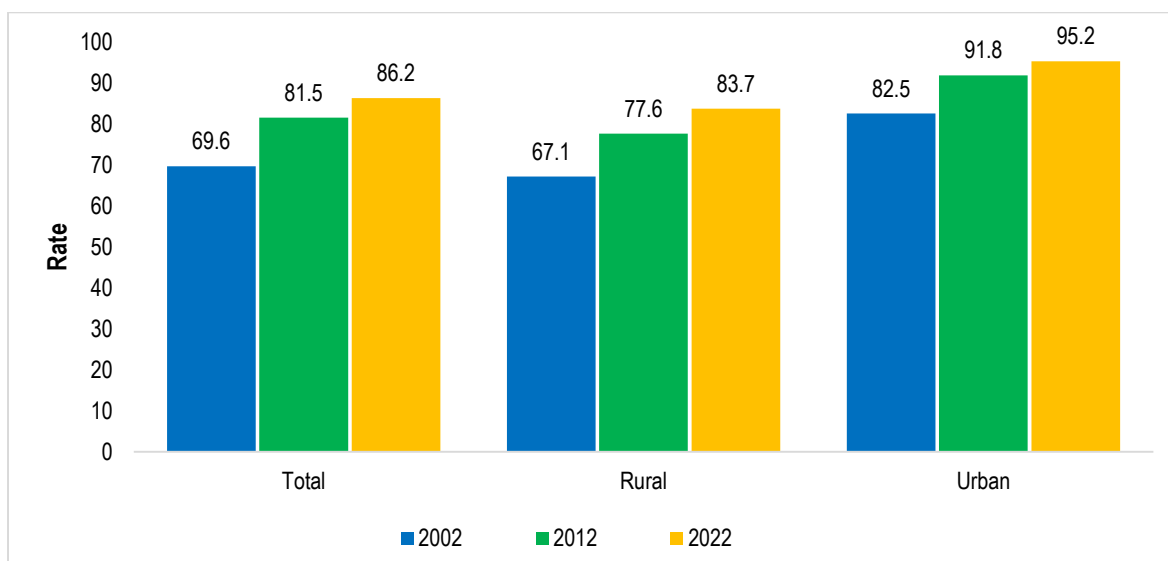
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tanga Region is 128.4 percent. GER is higher (149.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (122.6%) and is higher (128.4%) for

females than males (125.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
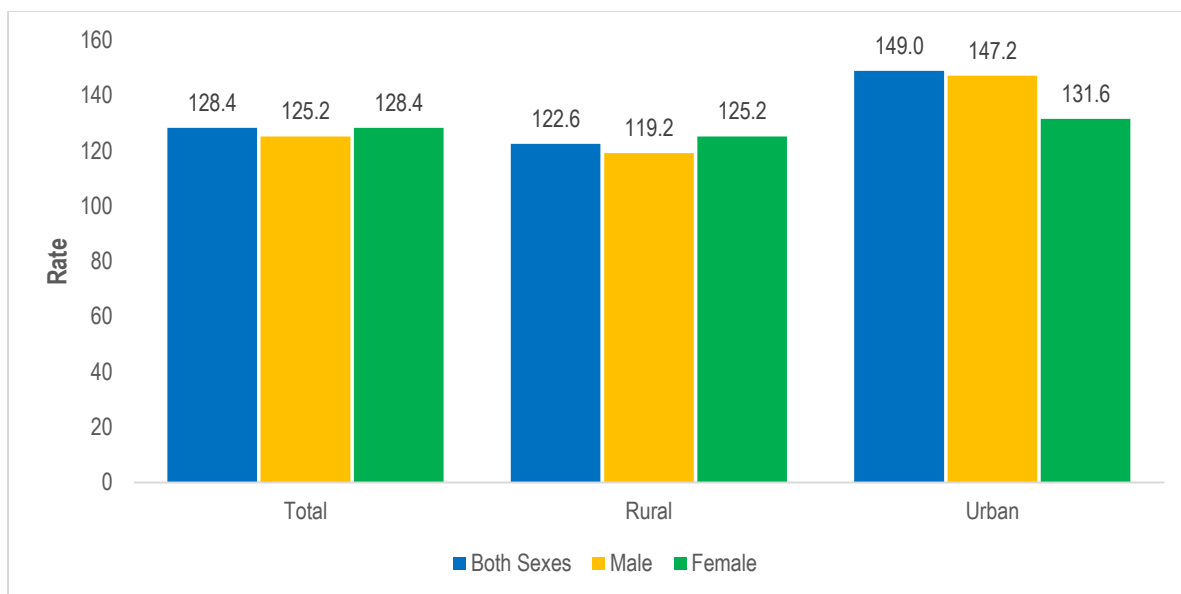
Results show GER increased from 101.7 percent in the 2012 to 128.4 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 102.4 % to 125.2%) compared with males (from 101.1% to 131.6%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

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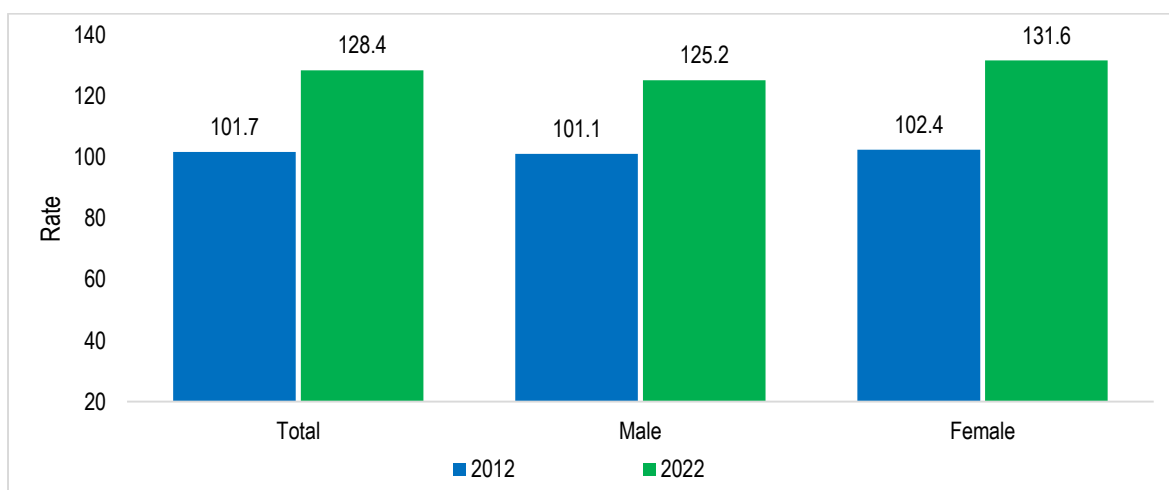
8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, majority (74.9%) of population aged four

years and above attained primary education and 18.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained primary education (75.4%) compared with males (74.4%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 3.5 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,143,403**	**576,103**	**567,300**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	2,349	1,301	1,048	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	856,704	428,901	427,803	74.9	74.4	75.4
Training After Primary	7,613	4,997	2,616	0.7	0.9	0.5
Pre-Form One	192	110	82	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	207,644	100,831	106,813	18.2	17.5	18.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	9,405	6,271	3,134	0.8	1.1	0.6
Training After Secondary Education	19,536	10,141	9,395	1.7	1.8	1.7
University and Other Related	39,924	23,533	16,391	3.5	4.1	2.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	36	18	18	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	**785,725**	**402,544**	**383,181**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	1,850	972	878	0.2	0.2	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	638,793	326,475	312,318	81.3	81.1	81.5
Training After Primary	5,109	3,508	1,601	0.7	0.9	0.4
Pre-Form One	115	70	45	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	110,423	53,510	56,913	14.1	13.3	14.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,890	3,373	1,517	0.6	0.8	0.4
Training After Secondary Education	9,495	5,198	4,297	1.2	1.3	1.1
University and Other Related	15,041	9,435	5,606	1.9	2.3	1.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	9	3	6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	**357,678**	**173,559**	**184,119**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Pre-Primary	499	329	170	0.1	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	217,911	102,426	115,485	60.9	59.0	62.7
Training After Primary	2,504	1,489	1,015	0.7	0.9	0.6
Pre-Form One	77	40	37	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	97,221	47,321	49,900	27.2	27.3	27.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,515	2,898	1,617	1.3	1.7	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	10,041	4,943	5,098	2.8	2.8	2.8
University and Other Related	24,883	14,098	10,785	7.0	8.1	5.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	27	15	12	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Tanga Region is 4.1 percent; the rate is higher for females (5.2 %) than for males (2.9%).

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanga Region is 83.3 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (66.4%) of the total employment.

- Majority of employed persons (47.5%) are agricultural and fishery workers.

- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (65.9%).

- There are 333,709 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (184,522 persons) than males (149,187 persons).

9.1 Introduction

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

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

Table 9.1 indicates that, out of 1,492,654 persons aged 15 years and above, 1,192,958 persons are in employment, 50,479 are unemployed and 249,217 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there are 863,823 employed persons in rural areas and 329,135 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 186,902 inactive persons in rural and 62,315 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	**1,192,958**	**50,479**	**249,217**	**1,492,654**
Male	587,795	17,293	97,329	702,417
Female	605,163	33,186	151,888	790,237
Place of Residence				
Rural	863,823	21,019	186,902	1,071,744
Urban	329,135	29,460	62,315	420,910

The results further show that in Tanga Region 79.9 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with the highest percentage of employed persons is Bumbuli (83.8%) while the council with the lowest is Kilindi (76.8%) (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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
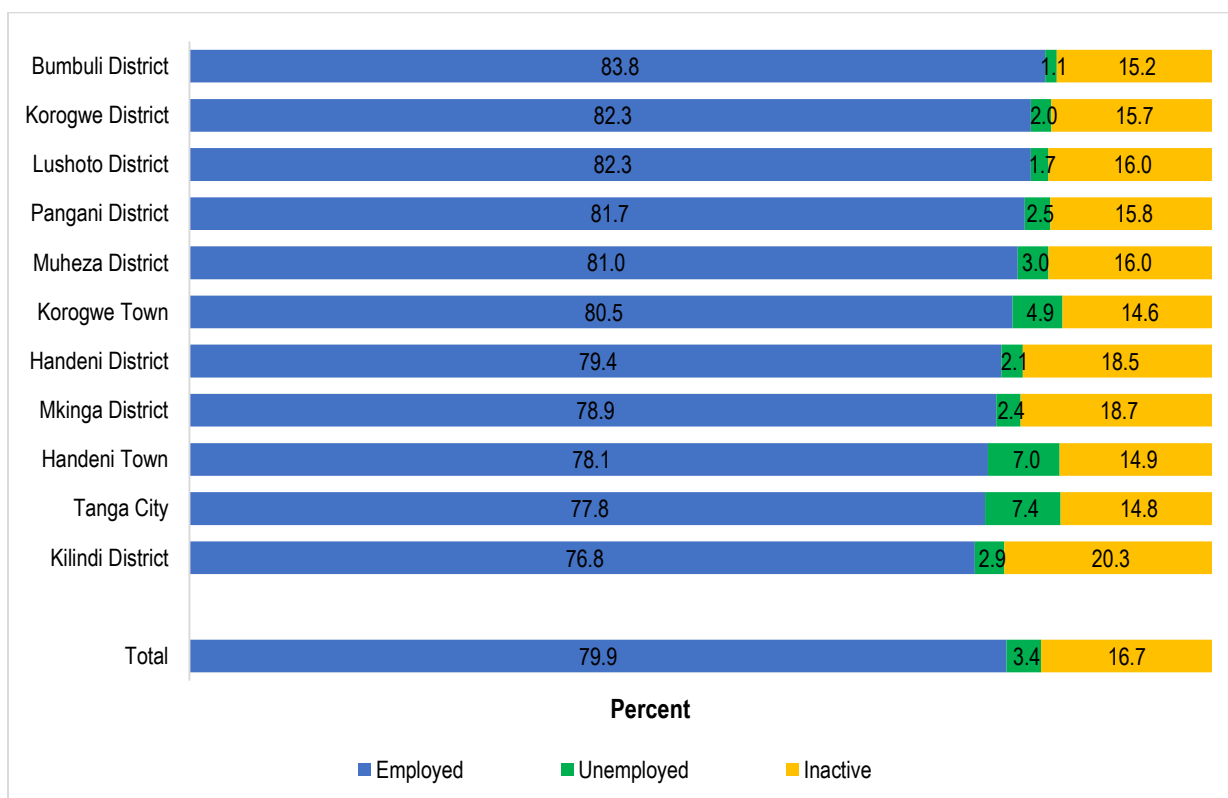
Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 12,142 in Korogwe Town Council to 162,855 in Handeni District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 941 in Bumbuli District Council to 194,472 in Tanga City Council.

Table 9.2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Council and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	**Total**	1,192,958	50,479	249,217	1,492,654
	Rural	863,823	21,019	186,902	1,071,744
	Urban	329,135	29,460	62,315	420,910
Councils					
Lushoto District	**Total**	156,190	3,136	30,372	189,698
	Rural	136,524	1,940	26,850	165,314
	Urban	19,666	1,196	3,522	24,384
Bumbuli District	**Total**	76,836	972	13,924	91,732
	Rural	75,895	953	13,774	90,622
	Urban	941	19	150	1,110

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Korogwe District	Total	130,603	3,175	24,881	158,659
	Rural	119,495	2,372	22,918	144,785
	Urban	11,108	803	1,963	13,874
Korogwe Town	Total	43,073	2,602	7,833	53,508
	Rural	12,142	267	2,380	14,789
	Urban	30,931	2,335	5,453	38,719
Muheza District	Total	121,623	4,466	24,027	150,116
	Rural	101,352	2,595	19,551	123,498
	Urban	20,271	1,871	4,476	26,618
Tanga City	Total	194,472	18,573	36,885	249,930
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	194,472	18,573	36,885	249,930
Pangani District	Total	36,739	1,123	7,103	44,965
	Rural	32,695	764	6,346	39,805
	Urban	4,044	359	757	5,160
Handeni District	Total	162,855	4,266	37,921	205,042
	Rural	162,855	4,266	37,921	205,042
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	Total	47,702	4,304	9,109	61,115
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	47,702	4,304	9,109	61,115
Kilindi District	Total	156,794	5,863	41,523	204,180
	Rural	156,794	5,863	41,523	204,180
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	Total	66,071	1,999	15,639	83,709
	Rural	66,071	1,999	15,639	83,709
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (604.459) for youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (491,045).

Table 9.3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	1,192,958	50,479	249,217	1,492,654
15-35	604,459	35,756	165,354	805,569
36-64	491,045	13,580	48,465	553,090
65 years and above	97,454	1,143	35,398	133,995

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/survey 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 Tanga Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Tanga Region is 4.1 percent. The rate is higher (8.2%) in urban than in rural areas (2.4%). Unemployment rate is higher (5.2%) among females than males (2.9%).

Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
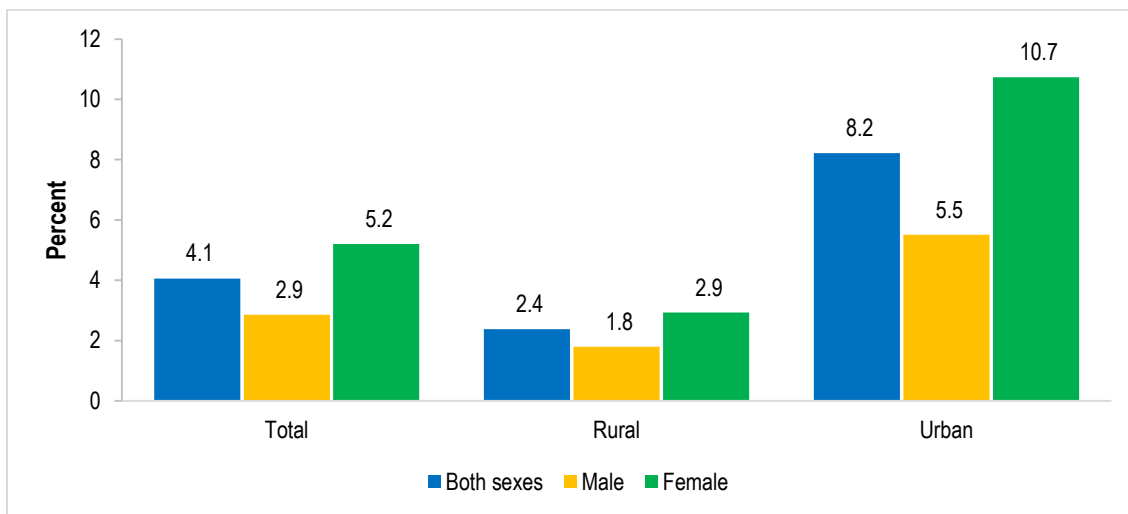
9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Figure 9.3 shows that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Tanga Region is 83.3 percent; it is higher in urban areas (85.2%) than rural areas (82.6%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (86.1%) than for females (80.8%).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
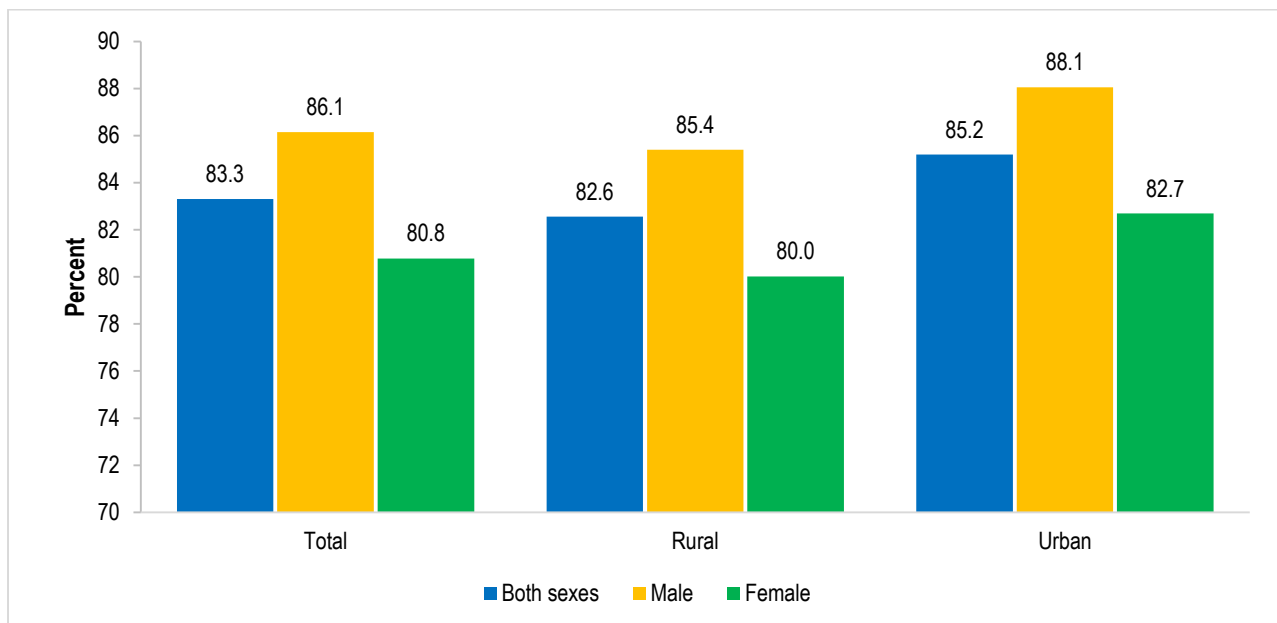
9.5 Employment by Industry

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

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (66.4%) of the total employment. The industry of 'other services activities' ranked second with 7.4 percent, followed by 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' industry with 6.7 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; Tanga Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,192,958	587,795	605,163	863,823	424,223	439,600	329,135	163,572	165,563
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66.4	64.8	67.9	78.9	76.8	81.0	33.4	33.7	33.2
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing	3.1	4.2	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	6.8	9.0	4.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.6	3.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	0.1	3.0	5.8	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.7	6.4	6.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	13.7	13.0	14.4
Transportation and storage	1.9	3.6	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.1	4.1	7.8	0.5
Accommodation and food services activities	3.7	1.4	6.0	2.2	0.9	3.5	7.6	2.6	12.6
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.2
Administrative and support services activities	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	6.7	6.4	7.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.8	1.0
Education	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	3.0	2.7	3.4
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other services activities	7.4	6.3	8.4	4.9	4.6	5.3	13.7	10.6	16.9

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). Results reveal 47.5 percent of employed persons in Tanga Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by those employed in elementary occupation (24.1%) and craft and related workers (16.8%) occupations (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	1,192,958	587,795	605,163	863,823	424,223	439,600	329,135	163,572	165,563
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
Professionals	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.5	2.8	2.1
Technicians and associate professionals	3.1	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.0	6.4	8.6	4.2
Clerks	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.1
Service workers and shop sales workers	5.0	4.4	5.5	2.9	2.6	3.2	10.3	9.0	11.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	47.5	45.5	49.4	55.0	52.8	57.2	27.7	26.5	28.9
Craft and related workers	16.8	18.3	15.3	16.0	17.6	14.5	18.9	20.3	17.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.6	2.9	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.2	3.3	5.8	0.8
Elementary occupations	24.1	22.3	25.9	22.1	21.0	23.2	29.4	25.5	33.2

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest (65.9%) share of employed persons followed by private sector (21.0 %) and household activities (9.7 %).

Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,192,958	587,795	605,163	863,823	424,223	439,600	329,135	163,572	165,563
Public	3.3	4.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	1.8	5.4	5.9	4.8
Private	21.0	24.7	17.4	12.5	15.7	9.4	43.3	48.2	38.5
Agriculture	65.9	62.4	69.4	75.6	72.3	78.8	40.4	36.6	44.2
Household activities	9.7	8.8	10.6	9.3	8.7	9.9	10.9	9.2	12.5

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 333,709 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 184,522 females and 149,187 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35 years; accounting for 52.5 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 39.4 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 8.1 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	Both Sexes	52.5	39.4	8.1	333,709
	Male	53.4	38.5	8.1	149,187
	Female	51.8	40.1	8.2	184,522
Rural	Both Sexes	50.6	40.2	9.2	222,275
	Male	51.3	39.7	9.0	101,994
	Female	50.0	40.6	9.4	120,281
Urban	Both Sexes	56.2	37.7	6.1	111,434
	Male	57.9	35.8	6.3	47,193
	Female	55.0	39.1	5.9	64,241

Chapter 10

Disability

<div style="border: 1px solid green; background: #9bbb59; padding: 10px;">

Key Points

- There are 214,361 persons in Tanga Region, equivalent to 10.4 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.

- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.8%) followed by walking (1.7%).

- Most Persons With Disabilities (56.2%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.

- Over six percent (6.5%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.

- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low

</div>

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

---

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

Albinism	Cleft Palate	Hydrocephalus	Spinal bifida
Spinal cord injuries	psoriasis	Storiasis	Autism
Mental health	Persons with short stature	Leprosy	Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 214,361 persons in Tanga Region (100,385 males and 113,976 female), which is equivalent to 10.4 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability. The rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (10.5%) than in urban areas (10.0%).

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 0.3 percent of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. With the exception of remembering, communication, and self-care, for the remaining types of disability (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking and other types of disability) the proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.2 percent in Handeni Town to 13.0 percent in Mkinga District. Four councils have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 10.4 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10.4	214,361	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.4	3.2	3.5
Rural	10.5	159,620	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.4	3.7
Urban	10.0	54,741	3.0	2.7	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.9	2.7	3.1
Council																							
Lushoto District	9.7	26,805	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.4	3.2	3.5
Bumbuli District	9.8	12,614	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
Korogwe District	10.5	23,017	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.6	3.8
Korogwe Town	9.3	6,476	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.9	2.7
Muheza District	12.7	24,852	3.2	3.0	3.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	4.6	4.4	4.9
Tanga City	10.4	33,073	3.3	2.9	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.6	3.2
Pangani District	11.4	6,841	3.3	3.2	3.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.4	3.0	3.7
Handeni District	9.9	29,242	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.1	3.0	3.1
Handeni Town	9.2	7,870	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.6	2.9
Kilindi District	9.5	28,505	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
Mkinga District	13.0	15,066	3.5	3.3	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.7	4.2	5.1

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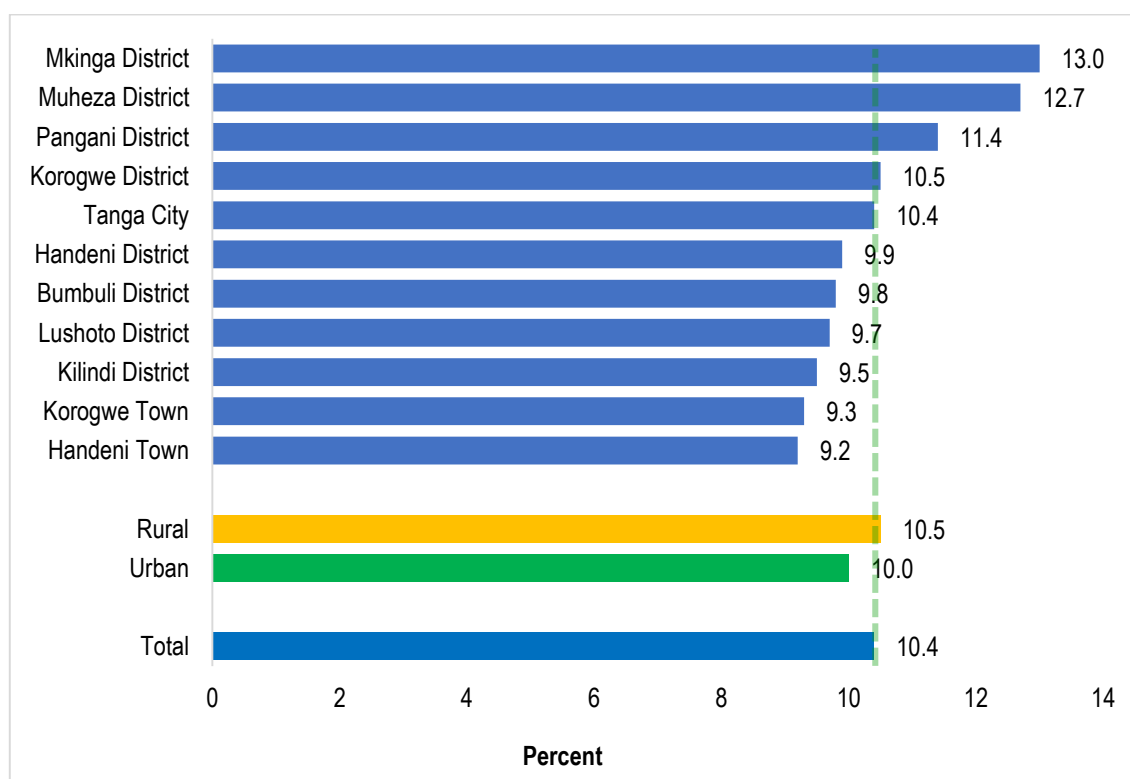
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in most councils (8 out 11) in the Region. Two councils of Korogwe Town (9.3% for both males and females) and Bumbuli District (9.8% for both males and females) have the same rates and only Kilindi District has higher prevalence of disability among the males (9.6%) than among females (9.5%) (Table 10.2).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**214,361**	**100,385**	**113,976**	**10.4**	**10.1**	**10.6**
Rural	159,620	75,764	83,856	10.5	10.3	10.7
Urban	54,741	24,621	30,120	10.0	9.5	10.5
Council						
Lushoto District	26,805	11,830	14,975	9.7	9.6	9.7
Bumbuli District	12,614	5,932	6,682	9.8	9.8	9.8
Korogwe District	23,017	10,958	12,059	10.5	10.4	10.6
Korogwe Town	6,476	3,062	3,412	9.3	9.3	9.3
Muheza District	24,852	11,666	13,186	12.7	12.0	13.3
Tanga City	33,073	14,576	18,497	10.4	9.6	11.1
Pangani District	6,841	3,250	3,591	11.4	11.0	11.9

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Handeni District	29,242	14,301	14,941	9.9	9.8	9.9
Handeni Town	7,870	3,739	4,131	9.2	9.1	9.3
Kilindi District	28,505	14,168	14.337	9.5	9.6	9.5
Mkinga District	15,066	6,901	8,165	13.0	12.1	13.8

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 Tanga Region is almost the same for females and males below 44 years. Thereafter, the rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 43.5 percent for females and 40.5 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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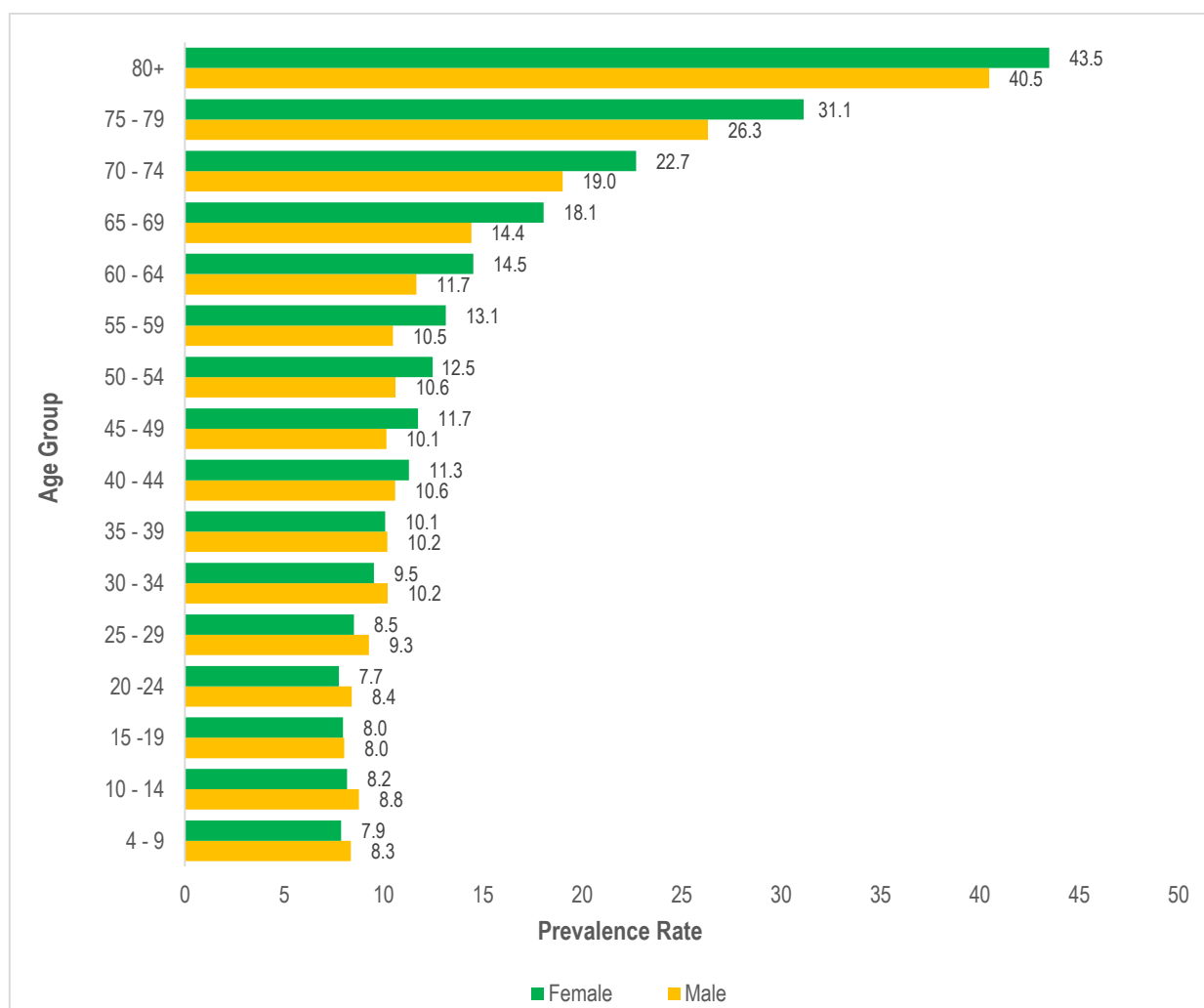
10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Tanga Region has a total of 2,267 persons with albinism which is 0.09 percent of the total population in the region. Out of that, 1,203 persons (0.10%) are males and 1,064 (0.08%) are females. About seventy-three percent of persons with albinism are living in rural areas (73.3%). Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Handeni District (354 persons), Kilindi District (352 persons) and Tanga City (348 persons) (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,584,522	1,253,352	1,331,170	2,267	0.09	1,203	0.10	1,064	0.08
Rural	1,921,400	935,962	985,438	1,661	0.09	881	0.09	780	0.08
Urban	663,122	317,390	345,732	606	0.09	322	0.10	284	0.08
Council									
Lushoto District	348,972	159,607	189,365	318	0.09	149	0.09	169	0.09
Bumbuli District	159,071	75,954	83,117	155	0.10	88	0.12	67	0.08
Korogwe District	271,426	132,017	139,409	215	0.08	107	0.08	108	0.08
Korogwe Town	84,643	40,317	44,326	54	0.06	22	0.05	32	0.07
Muheza District	237,105	117,883	119,222	215	0.09	136	0.12	79	0.07
Tanga City	382,562	184,040	198,522	348	0.09	185	0.10	163	0.08
Pangani District	72,810	36,118	36,692	59	0.08	36	0.10	23	0.06
Handeni District	380,135	187,424	192,711	354	0.09	188	0.10	166	0.09
Handeni Town	107,926	52,359	55,567	94	0.09	50	0.10	44	0.08
Kilindi District	395,605	196,526	199,079	352	0.09	193	0.10	159	0.08
Mkinga District	144,267	71,107	73,160	103	0.07	49	0.07	54	0.07

Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Tanga 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	2,267	0.09	1,203	0.10	1,064	0.08	2,584,522	1,253,352	1,331,170
0 – 4	204	0.05	97	0.05	107	0.06	371,015	185,654	185,361
5 – 9	199	0.05	106	0.06	93	0.05	374,629	188,024	186,605
10 – 14	176	0.05	88	0.05	88	0.05	346,224	177,257	168,967
15 – 19	162	0.06	72	0.06	90	0.07	251,845	128,649	123,196
20 – 24	155	0.08	76	0.09	79	0.07	196,084	88,006	108,078
25 – 29	191	0.11	99	0.13	92	0.10	172,395	77,536	94,859
30 – 34	182	0.12	98	0.14	84	0.10	151,624	69,772	81,852
35 – 39	191	0.14	110	0.18	81	0.11	132,607	60,608	71,999
40 – 44	172	0.14	99	0.18	73	0.11	120,674	56,449	64,225
45 – 49	146	0.13	86	0.17	60	0.11	108,579	51,714	56,865
50 – 54	137	0.14	92	0.20	45	0.09	95,280	46,358	48,922
55 – 59	86	0.13	47	0.15	39	0.11	66,962	32,374	34,588
60 – 64	87	0.14	49	0.16	38	0.12	62,609	30,642	31,967
65 – 69	62	0.16	31	0.16	31	0.15	39,667	18,977	20,690
70 – 74	47	0.13	22	0.13	25	0.13	36,473	17,147	19,326
75 – 79	20	0.10	14	0.15	6	0.05	20,863	9,504	11,359
80+	50	0.14	17	0.12	33	0.15	36,992	14,681	22,311

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 63,454persons in Tanga Region which is equivalent to 3.07 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Mental health (0.54%) and epilepsy or seizures (0.39%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of persons with mental health issues and mental disorders is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

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

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	63,454	33,017	30,437	3.07	3.32	2.84	3.29	3.56	3.04	2.46	2.65	2.28
Cleft Palate	3,173	1,584	1,589	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.16
Hydrocephalus	4,607	2,218	2,389	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.22
Spinal bifida	4,565	2,170	2,395	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.22
Spinal cord injuries	6,556	3,023	3,533	0.32	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.26	0.32
Epilepsy or seizures	8,139	4,164	3,975	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.25	0.26	0.24
Psoriasis	3,369	1,498	1,871	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.11
Storiasis	1,800	844	956	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.06
Autism	2,140	1,239	901	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.07
Mental health	11,066	6,354	4,712	0.54	0.64	0.44	0.57	0.67	0.48	0.43	0.55	0.33
Mental disorder	7,347	4,251	3,096	0.36	0.43	0.29	0.38	0.45	0.31	0.30	0.38	0.23
Dwarfism	1,009	453	556	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04
Leprosy	537	352	185	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	590	299	291	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other	8,556	4,568	3,988	0.41	0.46	0.37	0.46	0.50	0.41	0.30	0.33	0.26

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 Tanga Region. Almost 6 out of 10 PWDs (56.2%) reported disease as a cause of their disability while 21.1 percent were born with disability. Relatively high proportion of PWDs (58.0%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 55.6 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (6.5%).

