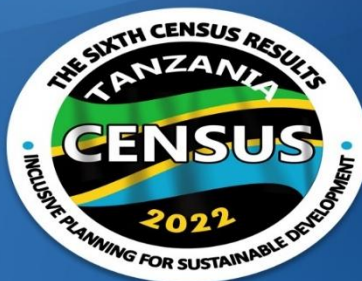




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Songwe Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

Songwe Region Basic Demographic And Socio-Economic Profile Report

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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

The 2022 Songwe Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles provides a short descriptive analysis and related tables on main thematic areas covered in the 2022 Population and Housing Census as well as the 2022 Buildings census. Areas covered are population size, growth and distribution; age and sex profile; household composition; marital status; national identification documents and citizenship; survival of parents; education, literacy and numeracy; employment and economic activities; disability; land ownership; housing characteristics, asset ownership and environmental control and access; 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 Songwe Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Songwe Region has a population of 1.3 million persons, out of those, 701,008 are females and 643,679 are males. Population of Songwe Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 34.6 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population of Songwe Region is expected to double in the next 23 years. The Region's

population remains predominantly rural, with 71.7 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 28.3 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Songwe Regional population. The chapter presents population by sex and major age groups. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 19 years. About forty-five percent (44.7%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 50.5 percent in 2012 Census to 51.9 percent in 2022. The proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (57.0%) than in rural areas (49.8%), and the dependency ratio for the region is 92.8. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Songwe Region has increased from 2.9 percent 2012 to 3.5 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition whereby results show that Songwe Region has 327,448 private households, out of which 99,598 (30.4%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 22.6 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in the region. Female-headed households in the Region increased from 35.3 percent in 2012 to 36.2 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in urban areas (36.7%) than in rural areas (36.0%). The average household size for the Region decreased from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 4.0 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the census results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above. About 62.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region are married, where females are more likely (62.8 %) to be married than males (61.0%). About six percent (5.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (9.3%) than that of males (1.2%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Songwe Region is 24.2 years for males and 20.5 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage increased for both males and females from 23.5 to 24.2 years and 20.0 year and 20.5 year in 2012 and 2022 Censuses respectively.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority of the population (67.9%) in Songwe Region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Only 27.7 percent have birth certificates and a mere 3.5 percent have birth

notification. Analysis by age indicates population aged 5-9 has the highest percentage (47.9%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 45.5 percent of the population aged 0-4 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 82,103 persons (12.7%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 103,632 persons (16.1%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 5.5 percent of persons in private households in Songwe Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results on citizenship indicate that about all (99.8%) of the enumerated population in the Region in 2022 are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (2,336 persons) followed by other East African Countries (605 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (90.4%) children under 18 years in Songwe Region have both parents alive. Almost one out of ten (9.6%) children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percentage in rural areas (9.9%) than urban areas (8.9%). About Seven percent (6.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while 2.7 percent are orphan with both parent dead. Songwe District Council has the highest percentage (10.4%) of orphans compared with other councils in Songwe Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region is 81.0 percent. Literacy rate is higher among males (86.2%) than females (76.4%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.3 percent and it is higher among males (79.2%) than females (77.5%). The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 81.0 percent. It is higher among females (83.5%) than males (78.5%). Majority (76.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 17.9 percent attained ordinary level secondary education and three 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 578,381 (79.7%) persons in employment. The current unemployment rate in Songwe Region using International relaxed definition is 4.2 percent.

Females have higher unemployment rate (4.8%) than males (3.4%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Songwe Region is 83.2 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Songwe 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 eleven percent (10.5 %) of the total population aged 7 years and above are living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (2.6 %) and walking (1.9%) are the most common types of disabilities in Songwe Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Songwe Region. forty percent (40.2%) 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 (36.6 percent) than that of males (44.5%). More than fifty percent (49.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Songwe Region, majority of them own land jointly 23.4%) followed by those owning land alone (15.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Songwe Region. About seven out of ten (71.8%) households in Songwe Region live in their own houses. More than one-third (37.5%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than fifty percent (56.8%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Similarly, more than fifty percent (57.1%) of households in Songwe Region use improved sources of drinking water. About fifty-seven percent (56.6%) of households in Songwe Region use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Songwe Region use firewood (66.8%) and charcoal (24.0%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is solar energy used by 33.4 percent of households. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.4 percent in 2012 to 28.1 percent in 2022. About four out of