More males with disabilities (8.7%) reported accidents as a major cause of their disability compared with females (4.5%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Total	Cause of Disability							
		Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	**39,138**	**100.0**	**21.1**	**56.2**	**6.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**15.0**
Rural	29,060	74.3	21.7	55.6	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	15.3
Urban	10,078	25.7	19.2	58.0	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	14.2
Sex									
Male	18,265	46.7	24.9	54.8	8.7	0.6	0.5	NA	10.5
Female	20,873	53.3	17.7	57.4	4.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	18.9

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Tanga 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	9,137	8.8	54.8	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	28.4	4,051	10.5	53.6	9.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	24.4	5,086	7.5	55.8	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	31.5
Hearing	6,514	34.0	45.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	17.6	2,843	39.9	42.7	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	13.7	3,671	29.4	46.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.4	20.7
Walking	13,898	18.0	46.4	12.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	22.4	5,962	23.8	44.3	17.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	13.9	7,936	13.6	48.0	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	28.8
Remembering	7,037	31.7	42.9	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	21.7	3,336	36.5	46.0	2.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	12.5	3,701	27.4	40.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	29.9
Self-care	6,584	29.5	47.7	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	17.3	3,091	36.0	47.7	5.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	9.6	3,493	23.8	47.8	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	24.0
Communication	11,683	30.4	65.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.6	5,968	33.5	64.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	5,715	27.2	67.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	3.9

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except for persons with albinism, of whom 23.5 percent are using assistive devices. For example, less than one percent (0.6%) of persons with hearing disabilities and 1.2 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for all types of disability (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Sex and Type of Disability; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	23.5	24.3	22.7	20.5	21.1	19.9	31.7	32.9	30.3
Seeing	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	3.1	3.3	3.0
Hearing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
Walking	5.9	7.1	4.9	4.8	5.8	3.8	9.4	11.0	8.2
Self-care	7.0	6.6	7.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	11.1	9.7	12.5
Communication	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.5

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

<div style="border: green box">

Key Points

- Thirty-four percent (34.6%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region own land.
- About twenty four percent (23.8%) of males in Tanga Region own land alone compared with 12.8 percent of females.
- More sixty-one percent (61.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Tanga Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Tanga Region, 20.1 percent own land alone.

</div>

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 34.6 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (38.7%) among rural population compared with the urban population (24.1%). Land ownership by sex reveals that proportions of females owning land is lower than that of males (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	**Both Sexes**	**1,492,654**	**516,254**	**34.6**
	Male	702,417	276,965	39.4
	Female	790,237	239,289	30.3
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**1,071,744**	**414,745**	**38.7**
	Male	505,815	220,621	43.6
	Female	565,929	194,124	34.3
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**420,910**	**101,509**	**24.1**
	Male	196,602	56,344	28.7
	Female	224,308	45,165	20.1

About sixty-five percent (64.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 18.0 percent own land alone and 15.5 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Tanga Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (12.8%) is significantly below that of males (23.8%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (16.6%) than that of males (14.4%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher in both rural and urban areas (19.2% and 9.8% respectively) compared with that of males (16.5% and 9.1% 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	**Both Sexes**	**1,492,654**	**18.0**	**15.5**	**1.1**	**64.7**	**0.7**
	Male	702,417	23.8	14.4	1.2	59.8	0.7
	Female	790,237	12.8	16.6	0.9	69.0	0.7
Rural	**Both Sexes**	**1,071,744**	**19.6**	**17.9**	**1.2**	**60.6**	**0.7**
	Male	505,815	25.8	16.5	1.4	55.7	0.7
	Female	565,929	14.0	19.2	1.0	65.0	0.7
Urban	**Both Sexes**	**420,910**	**14.0**	**9.5**	**0.7**	**75.1**	**0.8**
	Male	196,602	18.8	9.1	0.8	70.5	0.8
	Female	224,308	9.7	9.8	0.6	79.1	0.8

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Tanga Region is 64.7 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 34.6 percent. Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (39.4%) for males than for females (30.3%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.
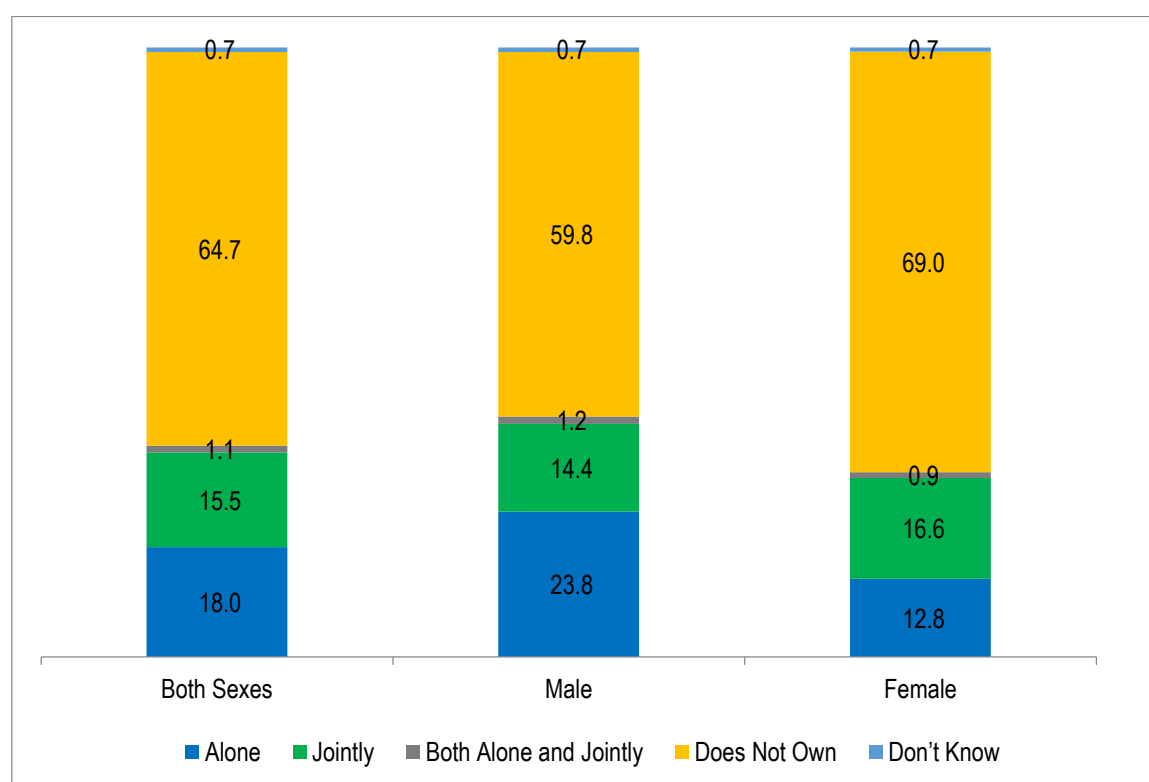
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups and place of residence. It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (81.7%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (15.1%). Similar ownership patterns by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (81.2% and 83.7% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15-19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (3.4%) than those in urban areas (0.7%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Tanga 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	**1,492,654**	**16.9**	**74.2**	**9.0**	**1,071,744**	**16.9**	**73.3**	**9.8**	**420,910**	**16.8**	**76.3**	**6.9**
Male	702,417	18.3	73.1	8.6	505,815	18.7	72.0	9.3	196,602	17.4	75.9	6.7
Female	790,237	15.6	75.1	9.3	565,929	15.3	74.5	10.2	224,308	16.3	76.6	7.1
Owning land												
Total	**516,254**	**3.2**	**81.7**	**15.1**	**414,745**	**3.4**	**81.2**	**15.4**	**101,509**	**0.7**	**83.7**	**14.1**
Male	276,965	3.2	82.1	14.7	220,621	3.5	81.5	15.0	56,344	2.1	84.2	13.6
Female	239,289	3.1	81.3	15.6	194,124	3.3	80.9	15.8	45,165	2.3	83.0	14.7
Does not own												
Total	**965,531**	**24.0**	**70.3**	**5.7**	**649,508**	**25.3**	**68.5**	**6.2**	**316,023**	**21.4**	**74.0**	**4.6**
Male	420,198	28.0	67.4	4.6	281,611	30.3	64.8	4.9	138,587	23.5	72.6	3.9
Female	545,333	20.9	72.6	6.6	367,897	21.4	71.3	7.2	177,436	19.7	75.2	5.1
Don't Know												
Total	**10,869**	**36.6**	**55.0**	**8.3**	**7,491**	**39.1**	**51.9**	**9.0**	**3,378**	**31.3**	**61.9**	**6.8**
Male	5,254	39.4	56.0	4.6	3,583	43.6	51.7	4.7	1,671	30.5	65.2	4.3
Female	5,615	34.1	54.1	11.8	3,908	34.9	52.1	12.9	1,707	32.0	58.6	9.3

Findings reveal that Korogwe Town Council has a relatively higher proportion (47.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with other councils. On the other hand, council with lowest proportion of persons owning land is Kilindi District (20.7%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
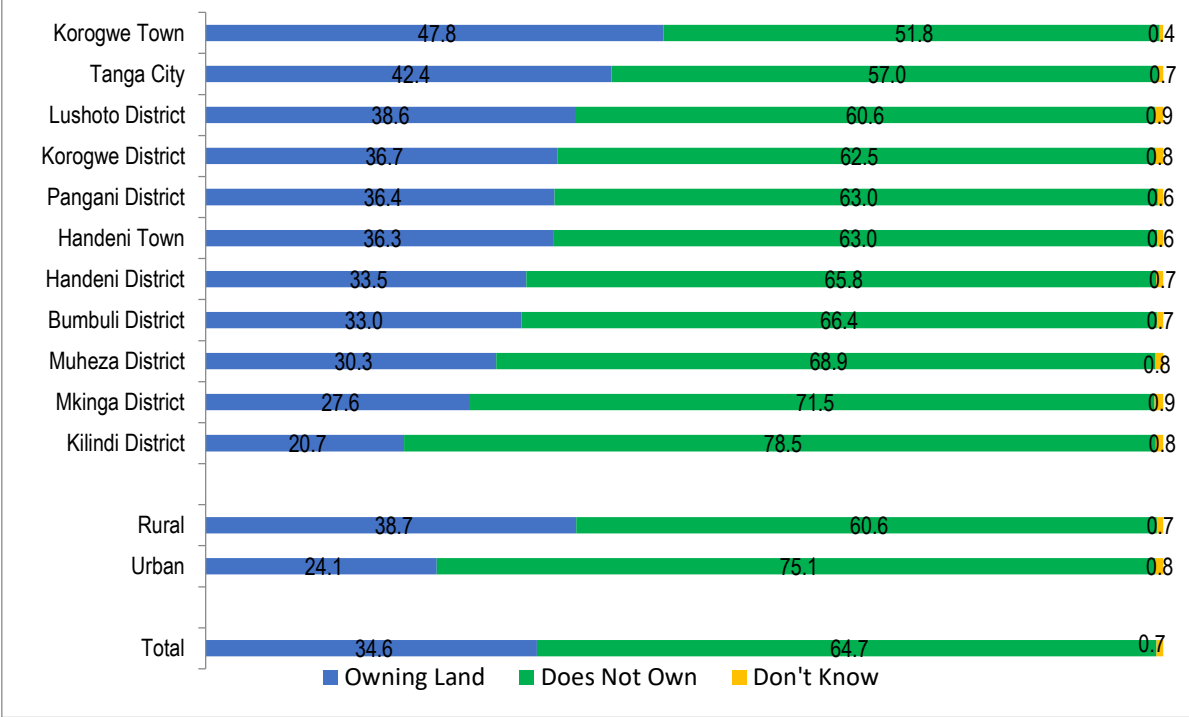
11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

The 2022 PHC results show that 61.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 20.1 percent own land alone, 17.0 percent own land jointly and 1.2 percent own land alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (20.8%) compared with males (13.8%) (Table 11.4).

Further, about two thirds (66.8%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 39.2 percent of persons in urban areas, for those possessing legal documents in rural areas16.3 and 15.6 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 35.8 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 23.0 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (18.8%) whereas in urban areas, it is higher (41.5%) among males owning land alone (Table 11.4).

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Legal Documents Status; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	516,254	276,965	239,289	414,745	220,621	194,124	101,509	56,344	45,165
Alone	20.1	24.6	15.0	16.3	20.2	11.9	35.8	41.5	28.6
Jointly	17.0	13.8	20.8	15.6	12.7	18.8	23.0	18.1	29.2
Both alone and jointly	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.7
No legal document	61.3	60.1	62.8	66.8	65.6	68.1	39.2	38.4	40.1
Don't Know	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Tanga City (65.7%) followed by Korogwe Town (54.1%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kilindi District (16.1%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
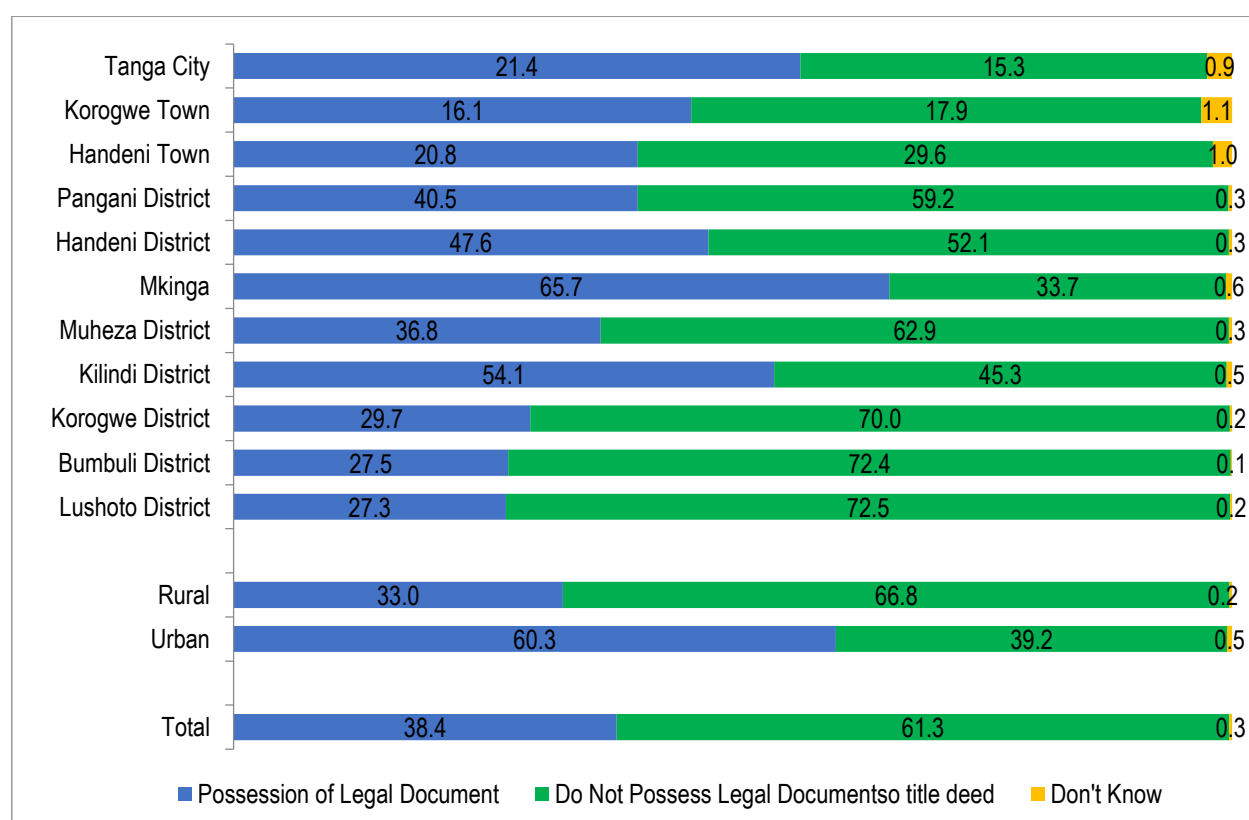
Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

> **Key Points**
>
> - Seven in ten (72.7%) households in Tanga Region own houses they live in.
> - More than sixty two percent (62.4%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
> - More than sixty one percent (61.2%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
> - More than eighty one percent (81.4%) of households in rural areas and 31.4 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
> - Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 14.8 percent in 2012 to 33.5 percent in 2022.
> - Nearly four in ten (36.3%) households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

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

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house is built. In Tanga Region, 72.7 percent

of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (80.1%) in rural areas than in urban (52.7%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (71.7% and 74.5% respectively). Across councils, Bumbuli District has the highest percentage (92.3 %) of households living in their own houses while Tanga City has the lowest percentage (47.9%) (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, Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	**631,258**	**72.7**	**5.9**	**15.6**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**0.8**
Rural	461,722	80.1	5.8	8.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.8
Urban	169,536	52.7	6.2	34.4	1.8	2.9	1.3	0.8
Male Headed Households	406,575	71.7	6.3	15.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.8
Female Headed Households	224,683	74.5	5.1	15.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.7
Council								
Lushoto District	84,831	87.4	3.8	6.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4
Bumbuli District	38,588	92.3	2.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Korogwe District	67,909	76.4	5.8	11.8	1.0	1.4	2.9	0.6
Korogwe Town	22,614	53.7	7.0	29.2	2.3	4.3	2.7	0.8
Muheza District	65,192	71.1	7.4	14.4	1.4	1.7	3.1	0.9
Tanga City	97,597	47.9	6.7	38.4	1.9	3.0	1.3	0.9
Pangani District	19,940	66.3	8.7	17.6	0.7	0.8	4.2	1.7
Handeni District	87,862	78.7	5.9	11.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.5
Handeni Town	25,311	74.0	5.1	17.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.5
Kilindi District	87,105	74.8	6.5	11.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.3
Mkinga District	34,309	75.6	6.7	8.0	2.1	2.6	3.4	1.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Tanga Region, 39.0 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 8.7 percent have title deeds. Among households that live in their own houses 34.9 percent have customary type of ownership. Households in urban areas are more likely (26.7%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (4.4%). On the other hand rural household living in their own houses are more likely (39.4%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (16.4%). Female-headed households are more likely (9.5%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (8.3%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.7 percent in Lushoto and Bumbuli Districts to 31.2 percent in Tanga City (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights, Document Possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							No Legal Right
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	
Total	**459,144**	**8.7**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**34.9**	**3.2**	**NA**	**10.1**	**39.0**
Rural	369,867	4.4	0.3	1.3	39.4	3.1	NA	8.9	42.6
Urban	89,277	26.7	1.3	12.9	16.4	4.0	NA	14.9	23.9
Male Headed	291,667	8.3	0.5	3.6	34.5	3.4	NA	10.6	39.1
Female Headed	167,477	9.5	0.5	3.4	35.7	2.9	NA	9.3	38.7
Council							NA		
Lushoto District	74,118	2.7	0.1	0.5	52.0	2.3	NA	2.3	40.0
Bumbuli District	35,627	2.7	0.2	0.6	60.8	0.9	NA	1.6	33.2
Korogwe District	51,883	4.5	0.3	1.8	38.4	2.4	NA	8.9	43.6
Korogwe Town	12,153	24.8	2.6	7.4	16.8	7.1	NA	17.1	24.2
Muheza District	46,377	8.7	1.0	3.5	30.6	4.2	NA	9.2	42.9
Tanga City	46,724	31.2	1.0	18.4	7.8	3.4	NA	18.3	19.9
Pangani District	13,225	9.2	0.5	5.0	18.4	3.0	NA	12.8	51.0
Handeni District	69,163	6.1	0.1	1.6	34.7	3.8	NA	12.8	40.9
Handeni Town	18,738	17.1	0.7	5.1	31.6	2.4	NA	11.8	31.3
Kilindi District	65,193	4.2	0.6	0.8	34.2	4.6	NA	14.1	41.6
Mkinga District	25,943	6.7	0.2	1.0	22.5	2.9	NA	10.2	56.4

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Tanga Region, 80.7 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than 70 percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials except for Mkinga District (62.3%), Handeni District (63.7% and Pangani District (63.9 %) (Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Improved Roofing Material	Unimproved Roofing Material
Korogwe Town	96.7	3.3
Tanga City	93.1	6.9
Lushoto District	91.4	8.6
Bumbuli District	87.4	12.6
Korogwe District	84.6	15.4
Muheza District	84.2	15.8
Handeni Town	83.0	17.0
Kilindi District	71.2	28.8
Pangani District	63.9	36.1
Handeni District	63.7	36.3
Mkinga District	62.3	37.7
Rural	76.3	23.7
Urban	92.8	7.2
Total	80.7	19.3
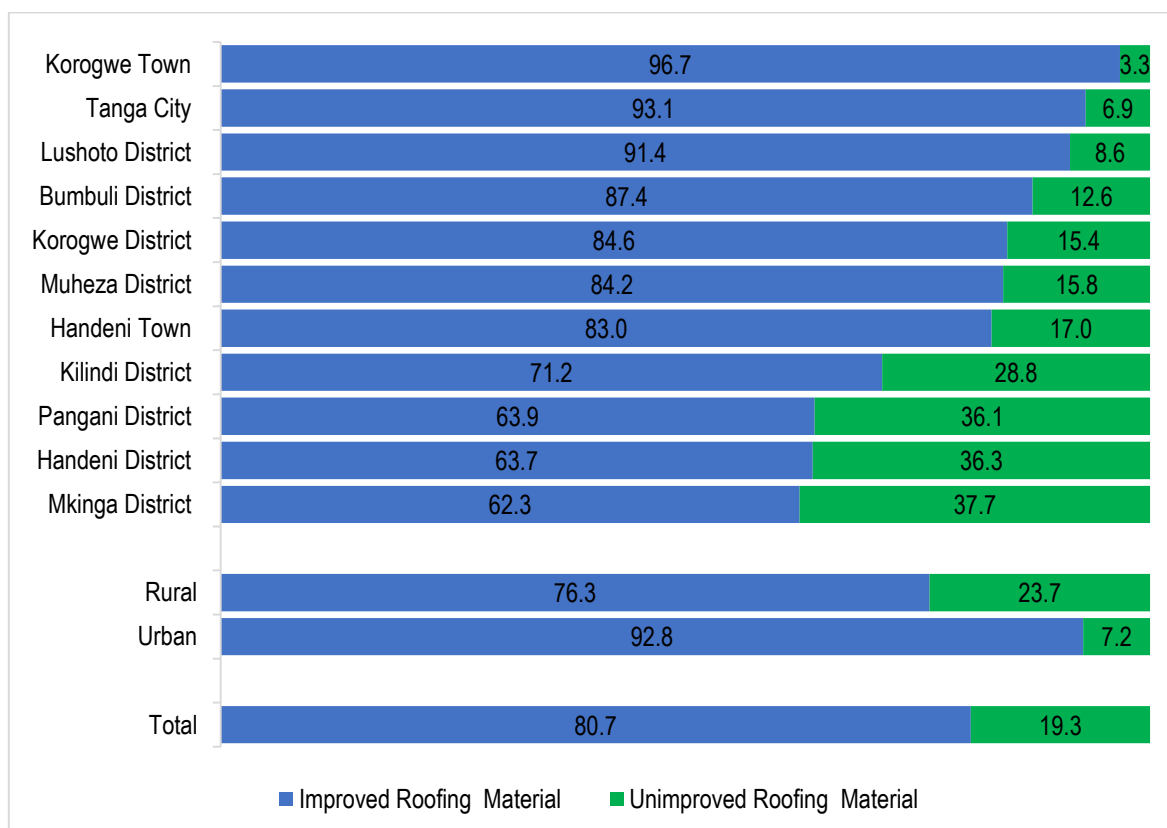
Table 12.3 show that, the majority of households in urban areas (91.1%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 75.4 percent of households in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 60.6 percent in Pangani District Council to 91.0 percent in Lushoto District Council. The Council with the

highest percentage (36.6%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Mkinga District.

Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	**631,258**	**79.6**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**16.2**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0.2**
Rural	461,722	75.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	19.7	1.7	2.2	0.3
Urban	169,536	91.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	6.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Council									
Lushoto District	84,831	91.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	6.2	0.1
Bumbuli District	38,588	87.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.3	9.6	0.0
Korogwe District	67,909	83.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	13.7	0.6	0.8	0.3
Korogwe Town	22,614	94.5	1.9	0.1	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Muheza District	65,192	82.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	15.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Tanga City	97,597	90.6	1.6	0.5	0.4	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pangani District	19,940	60.6	3.1	0.0	0.2	35.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Handeni District	87,862	63.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	33.7	2.0	0.2	0.3
Handeni Town	25,311	82.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	15.4	1.5	0.1	0.1
Kilindi District	87,105	71.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	22.6	5.4	0.2	0.7
Mkinga District	34,309	61.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	36.6	0.7	0.3	0.2

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Tanga Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 44.1 while 55.9 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 22.9 percent in Kilindi District to 84.4 percent in Tanga City (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
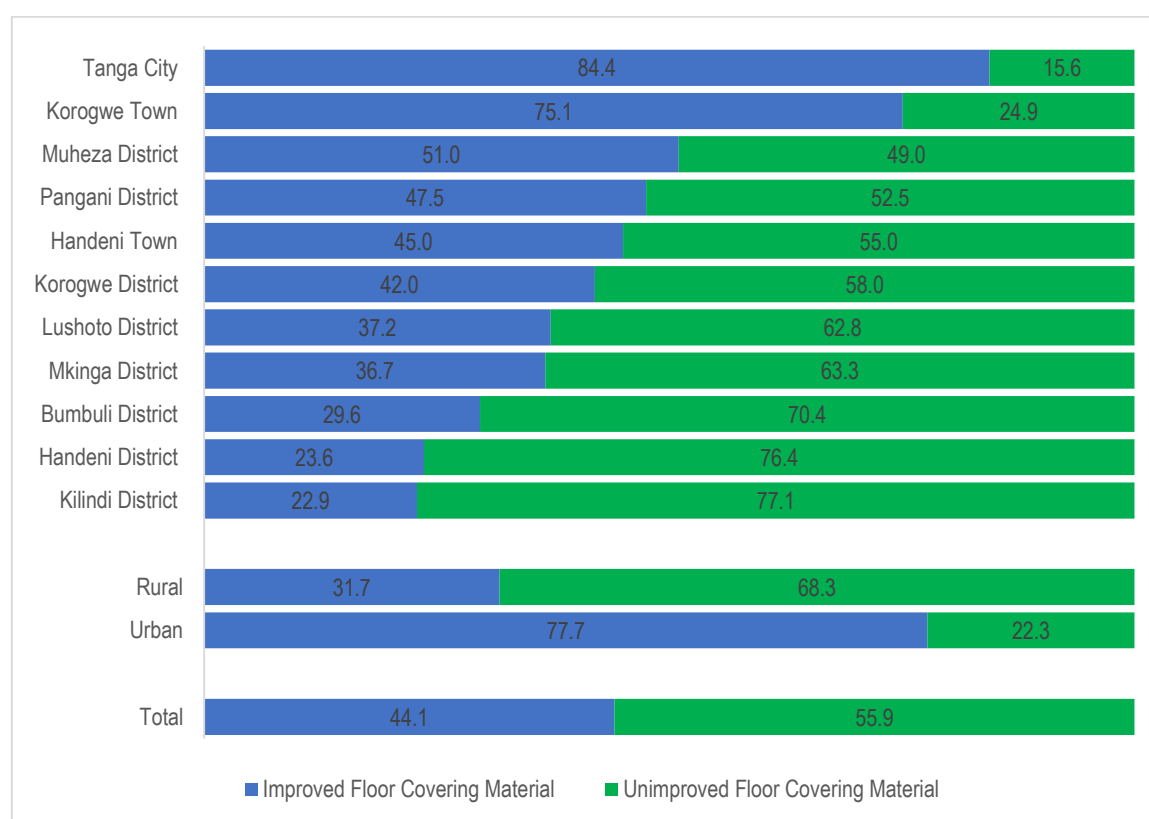
The results further show that, 54.1 percent of households in Tanga Region are living in dwellings with earth or sand floors followed by cement (38.5%). In urban areas, six out of ten households (63.5%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (21.6%). In rural areas, most households (66.1%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering material followed by those living in houses with cement floors (29.4%).

Percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (68.4%) in Tanga City Council followed by Korogwe Town Council

(59.9%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling ranges are Kilindi District (21.3 percent) and Handeni District (21.7%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others[7]
Total	**631,258**	**38.5**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**54.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Rural	461,722	29.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	66.1	0.2	0.2
Urban	169,536	63.5	13.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	21.6	0.0	0.1
Council											
Lushoto District	84,831	34.4	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	61.9	0.1	0.1
Bumbuli District	38,588	27.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	69.6	0.0	0.1
Korogwe District	67,909	38.9	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	56.9	0.1	0.3
Korogwe Town	22,614	59.9	14.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.6	0.0	0.2
Muheza District	65,192	45.2	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	48.3	0.0	0.1
Tanga City	97,597	68.4	15.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.2	0.0	0.1
Pangani District	19,940	43.8	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	51.1	0.1	0.4
Handeni District	87,862	21.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.4	72.0	0.2	0.3
Handeni Town	25,311	37.6	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.6	52.5	0.1	0.1
Kilindi District	87,105	21.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	73.1	0.7	0.4
Mkinga District	34,309	33.8	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	62.4	0.2	0.2

---

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

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Tanga Region, have their house walls built with poles and mud (49.4%), followed by baked bricks (22.0%) and cement/rock bricks (19.5%). In urban areas, more than half of households (56.1%) use cement bricks as wall materials, followed by baked bricks (19.4%). In rural areas, 60.6 percent of the households are living in houses built with poles and mud as the main wall materials, followed by baked bricks (23.0%).

Tanga City Council has the highest (78.7%) percentage of households with houses built using cement/rock bricks. Kilindi and Bumbuli District Councils have less than 2 percent (1.4%, and 1.5% respectively) of households living in houses built with cement/rock bricks (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga 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	**631,258**	**0.8**	**19.5**	**6.8**	**22.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**49.4**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Rural	461,722	0.6	6.1	8.0	23.0	0.2	0.4	60.6	1.0	0.0	0.2
Urban	169,536	1.4	56.1	3.6	19.4	0.1	0.2	19.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Council											
Lushoto District	84,831	0.3	2.5	19.0	25.6	0.1	0.1	52.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Bumbuli District	38,588	0.1	1.5	11.1	27.1	0.1	0.2	59.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Korogwe District	67,909	0.3	7.7	7.8	34.3	0.1	0.2	48.6	0.5	0.0	0.3
Korogwe Town	22,614	0.4	28.2	5.7	50.7	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Muheza District	65,192	0.5	17.9	10.1	28.2	0.1	0.2	42.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Tanga City	97,597	2.1	78.7	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	15.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Pangani District	19,940	1.4	30.6	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.3	59.4	2.9	0.0	0.4
Handeni District	87,862	0.5	5.5	1.8	14.3	0.1	0.8	75.1	1.7	0.0	0.2
Handeni Town	25,311	0.2	13.8	2.3	33.1	0.1	0.4	49.2	0.7	0.0	0.1
Kilindi District	87,105	0.4	1.4	5.4	30.2	0.4	0.7	59.6	1.3	0.0	0.4
Mkinga District	34,309	2.6	13.2	2.7	11.6	0.1	0.2	68.4	1.1	0.0	0.2

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

About four in ten (36.6%) households in Tanga Region have one room for sleeping, 33.0 percent have two rooms and 20.2 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 10.2 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. There is no difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping.

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (39.4%) in urban than in rural areas (35.5%). Kilindi District Council has the highest (43.0%) 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 Lushoto District (27.6%) (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
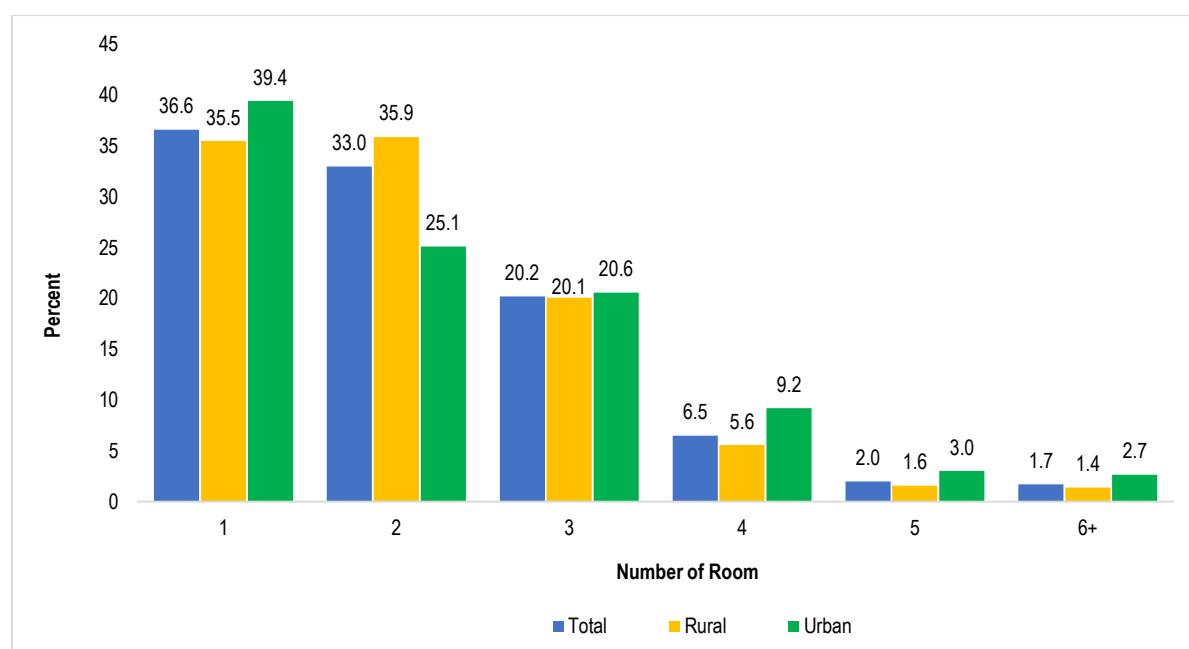
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

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	**631,258**	**4.1**	**36.6**	**33.0**	**20.2**	**6.5**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**2.1**
Rural	461,722	4.2	35.5	35.9	20.1	5.6	1.6	1.4	2.1
Urban	169,536	4.0	39.4	25.1	20.6	9.2	3.0	2.7	2.2
Male Headed Households	406,575	4.2	37.6	32.2	20.0	6.5	1.9	1.7	2.1
Female Headed Households	224,683	3.9	34.7	34.4	20.5	6.6	2.0	1.7	2.1
Council									
Lushoto District	84,831	4.1	27.6	37.0	23.1	8.3	2.2	1.8	2.3
Bumbuli District	38,588	4.1	35.3	36.6	19.5	5.8	1.5	1.3	2.1
Korogwe District	67,909	4.0	38.2	34.6	19.5	4.8	1.6	1.3	2
Korogwe Town	22,614	3.7	38.5	26.8	22.5	8.0	2.4	1.8	2.2
Muheza District	65,192	3.6	35.3	31.7	23.9	5.9	1.8	1.2	2.1
Tanga City	97,597	3.9	41.0	22.6	20.6	9.8	3.2	2.9	2.2
Pangani District	19,940	3.7	35.5	31.0	24.0	6.2	1.8	1.5	2.1
Handeni District	87,862	4.3	36.8	35.8	18.4	5.9	1.7	1.5	2.1
Handeni Town	25,311	4.3	34.9	34.4	18.5	6.9	2.7	2.6	2.2
Kilindi District	87,105	4.5	43.0	37.3	13.5	3.7	1.0	1.5	1.9
Mkinga District	34,309	4.2	30.3	33.9	26.5	5.9	1.8	1.5	2.2

12.4 Water and Sanitation

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

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

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

Results show that in Tanga region 62.4 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, four councils namely Tanga City (98.6%), Korogwe Town (89.2%), Pangani District (78.6%) and Muheza District (71.7%) have high percentages of households using improved sources of drinking water. On the other hand, two councils with

less than 50 percent of their households using improved sources of drinking water are Kilindi District (24.8%) and Handeni District (48.7%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
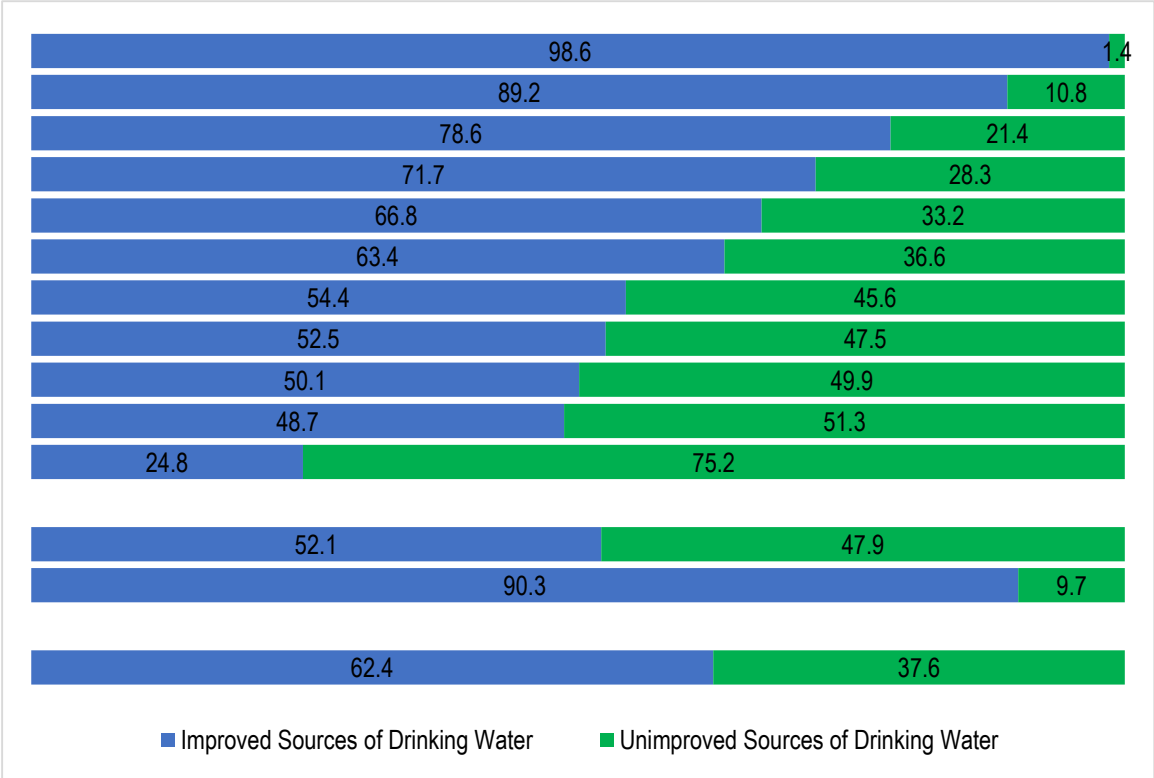
Piped water is one of the improved water sources which include piped water into dwelling, piped water in the yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, neighbours tap or standpipe. Overall, half of households (49.5%) in Tanga Region are using piped water as the main source of drinking water (Map 12.1).

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
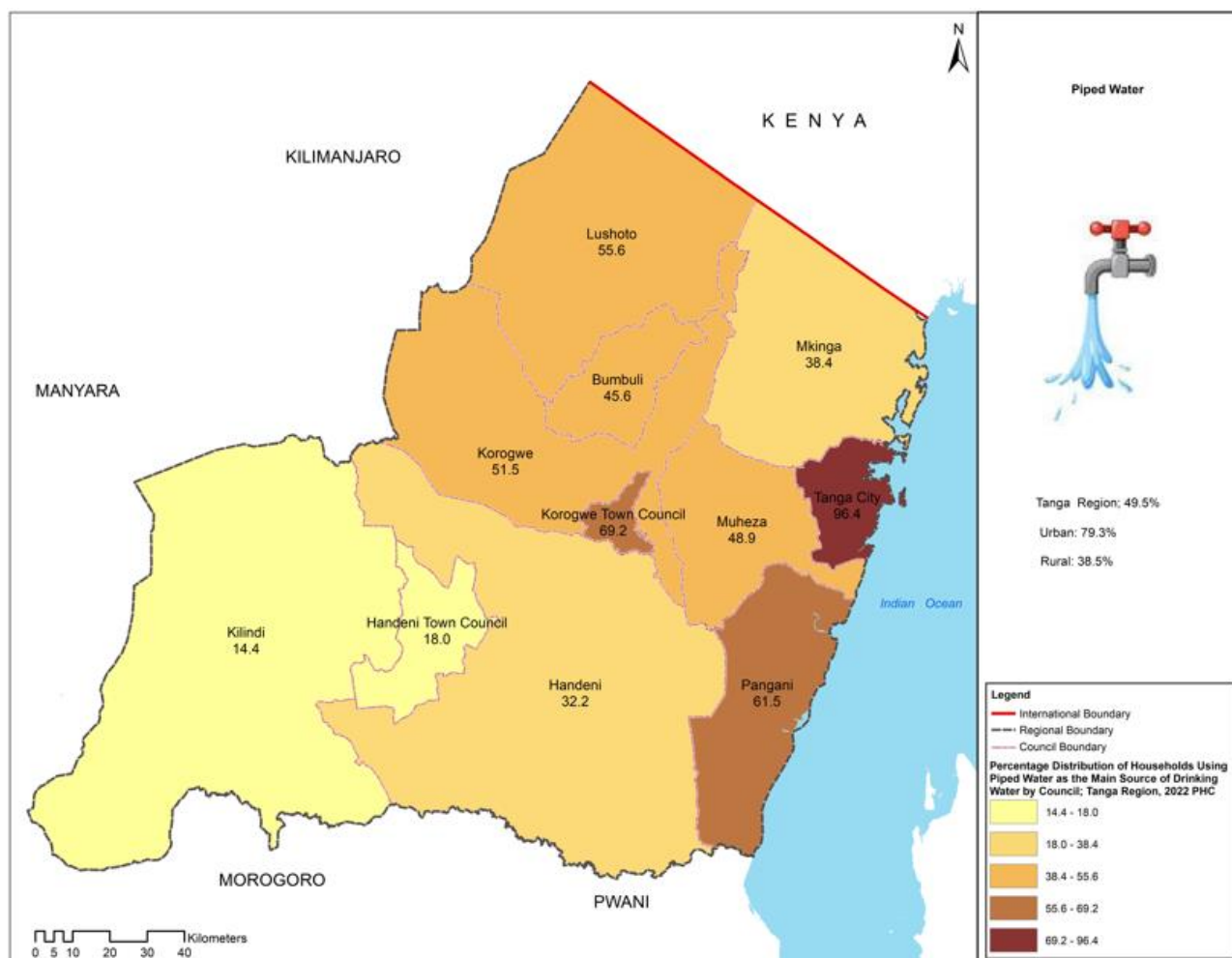
Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (79.3% urban and 38.5% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling or yard is 27.8 percent, while 13.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 14.2 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 5.3 percent of households have piped water into their dwelling or yard, 6.1 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 24.5 percent from a public tap. Percentage of households using piped water ranges from 14.4 percent in Kilindi District Council to 96.4 percent in Tanga City Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).
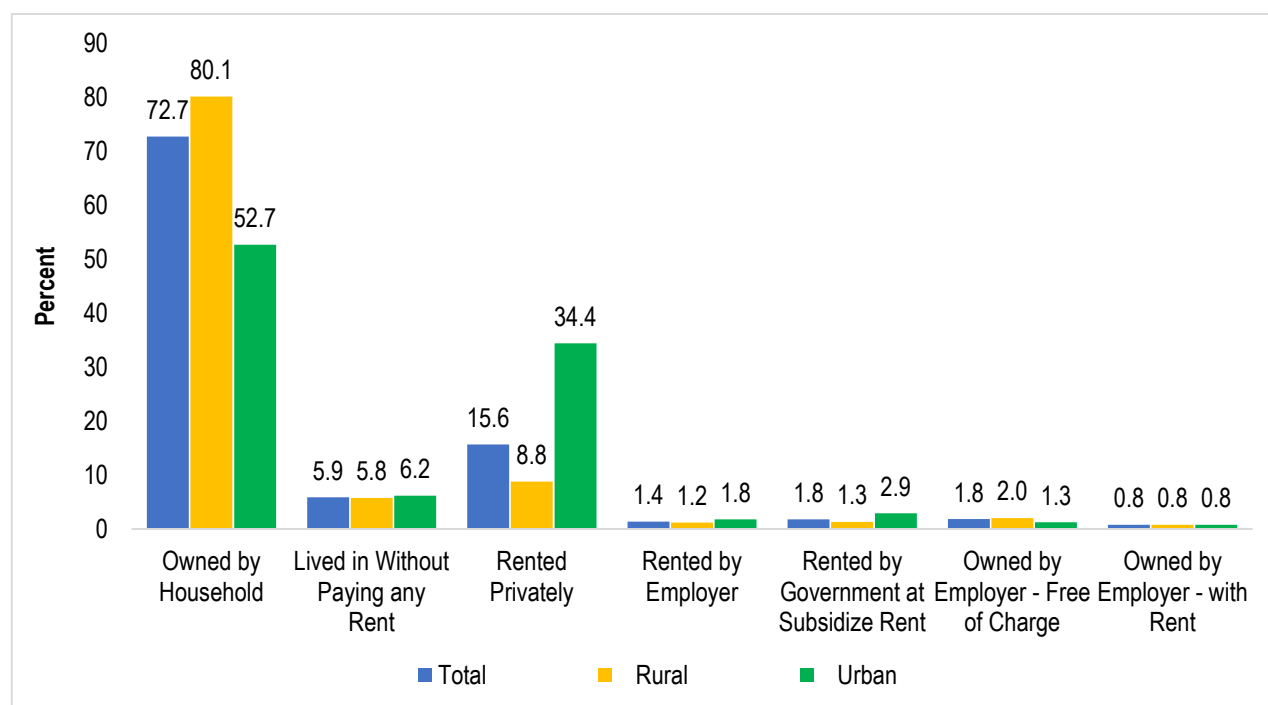
Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	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	**631,258**	**11.3**	**8.3**	**21.8**	**8.0**	**2.9**	**4.0**	**17.0**	**0.8**	**10.2**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**10.4**
Rural	461,722	5.3	2.5	24.5	6.1	3.5	4.4	21.4	1.0	13.2	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	13.3
Urban	169,536	27.8	24.2	14.2	13.2	1.2	2.8	5.1	0.2	2.2	3.9	0.6	2.1	0.1	2.5
Male Headed Households	406,575	11.1	8.2	21.4	7.8	2.8	3.9	17.9	0.8	10.0	2.5	0.4	2.1	0.3	10.7
Female Headed Household	224,683	11.7	8.5	22.4	8.4	2.9	4.0	15.3	0.8	10.6	2.9	0.3	2.1	0.2	9.8
Council															
Lushoto District	84,831	9.5	5.6	33.1	7.5	1.7	2.8	5.2	1.8	22.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	8.9
Bumbuli District	38,588	7.9	4.0	27.0	6.6	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.8	36.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.3
Korogwe District	67,909	8.9	3.4	31.6	7.7	6.8	3.9	7.8	1.2	9.2	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.1	16.2
Korogwe Town	22,614	17.3	13.6	22.1	16.3	5.6	6.7	5.3	0.1	0.8	3.3	0.9	3.4	0.1	4.6
Muheza District	65,192	8.1	6.4	26.7	7.6	6.4	9.0	17.2	1.4	5.5	1.9	0.2	3.8	0.1	5.5
Tanga City	97,597	37.7	33.8	11.6	13.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Pangani District	19,940	6.9	6.2	41.6	6.8	6.9	4.5	12.7	0.2	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.6	0.1	7.2
Handeni District	87,862	3.9	1.1	16.3	10.9	2.0	5.1	30.5	0.6	7.6	4.0	0.3	3.6	1.0	13.1
Handeni Town	25,311	1.3	0.5	13.6	2.5	1.7	4.8	25.8	0.4	10.6	21.7	1.4	4.2	0.4	11.1
Kilindi District	87,105	1.1	0.5	11.6	1.3	1.7	4.3	50.0	0.3	12.1	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	13.0
Mkinga District	34,309	6.5	2.9	22.1	7.0	2.1	2.1	11.1	0.4	2.7	7.2	0.4	3.2	0.6	31.8

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

More than sixty percent (61.2%) of households in Tanga Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 51.8 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Tanga City Council has the highest percentage (91.3%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Kilindi District Council has the lowest (32.1%). The most commonly (31.4%) used toilet facilities in private households are pit latrines without slab (open pit). A higher proportion of households using pit latrines without slab/open pit are in rural than in urban areas (39.0% in rural and 10.6% urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 1.1 percent in Korogwe Town Council to 25.8 percent in Mkinga District Council (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

158

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	**631,258**	**2.8**	**5.8**	**27.5**	**2.7**	**5.5**	**3.0**	**8.1**	**5.8**	**31.4**	**0.1**	**7.3**
Rural	461,722	1.3	2.2	25.0	2.6	4.6	2.3	6.9	1.3	39.0	0.2	1.3
Urban	169,536	7.0	15.4	34.3	3.1	7.9	5.0	11.1	7.0	10.6	0.0	7.0
Male Headed Households	406,575	2.8	5.8	26.9	2.7	5.4	3.1	7.9	2.8	32.2	0.1	2.8
Female Headed Households	224,683	2.9	5.7	28.5	2.8	5.7	3.0	8.3	2.9	29.9	0.1	2.9
Council												
Lushoto District	84,831	2.1	2.6	33.2	3.5	5.3	2.5	7.1	2.1	34.8	0.1	2.6
Bumbuli District	38,588	0.9	2.6	43.4	3.5	5.6	2.7	8.5	0.9	25.1	0.0	2.7
Korogwe District	67,909	1.8	2.4	37.3	3.7	3.5	3.0	7.9	1.8	26.3	0.1	6.5
Korogwe Town	22,614	5.4	6.7	50.5	4.3	7.2	4.3	7.8	5.4	9.5	0.1	1.1
Muheza District	65,192	1.9	6.4	36.9	3.8	7.9	3.4	8.2	1.9	20.3	0.0	4.2
Tanga City	97,597	9.2	21.4	30.0	2.6	6.9	5.7	13.1	9.2	6.9	0.0	1.8
Pangani District	19,940	3.1	7.0	24.1	2.9	5.3	5.4	10.3	3.1	22.2	0.1	11.6
Handeni District	87,862	0.9	1.2	11.0	1.7	4.1	1.9	5.7	0.9	57.1	0.1	8.9
Handeni Town	25,311	1.0	3.0	21.8	2.5	12.2	3.3	7.7	1.0	33.2	0.1	8.5
Kilindi District	87,105	0.7	0.9	14.4	1.3	3.5	0.9	5.3	0.7	53.0	0.6	14.3
Mkinga District	34,309	1.8	2.8	16.7	2.0	4.3	2.7	8.1	1.8	28.3	0.1	25.8

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 in Tanga Region use firewood (68.0%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (23.1%). In rural areas 81.4 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 31.4 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 13.3 percent and in urban areas it is 49.9 percent.

Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 23.0 percent in Tanga City to 92.1 percent in Bumbuli District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 54.8 percent in Tanga City Council to 4.0 percent in Bumbuli District Council (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	**631,258**	**1.3**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**4.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**23.1**	**68.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.8**
Rural	406,575	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	13.3	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Urban	224,683	2.9	0.5	0.0	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	49.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Male Headed Households	461,722	1.3	1.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	22.6	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Female Headed Households	169,536	1.4	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	24.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Lushoto District	84,831	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.3	88.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bumbuli District	38,588	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.0	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Korogwe District	67,909	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	13.9	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Korogwe Town	22,614	1.2	0.2	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	47.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Muheza District	65,192	1.2	0.7	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	17.7	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Tanga City	97,597	3.5	0.6	0.0	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	54.8	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Pangani District	19,940	1.5	1.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.4	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Handeni District	87,862	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	20.1	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Handeni Town	25,311	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	38.8	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Kilindi District	87,105	0.7	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	22.5	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Mkinga District	34,309	1.0	0.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.9	81.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.6 percent in 2012 to 6.6 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Tanga City from 6.9 percent in 2012 to 17.2 percent in 2022 and in Korogwe Town from 2.6 percent in 2012 to 11.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
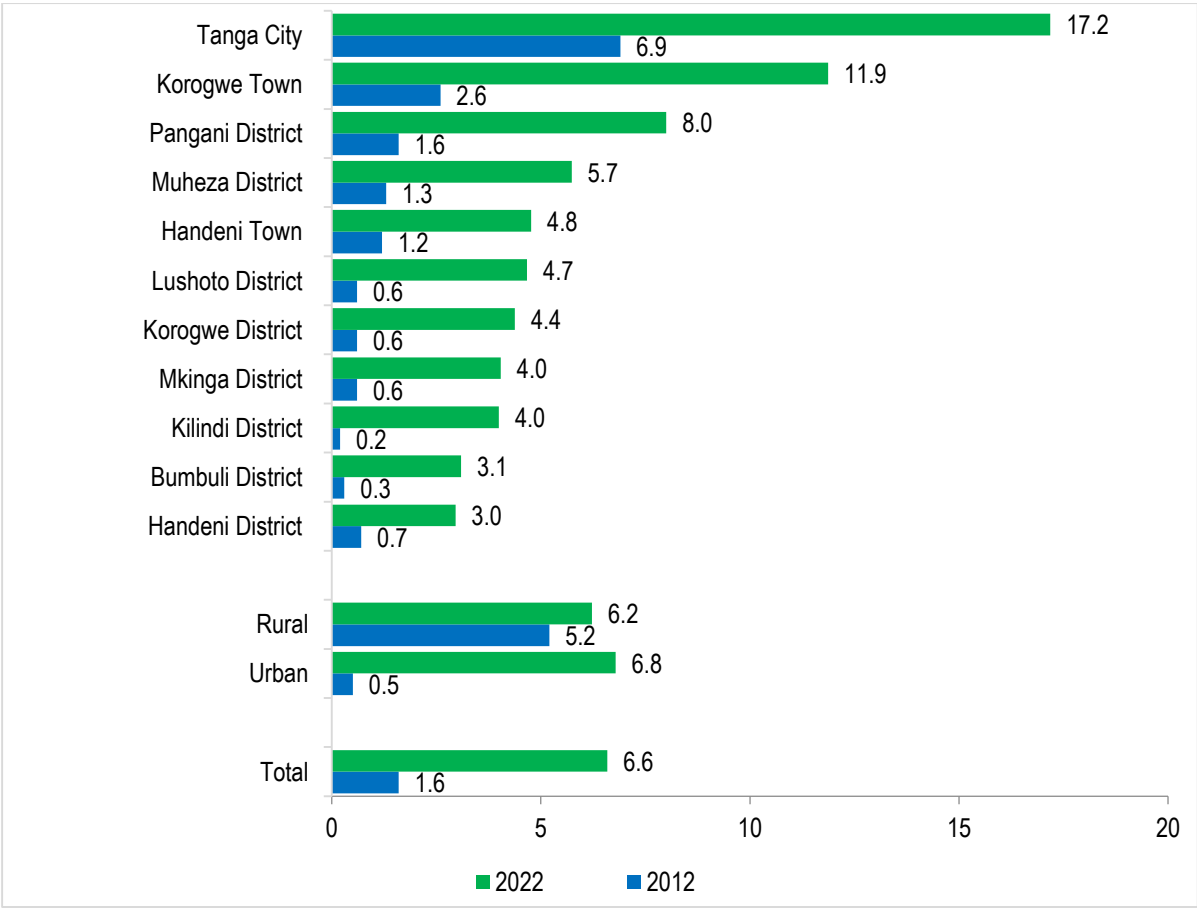
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 33.5 percent of households in Tanga Region use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO) as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 26.9 percent of households using solar energy. Electricity is predominantly used in the urban households (66.2%) compared with the rural households (21.5%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 9.3 percent in Kilindi District Council to 69.9 percent in Korogwe Town Council.

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

Council with the highest percentage of households using solar as the main source of lighting is Kilindi District (43.0%) followed by Handeni District (27.7%) (Figure 12.8 and Table 12.10).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
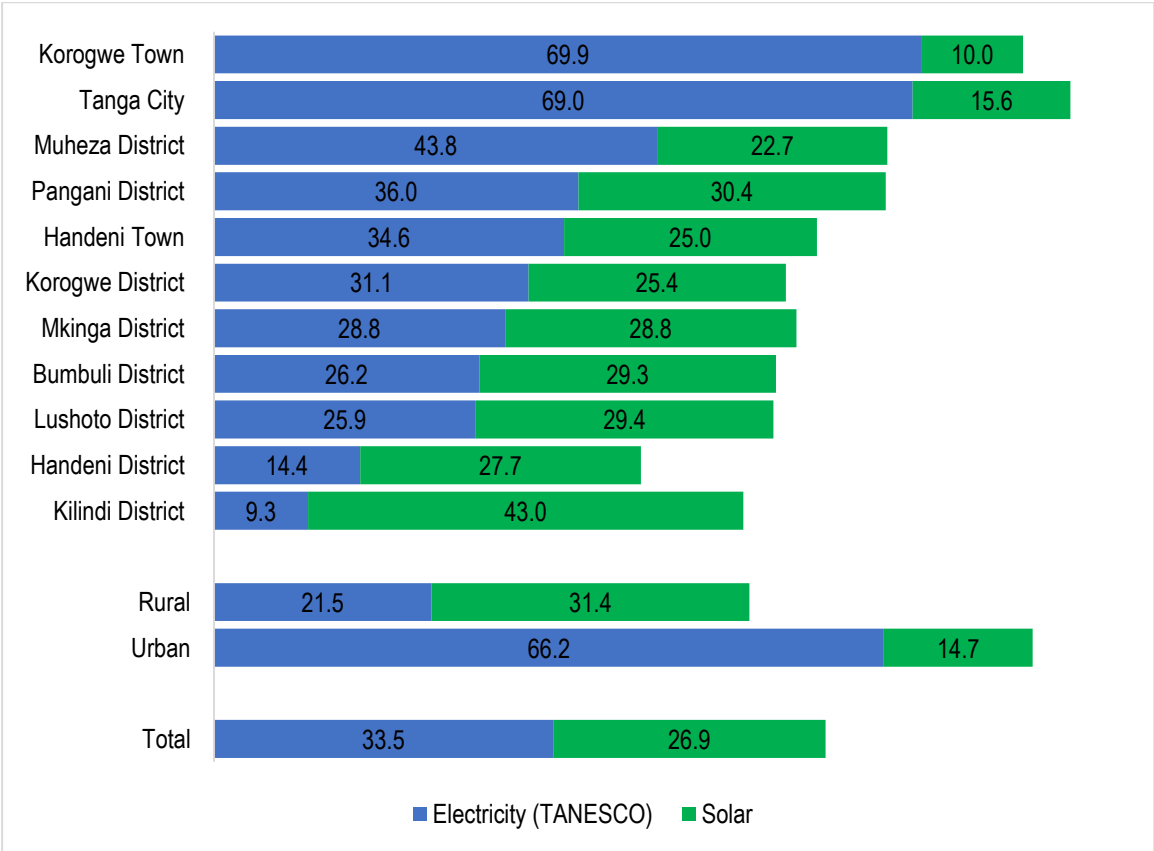
Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Tanga Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 14.8 percent in 2012 to 33.5 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Tanga Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs
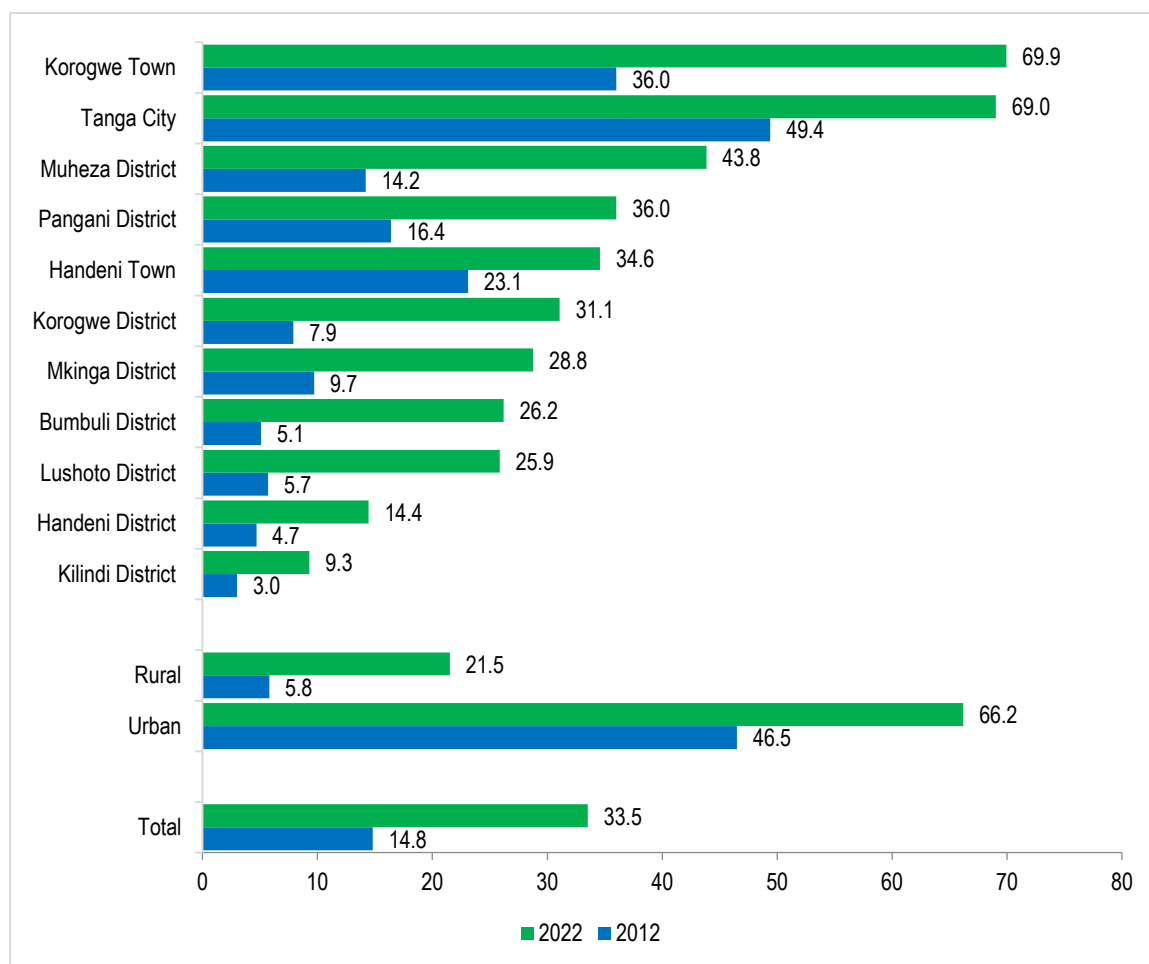
Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	631,258	**33.5**	**26.9**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.6**	**16.9**	**0.5**	**1.4**	**18.4**	**0.0**
Rural	461,722	21.5	31.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	19.9	0.4	1.7	22.4	0.0
Urban	169,536	66.2	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	8.7	0.9	0.5	7.4	0.0
Male Headed Households	406,575	33.2	28.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	15.5	0.6	1.4	18.8	0.0
Female Headed Households	224,683	34.0	24.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	19.4	0.5	1.5	17.7	0.0
Council														
Lushoto District	84,831	25.9	29.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	24.5	0.2	1.6	15.0	0.0
Bumbuli District	38,588	26.2	29.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	27.2	0.2	1.0	12.0	0.0
Korogwe District	67,909	31.1	25.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	21.8	0.3	1.0	18.0	0.0
Korogwe Town	22,614	69.9	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	11.2	0.6	0.4	6.3	0.0
Muheza District	65,192	43.8	22.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	17.2	0.5	0.8	12.7	0.0
Tanga City	97,597	69.0	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	5.6	1.2	0.4	6.9	0.0
Pangani District	19,940	36.0	30.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	10.7	0.9	1.2	19.0	0.0
Handeni District	87,862	14.4	27.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	23.9	0.5	2.7	28.0	0.0
Handeni Town	25,311	34.6	25.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	23.2	0.6	1.4	13.4	0.0
Kilindi District	87,105	9.3	43.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	5.4	0.4	2.3	37.9	0.0
Mkinga District	34,309	28.8	28.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	22.7	0.4	1.4	15.4	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Nearly four out of ten (36.3%) of households in Tanga Region use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burying or pit (29.1%). In urban areas, 35.0 percent of private households use burning as means of disposing solid waste, followed by regular collection methods (34.0%) and burying or pit (19.5%). In rural areas 36.8 percent of households use burning followed by burying or pit (32.6%) and open space (8.9%). Tanga City Council has a higher percentage (42.2%) of households using regular collection of solid waste followed by Korogwe Town Council (26.9%) (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	**631,258**	**12.2**	**1.5**	**36.3**	**0.6**	**29.1**	**7.2**	**0.4**	**6.5**	**6.2**
Rural	461,722	4.2	0.5	36.8	0.7	32.6	8.9	0.1	8.3	7.8
Urban	169,536	34.0	4.2	35.0	0.4	19.5	2.5	1.0	1.7	1.7
Male Headed Households	406,575	11.9	1.5	36.4	0.6	29.3	7.3	0.4	6.3	6.4
Female Headed Households	224,683	12.9	1.6	36.3	0.6	28.6	7.0	0.3	6.9	5.8
Council										
Lushoto District	84,831	2.5	0.3	28.7	0.3	41.9	6.2	0.1	18.0	2.1
Bumbuli District	38,588	1.2	0.2	23.4	0.5	41.3	10.2	0.1	19.6	3.4
Korogwe District	67,909	3.8	0.4	36.5	0.7	40.6	6.6	0.3	4.5	6.4
Korogwe Town	22,614	26.9	2.7	35.1	0.3	31.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.2
Muheza District	65,192	9.1	2.2	40.5	0.6	32.4	6.0	0.0	5.2	3.9
Tanga City	97,597	42.2	4.5	33.3	0.5	13.8	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.1
Pangani District	19,940	10.6	0.7	45.7	0.9	30.3	4.2	0.5	2.0	5.2
Handeni District	87,862	7.5	0.9	42.7	0.7	24.1	10.6	0.0	4.4	9.0
Handeni Town	25,311	18.0	2.9	44.7	0.3	21.2	5.4	0.1	3.2	4.3
Kilindi District	87,105	5.1	0.6	42.6	1.0	21.5	11.5	0.1	4.6	13.0
Mkinga District	34,309	3.6	0.9	27.3	1.1	33.9	11.0	0.7	3.7	17.8