ten (36.3%) households in Songwe Region use pit as the main method of solid waste disposal and 51.0 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households' and individuals' Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and type of use of ICT equipment in Songwe Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 82.3 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning any mobile phones, 68.4 percent own only non-smartphones and 13.5 percent own both smartphone and non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, eight two (82.7) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (99.1 %). About three percent (2.9 %) of person aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region use laptops and 1.7 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 Songwe Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings further indicate that 77.5 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 10.0 percent are occupied by tenants. About seventy-one percent (70.5%) of all individually owned buildings in Songwe Region are owned by males, 18.6 percent are owned by females, and 81.1 percent are jointly owned by male(s) and female(s). Forty-six percent (46.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) or concrete, terrazzo). Seventy-six percent (75.7%) percent of all buildings in Songwe Region are built on un-surveyed land. Forty-one percent (41.1%) of all buildings in the Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. Sixteen percent (16.2%) of all buildings in Songwe Region are connected to the national electricity grid, while 26.7 percent are powered by other sources. Seventeen percent (17.0%) of all buildings have water services. Four percent (4.0%) of all buildings in Songwe Region have infrastructures for people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	1,344,687	100.0	964,427	100.0	380,260	100.0
Male	643,679	47.9	464,199	48.1	179,480	47.2
Female	701,008	52.1	500,228	51.9	200,780	52.8
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.0	-	-	-	-
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	221,234	16.5	161,942	16.8	59,292	15.6
Male	108,961	16.9	79,811	17.2	29,150	16.2
Female	112,273	16.0	82,131	16.4	30,142	15.0
Young Population (0–14 years)	600,559	44.7	444,444	46.1	156,115	41.1
Male	297,781	46.3	221,700	47.8	76,081	42.4
Female	302,778	43.2	222,744	44.5	80,034	39.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	681,711	50.7	501,972	52.0	179,739	47.3
Male	338,610	52.6	251,687	54.2	86,923	48.4
Female	343,101	48.9	250,285	50.0	92,816	46.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	254,079	18.9	175,006	18.1	79,073	20.8
Male	118,318	18.4	83,740	18.0	34,578	19.3
Female	135,761	19.4	91,266	18.2	44,495	22.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	455,575	33.9	304,649	31.6	150,926	39.7
Male	212,129	33.0	144,462	31.1	67,667	37.7
Female	243,446	34.7	160,187	32.0	83,259	41.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	327,798	46.8	220,295	44	107,503	53.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	697,353	51.9	480,744	49.8	216,609	57.0
Male	326,310	50.7	225,997	48.7	100,313	55.9
Female	371,043	52.9	254,747	50.9	116,296	57.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	68,686	5.1	56,967	5.9	11,719	3.1
Male	29,934	4.7	24,935	5.4	4,999	2.8
Female	38,752	5.5	32,032	6.4	6,720	3.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	46,775	3.5	39,239	4.1	7,536	2
Male	19,588	3.0	16,502	3.6	3,086	1.7
Female	27,187	3.9	22,737	4.5	4,450	2.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	327,448	100.0	227,850	69.6	99,598	30.4
Male Headed Households	208,776	63.8	145,737	64.0	63,039	63.3
Female Headed Households	118,672	36.2	82,113	36.0	36,559	36.7

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size¹	-	4.0	-	4.2	-	3.7
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.3	-	4.5	-	4.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	3.6	-	3.7	-	3.4
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	190,371	25.6	119,168	22.9	71,203	31.8
Married	461,209	62.0	331,937	63.8	129,272	57.7
Living Together	19,534	2.6	14,977	2.9	4,557	2
Divorced	17,909	2.4	12,491	2.4	5,418	2.4
Separated	14,073	1.9	9,750	1.9	4,323	1.9
Widowed	41,032	5.5	31,660	6.1	9,372	4.2
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificate	363,383	27.7	46,344	23.0	147,464	39.5
Population with Birth Notification	45,845	3.5	5,869	3.3	14,633	3.9
Citizenship						
Tanzanias	1,321,166	99.8	949,442	99.8	371,724	99.7
Non - Tanzanian	2,704	0.2	1,498	0.2	1,206	0.3
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	73,309	5.5	41,127	4.2	33,182	8.9
Other Health Insurance	13,268	1.0	8,722	0.9	4,546	1.2
National Identification Card	82,103	12.7	43,653	9.7	38,450	19.9
National Identification Number	103,632	16.1	63,469	14.1	40,163	20.8
Zanzibar Identification Card	78	0.01	23	0.01	55	0.03
Driving License	15,256	2.4	4,883	1.1	10,373	5.4
Voter's Identification Card	434,494	67.3	304,333	67.4	130,161	67.3
Travel Passport	8,767	0.7	3,417	0.4	5,350	1.4
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	65,662	9.6	49,702	10.0	15,960	9.0
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	861,366	81.0	567,970	75.3	293,396	94.0
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	731,135	85.7	455,575	83.0	150,926	96.5
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	614,510	84.7	413,714	81.3	200,796	92.5
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	261,341	81.0	194,964	73.6	66,377	93.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	302,840	115.9	209,207	107.3	93,633	141.1
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	575,469	100.0	385,036	100.0	190,433	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,768	0.3	1,540	0.4	228	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	441,949	76.8	320,245	83.2	121,704	63.9
Training After Primary	646	0.1	353	0.1	293	0.2
Pre-Form One	67	0.0	34	0.0	33	0.0