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (49.2%) and private individuals (40.9%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely to use private individuals (82.6%) as waste collectors while urban households are more likely to use Councils (63.2%) (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
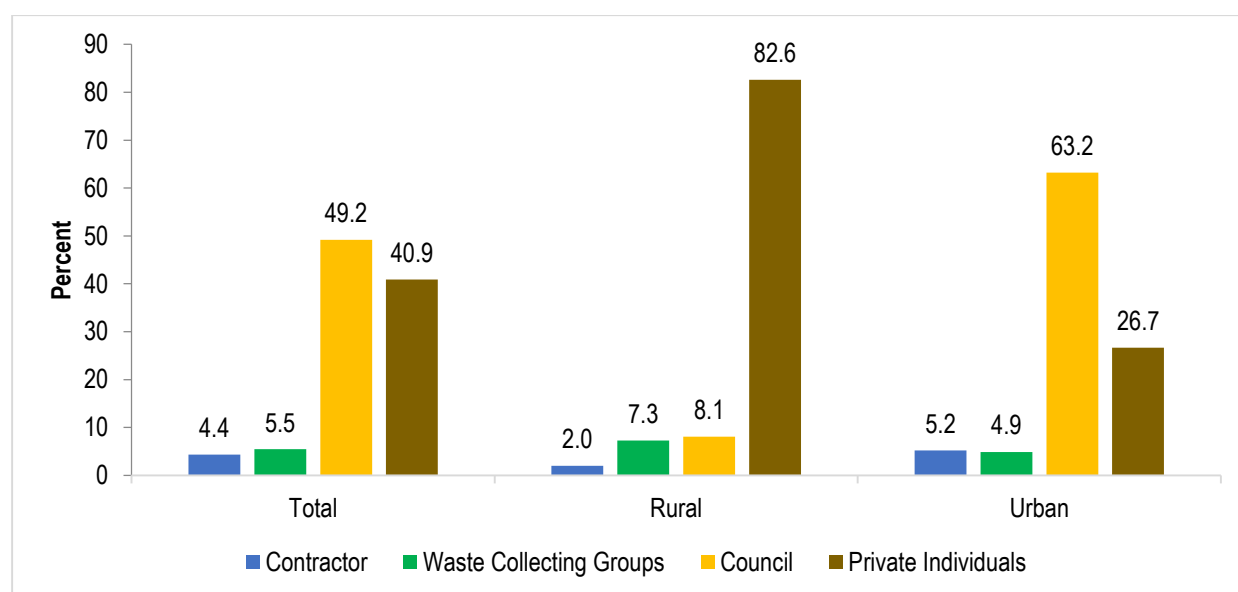
Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	**86,826**	**4.4**	**5.5**	**49.2**	**40.9**
Rural	22,086	2.0	7.3	8.1	82.6
Urban	64,740	5.2	4.9	63.2	26.7
Male Headed Households	54,310	4.4	5.5	48.4	41.8
Female Headed Households	32,516	4.4	5.6	50.6	39.5
Council					
Lushoto District	2,371	2.2	7.3	5.3	85.2
Bumbuli District	538	2.6	6.5	13.2	77.7
Korogwe District	2,846	2.5	3.1	5.9	88.5
Korogwe Town	6,682	0.9	6.0	84.6	8.5
Muheza District	7,383	36.1	3.5	25.2	35.1
Tanga City	45,565	1.2	4.4	66.4	27.9
Pangani District	2,243	0.6	12.4	3.6	83.4
Handeni District	7,443	1.1	7.1	5.1	86.8

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Handeni Town	5,276	2.1	10.2	70.1	17.6
Kilindi District	4,942	2.9	8.9	8.2	80.0
Mkinga District	1,537	1.2	1.3	2.3	95.3

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that 66.2 percent of households in Tanga Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. Households living in urban areas (74.6%) and 63.1 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 (83.0%) in Handeni Town Council followed by Tanga City Council (75.6%). All councils have more than 50 percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse except for Lushoto District (47.7%) (Table 12.13).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	**631,258**	**66.2**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**12.0**	**12.1**	**2.3**	**1.3**
Rural	461,722	63.1	0.2	0.1	5.9	0.4	13.0	13.8	2.4	1.2
Urban	169,536	74.6	2.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	9.5	7.7	2.1	1.5
Male Headed Households	406,575	66.5	0.7	0.1	4.9	0.4	11.9	12.0	2.3	1.3
Female Headed Households	224,683	65.6	0.8	0.1	4.9	0.4	12.2	12.5	2.2	1.2
Council										
Lushoto District	84,831	47.7	0.1	0.1	6.5	0.3	17.1	23.1	4.4	0.7
Bumbuli District	38,588	62.0	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.3	10.6	18.8	1.0	0.3
Korogwe District	67,909	58.6	0.1	0.1	5.0	0.4	16.0	16.6	2.0	1.3
Korogwe Town	22,614	67.3	4.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	10.1	12.8	2.1	0.6
Muheza District	65,192	71.8	0.4	0.3	3.6	0.3	9.8	10.7	2.1	1.0
Tanga City	97,597	75.6	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	9.3	5.9	2.7	1.8
Pangani District	19,940	74.3	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.6	13.2	7.2	1.0	1.3
Handeni District	87,862	70.8	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.3	12.0	8.4	1.5	1.6
Handeni Town	25,311	83.0	1.1	0.1	3.2	0.2	6.9	4.7	0.5	0.3
Kilindi District	87,105	64.6	0.2	0.1	7.8	0.6	11.9	10.7	2.5	1.7
Mkinga District	34,309	68.8	0.1	0.0	6.5	0.6	9.9	10.3	2.3	1.4

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Tanga Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (16.9%) followed by motorcycles (11.9%) and motor vehicles (2.0%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher in male-headed households (20.7%) compared with female-headed households (10.2%). The percentage of households owning bicycle is higher (22.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (14.9%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 2.9 percent in Bumbuli District to 33.6 percent in Pangani District (Table 12.14).
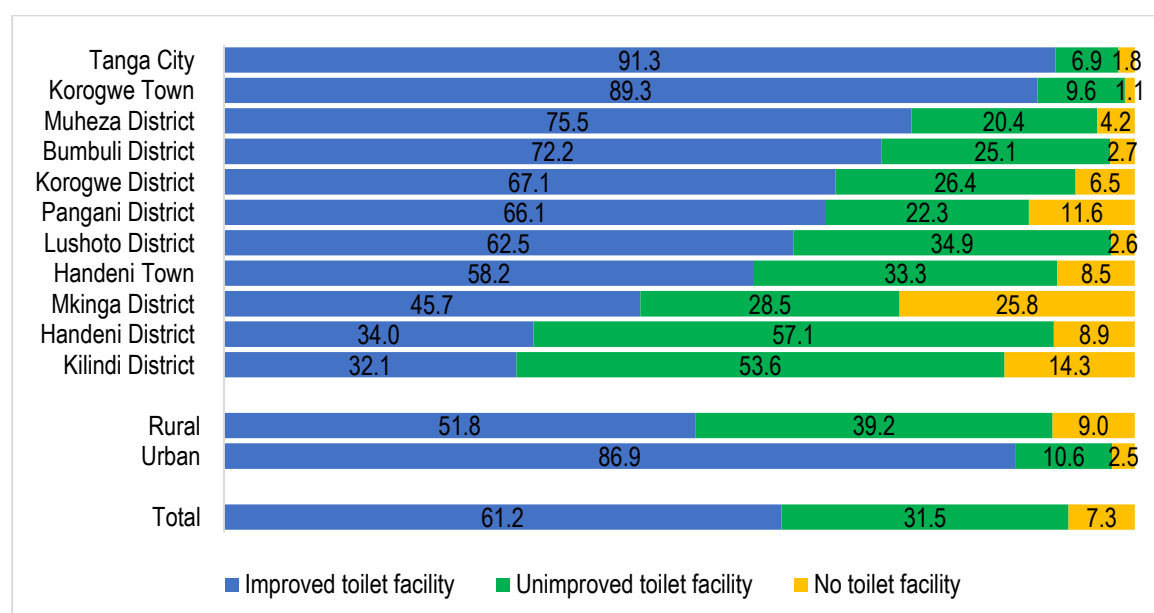
Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (*Guta*)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/Camel
Total	**631,258**	**16.9**	**2.0**	**11.9**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**1.4**
Rural	461,722	14.9	0.8	10.7	0.1	0.2	1.7
Urban	169,536	22.4	5.3	15.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
Male Headed Households	406,575	20.7	2.2	15.0	0.2	0.3	1.4
Female Headed Households	224,683	10.2	1.5	6.4	0.1	0.2	1.5
Council							
Lushoto District	84,831	7.1	1.3	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.6
Bumbuli District	38,588	2.9	0.6	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Korogwe District	67,909	14.4	0.7	9.0	0.2	0.2	1.3
Korogwe Town	22,614	21.1	4.4	12.2	0.5	1.5	0.3
Muheza District	65,192	13.5	1.4	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Tanga City	97,597	27.6	6.5	16.8	0.2	0.5	0.3
Pangani District	19,940	33.6	1.9	16.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Handeni District	87,862	23.7	0.8	12.0	0.2	0.2	2.4
Handeni Town	25,311	17.9	2.2	15.1	0.1	0.3	2.2
Kilindi District	87,105	11.0	0.5	12.2	0.1	0.1	4.4
Mkinga District	34,309	23.0	0.9	10.8	0.1	0.1	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, 70.2 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Tanga Region owning houses is higher (76.8%) in rural than in urban areas (52.2%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (70.4%) than for female headed households (69.7%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (11.6%), charcoal iron (9.2%), electric or gas cooker (8.6%) and refrigerator or freezer (6.3%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to own housing and cooking assets than households living in rural areas (5.2%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	**631,258**	**70.2**	**11.6**	**9.2**	**8.6**	**6.3**
Rural	461,722	76.8	5.2	8.1	3.8	2.5
Urban	169,536	52.2	29.0	12.1	21.8	16.8
Male Headed Households	406,575	70.4	11.6	9.8	8.6	6.3
Female Headed Households	224,683	69.7	11.5	8.0	8.6	6.4
Council						
Lushoto District	84,831	83.1	7.6	11.9	6.4	1.8
Bumbuli District	38,588	84.6	6.2	11.2	4.7	1.1
Korogwe District	67,909	71.7	7.2	9.3	5.5	3.8
Korogwe Town	22,614	56.2	29.0	13.3	20.5	16.3
Muheza District	65,192	71.4	12.1	9.9	8.1	7.1
Tanga City	97,597	47.9	32.3	11.9	24.3	20.1
Pangani District	19,940	67.0	12.0	5.9	10.4	9.1
Handeni District	87,862	75.7	3.9	6.1	2.7	2.0
Handeni Town	25,311	68.2	13.2	11.5	10.3	6.5
Kilindi District	87,105	72.7	2.2	4.7	1.8	0.9
Mkinga District	34,309	72.2	6.8	7.2	3.3	4.3

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Tanga Region, 71.1 percent of households own land or farm and 66.9 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households Owning land or farm is higher (78.3%) among

households living in rural areas () than in urban area (51.4%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (73.6% to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (48.4%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 44.5 percent of houselds in Tanga City to 91.1 percent of households in Bumbuli District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 39.4 percent in Tanga City Council to 78.8 percent in Lushoto District Council (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	**631,258**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**66.9**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**71.1**	**0.1**
Rural	461,722	1.4	0.2	73.6	0.8	1.7	78.3	0.1
Urban	169,536	0.4	0.2	48.4	1.8	0.4	51.4	0.1
Male Headed Households	406,575	1.3	0.2	68.1	1.3	1.6	72.2	0.2
Female Headed Households	224,683	0.8	0.2	64.6	0.7	1.0	69.1	0.1
Council								
Lushoto District	84,831	0.2	0.2	78.8	1.5	0.2	86.6	0.1
Bumbuli District	38,588	0.1	0.2	78.1	1.1	0.2	91.1	0.0
Korogwe District	67,909	0.2	0.2	71.7	0.9	0.4	73.5	0.1
Korogwe Town	22,614	0.2	0.3	63.0	1.7	0.2	59.1	0.2
Muheza District	65,192	0.1	0.2	71.7	1.0	0.2	70.5	0.1
Tanga City	97,597	0.2	0.2	39.4	1.7	0.2	44.5	0.1
Pangani District	19,940	0.2	0.2	65.3	0.9	0.2	64.2	0.1
Handeni District	87,862	1.5	0.2	73.6	0.7	1.8	77.3	0.3
Handeni Town	25,311	1.4	0.4	69.6	1.4	1.9	71.8	0.3
Kilindi District	87,105	5.2	0.2	70.3	0.6	6.0	73.9	0.2
Mkinga District	34,309	0.8	0.1	59.7	0.5	1.1	70.6	0.1

Chapter 13

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

- About eight out of ten (84.0%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- About sixteen percent (15.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About two thirds (67.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones
- Almost nine out of ten households (87.9%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Tanga Region.
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.9%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (87.4%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (76.5%).

13.1 Introduction

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

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

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

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Tanga Region which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Tanga Region. Although the information on ICT access and use by households and individuals was collected from all persons aged four years and above, for the purpose of this report, some indicators are analysed based on persons aged 15 years and above to facilitate national, regional comparisons of ICT Indicators. In addition, ICT indicators in this report comply with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Guidelines for Measuring ICT Access and Usage by Individuals and Households.

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 39.4 percent of households in Tanga Region have a radio[8]. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (46.8%) than in rural areas (36.7%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Lushoto (67.0%), followed by Korogwe Town (47.2%) and Tanga City (45.5%). Mkinga District Council has the lowest percentage of households with radio (25.0%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 22.5 percent of the households in Tanga Region own televisions. Analysis by the place of residence indicates that urban areas have a higher proportion (42.6%) of households with television sets than rural areas (15.1%). Across councils, Tanga City has the highest proportion of households owning television (42.9 %), followed by Korogwe Town (41.9 %) and Lushoto District (37.5%). On the other hand, Kilindi

---

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

District Council has the lowest proportion (6.7 %), followed by Handeni District (8.7%) (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.6%) of households in Tanga Region has landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas (1.2%) is proportionately higher than that of rural areas (0.3%). Lushoto District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (1.7%), followed by Tanga City (0.7%). Muheza District Council has the lowest percentage (0.2%) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.4 percent of households in Tanga Region have Internet[9] facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.9%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Tanga City Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.9%), followed by Pangani District and Handeni Town (0.6 % each) while Korogwe District and Kilindi District (0.1% each), Handeni District and Mkinga District (0.2% each) have relatively small percentages of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

---

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

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipments							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line telephone	Has internet facility
Total	**631,258**	**39.4**	**26.8**	**12.6**	**22.5**	**15.8**	**6.7**	**0.6**	**0.4**
Rural	461,722	36.7	26.1	10.7	15.1	11.2	3.9	0.3	0.2
Urban	169,536	46.8	28.9	17.9	42.6	28.3	14.3	1.2	0.9
Council									
Lushoto District	84,831	67.0	49.1	17.9	37.5	26.4	11.1	1.7	0.4
Bumbuli District	38,588	34.2	25.1	9.1	11.4	8.6	2.8	0.3	0.3
Korogwe District	67,909	32.0	22.1	10.0	15.6	11.7	3.9	0.3	0.1
Korogwe Town	22,614	47.2	29.5	17.8	41.9	28.6	13.3	0.5	0.5
Muheza District	65,192	38.7	23.8	14.9	23.2	16.4	6.7	0.2	0.3
Tanga City	97,597	45.5	27.5	18.0	42.9	28.4	14.5	0.7	0.9
Pangani District	19,940	41.5	24.5	17.0	22.7	15.5	7.3	0.4	0.6
Handeni District	87,862	30.9	21.7	9.2	8.7	6.3	2.3	0.4	0.2
Handeni Town	25,311	38.7	26.5	12.3	23.0	16.3	6.7	0.4	0.6
Kilindi District	87,105	26.5	20.1	6.4	6.7	5.3	1.4	0.3	0.1
Mkinga District	34,309	25.0	16.7	8.2	14.0	10.3	3.6	0.4	0.2

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 84.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions of households owning mobile phones (89.3%) than rural areas (81.9%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (88.1%) than females (80.4%) (Figure 13.1).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils; Tanga 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,492,654**	**702,417**	**790,237**	**84.0**	**88.1**	**80.4**	**15.8**	**18.0**	**13.8**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**67.6**	**69.5**	**65.9**
Rural	1,071,744	505,815	565,929	81.9	86.9	77.5	10.0	12.3	8.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	71.4	74.3	68.9
Urban	420,910	196,602	224,308	89.3	91.0	87.8	30.5	32.8	28.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	57.8	57.4	58.3
Council															
Lushoto District	189,698	79,454	110,244	85.2	87.6	83.4	12.2	15.4	9.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	72.6	71.8	73.2
Bumbuli District	91,732	41,610	50,122	82.1	85.8	79.0	10.0	12.6	7.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	71.5	72.7	70.6
Korogwe District	158,659	74,824	83,835	83.1	86.8	79.8	11.0	12.9	9.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	71.7	73.6	70.0
Korogwe Town	53,508	24,818	28,690	88.9	90.3	87.7	26.6	29.2	24.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	61.6	60.5	62.6
Muheza District	150,116	73,669	76,447	86.6	89.5	83.8	15.8	17.4	14.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	70.2	71.6	68.9
Tanga City	249,930	117,821	132,109	91.0	92.4	89.8	34.6	36.7	32.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	55.2	54.8	55.6
Pangani District	44,965	22,113	22,852	86.2	89.5	82.9	18.4	20.7	16.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	67.0	68.4	65.7
Handeni District	205,042	99,114	105,928	80.0	86.6	73.9	8.6	10.5	6.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	71.0	75.7	66.5
Handeni Town	61,115	28,843	32,272	81.3	85.5	77.7	15.9	18.1	13.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	64.9	67.0	63.1
Kilindi District	204,180	99,916	104,264	78.0	86.2	70.1	7.4	9.9	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	70.2	76.0	64.6
Mkinga District	83,709	40,235	43,474	81.6	86.3	77.3	12.6	14.9	10.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	68.3	70.8	66.1

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

Any Mobile Phones
Tanga Region: 84.0 %

Legend
— International Boundary
—·— Regional Boundary
—— Council Boundary

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

- 78.0 - 80.0
- 80.0 - 82.1
- 82.1 - 83.1
- 83.1 - 86.6
- 86.6 - 91.0

KILIMANJARO

KENYA

MANYARA

Lushoto
85.2

Mkinga
81.6

Bumbuli
82.1

Korogwe
83.1

Korogwe Town Council
88.9

Muheza
86.6

Tanga Town
91.0

Indian Ocean

Kilindi
78.0

Handeni Town Council
81.3

Handeni
80.0

Pangani
86.2

MOROGORO

PWANI

Kilometers
0 5 10 20 30 40

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

Both Smartphone and Non Smartphone

Tanga Region; 15.8 %

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

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphone and non Smartphone by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.

- 7.4 - 8.6
- 8.6 - 11
- 11 - 12.6
- 12.6 - 18.4
- 18.4 - 34.6

KILIMANJARO

KENYA

MANYARA

Lushoto
12.2

Mkinga
12.6

Bumbuli
10.0

Korogwe
11.0

Korogwe Town Council
26.6

Muheza
15.8

Tanga City
34.6

Indian Ocean

Kilindi
7.4

Handeni Town Council
15.9

Handeni
8.6

Pangani
18.4

MOROGORO

PWANI

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

Map 13.3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.

Smartphone or Tablet Only
Tanga Region; 0.6 %

KILIMANJARO

KENYA

Lushoto
0.4

Legend
— International Boundary
-- Regional Boundary
— Council Boundary

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smatphone or Tablet Only by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.

MANYARA

Mkinga
0.7

	0 - 0.4
	0.4 - 0.5
	0.5 - 0.6
	0.6 - 0.7
	0.7 - 1.2

Bumbuli
0.5

Korogwe
0.5

Korogwe Town Council
0.7

Muheza
0.6

Tanga City
1.2

Indian Ocean

Kilindi
0.4

Handeni Town Council
0.5

Handeni
0.4

Pangani
0.7

Kilometers
0 5 10   20   30   40

MOROGORO

PWANI

Map 13.4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.
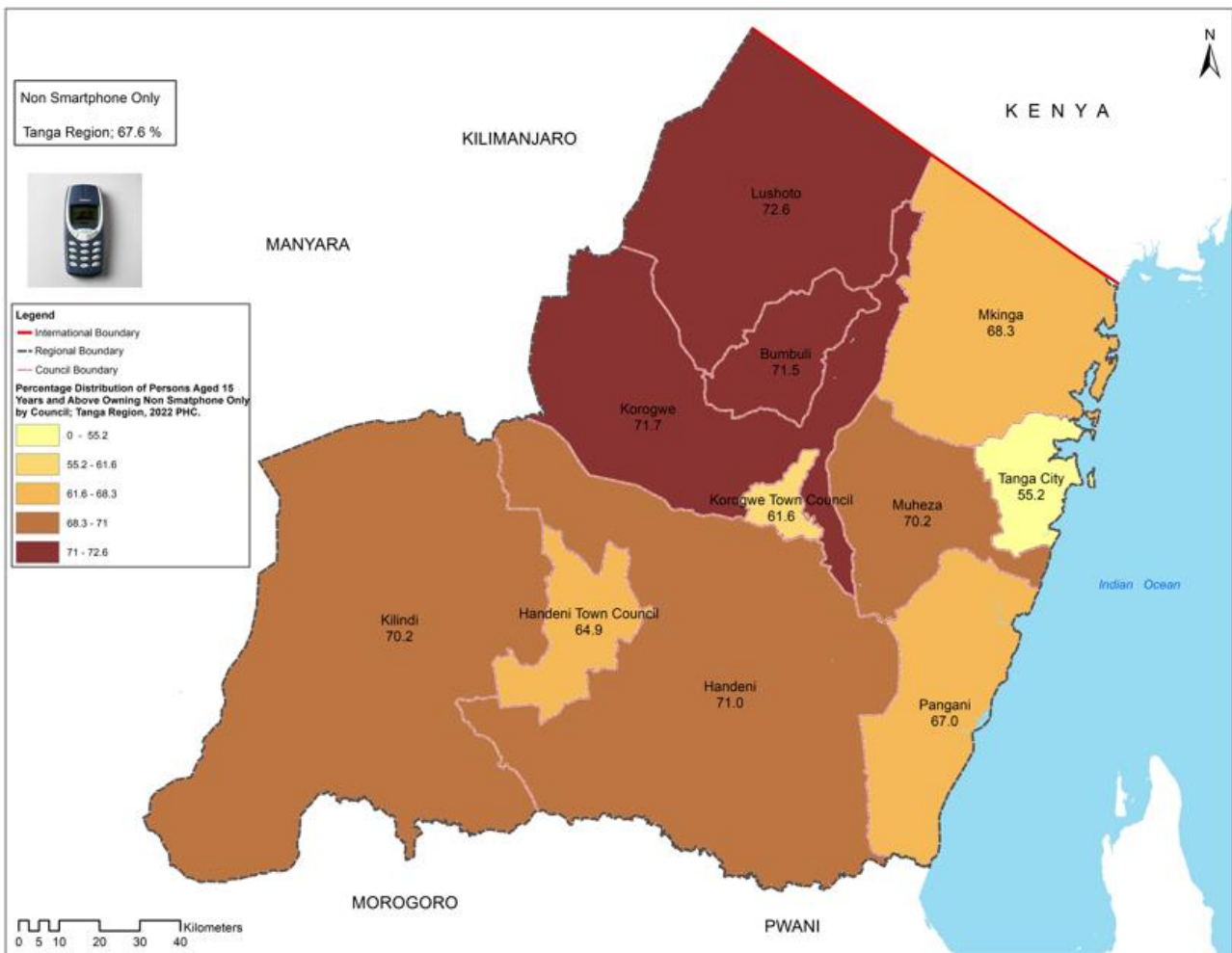
13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Tanga Region 87.9 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher (94.3%) in urban areas than in rural areas (85.5%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phone is 44.0 percent and 85.6 percent for non-smartphone; which is higher than in rural areas (15.4% and 83.7%, respectively).

Across all councils in Tanga Region, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of households except for Tanga City (50.0%). Results also indicate that Tanga City has the highest percentage of households that owns smart mobile phones (50.0%), followed by Korogwe Town (38.9%) and Pangani District (15.7%) while Kilindi District recorded 11.7 percent which is the lowest (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	**631,258**	**87.9**	**23.1**	**84.2**
Rural	461,722	85.5	15.4	83.7
Urban	169,536	94.3	44.0	85.6
Council				
Lushoto District	84,831	87.6	17.5	85.7
Bumbuli District	38,588	87.2	15.7	85.8
Korogwe District	67,909	86.7	17.1	84.6
Korogwe Town	22,614	94.1	38.9	86.4
Muheza District	65,192	90.3	23.5	86.9
Tanga City	97,597	96.1	50.0	86.0
Pangani District	19,940	89.1	27.4	84.6
Handeni District	87,862	83.6	13.3	81.9
Handeni Town	25,311	86.6	23.9	82.5
Kilindi District	87,105	81.9	11.7	80.4
Mkinga District	34,309	85.4	19.8	82.8

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Tanga Region; it is owned by 54.9 percent of all individuals (56.2% of males and 53.6% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 52.1 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 62.8 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (27.5%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone, it is the highest (92.8%) which is in the age group 55 -59 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point at age group 55-59, thereafter declines steadily to persons of age groups 80 and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 5 – 9 years and 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 Group; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC
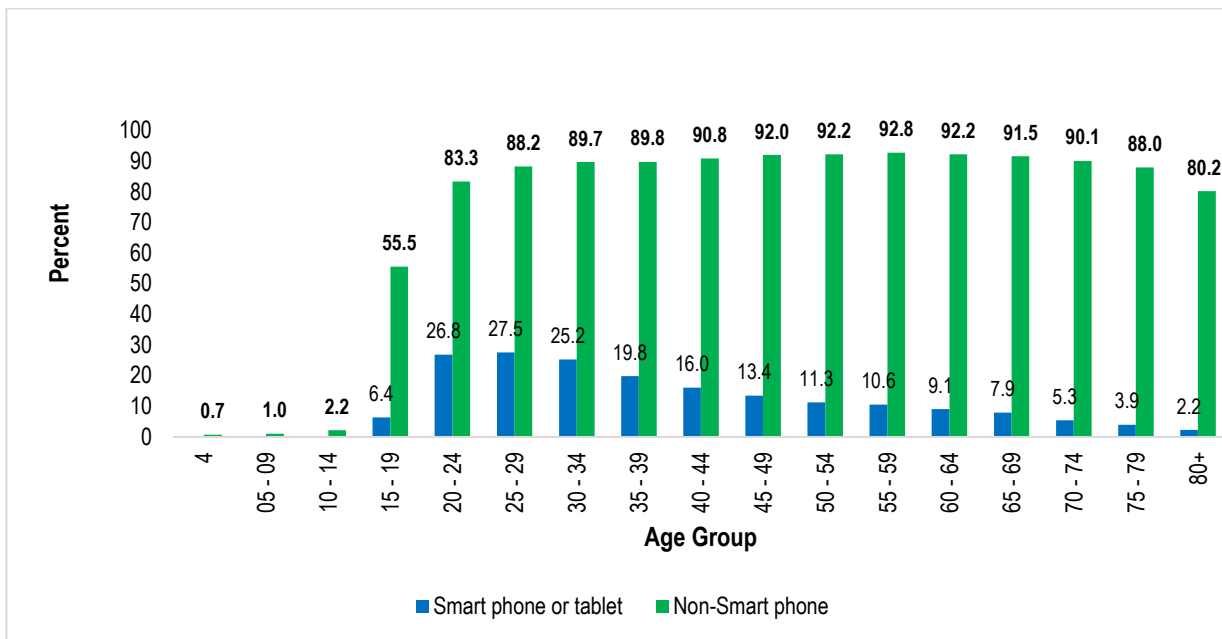
Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	54.9	56.2	53.6	52.1	53.9	50.4	62.8	62.9	62.6	10.7	11.8	9.7	6.7	7.8	5.6	22.3	23.4	21.3
4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
10- 14	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
15 - 19	55.5	57.5	53.5	52.6	55.1	49.9	63.0	64.0	62.1	6.4	7.2	5.5	4.2	4.8	3.4	12.0	13.5	10.5
20 - 24	83.3	88.4	79.1	80.0	86.6	74.8	90.3	92.2	88.7	26.8	29.8	24.3	19.0	22.2	16.4	43.5	45.6	41.6
25 - 29	88.2	94.1	83.4	85.7	93.2	79.6	93.8	96.0	91.8	27.5	31.5	24.3	19.2	23.5	15.6	45.3	48.0	43.1
30 - 34	89.7	95.1	85.0	87.4	94.4	81.5	94.6	96.8	92.8	25.2	29.3	21.7	17.2	21.7	13.4	42.9	45.9	40.2
35 - 39	89.8	95.3	85.1	87.7	94.7	81.9	94.6	96.7	92.8	19.8	23.5	16.8	12.4	16.2	9.3	37.6	41.0	34.8
40 - 44	90.8	95.5	86.7	89.3	95.2	84.1	94.7	96.5	93.3	16.0	18.7	13.7	9.6	12.3	7.1	32.5	35.1	30.3
45 - 49	92.0	96.1	88.2	90.7	95.8	86.1	95.5	97.1	94.1	13.4	15.0	11.9	7.8	9.6	6.2	29.0	30.3	27.8
50 - 54	92.2	96.1	88.6	91.3	96.0	86.8	95.2	96.6	93.9	11.3	12.7	9.9	6.4	8.0	4.9	26.0	27.2	24.9
55 - 59	92.8	96.4	89.4	92.0	96.2	88.1	95.2	97.0	93.7	10.6	12.3	8.9	5.9	7.5	4.4	25.3	27.6	23.1
60 - 64	92.2	96.5	88.1	91.4	96.3	86.7	94.7	97.2	92.4	9.1	10.8	7.5	5.1	6.4	3.8	22.1	24.9	19.3
65 - 69	91.5	96.6	86.9	90.7	96.5	85.5	94.2	96.8	91.8	7.9	10.2	5.8	4.0	5.6	2.5	20.5	24.7	16.6
70 - 74	90.1	96.0	84.8	89.5	95.7	84.1	92.2	97.0	87.5	5.3	7.3	3.6	2.8	4.2	1.6	14.3	17.6	11.1
75 - 79	88.0	94.8	82.2	87.4	94.8	81.2	90.1	94.8	86.1	3.9	5.3	2.9	2.1	2.9	1.5	10.8	14.1	8.1
80 +	80.2	91.1	73.0	80.4	91.3	73.1	79.4	90.6	72.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	5.9	7.2	5.1

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.3%) compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Secondary School O - level (76.0%). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level Attained; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

| Education Level | Percent | | | | | | | | | Number of Persons Own Non-smartphone | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	76.1	79.6	72.9	73.8	77.9	70.0	86.0	87.1	85.0	808	399	409	636	318	318	172	81	91
Primary School (1 - 8)	86.9	90.7	83.2	85.6	90.1	80.9	91.0	92.7	89.5	731,405	377,880	353,525	538,292	286,827	251,465	193,113	91,053	102,060
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.0	78.3	74.0	71.0	73.9	68.4	83.1	84.5	81.8	234,499	116,031	118,468	128,225	64,257	63,968	106,274	51,774	54,500
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	81.3	83.3	78.5	77.9	79.6	74.9	84.5	87.2	81.3	12,800	7,715	5,085	5,929	3,819	2,110	6,871	3,896	2,975
University and Other Related	95.7	96.5	94.6	93.6	95.1	91.6	97.2	97.6	96.7	51,710	29,558	22,152	21,686	13,019	8,667	30,024	16,539	13,485
Training After Primary	97.5	98.5	95.5	97.1	98.2	94.5	98.4	99.4	97.1	7,275	4,809	2,466	4,888	3,401	1,487	2,387	1,408	979
Training After Secondary education	98.3	98.5	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.0	98.3	98.6	98.0	18,716	9,646	9,070	9,137	4,987	4,150	9,579	4,659	4,920

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, smartphones in Tanga Region are mostly owned by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (76.5%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (7.7%). Ownership of Smartphone in Tanga 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; Tanga 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	7.7	9.8	5.9	5.1	6.4	4.0	19.0	24.7	14.0	82	49	33	44	26	18	38	23	15
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.1	11.9	10.3	7.8	9.0	6.6	21.0	21.4	20.6	93,733	49,765	43,968	49,162	28,713	20,449	44,571	21,052	23,519
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	25.3	26.9	23.8	17.7	19.6	16.0	36.0	37.3	34.7	77,947	39,886	38,061	31,937	17,013	14,924	46,010	22,873	23,137
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	43.9	45.4	41.7	35.3	37.0	32.5	51.9	54.4	48.8	6,906	4,207	2,699	2,690	1,776	914	4,216	2,431	1,785
University and Other Related	76.5	77.5	75.1	66.3	68.9	62.5	84.1	84.5	83.6	41,328	23,754	17,574	15,351	9,438	5,913	25,977	14,316	11,661
Training After Primary	32.2	30.0	36.5	26.3	25.2	28.9	44.5	41.7	48.4	2,405	1,462	943	1,326	871	455	1,079	591	488
Training After Secondary Education	72.4	70.4	74.6	68.7	67.5	70.1	76.0	73.4	78.4	13,791	6,888	6,903	6,384	3,417	2,967	7,407	3,471	3,936

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 89.1 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region are using non-smartphones and 17.1 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non smartphones is higher (91.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (88.1%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (32.7%) is higher than that of rural areas (10.9%). Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is the highest in Tanga City (92.8% non-smartphone and 37.4% smartphone), followed by Korogwe Town (91.7% non-smartphone and 28.1% smartphone). On the other hand, Kilindi District Council has the lowest proportion of individuals using both non smartphones (85.1%) and smartphones (8.1%) (Table 13.7).