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	103,215	17.9	51,837	13.5	51,378	27.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,662	1.0	1,896	0.5	3,766	2.0
Training After Secondary Education	2,730	0.5	1,404	0.4	1,326	0.7
University and Other Related	19,430	3.4	7,727	2.0	11,703	0.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,623	0.3	524	0.1	1,099	0.6
Professionals	6,328	1.1	2,403	0.6	3,925	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	14,876	2.6	5,745	1.4	9,131	5.3
Clerks	1,776	0.3	608	0.1	1,168	0.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	23,224	4.0	8,286	2.0	14,938	8.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	312,465	54.0	261,762	64.4	50,703	29.5
Craft and related workers	77,184	13.3	48,644	12.0	28,540	16.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,935	0.5	1,209	0.3	1,726	1.0
Elementary occupations	137,970	23.9	77,373	19.0	60,597	35.3
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	107,152	10.5	80,994	11.1	26,158	8.9
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,371	0.10	977	0.10	394	0.11
Seeing	26,897	2.6	19,720	2.7	7,177	2.5
Hearing	10,303	1.0	7,551	1.0	2,752	0.9
Walking	19,749	1.9	14,694	2.0	5,055	1.7
Remembering	6,457	0.6	4,607	0.6	1,850	0.6
Self-Care	2,949	0.3	2,117	0.3	832	0.3
Communication	5,530	0.5	3,846	0.5	1,684	0.6
Other Disability	35,267	3.5	28,459	3.9	6,808	2.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	292,009	40.2	231,868	45.6	60,141	27.7
Male	147,880	44.5	116,366	49.8	31,514	32.1
Female	144,129	36.6	115,502	42.0	28,627	24.1
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	234,951	71.8	179,114	78.6	55,837	56.1
Living without Paying any Rent	15,076	4.6	11,166	4.9	3,910	3.9
Rented Privately	46,800	14.3	18,377	8.1	28,423	28.5
Rented by Employer	9,293	2.8	5,837	2.6	3,456	3.5
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	11,285	3.4	6,063	2.7	5,222	5.2
Owned by Employer (Free)	5,650	1.7	4,330	1.9	1,320	1.3
Owned by Employer (Rent)	4,393	1.3	2,963	1.3	1,430	1.4
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	288,154	88.0	189,897	83.3	98,257	98.7
Grass/Leaves	35,851	10.9	34,961	15.3	890	0.9

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mud and Leaves	2,062	0.6	1,974	0.9	88	0.1
Others	1,381	0.4	1,018	0.4	363	0.4
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	175,088	53.5	97,659	42.9	77,429	77.7
Earth/Sand	136,731	41.8	123,721	54.3	13,010	13.1
Ceramic tiles	10,413	3.2	1,943	0.9	8,470	8.5
Other	5,216	1.5	4,527	2.0	689	0.6
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	6,111	1.9	2,750	1.2	3,361	3.4
Baked Bricks	267,642	81.7	188,721	82.8	78,921	79.2
Sundried Bricks	41,806	12.8	25,309	11.1	16,497	16.6
Poles and Mud	7,563	2.3	7,289	3.2	274	0.3
Stones	965	0.3	559	0.2	406	0.4
Others	3,361	1.0	3,222	1.4	139	0.1
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	92,022	28.1	28,252	12.4	63,770	64.0
Solar	109,490	33.4	92,976	40.8	16,514	16.6
Kerosene	11,185	3.4	8,519	3.7	2,666	2.7
Others	114,751	35.0	98,103	43.1	16,648	16.7
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	218,683	66.8	195,890	86.0	22,793	22.9
Charcoal	78,749	24.0	18,442	8.1	60,307	60.6
Kerosene	1,223	0.4	836	0.4	387	0.4
Electricity	7,152	2.2	1,814	0.8	5,338	5.4
Gas	10,142	3.1	2,357	1.0	7,785	7.8
Others	11,499	3.5	8,511	3.7	2,988	3.0
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	91,964	28.1	61,129	26.8	30,835	31.0
Other Protected Sources	72,735	22.2	27054	11.9	45681	45.9
Unprotected Sources	162,749	49.7	139,667	61.3	23,082	23.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	66,765	20.4	24,106	10.6	42,659	42.8
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	45,935	14.0	22,527	9.9	23,408	23.5
Pit Latrine	204,176	62.4	171,117	75.1	33,059	33.2
Others	917	0.3	872	0.4	45	0.0
No Facility	9,655	2.9	9,228	4.1	427	0.4
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	66,429	20.2	14,644	6.4	51,785	52.0
Burnt	107,629	32.9	84,496	37.1	23,133	23.2
Roadside Dumping	1,196	0.4	596	0.3	600	0.6
Burying/Pit	118,777	36.3	98,406	43.2	20,371	20.5
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	33,417	10.2	29,708	13.0	3,709	3.7
Ownership of Household Assets						