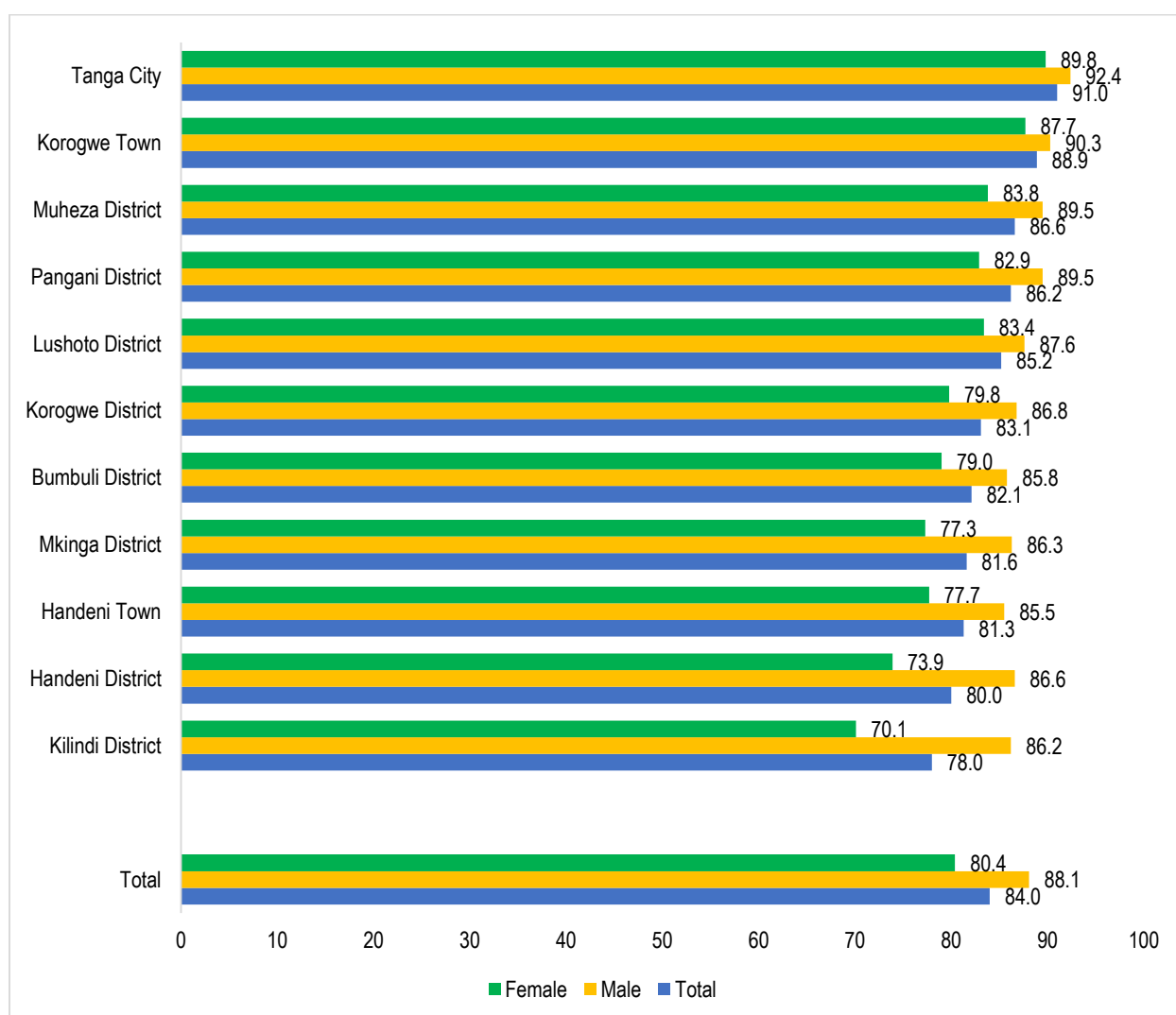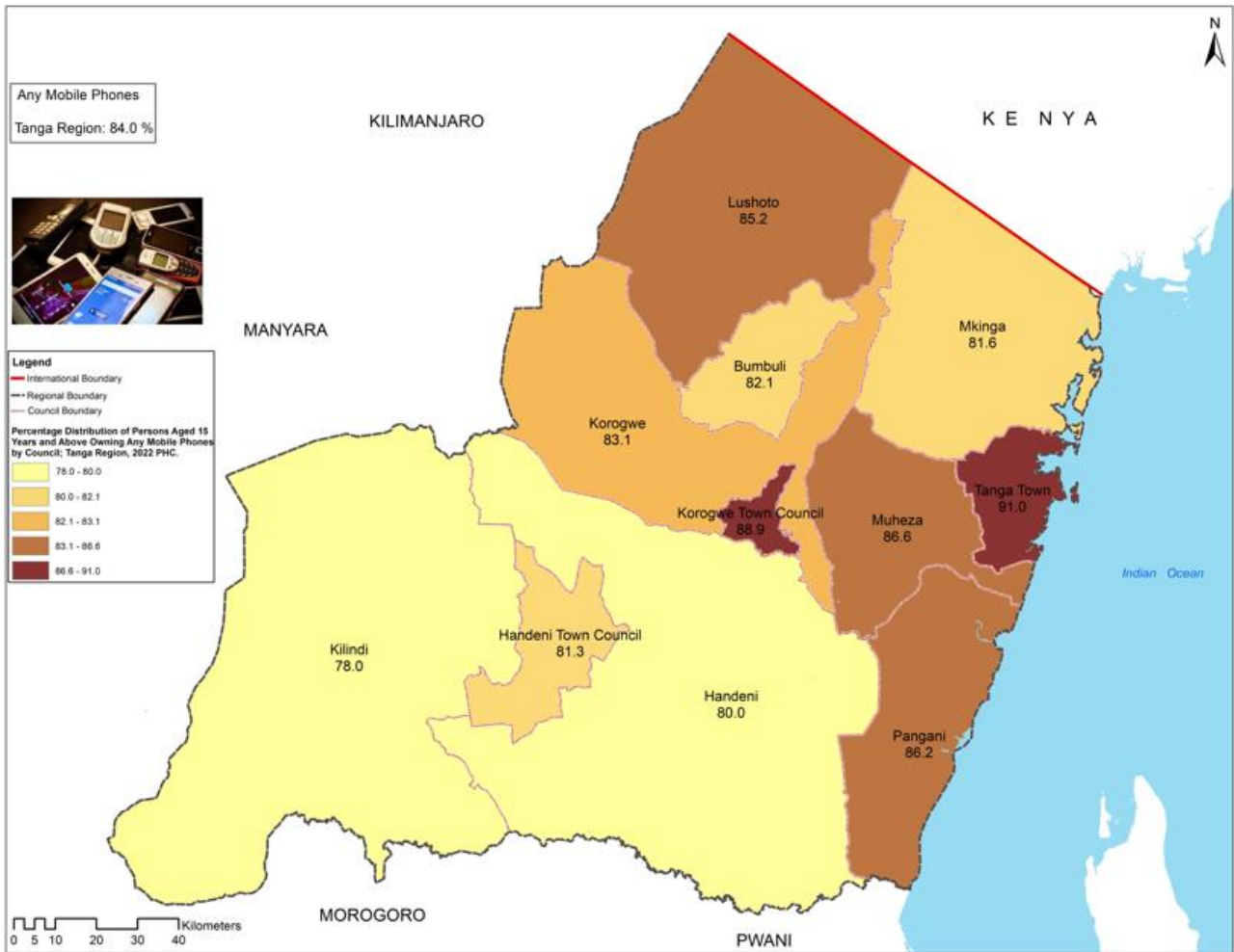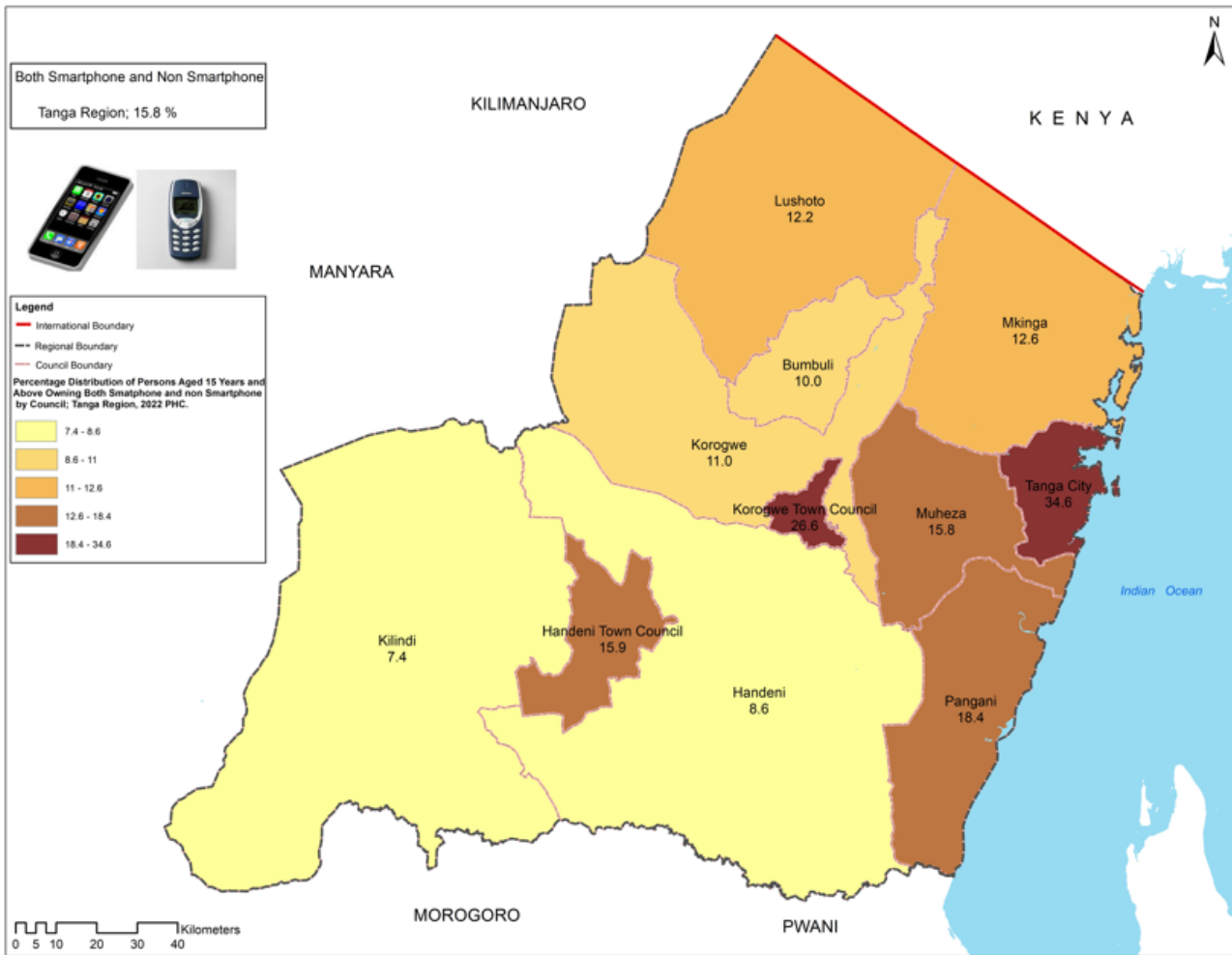**Table 13.7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC**

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,492,654	702,417	790,237	17.1	19.2	15.2	89.1	91.1	87.4
Rural	1,071,744	505,815	565,929	10.9	13.1	9.0	88.1	90.5	86.0
Urban	420,910	196,602	224,308	32.7	34.8	30.8	91.7	92.7	90.9
Council									
Lushoto District	189,698	79,454	110,244	13.2	16.5	10.8	90.3	91.2	89.6
Bumbuli District	91,732	41,610	50,122	11.1	13.6	8.9	90.0	91.1	89.2
Korogwe District	158,659	74,824	83,835	11.9	13.8	10.3	89.3	90.7	88.1
Korogwe Town	53,508	24,818	28,690	28.1	30.6	26.0	91.7	92.5	91.0
Muheza District	150,116	73,669	76,447	17.0	18.5	15.5	91.1	92.4	89.8
Tanga City	249,930	117,821	132,109	37.4	39.1	35.8	92.8	93.7	92.0
Pangani District	44,965	22,113	22,852	19.8	21.7	18.0	89.7	91.6	87.9
Handeni District	205,042	99,114	105,928	9.4	11.2	7.7	86.1	89.7	82.8
Handeni Town	61,115	28,843	32,272	17.0	19.2	15.1	87.1	89.0	85.5
Kilindi District	204,180	99,916	104,264	8.1	10.5	5.8	85.1	89.6	80.7
Mkinga District	83,709	40,235	43,474	13.9	16.2	11.8	87.6	89.8	85.6

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

Majority of persons (62.7%) aged four years and above in Tanga Region used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (60.8%) using of non-smartphones is almost the same as that of females (60.5%). Non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas is lower with 60.6 percent compared with individuals in urban areas (68.6%). Similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phone where the proportion of population that use smart phone is higher in urban areas (24.8%) than in rural areas (7.4%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 24–79 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20–34 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.**
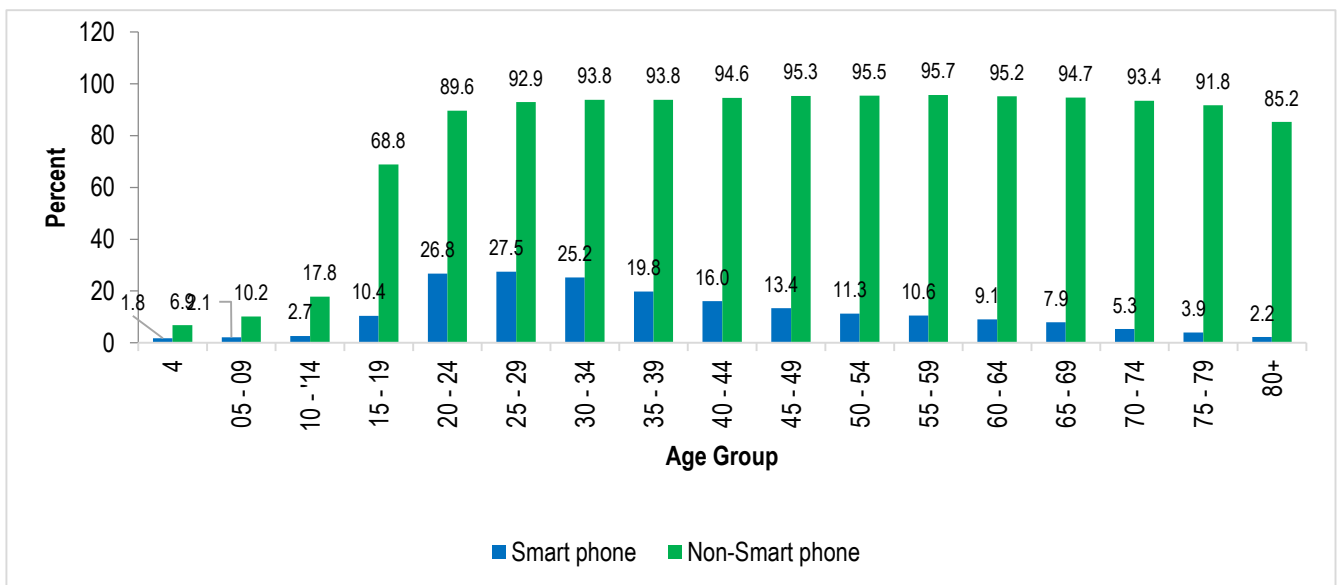
Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	62.7	62.7	62.7	60.6	60.8	60.5	68.6	68.2	69.0	11.9	13	10.9	7.4	8.6	6.3	24.8	25.9	23.9
4	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	4.4	4.6	4.2
05-09	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	5.4	5.4	5.5
10-14	17.8	17.7	18.0	18.1	17.9	18.2	17.1	16.8	17.4	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.8	6.6	7.0
15 - 19	68.8	69.7	67.9	67.3	68.3	66.1	72.7	73.5	72.0	10.4	10.9	10	6.9	7.3	6.4	19.5	20.5	18.6
20 - 24	89.6	91.8	87.7	87.8	90.7	85.4	93.5	94.2	92.8	26.8	29.8	24.3	19.0	22.2	16.4	43.5	45.6	41.6
25 - 29	92.9	95.8	90.6	91.6	95.3	88.6	95.9	97.0	94.9	27.5	31.5	24.3	19.2	23.5	15.6	45.3	48.0	43.1
30 - 34	93.8	96.6	91.5	92.6	96.1	89.7	96.5	97.5	95.5	25.2	29.3	21.7	17.2	21.7	13.4	42.9	45.9	40.2
35 - 39	93.8	96.6	91.5	92.8	96.2	89.8	96.4	97.5	95.5	19.8	23.5	16.8	12.4	16.2	9.3	37.6	41.0	34.8
40 - 44	94.6	96.8	92.6	93.8	96.6	91.3	96.5	97.3	95.9	16.0	18.7	13.7	9.6	12.3	7.1	32.5	35.1	30.3
45 - 49	95.3	97.3	93.6	94.7	97.1	92.5	97.1	97.8	96.5	13.4	15.0	11.9	7.8	9.6	6.2	29.0	30.3	27.8
50 - 54	95.5	97.2	93.8	95.0	97.1	92.9	96.9	97.5	96.4	11.3	12.7	9.9	6.4	8.0	4.9	26.0	27.2	24.9
55 - 59	95.7	97.5	94.0	95.3	97.3	93.4	96.9	97.9	96.0	10.6	12.3	8.9	5.9	7.5	4.4	25.3	27.6	23.1
60 - 64	95.2	97.6	92.9	94.8	97.4	92.2	96.5	98.1	95.1	9.1	10.8	7.5	5.1	6.4	3.8	22.1	24.9	19.3
65 - 69	94.7	97.5	92.1	94.2	97.5	91.3	96.1	97.7	94.7	7.9	10.2	5.8	4.0	5.6	2.5	20.5	24.7	16.6
70 - 74	93.4	97.0	90.2	93.1	96.7	89.9	94.7	98.0	91.6	5.3	7.3	3.6	2.8	4.2	1.6	14.3	17.6	11.1
75 - 79	91.8	96.1	88.1	91.5	96.1	87.6	92.8	96.2	89.9	3.9	5.3	2.9	2.1	2.9	1.5	10.8	14.1	8.1
80 +	85.2	93.1	80.0	85.6	93.3	80.4	83.8	92.3	78.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	5.9	7.2	5.1

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that majority of persons aged 15 years and above years in Tanga Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (87.4%), followed by 61.9 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 33.0 percent of persons using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (86.1% for rural and 90.8% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (57.7% for rural and 72.7% for urban) and searching or receiving information (28.1% for rural and 45.6% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across Councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	87.4	89.3	85.7	33.0	35.8	30.6	2.8	3.3	2.3	7.9	9.0	6.8	11.6	13.5	9.8	61.9	64.9	59.3	1,492,654	702,417	790,237
Rural	86.1	88.4	84.0	28.1	31.0	25.4	1.9	2.4	1.4	5.1	6.2	4.2	8.5	10.5	6.8	57.7	61.2	54.5	1,071,744	505,815	565,929
Urban	90.8	91.7	90.1	45.6	48.1	43.5	5.0	5.8	4.4	14.9	16.5	13.5	19.3	21.3	17.5	72.7	74.3	71.3	420,910	196,602	224,308
Council																					
Lushoto District	88.2	89.1	87.5	30.6	33.9	28.2	2.3	3.2	1.6	7.0	8.7	5.7	8.7	10.8	7.2	60.8	63.6	58.7	189,698	79,454	110,244
Bumbuli District	88.9	89.7	88.1	25.3	28.5	22.6	1.4	2.0	0.9	5.0	6.4	3.7	7.2	9.3	5.4	60.6	63.2	58.4	91,732	41,610	50,122
Korogwe District	87.7	89.0	86.5	28.7	31.4	26.3	1.8	2.2	1.5	5.2	6.3	4.2	9.1	10.9	7.4	61.9	64.2	59.9	158,659	74,824	83,835
Korogwe Town	91.0	91.8	90.3	32.8	35.0	30.9	4.3	5.0	3.6	12.8	14.4	11.4	12.7	14.9	10.9	71.3	72.3	70.5	53,508	24,818	28,690
Muheza District	89.9	91.2	88.7	37.9	39.8	36.1	3.3	3.8	2.9	8.1	9.0	7.1	11.3	13.1	9.5	68.7	70.6	66.8	150,116	73,669	76,447
Tanga City	91.9	92.6	91.3	49.0	51.3	47.0	5.5	6.1	5.0	16.6	18.1	15.3	23.0	24.9	21.2	75.6	77.2	74.2	249,930	117,821	132,109
Pangani District	88.2	90.0	86.5	36.9	39.8	34.1	2.9	3.5	2.3	9.0	10.4	7.5	13.6	15.7	11.7	68.3	71.4	65.3	44,965	22,113	22,852
Handeni District	83.5	86.9	80.4	28.2	31.1	25.4	2.1	2.6	1.6	4.5	5.3	3.7	7.7	9.6	6.1	56.6	61.1	52.3	205,042	99,114	105,928
Handeni Town	86.0	87.8	84.4	35.6	38.1	33.3	2.5	2.9	2.1	7.5	8.6	6.5	12.5	14.6	10.7	61.4	63.9	59.2	61,115	28,843	32,272
Kilindi District	82.2	86.7	77.9	21.8	25.2	18.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.9	4.8	3.1	7.6	9.6	5.6	42.4	48.1	37.0	204,180	99,916	104,264
Mkinga District	86.3	88.4	84.3	34.0	36.8	31.5	1.9	2.4	1.5	6.1	7.2	5.0	10.5	12.8	8.4	64.2	67.0	61.5	83,709	40,235	43,474

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Tanga Region non-smartphone is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after primary education (98.9%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (83.2%). 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 Tanga 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; Tanga 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	83.2	84.2	82.4	81.8	83.1	80.6	89.5	89.2	89.7	884	422	462	705	339	366	179	83	96
Primary School (1 - 8)	92.0	93.6	90.4	91.3	93.2	89.4	94.0	94.7	93.4	774,043	389,740	384,303	574,525	296,702	277,823	199,518	93,038	106,480
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	83.7	84.8	82.6	80.8	82.1	79.6	87.7	88.6	86.8	258,028	125,737	132,291	145,890	71,453	74,437	112,138	54,284	57,854
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	86.9	88.2	84.9	85.2	86.1	83.8	88.4	90.6	85.7	13,669	8,175	5,494	6,486	4,127	2,359	7,183	4,048	3,135
University and Other Related	96.8	97.4	96.0	95.5	96.6	93.9	97.8	98.1	97.4	52,317	29,857	22,460	22,112	13,230	8,882	30,205	16,627	13,578
Training After Primary	98.9	99.1	98.4	98.8	99.0	98.3	99.1	99.4	98.5	7,376	4,836	2,540	4,974	3,427	1,547	2,402	1,409	993
Training After Secondary Education	98.8	99.0	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.7	99.0	98.5	18,823	9,689	9,134	9,199	5,011	4,188	9,624	4,678	4,946

In Tanga Region, the smartphone is mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (76.5%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used by those who attained pre-primary level (8.1%). The percentage of individuals who use smartphone is higher for males in all levels of education than for females except for those with training after primary levels and training after secondary education whereby it is higher for females than for males. The percentage of individuals who use smartphone in Tanga Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence Sex and Education Level; Tanga 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	8.1	10.2	6.2	5.5	6.9	4.2	19.5	24.7	15.0	86	51	35	47	28	19	39	23	16
Primary School (1 - 8)	11.4	12.2	10.6	8.0	9.2	6.8	21.4	21.8	21.1	95,869	50,749	45,120	50,384	29,327	21,057	45,485	21,422	24,063
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27.7	29.3	26.3	19.6	21.4	17.8	39.2	40.5	38.1	85,455	43,413	42,042	35,300	18,624	16,676	50,155	24,789	25,366
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	46.7	47.3	45.9	37.8	38.8	36.0	55.1	56.4	53.5	7,353	4,381	2,972	2,874	1,860	1,014	4,479	2,521	1,958
University and Other Related	76.5	77.5	75.1	66.3	68.9	62.5	84.1	84.5	83.6	41,328	23,754	17,574	15,351	9,438	5,913	25,977	14,316	11,661
Training After Primary	32.2	30.0	36.5	26.3	25.2	28.9	44.5	41.7	48.4	2,405	1,462	943	1,326	871	455	1,079	591	488
Training After Secondary Education	72.4	70.4	74.6	68.7	67.5	70.1	76.0	73.4	78.4	13,791	6,888	6,903	6,384	3,417	2,967	7,407	3,471	3,936

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Tanga Region, the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones ranges from 93.3 percent among unclassified workers category to 97.2 percent among the self-employed with employees category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across Employment status by sex and place of residence, results show that the percentage of males using of mobile phones by males is higher than females across all employments status. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphones is higher 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-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanga 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 employee	94.4	96.4	89.2	93.6	96.1	87.8	97.0	97.8	95.0	5,313	3,864	1,449	4,162	3,016	1,146	1,151	848	303
Self-employed without employees	94.7	96.6	91.7	94.3	96.4	91.0	97.5	98.4	96.4	23,177	14,420	8,757	20,422	12,861	7,561	2,755	1,559	1,196
Self-employed with employees	97.2	98.7	92.5	96.6	98.4	90.5	99.3	99.5	98.8	2,752	2,122	630	2,172	1,704	468	580	418	162
Casual labourers	95.0	96.7	91.4	94.4	96.4	89.8	97.3	97.4	97.1	7,106	4,994	2,112	5,484	3,878	1,606	1,622	1,116	506
Workers not classified by status	93.3	96.5	89.4	92.6	96.4	88.2	97.0	97.1	96.9	1,884	1,056	828	1,590	887	703	294	169	125

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Tanga Region ranges from 12.6 percent among self-employed without employees to 22.0 percent among the self-employed with employees. In regarding to use of smart phones among employed person, the Census results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all employment categories (Table 13.13).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanga 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	20.0	23.0	12.7	16.0	19.2	8.3	35.1	36.7	30.7	1126	920	206	710	602	108	416	318	98
Self-employed without employees	12.6	13.8	10.7	10.7	12.2	8.2	27.4	27.5	27.2	3089	2067	1022	2316	1631	685	773	436	337
Self-employed with employees	22.0	24.2	15.0	16.7	19.2	8.5	42.3	45.0	35.4	623	521	102	376	332	44	247	189	58
Casual labourers	16.0	17.3	13.1	12.6	14.2	9.0	28.0	28.4	27.3	1198	895	303	731	570	161	467	325	142
Workers not classified by status	15.8	18.9	12.1	12.4	16.2	8.0	35.0	33.3	37.2	319	207	112	213	149	64	106	58	48

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanga Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 96 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. Analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than of females across all occupation categories. There is no significant difference for the use of non-smartphones between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Tanga 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.	99.0	99.5	98.1	98.9	99.6	96.8	99.2	99.3	98.9	3,853	2,656	1,197	1,920	1,467	453	1,933	1,189	744
Professionals.	99.0	99.4	98.4	99.0	99.4	98.3	99.0	99.4	98.4	12,928	7,773	5,155	4,853	3,159	1,694	8,075	4,614	3,461
Technicians and associate professionals.	97.5	97.8	96.6	97.7	98.2	96.2	97.3	97.5	96.8	36,396	25,327	11,069	15,980	11,665	4,315	20,416	13,662	6,754
Clerks	97.8	98.7	97.0	98.5	99.0	97.9	97.2	98.3	96.4	5,687	2,816	2,871	2,650	1,511	1,139	3,037	1,305	1,732
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.4	97.4	95.6	97.0	98.3	96.0	95.9	96.8	95.2	57,113	25,152	31,961	24,516	10,952	13,564	32,597	14,200	18,397
Agricultural and fishery workers	90.5	92.7	88.5	90.4	92.8	88.2	90.8	91.8	89.8	512,515	247,707	264,808	429,724	207,972	221,752	82,791	39,735	43,056
Craft and related workers	93.5	95.6	91.1	93.1	95.7	90.0	94.6	95.6	93.4	187,534	103,008	84,526	128,717	71,259	57,458	58,817	31,749	27,068
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	97.4	97.5	96.6	97.6	97.8	94.7	97.2	97.2	97.6	18,375	16,457	1,918	7,850	7,183	667	10,525	9,274	1,251
Elementary occupations	90.2	92.0	88.7	89.1	91.3	87.2	92.4	93.5	91.6	259,490	120,306	139,184	170,101	81,318	88,783	89,389	38,988	50,401

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanga Region, smartphone are mostly used by professionals (83.9 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (10.3 %). Analysis by sex shows that, the use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professionals categories and the legislators, administrators and managers categories. Use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories except for the clerk category for which the percentage of person using smartphones is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table13.15).

Table 13.15: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Tanga 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.	71.0	68.7	75.8	61.9	59.7	68.8	80.0	79.9	80.2	2,760	1,835	925	1,201	879	322	1,559	956	603
Professionals.	83.9	85.7	81.2	81.7	82.4	80.3	85.3	88.0	81.7	10,961	6,707	4,254	4,003	2,620	1,383	6,958	4,087	2,871
Technicians and associate professionals.	54.1	50.3	62.6	48.1	44.8	56.9	58.7	55.0	66.3	20,201	13,023	7,178	7,875	5,323	2,552	12,326	7,700	4,626
Clerks	76.5	76.6	76.4	78.7	77.7	80.1	74.6	75.4	74.0	4,446	2,185	2,261	2,116	1,185	931	2,330	1,000	1,330
Service workers and shop sales workers	39.4	44.3	35.7	31.5	37.5	26.9	45.3	49.5	42.1	23,359	11,429	11,930	7,971	4,173	3,798	15,388	7,256	8,132
Agricultural and fishery workers	10.3	11.5	9.1	8.0	9.5	6.7	21.9	21.9	21.9	58,173	30,808	27,365	38,199	21,329	16,870	19,974	9,479	10,495
Craft and related workers	17.4	19.3	15.1	11.3	13.5	8.7	31.0	32.4	29.3	34,816	20,810	14,006	15,569	10,038	5,531	19,247	10,772	8,475
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	38.2	38.9	32.4	30.1	30.9	21.4	44.3	45.1	38.5	7,217	6,573	644	2,421	2,270	151	4,796	4,303	493
Elementary occupations	17.4	18.9	16.1	10.9	12.8	9.2	30.2	32.0	28.9	49,995	24,696	25,299	20,767	11,364	9,403	29,228	13,332	15,896

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council for Tanga Region. Results show that about two percent (1.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.8%) own desktop computers. Tanga City Council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop computers (1.4%), followed by Korogwe Town (1.1%). Tanga City Council has the highest percentage of persons owning laptops (3.8%). The Councils with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers are Bumbuli and Kilindi Districts (0.5% each) and for laptops, it is Kilindi District (1.0%).

Table 13.16: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**2.5**	**1.4**
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.9
Urban	1.3	1.7	0.9	3.7	4.9	2.6
Council						
Lushoto District	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.3
Bumbuli District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.9
Korogwe District	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.9
Korogwe Town	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.5	4.8	2.4
Muheza District	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.4	1.4
Tanga City	1.4	1.8	1.0	3.8	5.1	2.7
Pangani District	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.3	2.8	1.8
Handeni District	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9
Handeni Town	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.3	3.1	1.6
Kilindi District	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8
Mkinga District	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that three percent (3.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.8%) 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 Tanga City having the highest percentage of individuals using computer (3.4% use desktop and 6.4% use laptop), followed by Korogwe Town (2.8% use desktop and 5.6 % use laptop). Bumbuli and Kilindi Districts have the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

Table 13.17: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
				Desktop			laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,492,654**	**702,417**	**790,237**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**3.4**	**4.1**	**2.7**
Rural	1,071,744	505,815	565,929	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.8	1.9
Urban	420,910	196,602	224,308	3.3	4.0	2.6	6.1	7.6	4.8
Council									
Lushoto District	189,698	79,454	110,244	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.2	4.0	2.6
Bumbuli District	91,732	41,610	50,122	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.3	2.8	1.9
Korogwe District	158,659	74,824	83,835	1.2	1.5	0.9	2.4	2.9	1.9
Korogwe Town	53,508	24,818	28,690	2.8	3.5	2.2	5.6	7.1	4.3
Muheza District	150,116	73,669	76,447	1.6	1.9	1.4	3.4	4.0	2.8
Tanga City	249,930	117,821	132,109	3.4	4.2	2.8	6.4	7.9	5.0
Pangani District	44,965	22,113	22,852	2.2	2.6	1.8	4.0	4.7	3.3
Handeni District	205,042	99,114	105,928	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.4	1.8
Handeni Town	61,115	28,843	32,272	2.2	2.6	1.8	3.8	4.9	2.9
Kilindi District	204,180	99,916	104,264	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.6
Mkinga District	83,709	40,235	43,474	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.7

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers usage includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of person that used of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Tanga Region has about one (1.4%) and three percent (2.7%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used both desktop and laptop computers in the reference period increases from age 4 years and attains the maximum point at age group 30 – 34 years and thereafter decreases as age increases.

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

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 20 – 24 years to 80 years and above but is the same for males and females in younger age groups (age 4 years to age group 15 -19 years) (Table 13.18).

Table 13.18: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.1	2.2	2,289,195	1,105,591	1,183,604
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	75,688	37,893	37,795
5 - 9	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	374,629	188,024	186,605
10 -14	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	346,224	177,257	168,967
15 - 19	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	251,845	128,649	123,196
20 - 24	2.2	2.7	1.8	4.6	5.6	3.7	196,084	88,006	108,078
25 - 29	2.6	3.2	2.0	4.8	6.1	3.8	172,395	77,536	94,859
30 - 34	2.7	3.6	2.0	5.0	6.7	3.6	151,624	69,772	81,852
35 - 39	2.3	3.1	1.6	4.2	5.4	3.1	132,607	60,608	71,999
40 - 44	1.9	2.4	1.5	3.3	4.1	2.6	120,674	56,449	64,225
45 - 49	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.8	3.5	2.2	108,579	51,714	56,865
50 - 54	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.1	95,280	46,358	48,922
55 - 59	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.6	3.1	2.0	66,962	32,374	34,588
60 - 64	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.2	2.6	1.7	62,609	30,642	31,967
65 - 69	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.5	1.5	39,667	18,977	20,690
70 - 74	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	36,473	17,147	19,326
75 - 79	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	20,863	9,504	11,359
80 +	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	36,992	14,681	22,311

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the census in Tanga Region had attained university and other related education levels (32.4%) with males having a higher proportion (37.2%) than females (26.0%).

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

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

Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	1,062	501	561	862	408	454	200	93	107
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	841,333	416,448	424,885	629,089	318,248	310,841	212,244	98,200	114,044
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.1	4.4	5.2	3.7	308,421	148,274	160,147	180,500	86,997	93,503	127,921	61,277	66,644
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	10.3	11.2	9.0	7.4	8.1	6.1	13.0	14.5	11.3	15,738	9,264	6,474	7,611	4,795	2,816	8,127	4,469	3,658
University and Other Related	32.4	37.2	26.0	25.4	29.9	19.0	37.6	43.2	30.7	54,046	30,639	23,407	23,157	13,696	9,461	30,889	16,943	13,946
Training After Primary	3.8	3.8	4.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	6.0	6.2	5.7	7,461	4,880	2,581	5,036	3,463	1,573	2,425	1,417	1,008
Training After Secondary Education	16.9	19.0	14.7	15.7	17.8	13.2	18.0	20.3	15.9	19,042	9,789	9,253	9,296	5,063	4,233	9,746	4,726	5,020

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the three months prior the census in Tanga Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.4%) with a higher proportion for males (18.7 %) than females (13.3%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

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

Table 13.20: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Tanga 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	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.5	1.1	3.7	1,062	501	561	862	408	454	200	93	107
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	841,333	416,448	424,885	629,089	318,248	310,841	212,244	98,200	114,044
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	308,421	148,274	160,147	180,500	86,997	93,503	127,921	61,277	66,644
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.2	6.3	6.7	5.7	15,738	9,264	6,474	7,611	4,795	2,816	8,127	4,469	3,658
University and Other Related	16.4	18.7	13.3	12.9	15.2	9.7	18.9	21.5	15.8	54,046	30,639	23,407	23,157	13,696	9,461	30,889	16,943	13,946
Training After Primary	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	4.0	3.7	4.6	7,461	4,880	2,581	5,036	3,463	1,573	2,425	1,417	1,008
Training After Secondary Education	10.3	10.9	9.6	9.6	10.6	8.5	10.8	11.2	10.5	19,042	9,789	9,253	9,296	5,063	4,233	9,746	4,726	5,020

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Tanga Region, the percentage of persons who used desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census' date ranges from 1.1 percent for self-employed without employees to 3.1 percent for self-employed with employees category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is almost the same for males and females across the employment categories except for the paid employees and self-employed with employees categories.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	2.4	3.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.3	5.9	6.9	3.1	5,648	4,019	1,629	4,462	3,152	1,310	1,186	867	319
Self-employed without employees	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.0	3.3	24,600	15,025	9,575	21,773	13,440	8,333	2,827	1,585	1,242
Self-employed with employees	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	1.2	6.2	6.9	4.3	2,832	2,151	681	2,248	1,731	517	584	420	164
Casual labourers	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	7,497	5,182	2,315	5,828	4,035	1,793	1,669	1,147	522
Workers not classified by status	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.9	1.1	5.4	2,039	1,110	929	1,730	931	799	309	179	130

Results reveal that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers in the lastthree months prior the Census' date ranges from 2.2 percent for self-employed without employees to 5.1 percent for self-employed with employee's category. In regard to the use of laptop computers, results show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across all employment status categories.

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

Table 13.22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Sex and Employment Status; Tanga 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	4.0	5.1	1.5	2.8	3.4	1.1	8.9	11.0	3.1	5,648	4,019	1,629	4,462	3,152	1,310	1,186	867	319
Self-employed without employees	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.1	4.8	5.5	24,600	15,025	9,575	21,773	13,440	8,333	2,827	1,585	1,242
Self-employed with employees	5.1	5.4	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	10.3	11.9	6.1	2,832	2,151	681	2,248	1,731	517	584	420	164
Casual labourers	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	4.3	4.0	5.0	7,497	5,182	2,315	5,828	4,035	1,793	1,669	1,147	522
Workers not classified by status	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.3	7.4	7.3	7.7	2,039	1,110	929	1,730	931	799	309	179	130

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Tanga region professionals constitute the highest percentage (8.6 percent) among person who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Tanga Region, while craft and related workers and persons with elementary occupations recorded the lowest percentage (0.7% each).

The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for the plant and machine operators' categories and the assemblers categories for which male (1.2%) and females (1.3%) percentages are almost the same. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is slightly higher among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators,administrators and managers.	7.8	8.0	7.4	5.2	5.5	4.3	10.4	11.0	9.4	3,898	2,675	1,223	1,945	1,476	469	1,953	1,199	754
Professionals.	8.6	10.5	5.7	7.3	8.8	4.5	9.4	11.7	6.3	13,116	7,849	5,267	4,956	3,205	1,751	8,160	4,644	3,516
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	37,785	26,115	11,670	16,663	12,035	4,628	21,122	14,080	7,042
Clerks.	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.8	5.6	3.8	5.2	5.8	4.8	5,838	2,864	2,974	2,693	1,528	1,165	3,145	1,336	1,809
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.2	59,696	26,000	33,696	25,598	11,286	14,312	34,098	14,714	19,384
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	592,348	282,469	309,879	499,875	238,402	261,473	92,473	44,067	48,406
Craft and related workers.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	207,887	111,891	95,996	145,242	78,452	66,790	62,645	33,439	29,206
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	18,931	16,932	1,999	8,094	7,378	716	10,837	9,554	1,283
Elementary occupations.	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	301,068	137,980	163,088	203,279	95,769	107,510	97,789	42,211	55,578

The 2022 PHC results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (41.3%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Tanga Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the least (2.0% each).

The percentage of persons who used laptop computer is higher among males than females across most of the occupation except for legislators, administrators and managers category for which the percentage of male (29.7%) is slightly lower than that of females

(30.4%). The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13.24: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators, administrators and managers.	29.9	29.7	30.4	21.6	21.3	22.8	38.1	40.0	35.1	3,898	2,675	1,223	1,945	1,476	469	1,953	1,199	754
Professionals.	41.3	47.6	31.8	34.9	39.4	26.6	45.2	53.3	34.4	13,116	7,849	5,267	4,956	3,205	1,751	8,160	4,644	3,516
Technicians and associate professionals.	14	13.8	14.5	11.7	11.6	12.1	15.9	15.8	16.1	37,785	26,115	11,670	16,663	12,035	4,628	21,122	14,080	7,042
Clerks.	24.8	26.8	22.9	23.6	26	20.4	25.9	27.8	24.5	5,838	2,864	2,974	2,693	1,528	1,165	3,145	1,336	1,809
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.1	6.6	3.9	3.5	4.6	2.5	6.3	8.1	4.9	59,696	26,000	33,696	25,598	11,286	14,312	34,098	14,714	19,384
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	592,348	282,469	309,879	499,875	238,402	261,473	92,473	44,067	48,406
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.8	4.2	3.2	207,887	111,891	95,996	145,242	78,452	66,790	62,645	33,439	29,206
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.2	4.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	1.8	5.1	5.4	2.9	18,931	16,932	1,999	8,094	7,378	716	10,837	9,554	1,283
Elementary occupations.	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.1	5.1	3.3	301,068	137,980	163,088	203,279	95,769	107,510	97,789	42,211	55,578

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

<div style="border:1px solid #000;">

Key Points

- About thirty-five percent (34.7%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).

- About twenty-three percent (22.8%) of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 20.1 percent are powered by other sources.

- Sixteen percent (16.0%) of all buildings/units have water services.

- Three percent (2.9%) of all buildings in Tanga Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

- More than sixty seven percent (67.5%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Tanga Region are owned by males, 23.8 percent are owned by females and 5.1 percent are jointly owned.

- Seventy-three percent (72.6%) of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 10.8 percent are occupied by tenants.

- Seventy-three percent (72.8%) of all buildings in Tanga Region are built on un-surveyed land.

- More than forty-three percent (43.4%) of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

</div>

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 Tanga Region and Council levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the

building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and availability of infrastructure for People with Disabilities (PWD). Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Tanga Region has a total of 676,397 buildings whereby 530,746 buildings are in rural and 145,651 are in urban areas. Lushoto District Council has the largest number of buildings (113,667 buildings) in the Region followed by Kilindi District Council (87,545 buildings) and Handeni District Council (86,093 buildings). On the other hand, Korogwe Town and Handeni Town councils have fewer numbers of buildings (21,519 and 25,257 respectively). Further results show that Lushoto District Council has the largest number (1,676) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Tanga City Council (1,190) while of multi-storey while Handeni Town Council (23) and Kilindi District Council (24) have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Tanga 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	676,397	4,282	638,604	33,511	530,746	2,514	506,135	22,097	145,651	1,768	132,469	11,414
Lushoto District	113,667	1,676	108,010	3,981	102,694	1,284	97,871	3,539	10,973	392	10,139	442
Bumbuli Council	54,137	773	51,372	1,992	53,611	753	50,881	1,977	526	20	491	15
Korogwe District	77,754	157	73,503	4,094	72,750	145	68,792	3,813	5,004	12	4,711	281
Korogwe Town	21,519	84	19,890	1,545	6,840	17	6,469	354	14,679	67	13,421	1,191
Muheza District	70,195	149	67,044	3,002	62,501	110	59,774	2,617	7,694	39	7,270	385
Tanga City	79,902	1,190	71,123	7,589	NA	NA	NA	NA	79,902	1,190	71,123	7,589
Pangani District	19,942	109	18,795	1,038	18,326	84	17,312	930	1,616	25	1,483	108
Handeni District	86,093	61	82,220	3,812	86,093	61	82,220	3,812	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	25,257	23	23,831	1,403	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,257	23	23,831	1,403
Kilindi District	87,545	24	84,418	3,103	87,545	24	84,418	3,103	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	40,386	36	38,398	1,952	40,386	36	38,398	1,952	NA	NA	NA	NA

Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
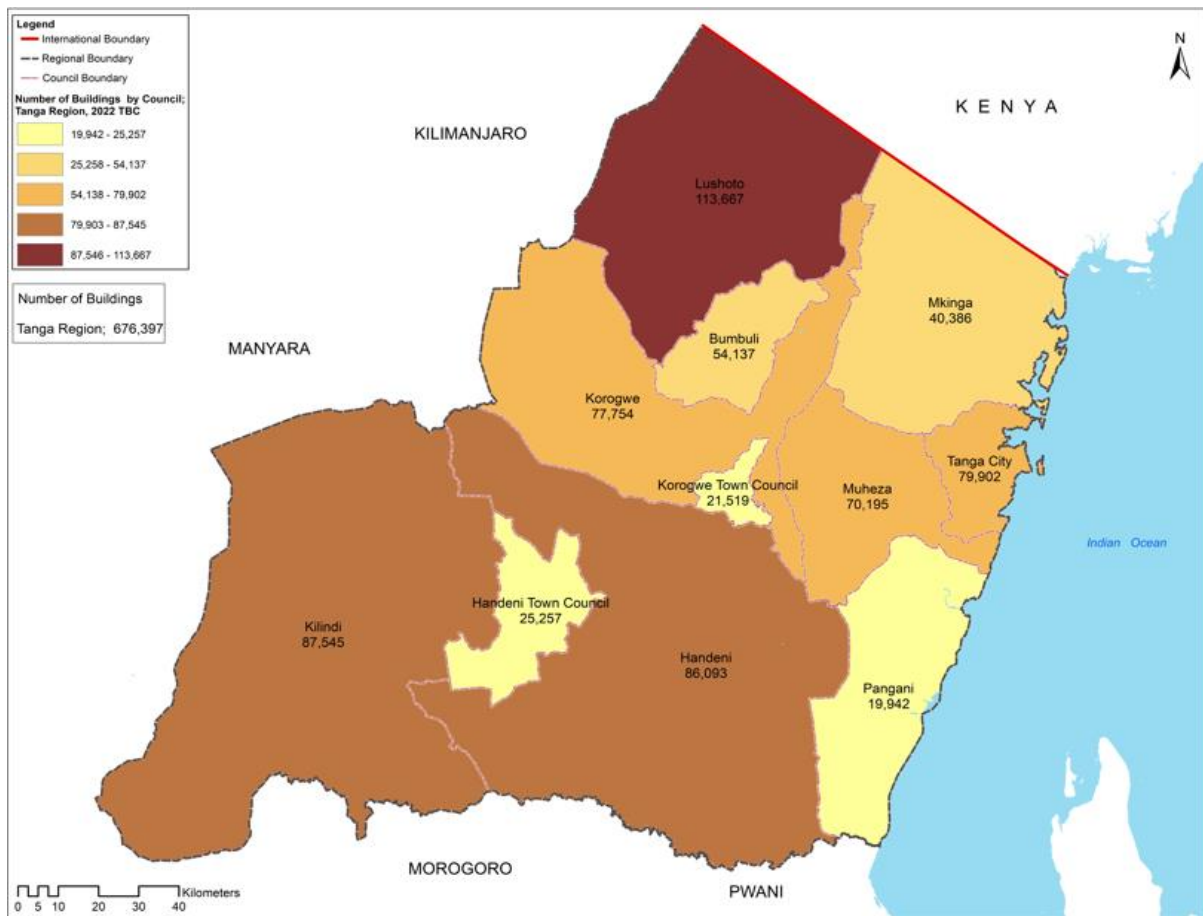
14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 71.3 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively high in rural (71.9%) than in urban areas (68.8%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
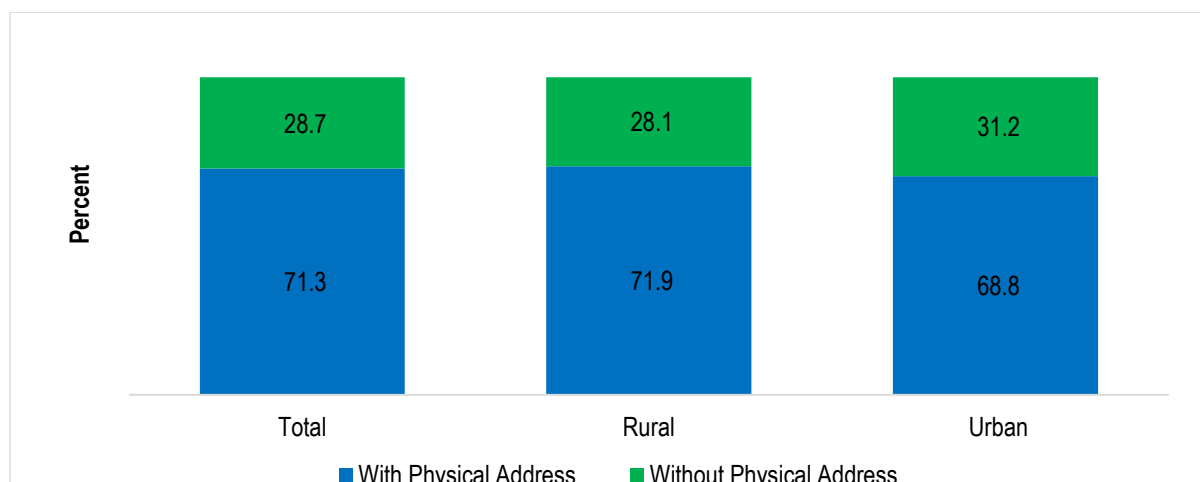
Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical address ranges from 58.5 percent in Handeni District to 83.3 percent in Bumbuli District (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	676,397	482,127	194,270	546,259	394,466	151,793	130,138	87,661	42,477
Lushoto District	113,667	83,796	29,871	104,647	78,079	26,568	9,020	5,717	3,303
Bumbuli District	54,137	45,074	9,063	54,137	45,074	9,063	NA	NA	NA
Korogwe District	77,754	58,098	19,656	77,754	58,098	19,656	NA	NA	NA
Korogwe Town	21,519	17,913	3,606	6,840	5,722	1,118	14,679	12,191	2,488
Muheza District	70,195	53,761	16,434	68,915	52,608	16,307	1,280	1,153	127
Tanga City	79,902	51,768	28,134	NA	NA	NA	79,902	51,768	28,134
Pangani District	19,942	16,001	3,941	19,942	16,001	3,941	NA	NA	NA
Handeni District	86,093	50,368	35,725	86,093	50,368	35,725	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	25,257	16,832	8,425	NA	NA	NA	25,257	16,832	8,425
Kilindi District	87,545	57,389	30,156	87,545	57,389	30,156	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	40,386	31,127	9,259	40,386	31,127	9,259	NA	NA	NA

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
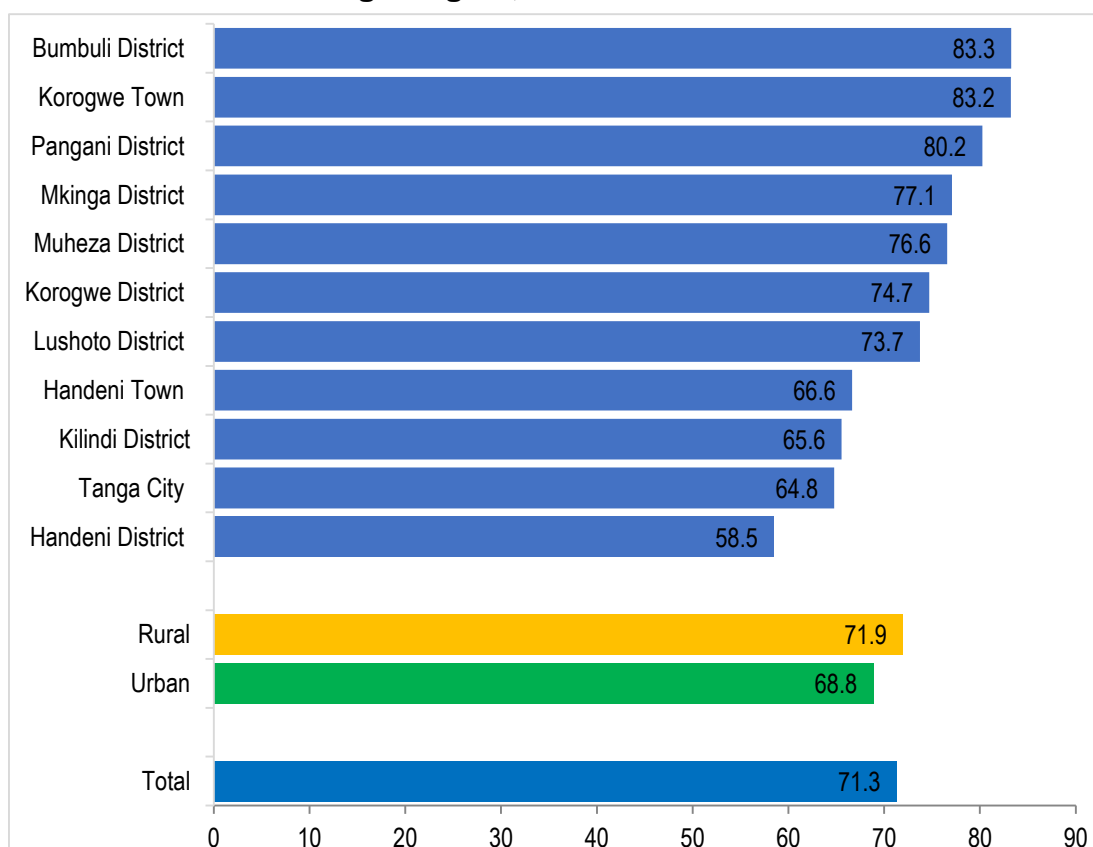
14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 94.4 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region are single storey and only less than one percent (0.6%) are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (1.2%) in urban than in rural areas (0.5%). Results further reveal that five percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (7.8%) is almost twice of rural areas (4.2%) (Figure 14.3).

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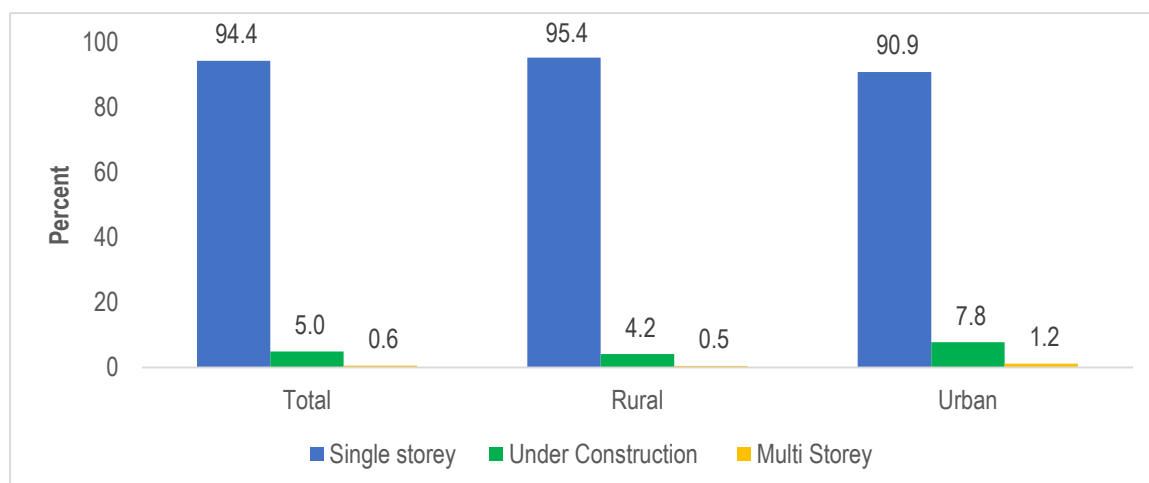
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 91.1 percent of buildings in Tanga Region are used for residential purpose, 3.8 percent for commercial-residential and 5.1 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas.

At the Council level, Bumbuli District has the highest proportion of residential buildings (92.6%) compared with Korogwe Town, which has the lowest (86.2%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Korogwe District Council has the highest proportion (8.4%) while Handeni District Council has lowest (4.1%) (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	**Total**	**676,397**	**91.1**	**3.8**	**5.1**
	Rural	530,746	92.0	3.2	4.8
	Urban	145,651	87.7	6.0	6.3
Lushoto District	**Total**	**113,667**	**91.6**	**2.4**	**6.0**
	Rural	102,694	92.4	2.2	5.3
	Urban	10,973	84.0	3.7	12.4

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Bumbuli District	**Total**	**54,137**	**92.6**	**2.1**	**5.3**
	Rural	53,611	92.8	2.0	5.2
	Urban	526	77.2	5.3	17.5
Korogwe District	**Total**	**77,754**	**91.2**	**3.5**	**5.2**
	Rural	72,750	91.9	3.2	4.9
	Urban	5,004	82.1	7.6	10.4
Korogwe Town	**Total**	**21,519**	**86.2**	**5.4**	**8.4**
	Rural	6,840	89.8	3.9	6.3
	Urban	14,679	84.5	6.1	9.4
Muheza District	**Total**	**70,195**	**91.3**	**3.9**	**4.7**
	Rural	62,501	91.6	3.5	4.9
	Urban	7,694	88.8	7.7	3.6
Tanga City	**Total**	**79,902**	**88.2**	**6.5**	**5.3**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	79,902	88.2	6.5	5.3
Pangani District	**Total**	**19,942**	**88.6**	**5.0**	**6.3**
	Rural	18,326	89.2	4.8	6.1
	Urban	1,616	82.7	7.7	9.7
Handeni District	**Total**	**86,093**	**92.4**	**3.6**	**4.1**
	Rural	86,093	92.4	3.6	4.1
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	**Total**	**25,257**	**90.8**	**4.5**	**4.7**
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	25,257	90.8	4.5	4.7
Kilindi District	**Total**	**87,545**	**92.5**	**4.0**	**3.5**
	Rural	87,545	92.5	4.0	3.5
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	**Total**	**40,386**	**90.8**	**3.6**	**5.6**
	Rural	40,386	90.8	3.6	5.6
	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Tanga Region is for commercial purposes (38.3%), followed by places of worship (22.0%) and institutional services (18.9%). Lushoto District Council has the highest percentage of buildings (45.0%; 3,075 buildings) used for commercial purposes followed by Korogwe Town Council (44.7%;810 buildings), while Pangani District Council has the lowest (27.7%; 351 buildings). Tanga City Council, the headquarter of Tanga Region has the highest percentage of buildings (2.3%; 96 buildings) used for industrial purposes while Mkinga District has the lowest (0.7%;16 buildings) (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Tanga 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	**34,446**	**7.6**	**38.3**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**4.4**	**18.9**	**0.0**	**22.0**	**5.0**
Lushoto District	6,836	6.1	45.0	1.3	0.2	1.4	3.2	3.1	18.3	0.0	19.7	4.6
Bumbuli District	2,869	5.8	41.1	1.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	1.6	22.0	0.0	21.2	6.3
Korogwe District	4,078	7.4	40.1	1.7	0.1	1.5	2.3	3.4	16.9	0.0	22.6	6.7
Korogwe Town	1,811	8.4	44.7	1.4	0.0	3.8	1.5	3.4	22.6	0.1	13.2	3.3
Muheza District	3,332	8.5	33.0	1.9	0.7	1.4	2.9	4.3	16.0	0.0	27.7	5.5
Tanga City	4,255	11.6	35.7	2.3	0.2	5.0	2.5	4.9	22.2	0.1	19.5	3.8
Pangani District	1,265	10.2	27.7	1.3	0.6	5.5	5.2	1.7	24.0	0.1	23.4	2.8
Handeni District	3,502	6.8	37.0	1.5	0.0	2.8	2.4	7.2	16.1	0.1	22.6	6.2
Handeni Town	1,190	8.2	30.6	1.6	0.1	5.6	3.1	8.4	20.0	0.0	20.6	4.7
Kilindi District	3,047	5.0	35.5	1.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	8.8	18.2	0.0	23.5	5.1
Mkinga District	2,261	7.7	34.3	0.7	0.0	1.9	2.9	3.4	16.9	0.1	28.9	4.3

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings in Tanga Region (93.4%) have one unit. The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

At the council level, Handeni District has the highest (95.9%) proportion of buildings with single unit followed by Bumbuli District (95.8%) while Pangani District has the lowest (83.9%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units range from 1.4 percent in Bumbuli District Council to 4.5 percent in Pangani District Council (Table 14.5 and Figure 14.4).

.

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units																					
	Total							Rural							Urban							
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	**641,951**	**93.4**	**2.5**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**505,523**	**94.4**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**136,428**	**90.0**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Lushoto District	106,831	95.4	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	97,217	95.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	9,614	93.2	3.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bumbuli District	51,268	95.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	50,834	95.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	434	85.5	4.1	1.6	1.8	4.6	2.3
Korogwe District	73,676	93.6	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	69,190	93.5	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	4,486	94.4	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Korogwe Town	19,708	91.0	3.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	6,408	92.8	3.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	13,300	90.2	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5
Muheza District	66,863	93.7	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	59,443	93.8	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	7,420	92.8	4.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tanga City	75,647	89.9	4.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75,647	89.9	4.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Pangani District	18,677	83.9	4.5	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.0	17,217	83.2	4.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1	1,460	92.9	3.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.4
Handeni District	82,591	95.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	82,591	95.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	24,067	87.4	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,067	87.4	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Kilindi District	84,498	93.8	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	84,498	93.8	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	38,125	95.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	38,125	95.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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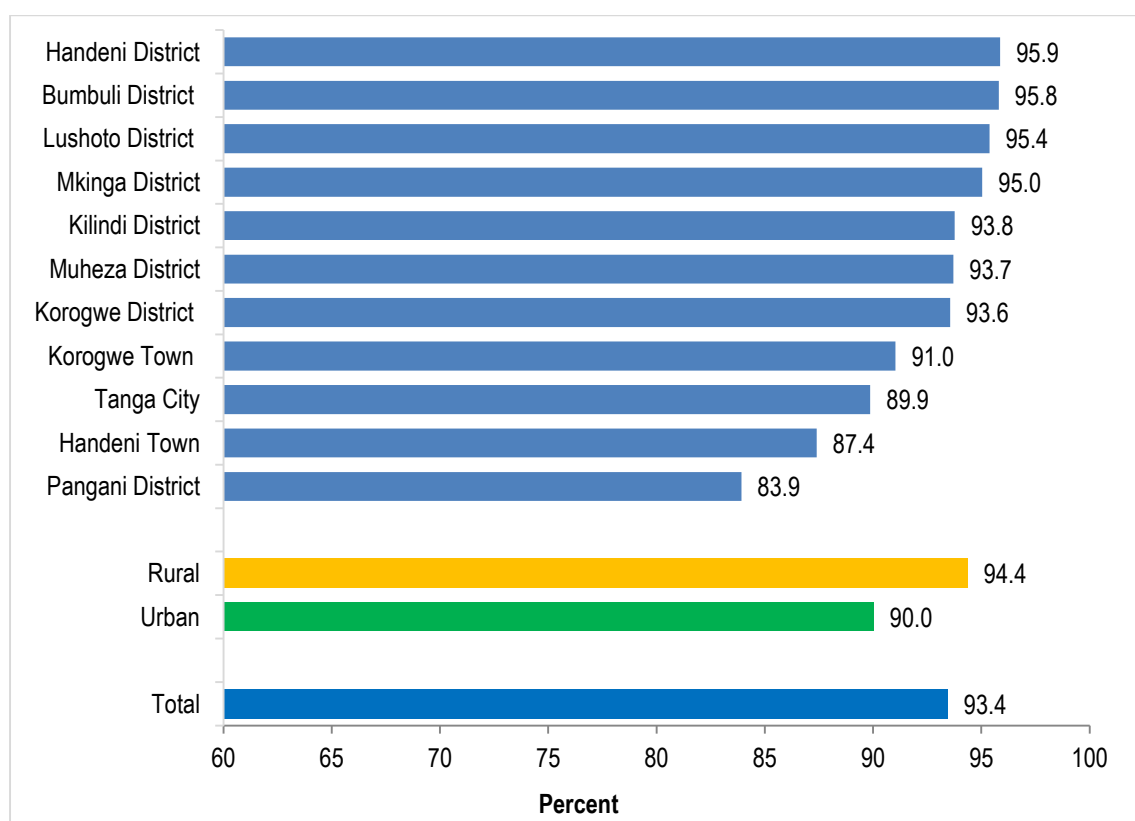
14.3 Buildings' Attributes

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 (96.8%) of the buildings in Tanga Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Tanga Region (Table 14.6).