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hand Hoe	196,083	59.9	152,838	67.1	43,245	43.4
Farm Land	229,332	70.0	178,448	78.3	50,884	51.1
House	231,165	70.6	176,597	77.5	54,568	54.8
Bicycle	55,447	16.9	41,721	18.3	13,726	13.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	5,112	8.1	1,879	8.2	3,233	7.7
Power Tiller	940	0.3	673	0.3	267	0.3
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	119,218	36.4	80,769	35.4	38,449	38.6
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	597,471	82.3	402,790	79.2	194,681	89.7
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	267,737	81.8	175,423	77.0	92,314	92.7
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	599,899	82.7	406,663	79.9	193,236	89.0
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	5,974	0.8	2,941	0.6	3,033	1.4
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	11,506	1.6	5,633	1.1	5,873	2.7
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	239,587	66.2	205,910	73.2	33,677	41.6
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO)	60,189	16.2	23,294.0	8.1	36,895.0	43.2
Water	62,955	17.0	38,028.0	13.3	24,927.0	29.2
Toilet	301,859	81.3	230,447.0	80.6	71,412.0	83.7
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	14,326	4.0	10,281.0	3.7	4,045.0	5.0
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	55,687	15.4	30,283	10.8	25,404	31.4
Not Surveyed	273,979	75.7	230,295	81.9	43,684	54.0
Regularised	20,685	5.7	13,328	4.7	7,357	9.1

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania, whereby 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 the 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. The delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,044 EAs were delineated in Songwe Region (1,392 EAs in urban areas and 652 hamlets in rural areas).

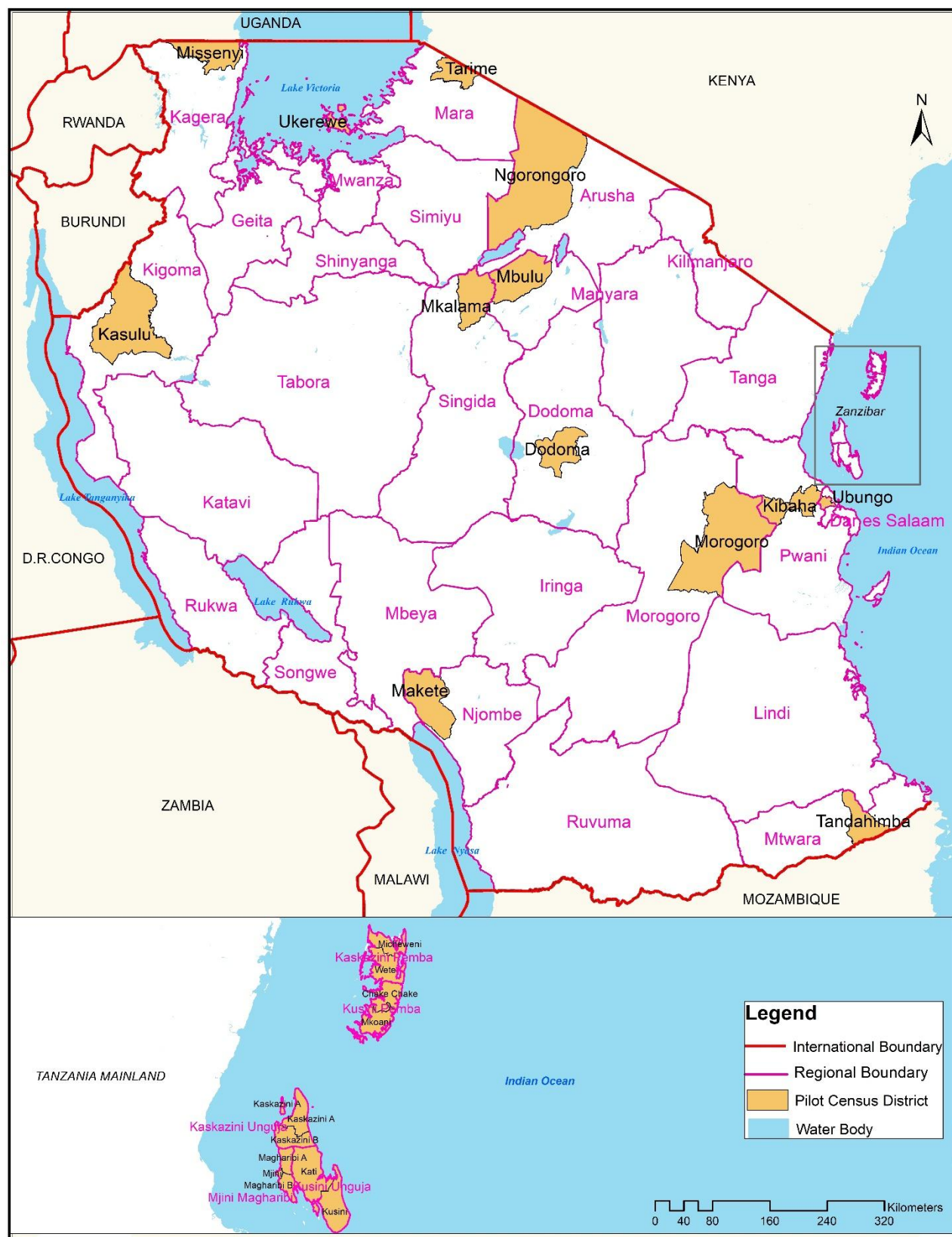
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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 includes to publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census and Advocacy activities. Other functions were to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

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. Training sessions were conducted from June to August 2022 and covered theoretical and field practical trainings. The training enabled participants to conceptualise the topics covered in the Census 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

- Songwe Region has a population of 1,344,687 persons; (643,679 males and 701,008 females).
- Songwe Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 23 years (2045).
- Percentage of regional population living in rural areas (71.7%) is higher than those in urban areas (28.3).

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 Songwe 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

Songwe Region has a population of 1,344,687 persons and is the twenty second most populous in Tanzania Mainland. More than half (52.1%) of this population are females (701,008 persons) and 47.9 percent (643,679 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

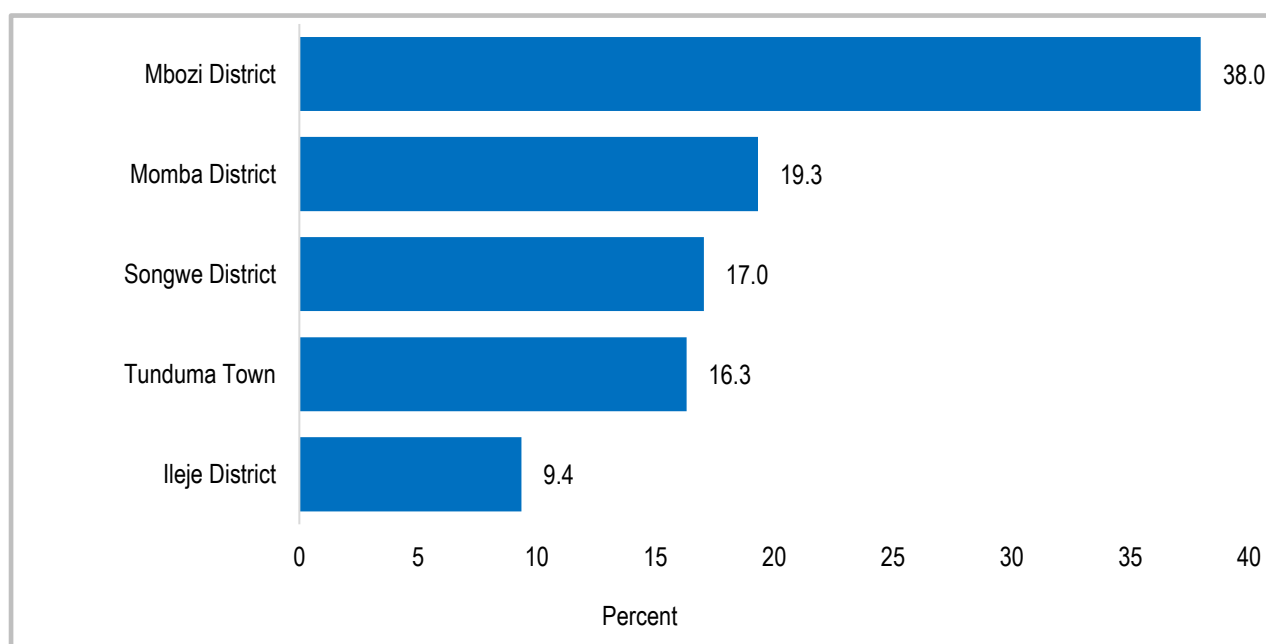
2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Songwe Region has five Councils, out of those, four (4) are District Council and one (1) is a Town Councils. Mbozi District has the largest population (510,599 persons) compared with other Councils. Other Councils with large population are Momba District (259,781 persons) and Songwe District (229,129 persons). About three quarters (74.3%) of the total population in Songwe Region live in these three councils. Tunduma Town (219,309 persons) and Ileje District councils (125,869 persons) are the least populated (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1). The proportion of females is high compared with males in all of councils. (Table 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,344,687	643,679	47.9	701,008	52.1
Momba District	259,781	124,524	47.9	135,257	52.1
Tunduma Town	219,309	104,342	47.6	114,967	52.4
Songwe District	229,129	114,020	49.8	115,109	50.2
Mbozi District	510,599	241,636	47.3	268,963	52.7
Ileje District	125,869	59,157	47.0	66,712	53.0

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Songwe Region population is predominantly rural, with 71.7 percent of its population living in rural areas and 28.3 percent in urban areas. Momba and Songwe Councils are predominantly rural, with 98.6 and 94.2 percent respectively of their population living in rural areas. Tunduma Town is the most urbanized Council with all of its population residing in urban areas. The other most urbanised Councils are Mbozi and Ileje with 24.9 and 13.4 percent respectively of their 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