Table 14.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semi-detached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	676,397	8,808	1.3	12,834	1.9	654,755	96.8
Rural	530,746	5,975	1.1	8,231	1.6	516,540	97.3
Urban	145,651	2,833	1.9	4,603	3.2	138,215	94.9
Council							
Lushoto District	113,667	1,765	1.6	2,447	2.2	109,455	96.3
Bumbuli District	54,137	365	0.7	763	1.4	53,009	97.9
Korogwe District	77,754	1,002	1.3	1,216	1.6	75,536	97.1
Korogwe Town	21,519	624	2.9	995	4.6	19,900	92.5
Muheza District	70,195	1,043	1.5	1,277	1.8	67,875	96.7
Tanga City	79,902	1,389	1.7	1,900	2.4	76,613	95.9
Pangani District	19,942	413	2.1	400	2.0	19,129	95.9
Handeni District	86,093	692	0.8	1,403	1.6	83,998	97.6
Handeni Town	25,257	472	1.9	747	3.0	24,038	95.2
Kilindi District	87,545	607	0.7	1,210	1.4	85,728	97.9
Mkinga District	40,386	436	1.1	476	1.2	39,474	97.7

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that 72.7 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region have been completed and 6.3 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 14.0 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 7.0 percent. The results also indicate that 73.9 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 68.3 percent in urban areas.

Lushoto District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (76.9%) while Tanga City Council has the lowest (64.2%). Percentage of temporary buildings ranges from 2.6 percent in Handeni District Council to 14.9 percent in Handeni District Council (Table 14.7).

Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	**676,397**	**72.7**	**6.3**	**14.0**	**7.0**
Rural	530,746	73.9	6.0	12.7	7.4
Urban	145,651	68.3	7.5	18.6	5.6
Council					
Lushoto District	113,667	76.9	6.2	14.3	2.6
Bumbuli District	54,137	72.0	5.8	14.0	8.2
Korogwe District	77,754	75.5	5.9	14.3	4.4
Korogwe Town	21,519	72.2	6.0	18.2	3.7
Muheza District	70,195	75.9	6.4	14.1	3.6
Tanga City	79,902	64.2	8.2	21.2	6.4
Pangani District	19,942	69.7	6.3	14.9	9.1
Handeni District	86,093	68.6	5.9	10.5	14.9
Handeni Town	25,257	73.0	6.1	12.4	8.5
Kilindi District	87,545	73.9	6.4	9.2	10.5
Mkinga District	40,386	74.8	5.2	14.5	5.5

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
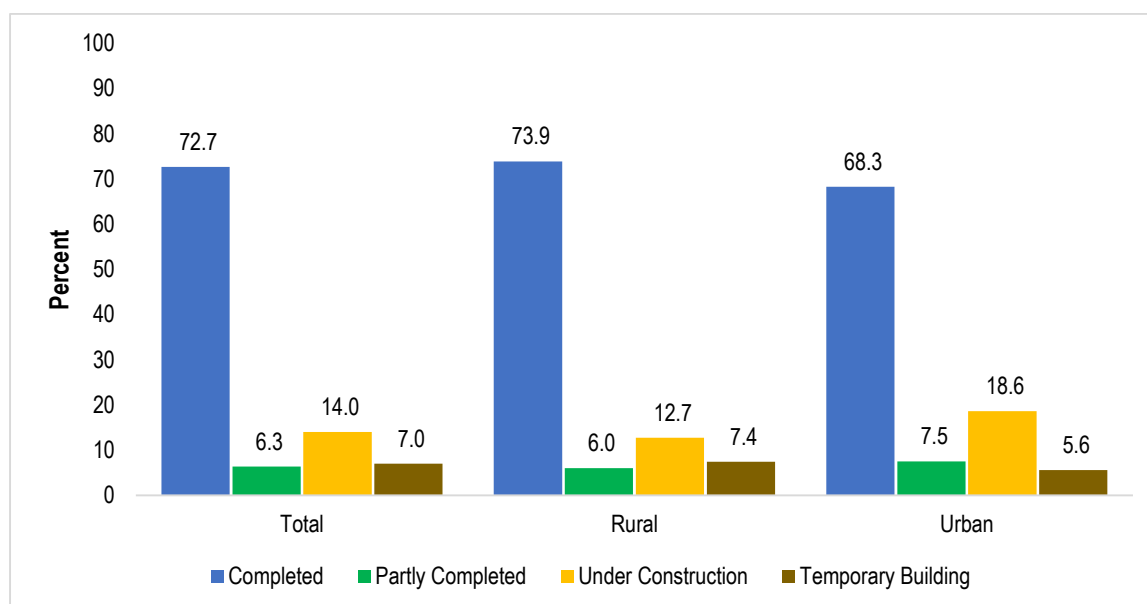
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 85.7 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region are in use, while 14.3 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural

224

areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (86.2%) compared with urban areas (83.7%). Kilindi District Council has the highest percentage (91.0%) of buildings in use while Lushoto District Council has the lowest (79.4%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	**676,397**	**85.7**	**14.3**
Rural	530,746	86.2	13.8
Urban	145,651	83.7	16.3
Council			
Lushoto District	113,667	79.4	20.6
Bumbuli District	54,137	82.8	17.2
Korogwe District	77,754	86.0	14.0
Korogwe Town	21,519	83.4	16.6
Muheza District	70,195	88.0	12.0
Tanga City	79,902	82.2	17.8
Pangani District	19,942	87.1	12.9
Handeni District	86,093	90.3	9.7
Handeni Town	25,257	87.5	12.5
Kilindi District	87,545	91.0	9.0
Mkinga District	40,386	87.4	12.6

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
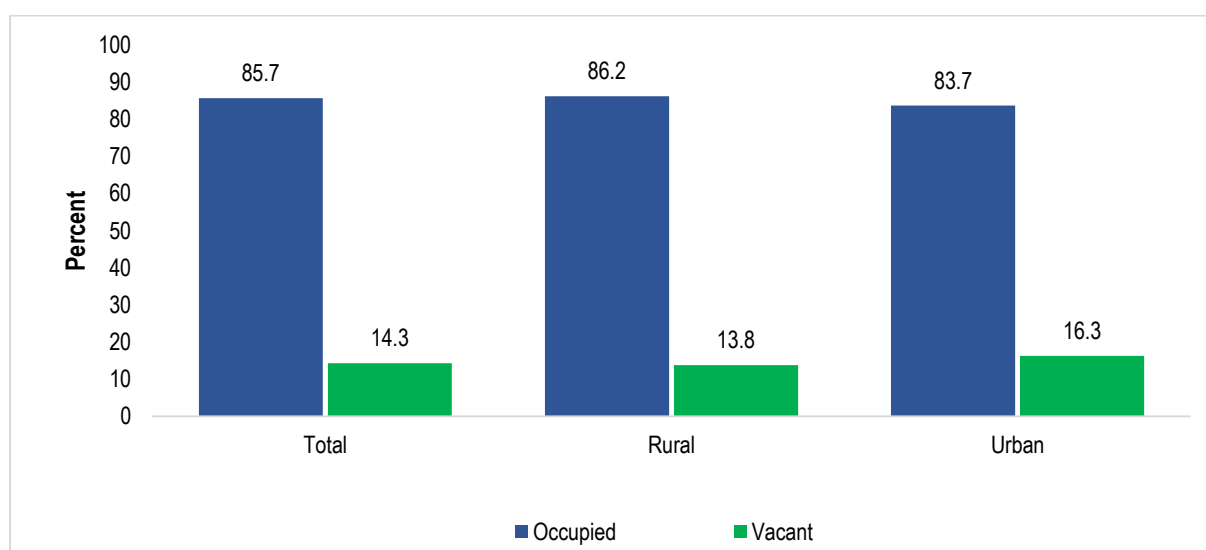
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks, or bamboo or plant residues. About fifty percent (49.1%) of buildings in Tanga Region (49.1%), have mud/soil or sand floors, followed by sand-cement floors (30.6%) and tiles or marble floors (4.1%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 25.6 percent of all buildings in Rural area while in urban areas it is 48.8 percent. Tanga City Council has the highest percentage (51.6%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Kilindi District and Handeni District Councils have lower percentage of about 19 percent each (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

| Place of Residence | Total | Flooring Materials | | | | | | | | No Floor |
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished wood	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/ soil	Cow dung	
Total	**676,397**	**30.6**	**4.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**49.1**	**0.2**	**15.2**
Rural	530,746	25.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	56.6	0.2	15.0
Urban	145,651	48.8	12.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	21.8	0.0	16.0
Council										
Lushoto District	113,667	29.5	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	54.7	0.1	13.0
Bumbuli District	54,137	24.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	56.9	0.0	16.4
Korogwe District	77,754	32.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	50.4	0.1	14.6
Korogwe Town	21,519	46.9	12.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	21.9	0.0	18.1
Muheza District	70,195	36.4	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	45.6	0.0	13.2
Tanga City	79,902	51.6	14.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	16.3	0.0	16.3
Pangani District	19,942	36.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	44.9	0.0	14.5
Handeni District	86,093	18.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	63.8	0.2	14.3
Handeni Town	25,257	28.9	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	45.1	0.1	19.3
Kilindi District	87,545	18.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	60.2	0.5	18.7
Mkinga District	40,386	28.7	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	55.3	0.2	13.2

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

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stones, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Tanga Region have walls built with bamboo poles or wood planks (50.5%), followed by burnt bricks (23.8%). Over fifty percent (50.7%) of all buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by bamboo poles or wood planks (21.6%). However, in rural areas, most of the buildings (58.4%) in rural areas are constructed using bamboo poles or wood planks followed by burnt bricks (24.8%). Tanga City Council has the highest percentage (74.3%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Bumbuli District Council has the lowest percentage (1.2%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Total	676,397	0.5	15.8	7.2	23.8	0.0	0.3	50.5	0.4	0.0	1.5
Rural	530,746	0.4	6.2	8.3	24.8	0.0	0.4	58.4	0.5	0.0	1.2
Urban	145,651	1.1	50.7	3.2	20.2	0.0	0.3	21.6	0.2	0.0	2.7
Council											
Lushoto District	113,667	0.2	2.3	20.4	26.3	0.0	0.3	49.8	0.1	0.0	0.7
Bumbuli District	54,137	0.1	1.2	9.9	32.0	0.0	0.3	55.6	0.1	0.0	0.9
Korogwe District	77,754	0.2	7.1	7.8	35.1	0.0	0.2	47.2	0.2	0.0	2.1
Korogwe Town	21,519	0.3	24.5	4.5	53.1	0.0	0.1	15.2	0.0	0.1	2.2
Muheza District	70,195	0.4	16.0	9.0	26.1	0.0	0.3	46.7	0.3	0.0	1.2
Tanga City	79,902	1.6	74.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	18.2	0.2	0.0	3.6

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/ container	
Pangani District	19,942	1.4	30.6	1.0	3.6	-	0.3	59.0	2.4	0.0	1.6
Handeni District	86,093	0.3	5.9	1.0	15.6	0.0	0.7	74.5	0.9	0.0	1.2
Handeni Town	25,257	0.2	12.6	1.4	32.2	0.0	0.5	50.9	0.5	0.0	1.7
Kilindi District	87,545	0.1	1.3	4.6	33.6	0.0	0.6	58.6	0.6	0.0	0.7
Mkinga District	40,386	2.1	15.8	1.7	10.2	0.0	0.3	67.7	0.6	0.0	1.6

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (74.7 %) of all buildings in Tanga Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/leaves (15.5%). In urban areas, 80.4 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 73.1 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 53.5 percent in Pangani District Council to 87.5 percent in Lushoto District Council (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	**676,395**	**74.7**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**15.5**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**5.9**
Rural	530,744	73.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	17.7	1.1	2.5	0.1	4.7
Urban	145,651	80.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	10.0
Council										
Lushoto District	113,667	87.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	6.7	0.0	3.5
Bumbuli District	54,137	84.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	9.3	0.0	3.9
Korogwe District	77,754	78.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	12.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	6.6
Korogwe Town	21,519	85.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.1
Muheza District	70,193	75.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	17.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.5
Tanga City	79,902	77.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.3
Pangani District	19,942	53.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	37.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.6
Handeni District	86,093	61.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	33.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	4.0
Handeni Town	25,257	76.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	6.8
Kilindi District	87,545	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	4.8	0.0	0.5	4.4
Mkinga District	40,386	55.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	37.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	6.3

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 31.8 percent of such buildings/units in Tanga Region have one bedroom, 32.3 percent have two bedrooms, 23.9 percent have three bedrooms and 12.0 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is slightly high (35.8%) compared with 34.4 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most buildings/units (31.4%) have three bedrooms, followed by those with four or more bedrooms (26.3 %) (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	**692,006**	**31.8**	**32.3**	**23.9**	**7.0**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**1.4**
Rural	539,248	35.8	34.4	21.8	5.1	1.5	0.7	0.7
Urban	152,758	17.4	25.0	31.4	13.8	5.3	3.3	3.9
Council								
Lushoto District	115,871	29.5	36.4	23.8	7.0	1.8	0.9	0.7
Bumbuli District	54,671	40.4	34.9	18.6	4.2	1.1	0.5	0.3
Korogwe District	79,464	35.1	33.6	22.5	5.3	1.9	0.8	0.8
Korogwe Town	22,396	20.9	27.1	31.8	10.3	4.1	2.6	3.3
Muheza District	71,935	29.9	31.6	28.0	6.3	2.0	1.0	1.3
Tanga City	84,565	14.4	22.9	33.0	16.0	5.9	3.8	4.1
Pangani District	20,421	23.3	32.1	31.3	7.6	2.8	1.4	1.5
Handeni District	87,272	36.3	33.3	20.7	5.7	1.9	1.1	1.0
Handeni Town	25,974	29.0	31.8	23.9	7.2	3.4	2.0	2.7
Kilindi District	88,386	46.4	34.3	13.5	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.8
Mkinga District	41,051	30.1	32.6	29.2	5.1	1.8	0.6	0.6

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
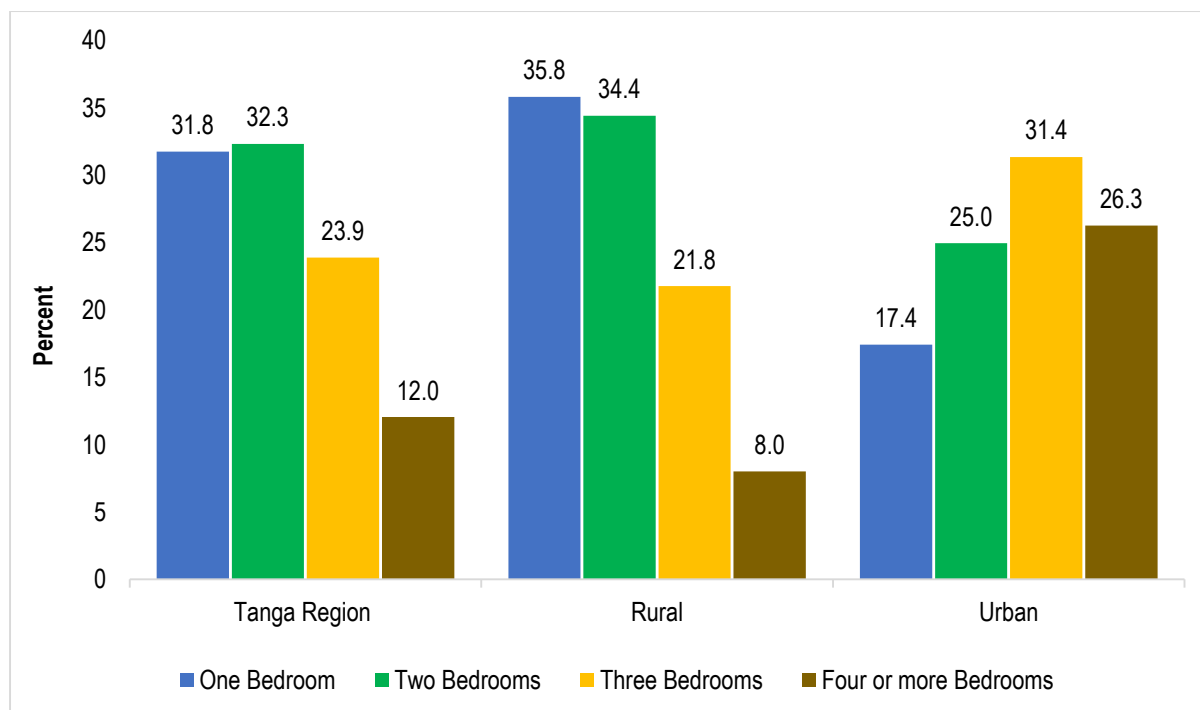
14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

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 22.8 percent of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are connected to the national grid. Nearly half (48%) of all buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 15.6 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Tanga Region, Tanga City (51.2%) and Korogwe Town (50.9%) have more than half of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Kilindi 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; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
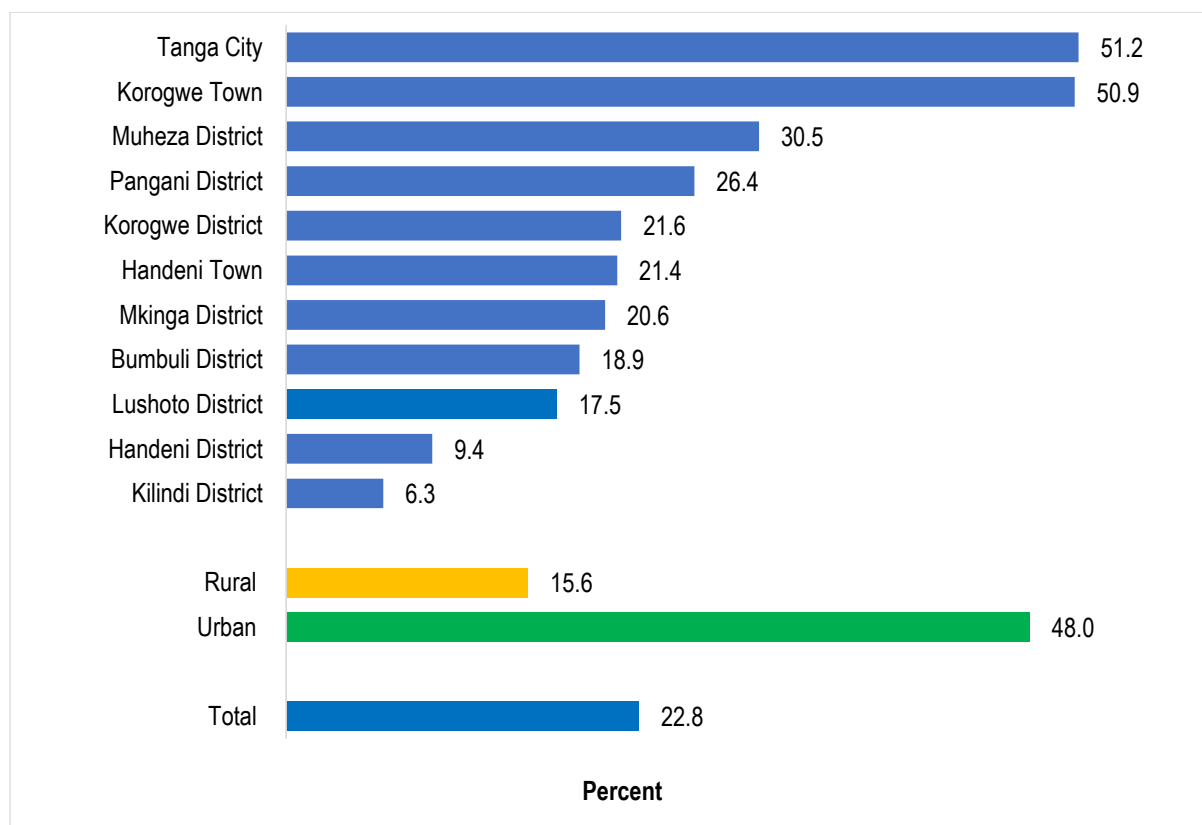
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 20.1 percent of all buildings/units in Tanga Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings/units with alternative sources of electricity is high in rural areas (22.1%) than in urban area (13.3%).

Percentage of buildings/units with alternative source of energy is generally high in Councils with low percentage of buildings/units connected to the national grid, ranging from 9.2 percent in Korogwe Town Council to 32.9 percent in Kilindi District Council. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/units means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the relevant building/units. The results reveal that 16.0 percent of all buildings/units in Tanga Region have water service. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher in urban (42.4%)

than in rural areas (8.5%). Across councils, Tanga City has the highest percentage (56.2%) of buildings/units with water service while, Handeni District has the lowest percentage (5.5%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13.

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
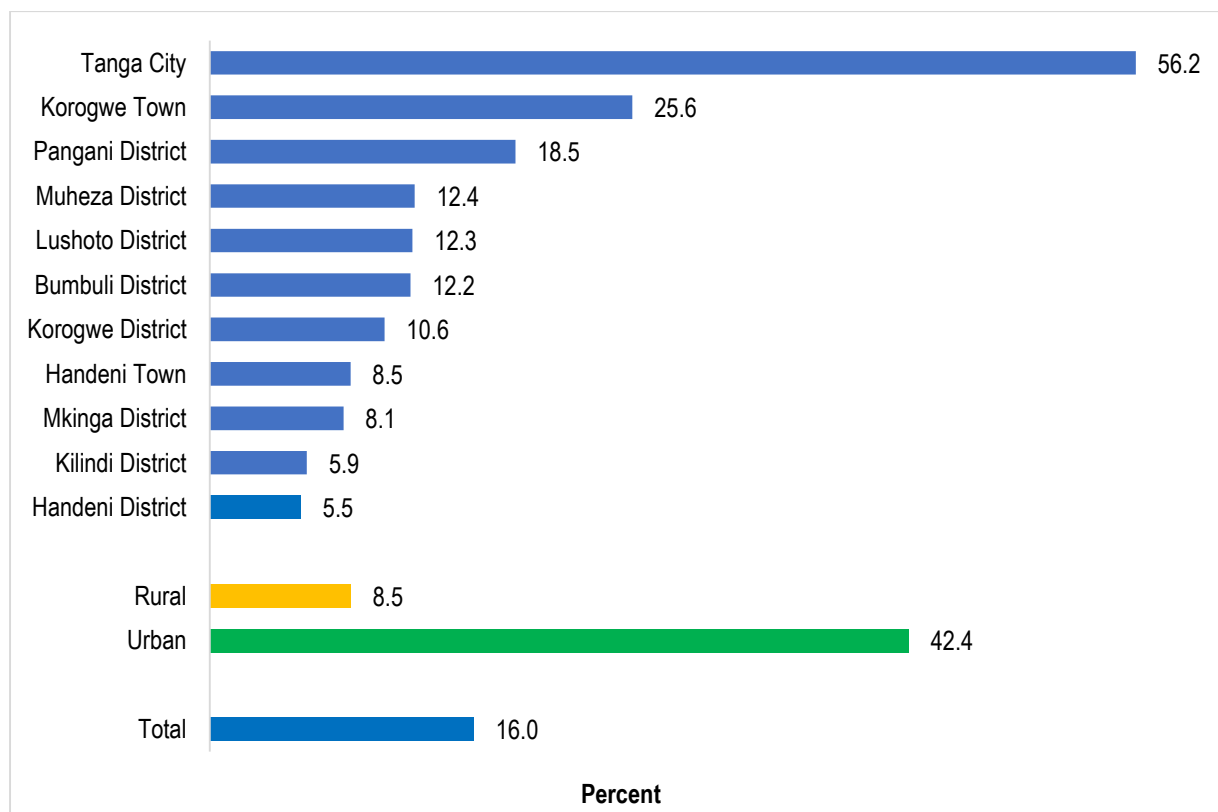
14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 74.3 percent of all buildings/units in Tanga Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (77.7%) than in rural areas (73.3%). There are marked disparities in percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 55.8 percent in Mkinga District to 79.6 percent in Korogwe Town. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC
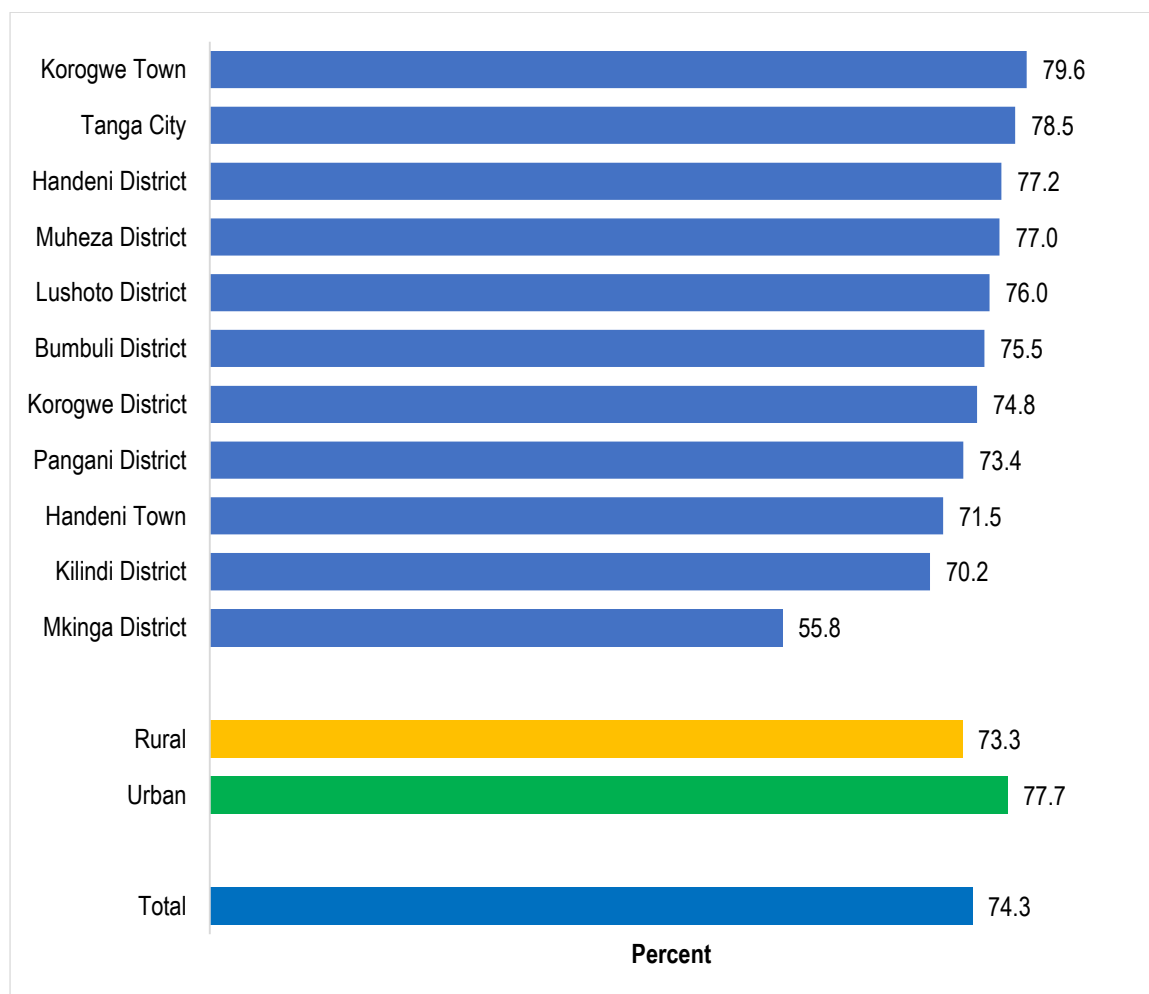
Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	**692,006**	**22.8**	**20.1**	**16.0**	**74.3**
Rural	539,248	15.6	22.1	8.5	73.3
Urban	152,758	48.0	13.3	42.4	77.7
Council					
Lushoto District	115,871	17.5	19.7	12.3	76.0
Bumbuli District	54,671	18.9	18.5	12.2	75.5
Korogwe District	79,464	21.6	19.0	10.6	74.8
Korogwe Town	22,396	50.9	9.2	25.6	79.6

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Muheza District	71,935	30.5	18.1	12.4	77.0
Tanga City	84,565	51.2	14.7	56.2	78.5
Pangani District	20,421	26.4	25.8	18.5	73.4
Handeni District	87,272	9.4	18.3	5.5	77.2
Handeni Town	25,974	21.4	17.9	8.5	71.5
Kilindi District	88,386	6.3	32.9	5.9	70.2
Mkinga District	41,051	20.6	21.3	8.1	55.8

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 72.1 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (87.8%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 67.8 percent in rural areas. Korogwe Town Council has the highest percentage (93.1%) of buildings accessible by road while Lushoto District Council has the lowest (56.8%) (Figure 14.11).

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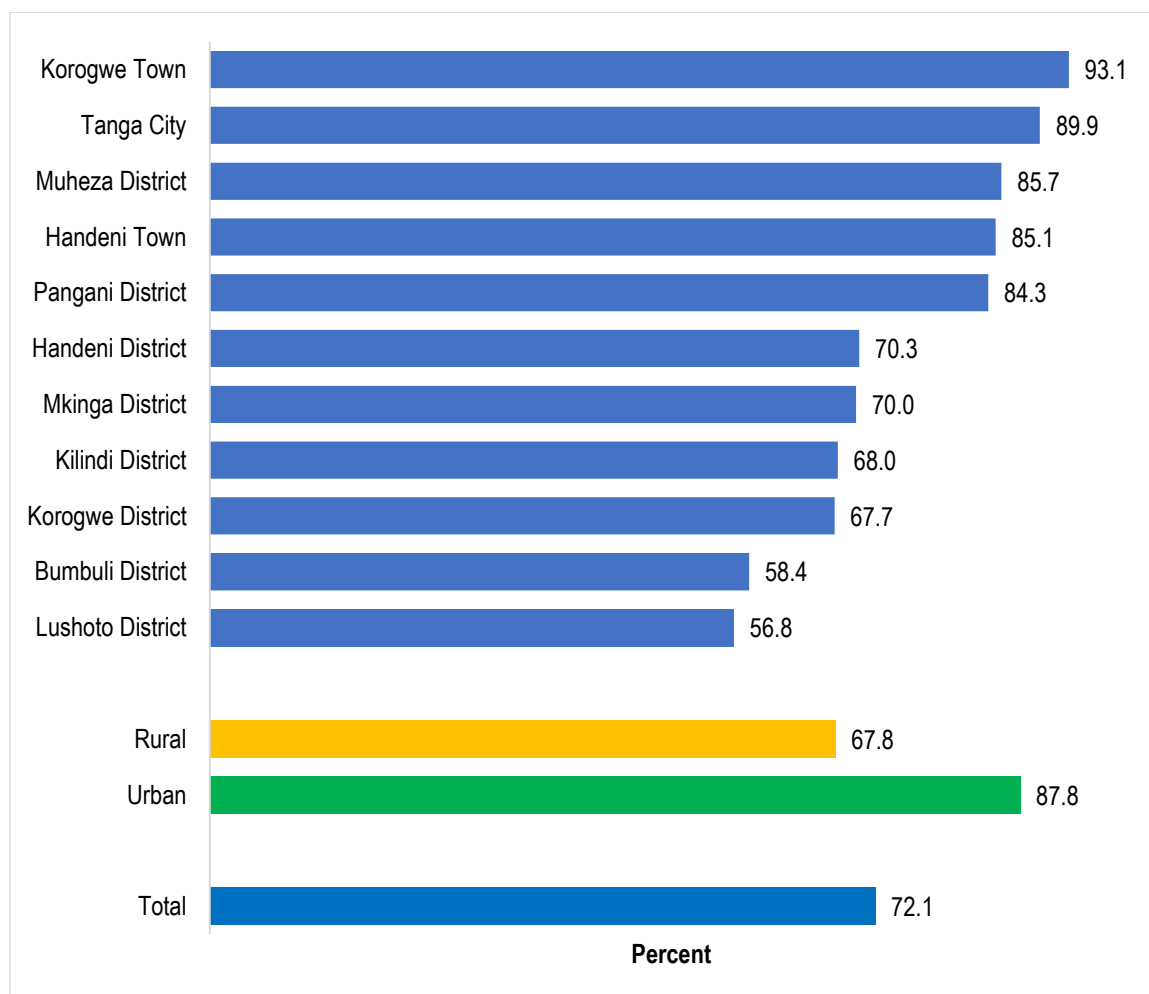
14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 2.9 percent of all buildings in Tanga Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.3 percent and 2.2 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Korogwe Town Council has the highest percentage (7.6%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Bumbuli District Council has the lowest percentage (1.0%) (Figure 14.12).