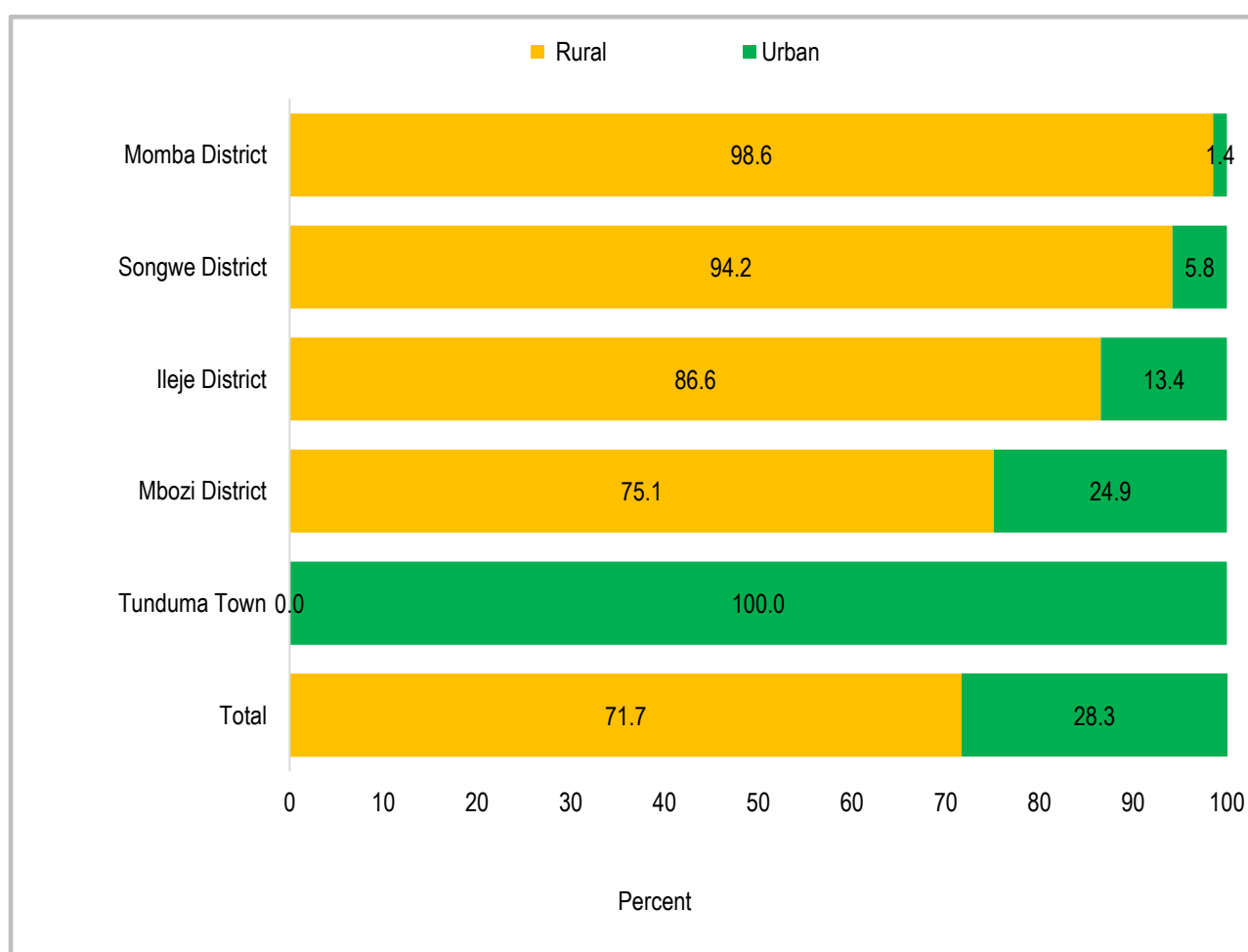


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	1,344,687	643,679	701,008	964,427	71.7	464,199	500,228	380,260	28.3	179,480	200,780
Momba District	259,781	124,524	135,257	256,031	98.6	122,754	133,277	3,750	1.4	1,770	1,980
Tunduma Town	219,309	104,342	114,967	NA	NA	NA	NA	219,309	100.0	104,342	114,967
Songwe District	229,129	114,020	115,109	215,809	94.2	107,639	108,170	13,320	5.8	6,381	6,939
Mbozi District	510,599	241,636	268,963	383,619	75.1	182,414	201,205	126,980	24.9	59,222	67,758
Ileje District	125,869	59,157	66,712	108,968	86.6	51,392	57,576	16,901	13.4	7,765	9,136

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Songwe Region has increased by 34.6 percent from 998,862 persons in 2012 to 1,344,687 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rate over the two consecutive decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

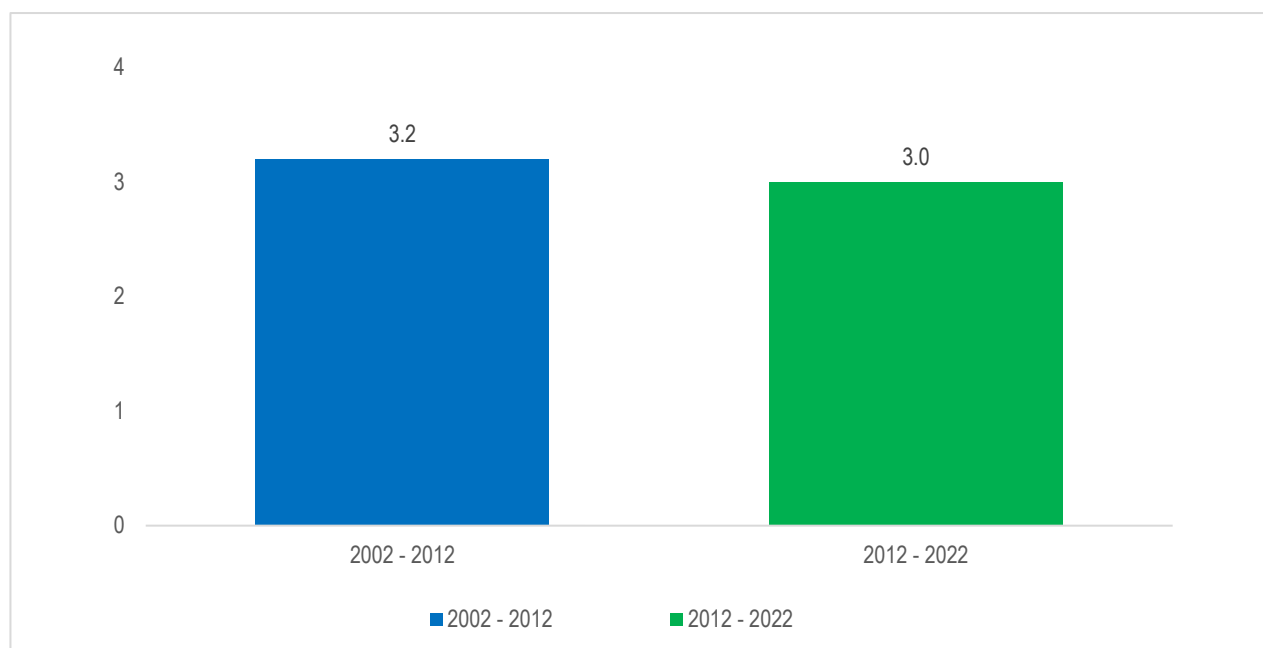
Songwe Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.0 percent between 2012 and 2022. This growth is below the national average of 3.2 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 23 years; that is in year 2045. The growth rate is the same as for both male and female population (3.0%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Songwe 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	998,862	1,344,687	34.6	3.0	23
Male	478,880	643,679	34.4	3.0	23
Female	519,982	701,008	34.8	3.0	23

The average annual intercensal population growth rate decreased from 3.2 percent in 2002-2012 to 3.0 percent in 2012-2022 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.4: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Songwe Region, 2002–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 44.7 percent of the population in Songwe Region is aged below 15 years and 3.5 percent is aged 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the population in Songwe Regional is 19 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) increased from 50.5 percent in 2012 Census to 51.9 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 5.1
- The age dependency ratio for Songwe Region is 92.8

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and respective demographic attributes in Songwe 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.

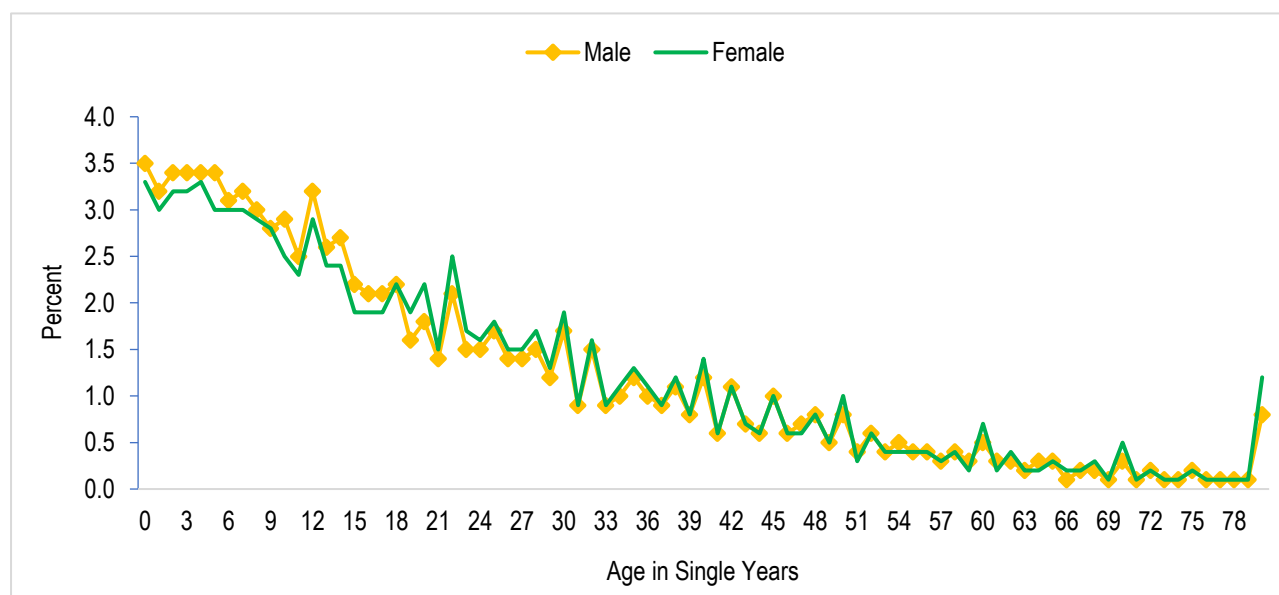
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Songwe 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 – Songwe 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 Songwe Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 44.7 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The

median age of the Songwe Region population is 17 years. The results also portray a higher number of males than females in age 10 to 14.