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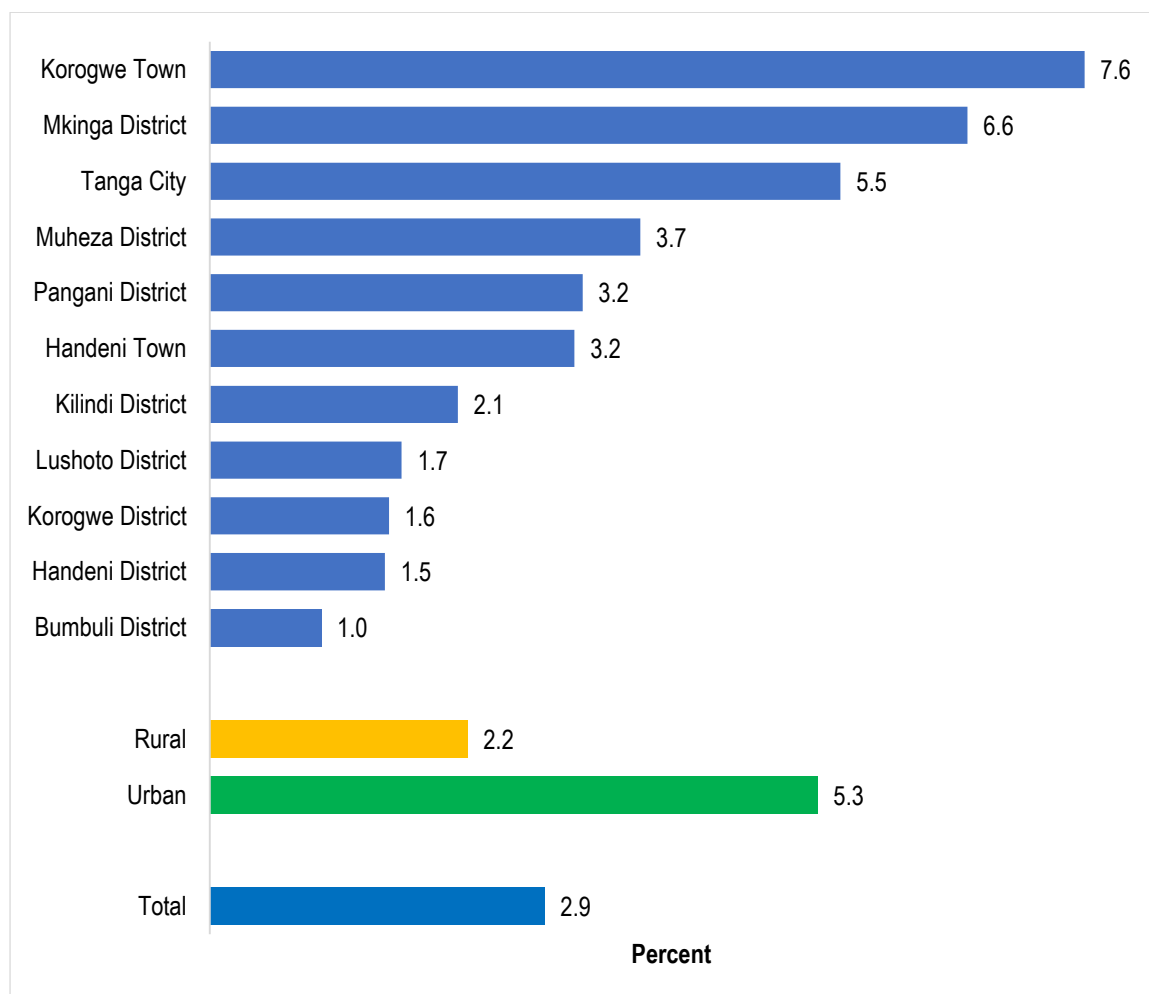
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (90.0%) of buildings in Tanga Region are individually owned, followed by 5.8 percent of co-owned buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

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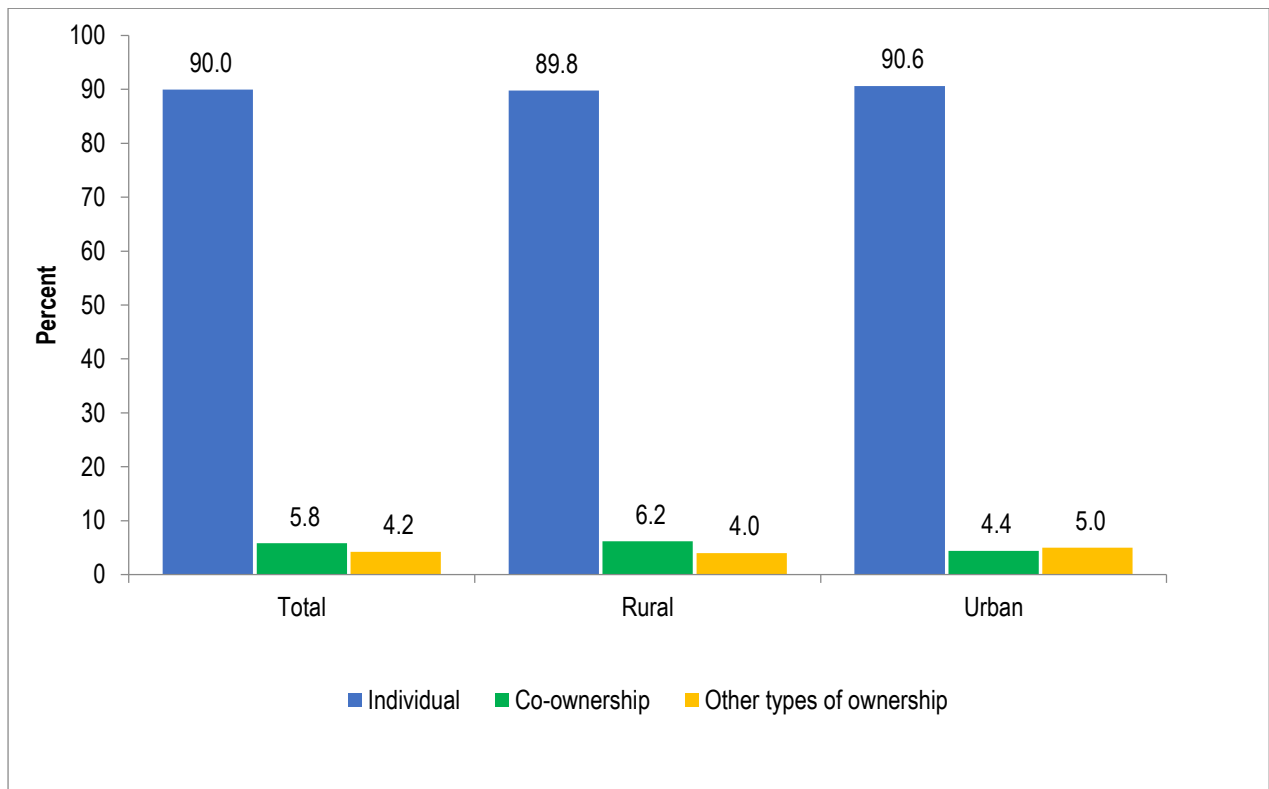
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Tanga Region are owned by male only (67.5%), followed by female only (23.8%) and 5.1 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

Korogwe Town Council has the highest proportion (29.0%) of buildings/units owned by females alone while Lushoto District Council has the lowest proportion (18.5%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Tanga 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	692,006	67.5	23.8	5.1	1.9	1.8	539,248	68.4	22.9	5.3	1.7	1.7	152,758	64.1	26.8	4.5	2.4	2.3
Lushoto District	115,871	74.4	18.5	4.0	1.5	1.5	104,365	75.1	18.1	4.0	1.4	1.4	11,506	68.4	22.9	3.4	2.7	2.7
Bumbuli District	54,671	72.8	20.3	4.4	1.2	1.2	54,130	72.8	20.3	4.4	1.2	1.2	541	73.6	22.2	2.2	0.9	1.1
Korogwe District	79,464	63.6	25.7	6.3	2.3	2.2	74,295	63.6	25.5	6.5	2.2	2.2	5,169	63.2	28.4	4.0	2.6	1.8
Korogwe Town	22,396	60.2	29.0	5.1	2.8	2.9	7,184	56.5	29.6	5.9	4.0	3.9	15,212	61.9	28.7	4.8	2.3	2.4
Muheza District	71,935	63.7	27.0	4.9	2.3	2.2	63,795	63.5	26.7	5.1	2.4	2.3	8,140	65.0	29.3	3.2	1.3	1.2
Tanga City	84,565	64.1	26.7	4.8	2.2	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84,565	64.1	26.7	4.8	2.2	2.1
Pangani District	20,421	58.5	28.6	5.8	3.5	3.6	18,770	58.2	28.7	5.9	3.6	3.6	1,651	61.7	28.0	4.5	2.4	3.3
Handeni District	87,272	68.0	24.8	4.8	1.2	1.2	87,272	68.0	24.8	4.8	1.2	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	25,974	63.3	26.4	4.5	3.0	2.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,974	63.3	26.4	4.5	3.0	2.8

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buldings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buldings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buldings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Kilindi District	88,386	70.7	19.9	7.0	1.2	1.2	88,386	70.7	19.9	7.0	1.2	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	41,051	64.8	27.0	4.3	2.0	1.9	41,051	64.8	27.0	4.3	2.0	1.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 72.6 percent of all buildings/units in Tanga Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (10.8%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 76.3 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (8.3%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (19.5%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Bumbuli Council has the highest percentage (79.8%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Tanga City Council has the lowest percentage (55.6%). In addition, Tanga City Council has the highest percentage (21.0%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Bumbuli Council has the lowest (7.0%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

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	**692,006**	**72.6**	**10.4**	**6.3**	**10.8**	**539,248**	**76.3**	**10.1**	**5.3**	**8.3**	**152,758**	**59.2**	**11.3**	**10.0**	**19.5**
Lushoto District	115,871	74.7	9.7	6.3	9.3	104,365	75.8	9.7	6.3	8.2	11,506	65.4	9.2	6.2	19.2
Bumbuli District	54,671	79.3	8.4	5.3	7.0	54,130	79.5	8.4	5.3	6.8	541	59.7	7.0	7.6	25.7
Korogwe District	79,464	74.5	10.6	5.4	9.4	74,295	75.4	10.6	5.3	8.8	5,169	61.7	11.9	7.7	18.7
Korogwe Town	22,396	59.6	14.4	8.2	17.8	7,184	62.4	21.8	5.8	10.1	15,212	58.3	10.9	9.3	21.5
Muheza District	71,935	72.6	12.5	5.4	9.6	63,795	73.7	13.0	4.8	8.4	8,140	63.7	8.3	9.5	18.5
Tanga City	84,565	55.6	11.9	11.5	21.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84,565	55.6	11.9	11.5	21.0
Pangani District	20,421	67.1	14.9	6.9	11.2	18,770	68.0	15.2	6.6	10.2	1,651	57.1	11.7	9.4	21.8
Handeni District	87,272	77.7	9.0	4.9	8.5	87,272	77.7	9.0	4.9	8.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	25,974	67.1	11.1	8.1	13.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,974	67.1	11.1	8.1	13.6
Kilindi District	88,386	79.8	7.6	4.4	8.2	88,386	79.8	7.6	4.4	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	41,051	75.5	11.3	5.1	8.2	41,051	75.5	11.3	5.1	8.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority of buildings in Tanga Region (72.8%) are built on un-surveyed land, while 18.9 percent are built on surveyed land and 5.9 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 49.2 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 10.5 percent of rural buildings. Bumbuli Council has the highest percentage (94.7%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Tanga City Council has the lowest (26.8%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	**676,397**	**18.9**	**72.8**	**5.9**	**2.5**	**530,746**	**10.5**	**83.6**	**3.7**	**2.2**	**145,651**	**49.2**	**33.4**	**13.7**	**3.7**
Lushoto District	113,667	5.5	89.8	3.2	1.5	102,694	3.1	92.4	3.2	1.3	10,973	28.1	65.2	2.9	3.8
Bumbuli District	54,137	2.9	94.7	1.4	1.0	53,611	2.7	94.8	1.4	1.0	526	16.2	82.3	1.1	0.4
Korogwe District	77,754	14.4	78.0	5.5	2.1	72,750	12.8	80.4	4.7	2.1	5,004	38.3	42.1	16.7	2.8
Korogwe Town	21,519	42.8	29.4	21.5	6.3	6,840	19.7	61.7	14.5	4.1	14,679	53.5	14.4	24.8	7.3
Muheza District	70,195	20.1	72.5	5.2	2.1	62,501	14.3	78.7	5.2	1.8	7,694	66.7	22.9	5.4	5.0
Tanga City	79,902	58.9	26.8	11.5	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79,902	58.9	26.8	11.5	2.9
Pangani District	19,942	21.8	67.0	6.9	4.3	18,326	16.2	72.8	7.1	3.9	1,616	85.7	0.7	5.1	8.5
Handeni District	86,093	19.5	73.5	3.0	4.0	86,093	19.5	73.5	3.0	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	25,257	20.6	53.7	22.0	3.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,257	20.6	53.7	22.0	3.8
Kilindi District	87,545	9.8	84.3	3.7	2.1	87,545	9.8	84.3	3.7	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	40,386	8.1	88.1	2.2	1.7	40,386	8.1	88.1	2.2	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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 43.4 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 24.3 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy land ownership documents and 8.2 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

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

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	**692,006**	**8.2**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**24.3**	**2.8**	**NA**	**11.8**	**43.4**	**4.7**
Lushoto District	115,871	2.8	0.1	0.6	38.5	2.2	NA	3.0	49.7	3.1
Bumbuli District	54,671	1.9	0.1	0.5	46.1	1.3	NA	3.0	45.1	2.0
Korogwe District	79,464	4.9	0.3	2.1	24.8	2.2	NA	9.7	51.1	4.9
Korogwe Town	22,396	22.9	1.3	11.5	9.6	7.3	NA	14.6	24.0	8.7
Muheza District	71,935	8.2	0.6	4.1	21.0	2.7	NA	10.2	48.7	4.5
Tanga City	84,565	27.3	0.3	21.4	3.6	3.2	NA	20.6	17.5	6.2
Pangani District	20,421	12.8	0.2	4.1	9.4	1.8	NA	14.6	48.7	8.4
Handeni District	20,421	12.8	0.2	4.1	9.4	1.8	NA	14.6	48.7	8.4
Handeni Town	87,272	4.7	0.1	1.7	26.5	3.3	NA	17.7	41.4	4.6
Kilindi District	88,386	2.5	0.5	0.9	26.3	3.5	NA	15.8	46.6	3.9
Mkinga District	41,051	4.7	0.2	0.9	11.7	1.9	NA	13.0	63.1	4.4

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 Tanga Region.

15.2 Key Findings

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

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

i.   Population of Tanga Region has increased from 2,045,205 persons in 2012 to 2,615,597 persons in 2022; and

ii.   Population of Tanga Region has been growing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

iii.   On the negative side, growth of 2.5 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources

as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

i.   About fourteen percent (14.2%) of the Tanga Region population is aged below five years;

ii. Forty eight percent (48.0 %) of total population is below 18 years of age;

iii. About one third (31.6%) of the Tanga Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and

iv. Percentage of persons aged 60 years and above increased from 6.9 percent in 2012 to 7.6 percent in 2022 of total regional population.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and

infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;

iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments in human capital development are made; and

iv. Increased proportion of elderly persons indicate 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 facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;

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

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

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings
i. About fourteen percent (13.8%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Tanga Region is married; and

ii. About ten percent (10.1%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes
i. Early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young

women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunity opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

i. About thirty five percent (35.4%) of children under five years of age in Tanga Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

ii. About thirty two percent (31.7%) and 10.5 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identification numbers respectively; and

iii. About five percent (5.4 %) of persons in Tanga Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate and national

identification is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

15.2.5 Orphanhood

i. Almost nine percent (8.5%) of children below age 18 in Tanga Region are orphans (6.4% with one parent dead and 2.1% both parents dead); and

ii. Pangani District Council has the highest (9.6%) of children below age 18 who are orphans while Kilindi District Council has the lowest (8.6%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and take actions to minimize their sufferings;

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

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

i. Eighty three percent (83.0%) percent of population aged 15 years above in Tanga Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 65.6 percent in Kilindi District Council to 95.5 percent in Tanga City Council;

ii. Primary school Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased from 81.5 in 2012 to 86.2 in 2022. The rate for 2022 ranges from 64.2 percent in Kilindi District to 97.5 percent in Tanga City;

iii. About sixty one percent (61.1%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWD) dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and

iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 101.7 in 2012 to 128.4 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, high and sustainable economic growth and labour market participation;

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

iii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Tanga 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 the region, which lead to positive education outcomes for the region's children and in a long term resulting to reduction of poverty and inequality;

iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance the education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;

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

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

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes in order to achieve national targets on education and address disparities among councils

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

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) to address the issue of high drop-out rates; and

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

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

i. The current unemployment rate in Tanga Region is 4.1 percent; the rate is high in urban (8.2%) than in rural (2.4%) areas;

ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (66.4%) of the total employment in Tanga Region; and

iii. About fifty three percent (52.5%) 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 Tanga Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is moderate, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;

ii. Unemployment can also have a negative impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress; and

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

ii. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Tanga Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. The sector also leads to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and 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 in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and

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

15.2.8 Persons With Disabilities

Key Findings

i. About ten percent (10.4%) of Tanga Region population aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;

ii. Most Persons With Disabilities (56.2%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;

iii. Almost seven percent (6.5%) of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and

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

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

ii. Persons With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces the negative effect of disability; and

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

Recommendations

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

ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidences of disease leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;

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

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

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

i. About sixty one percent (61.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanga Region own land without any legal documents; the percentage ranges from 72.5 in Lushoto District Council to 15.3 in Tanga City Council; and

ii.   The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is significantly higher (23.8%) than females (12.8%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes
i.   The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;

ii.   Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Tanga Region, with significant implications;

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

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

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

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

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

iii.   Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should regularly conduct education and awareness campaigns about benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking Water
Key Findings
i.   About sixty two percent (62.4%) of private households in Tanga Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between

councils ranging from 24.8 percent in Kilindi District to 98.6 percent in Tanga City; and

ii.   There is significant disparity between urban (90.3%) and rural (52.1%) on percentage of private households in Tanga Region using improved sources of drinking water.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About thirty seven of household in Tanga 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.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

i.   About sixty one percent (61.2%) of households in Tanga Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils, ranging from 32.1 percent in Kilindi District to 91.3 percent in Tanga City; and

ii.   About seven percent (7.3%) of households in Tanga Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between councils, ranging from 25.8 percent in Mkinga District to 1.1 percent in Korogwe Town.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

239

ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

    i.   Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse 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 communities.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

    i.   Sixty-eight (68.0%) and 23.1 percent of private households in Tanga Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main sources of energy for cooking;

    ii. About seven percent (6.6%) of households in Tanga Region use clean energy for cooking;

    iii. Almost one third (33.5%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 9.3 in Kilindi District to 69.9 percent in Korogwe Town Council; and

    iv. Almost one quarter (26.9%) of households in Tanga Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policy and Programmes

i.   High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;

ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;

iii. Access to national grid in Tanga 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 unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change; and

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

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

Key Findings

i. Almost nine out of ten households (87.9%) in Tanga Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.5%) and females (0.7%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;

iii. Less than one (0.8%) and about two (1.9%) percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and a laptop computer respectively; and

iv. Thirty nine percent (39.4%) of households in Tanga Region own radio while 22.5 percent own television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 25.0 percent in Mkinga District to 67.0 percent in Lushoto District (Radio) and from 6.7 percent in Kilindi District to 42.9 percent in Tanga City (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;

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

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

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at pre-primary, primary and secondary education levels; and

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

i. About seventy one percent (71.3%) of all buildings in Tanga Region have physical addresses;

ii. About forty-five percent (42.9%) of all buildings in Tanga Region have electricity services, of which 22.8 percent are connected to the national grid and 20.1 percent are powered by other sources;

iii. Sixteen percent (16.0%) of all buildings have water services;

iv. About three percent (2.9%) of all buildings in Tanga Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities;

v. About seventy-three percent (72.8%) of all buildings in Tanga Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between councils, ranging from 26.8 percent in Tanga City to 94.7 percent in Bumbuli District; and

vi. About forty-three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in Tanga Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

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

iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;

iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that:- The National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders, increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and

v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifies escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addressees and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;

ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;

iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;

iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision of implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and

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; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**2,615,597**	**1,936,368**	**679,229**	**1,275,665**	**1,339,932**
Lushoto District	350,958	311,276	39,682	160,815	190,143
Bumbuli District	159,373	157,553	1,820	76,123	83,250
Korogwe District	272,870	250,299	22,571	133,139	139,731
Korogwe Town	86,551	24,519	62,032	41,608	44,943
Muheza District	238,260	195,897	42,363	118,483	119,777
Tanga City	393,429	N.A	393,429	192,194	201,235
Pangani District	75,642	67,278	8,364	38,203	37,439
Handeni District	384,353	384,353	N.A	190,425	193,928
Handeni Town	108,968	N.A	108,968	53,086	55,882
Kilindi District	398,391	398,391	N.A	198,541	199,850
Mkinga District	146,802	146,802	N.A	73,048	73,754

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**2,584,522**	**1,921,400**	**663,122**	**1,253,352**	**1,331,170**
Lushoto District	348,972	310,433	38,539	159,607	189,365
Bumbuli District	159,071	157,283	1,788	75,954	83,117
Korogwe District	271,426	249,311	22,115	132,017	139,409
Korogwe Town	84,643	24,084	60,559	40,317	44,326
Muheza District	237,105	195,454	41,651	117,883	119,222
Tanga City	382,562	N.A	382,562	184,040	198,522
Pangani District	72,810	64,828	7,982	36,118	36,692
Handeni District	380,135	380,135	N.A	187,424	192,711
Handeni Town	107,926	N.A	107,926	52,359	55,567
Kilindi District	395,605	395,605	N.A	196,526	199,079
Mkinga District	144,267	144,267	N.A	71,107	73,160

N.A   Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	**31,075**	**14,968**	**16,107**	**22,313**	**8,762**
Lushoto District	1,986	843	1,143	1,208	778
Bumbuli District	302	270	32	169	133
Korogwe District	1,444	988	456	1,122	322
Korogwe Town	1,908	435	1,473	1,291	617
Muheza District	1,155	443	712	600	555
Tanga City	10,867	N.A	10,867	8,154	2,713
Pangani District	2,832	2,450	382	2,085	747
Handeni District	4,218	4,218	N.A	3,001	1,217
Handeni Town	1,042	N.A	1,042	727	315
Kilindi District	2,786	2,786	N.A	2,015	771
Mkinga District	2,535.00	2,535.00	N.A	1,941.00	594.00

N.A   Not Applicable

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanga 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)	355,547	179,988	175,559	254,991	131,088	123,903	100,556	48,900	51,656
Youth Population (15–24 years)	413,496	202,820	210,676	277,943	137,509	140,434	135,553	65,311	70,242
Youth Population (15–35 years)	731,135	354,460	376,675	483,804	236,035	247,769	247,331	118,425	128,906
Primary School (6–12 years)	368,969	179,771	189,198	269,528	130,847	138,681	99,441	48,924	50,517
Primary School (7–13 years)	398,409	195,098	203,311	295,527	144,507	151,020	102,882	50,591	52,291
Secondary School (13-16 years)	212,315	108,436	103,879	154,023	80,058	73,965	58,292	28,378	29,914
Secondary School (14-17 years)	1,182,627	586,546	596,081	795,520	399,847	395,673	387,107	186,699	200,408
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	127,858	74,733	53,125	92,385	55,743	36,642	35,473	18,990	16,483
Elderly population (60+ years)	1,790,598	893,006	897,592	1,237,021	623,586	613,435	553,577	269,420	284,157
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,327,174	666,786	660,388	902,074	460,367	441,707	425,100	206,419	218,681
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,114,859	558,350	556,509	748,051	380,309	367,742	366,808	178,041	188,767
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	355,547	179,988	175,559	254,991	131,088	123,903	100,556	48,900	51,656

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	**1,521,158**	**723,305**	**797,853**	**1,263,117**	**634,468**	**628,649**
Rural	1,085,387	515,750	569,637	853,700	435,735	417,965
Urban	435,771	207,555	228,216	409,417	198,733	210,684
Council						
Lushoto District	191,520	80,553	110,967	165,461	74,049	91,412
Bumbuli District	92,022	41,774	50,248	75,414	37,389	38,025
Korogwe District	159,979	75,867	84,112	132,062	66,948	65,114
Korogwe Town	55,261	26,020	29,241	51,933	24,981	26,952
Muheza District	151,219	74,238	76,981	135,691	68,557	67,134
Tanga City	259,897	125,492	134,405	248,187	121,602	126,585
Pangani District	47,536	24,071	23,465	41,426	21,796	19,630
Handeni District	208,763	101,865	106,898	155,350	83,630	71,720
Handeni Town	62,078	29,528	32,550	53,233	26,284	26,949
Kilindi District	206,692	101,748	104,944	135,604	73,282	62,322
Mkinga District	86,191	40,454	41,952	67,052	34,822	32,230

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,834,559	890,911	943,648	1,310,672	641,136	669,536	523,887	249,775	274,112
5-9	202,550	97,175	105,375	145,452	69,429	76,023	57,098	27,746	29,352
10-14	303,979	152,594	151,385	232,680	117,433	115,247	71,299	35,161	36,138
15 - 19	230,347	116,948	113,399	162,929	84,517	78,412	67,418	32,431	34,987
20 - 24	177,779	80,257	97,522	118,577	53,002	65,575	59,202	27,255	31,947
25 - 29	157,750	71,621	86,129	105,125	47,591	57,534	52,625	24,030	28,595
30 - 34	137,871	64,651	73,220	92,707	43,513	49,194	45,164	21,138	24,026
35 - 39	118,439	55,489	62,950	81,471	38,371	43,100	36,968	17,118	19,850
40 - 44	108,204	51,821	56,383	75,924	36,866	39,058	32,280	14,955	17,325
45 - 49	97,386	47,491	49,895	70,284	34,552	35,732	27,102	12,939	14,163
50 - 54	85,153	42,570	42,583	62,844	31,776	31,068	22,309	10,794	11,515
55 - 59	59,947	29,992	29,955	44,839	22,702	22,137	15,108	7,290	7,818
60 - 64	53,997	28,083	25,914	40,515	21,241	19,274	13,482	6,842	6,640
65 - 69	33,045	17,171	15,874	24,677	12,871	11,806	8,368	4,300	4,068
70 - 74	28,900	15,212	13,688	22,024	11,561	10,463	6,876	3,651	3,225
75 - 79	15,672	8,218	7,454	12,123	6,386	5,737	3,549	1,832	1,717
80+	23,540	11,618	11,922	18,501	9,325	9,176	5,039	2,293	2,746

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanga 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)	353,890	179,118	174,772	257,326	132,512	124,814	96,564	46,606	49,958
Youth Population (15–24 years)	408,126	197,205	210,921	281,506	137,519	143,987	126,620	59,686	66,934
Youth Population (15–35 years)	733,209	347,531	385,678	499,830	238,396	261,434	233,379	109,135	124,244
Primary School (6–12 years)	363,898	178,299	185,599	271,243	132,809	138,434	92,655	45,490	47,165
Primary School (7–13 years)	394,349	194,234	200,115	296,892	146,385	150,507	97,457	47,849	49,608
Secondary School (13-16 years)	211,837	108,476	103,361	155,319	81,125	74,194	56,518	27,351	29,167
Secondary School (14-17 years)	1,226,873	588,923	637,950	855,215	414,131	441,084	371,658	174,792	196,866
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	155,154	80,302	74,852	117,840	61,384	56,456	37,314	18,918	18,396
Elderly population (60+ years)	1,845,738	896,278	949,460	1,317,429	644,385	673,044	528,309	251,893	276,416
Population Aged 4 years and above	1,391,828	673,506	718,322	981,099	479,179	501,920	410,729	194,327	216,402
Population Aged 14+ years and above	1,179,991	565,030	614,961	825,780	398,054	427,726	354,211	166,976	187,235
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	353,890	179,118	174,772	257,326	132,512	124,814	96,564	46,606	49,958

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)							
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male
Total	**504,140**	**255,135**	**249,005**	**393,522**	**200,084**	**193,438**	**110,618**	**55,051**	**55,567**	**434,662**	**215,195**	**219,467**	**329,355**	**163,152**	**166,203**	**105,307**	**52,043**
Lushoto District	76,517	38,440	38,077	70,057	35,237	34,820	6,460	3,203	3,257	72,870	36,261	36,609	66,573	33,140	33,433	6,297	3,121
Bumbuli District	32,295	16,464	15,831	31,987	16,315	15,672	308	149	159	30,935	15,589	15,346	30,632	15,441	15,191	303	148
Korogwe District	53,069	27,039	26,030	49292	25177	24115	3,777	1,862	1,915	48,378	24,425	23,953	44712	22622	22090	3,666	1,803
Korogwe Town	14,084	6,963	7,121	4,372	2,241	2,131	9,712	4,722	4,990	13,706	6,744	6,962	4,225	2,141	2,084	9,481	4,603
Muheza District	40,582	20,614	19,968	33,578	17,150	16,428	7,004	3,464	3,540	39,352	19,870	19,482	32,505	16,486	16,019	6,847	3,384
Tanga City	60,417	30,128	30,289	NA	NA	NA	60417	30128	30289	58,904	29,288	29,616	NA	NA	NA	58904	29288
Pangani District	13,116	6,574	6,542	11797	5921	5876	1,319	653	666	11,797	5,805	5,992	10501	5164	5337	1,296	641
Handeni District	80,463	40,833	39,630	80,463	40,833	39,630	NA	NA	NA	60,837	29,601	31,236	60,837	29,601	31,236	NA	NA
Handeni Town	21,621	10,870	10,751	NA	NA	NA	21,621	10,870	10,751	18,513	9,055	9,458	NA	NA	NA	18,513	9,055
Kilindi District	83,545	42,517	41,028	83,545	42,517	41,028	NA	NA	NA	53,633	25,391	28,242	53,633	25,391	28,242	NA	NA
Mkinga District	28,431	14,693	13,738	28,431	14,693	13,738	NA	NA	NA	25,737	13,166	12,571	25,737	13,166	12,571	NA	NA

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	504,140	255,135	249,005	393,522	200,084	193,438	110,618	55,051	55,567	619,016	305,558	313,458	463,812	229,273	234,539	155,204	76,285	78,919
Lushoto District	76,517	38,440	38,077	70,057	35,237	34,820	6,460	3,203	3,257	101,992	50,470	51,522	92,504	45,813	46,691	9,488	4,657	4,831
Bumbuli District	32,295	16,464	15,831	31,987	16,315	15,672	308	149	159	44,671	22,541	22,130	44,211	22,318	21,893	460	223	237
Korogwe District	53,069	27,039	26,030	49,292	25,177	24115	3,777	1,862	1,915	69,301	34,940	34,361	63,869	32,290	31,579	5,432	2,650	2,782
Korogwe Town	14,084	6,963	7,121	4,372	2,241	2,131	9,712	4,722	4,990	20,384	9,993	10,391	6,181	3,125	3,056	14,203	6,868	7,335
Muheza District	40,582	20,614	19,968	33,578	17,150	16,428	7,004	3,464	3,540	57,204	28,747	28,457	47,128	23,774	23,354	10,076	4,973	5,103
Tanga City	60,417	30,128	30,289	NA	NA	NA	60417	30,128	30,289	87,260	43,152	44,108	NA	NA	NA	87260	43152	44108
Pangani District	13,116	6,574	6,542	11797	5921	5876	1,319	653	666	16,754	8,221	8,533	14,864	7,311	7,553	1,890	910	980
Handeni District	80,463	40,833	39,630	80,463	40,833	39,630	NA	NA	NA	85,348	41,476	43,872	85,348	41,476	43,872	NA	NA	NA
Handeni Town	21,621	10,870	10,751	NA	NA	NA	21,621	10,870	10,751	26,395	12,852	13,543	NA	NA	NA	26,395	12,852	13,543
Kilindi District	83,545	42,517	41,028	83,545	42,517	41,028	NA	NA	NA	72,880	34,451	38,429	72,880	34,451	38,429	NA	NA	NA
Mkinga District	28,431	14,693	13,738	28,431	14,693	13,738	NA	NA	NA	36,827	18,715	18,112	36,827	18,715	18,112	NA	NA	NA
Lushoto District	76,517	38,440	38,077	70,057	35,237	34,820	6,460	3,203	3,257	101,992	50,470	51,522	92,504	45,813	46,691	9,488	4,657	4,831

Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Tanga Region, 2022 TBC

Council	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	**676,397**	**608,608**	**39,289**	**240**	**3,814**	**228**	**7,127**	**2,165**	**5,901**	**7,510**	**122**	**59**	**488**	**846**
Rural	530,746	476,594	32,884	179	2,475	127	5,525	1,561	4,919	5,547	47	23	189	676
Urban	145,651	132,014	6,405	61	1,339	101	1,602	604	982	1,963	75	36	299	170
Council														
Lushoto District	113,667	103,390	6,241	36	388	60	1,386	204	305	1,422	3	3	81	148
Bumbuli District	54,137	49,265	3,016	12	145	8	828	12	131	673	3	0	20	24
Korogwe District	77,754	67,699	5,600	36	712	12	786	498	1,302	924	5	2	37	141
Korogwe Town	21,519	18,954	814	7	357	8	363	195	347	366	4	0	97	7
Muheza District	70,195	62,228	3,769	26	632	23	723	214	1,505	859	37	14	31	134
Tanga City	79,902	72,418	3,762	25	751	59	704	247	589	1,007	37	23	177	103
Pangani District	19,942	17,467	871	3	145	10	343	106	611	329	18	1	6	32
Handeni District	86,093	78,688	5,171	32	202	22	747	177	368	562	8	6	11	99
Handeni Town	25,257	23,268	1,209	25	151	7	238	58	54	213	0	3	7	24
Kilindi District	87,545	79,006	6,789	29	152	15	552	276	98	546	4	4	10	64
Mkinga District	40,386	36,225	2,047	9	179	4	457	178	591	609	3	3	11	70

Bibliography

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

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2014, *the 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

United Republic of Tanzania constitution, the Tanzania Citizenship ACT chapter 357 revised,2002 and the Tanzania Citizenship ACT (subsidiary legislation) chapter 357revised Edition, 2002 index to subsidiary legislation.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census: Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile;* Tanzania, April 2014.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Administrative Units Population Distribution Report;* Tanzania, December 2022.

Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Age and Sex Distribution Report.* Tanzania, December 2022.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2015-16.* Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA, 2016.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2012 Population and Housing Census: Tanga Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, January, 2016.

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

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, Analytical Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 2006.

Population Reference Bureau. *2022 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA 2022.

United Nations. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses,* New York, USA, 2017.