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 Songwe Region is about 92 males for every 100 females (93 for rural areas and 89 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 10 - 14 years in rural areas is relatively high (105 boys for every 100 girls). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (92 boys for every 100 girls). This indicates that there may be an early out migration of girls from rural to urban areas (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	1,344,687	100.0	643,679	100.0	701,008	100.0	92
0-4	221,234	16.5	108,961	16.9	112,273	16.0	97
5-9	202,674	15.1	99,986	15.5	102,688	14.6	97
10-14	176,651	13.1	88,834	13.8	87,817	12.5	101
15-19	134,634	10.0	65,240	10.1	69,394	9.9	94
20-24	119,445	8.9	53,078	8.2	66,367	9.5	80
25-29	100,365	7.5	46,423	7.2	53,942	7.7	86
30-34	84,105	6.3	39,343	6.1	44,762	6.4	88
35-39	70,190	5.2	32,781	5.1	37,409	5.3	88
40-44	58,564	4.4	27,507	4.3	31,057	4.4	89
45-49	48,086	3.6	23,219	3.6	24,867	3.5	93
50-54	36,473	2.7	17,084	2.7	19,389	2.8	88
55-59	23,580	1.8	11,289	1.8	12,291	1.8	92
60-64	21,911	1.6	10,346	1.6	11,565	1.6	89
65-69	13,484	1.0	5,924	0.9	7,560	1.1	78
70-74	12,424	0.9	5,477	0.9	6,947	1.0	79
75-79	7,920	0.6	3,330	0.5	4,590	0.7	73
80-84	6,037	0.4	2,323	0.4	3,714	0.5	63
85+	6,910	0.5	2,534	0.4	4,376	0.6	58
Median Age	17.0		16.0		18.0		

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

Age Groups	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	964,427	100.0	464,199	100.0	500,228	100.0	93
0 – 4	161,942	16.8	79,811	17.2	82,131	16.4	97
5 – 9	150,824	15.6	74,576	16.1	76,248	15.2	98
10 – 14	131,678	13.7	67,313	14.5	64,365	12.9	105
15 – 19	94,666	9.8	47,136	10.2	47,530	9.5	99
20 – 24	80,340	8.3	36,604	7.9	43,736	8.7	84
25 – 29	64,308	6.7	30,226	6.5	34,082	6.8	89
30 – 34	54,011	5.6	25,231	5.4	28,780	5.8	88
35 – 39	46,402	4.8	21,312	4.6	25,090	5.0	85
40 – 44	40,919	4.2	18,635	4.0	22,284	4.5	84
45 – 59	35,493	3.7	16,700	3.6	18,793	3.8	89
50 – 54	28,153	2.9	12,825	2.8	15,328	3.1	84
55 – 59	18,724	1.9	8,895	1.9	9,829	2.0	90
60 – 64	17,728	1.8	8,433	1.8	9,295	1.9	91
65 – 69	11,027	1.1	4,847	1.0	6,180	1.2	78
70 – 74	10,421	1.1	4,580	1.0	5,841	1.2	78
75 – 79	6,708	0.7	2,835	0.6	3,873	0.8	73
80-84	5,156	0.5	1,997	0.4	3,159	0.6	63
85+	5,927	0.6	2,243	0.5	3,684	0.7	61
Median Age	16.0		16.0		17.0		

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

Age Groups	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	380,260	100.0	179,480	100.0	200,780	100.0	89
0 – 4	59,292	15.6	29,150	16.2	30,142	15.0	97
5 – 9	51,850	13.6	25,410	14.2	26,440	13.2	96
10 – 14	44,973	11.8	21,521	12.0	23,452	11.7	92
15 – 19	39,968	10.5	18,104	10.1	21,864	10.9	83
20 – 24	39,105	10.3	16,474	9.2	22,631	11.3	73
25 – 29	36,057	9.5	16,197	9.0	19,860	9.9	82
30 – 34	30,094	7.9	14,112	7.9	15,982	8.0	88
35 – 39	23,788	6.3	11,469	6.4	12,319	6.1	93
40 – 44	17,645	4.6	8,872	4.9	8,773	4.4	101
45 – 59	12,593	3.3	6,519	3.6	6,074	3.0	107
50 – 54	8,320	2.2	4,259	2.4	4,061	2.0	105
55 – 59	4,856	1.3	2,394	1.3	2,462	1.2	97
60 – 64	4,183	1.1	1,913	1.1	2,270	1.1	84
65 – 69	2,457	0.6	1,077	0.6	1,380	0.7	78

Age Groups	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
70 – 74	2,003	0.5	897	0.5	1,106	0.6	81
75 – 79	1,212	0.3	495	0.3	717	0.4	69
80-84	881	0.2	326	0.2	555	0.3	59
85+	983	0.3	291	0.2	692	0.3	42
Median Age	19.0		18.0		19.0		

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

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

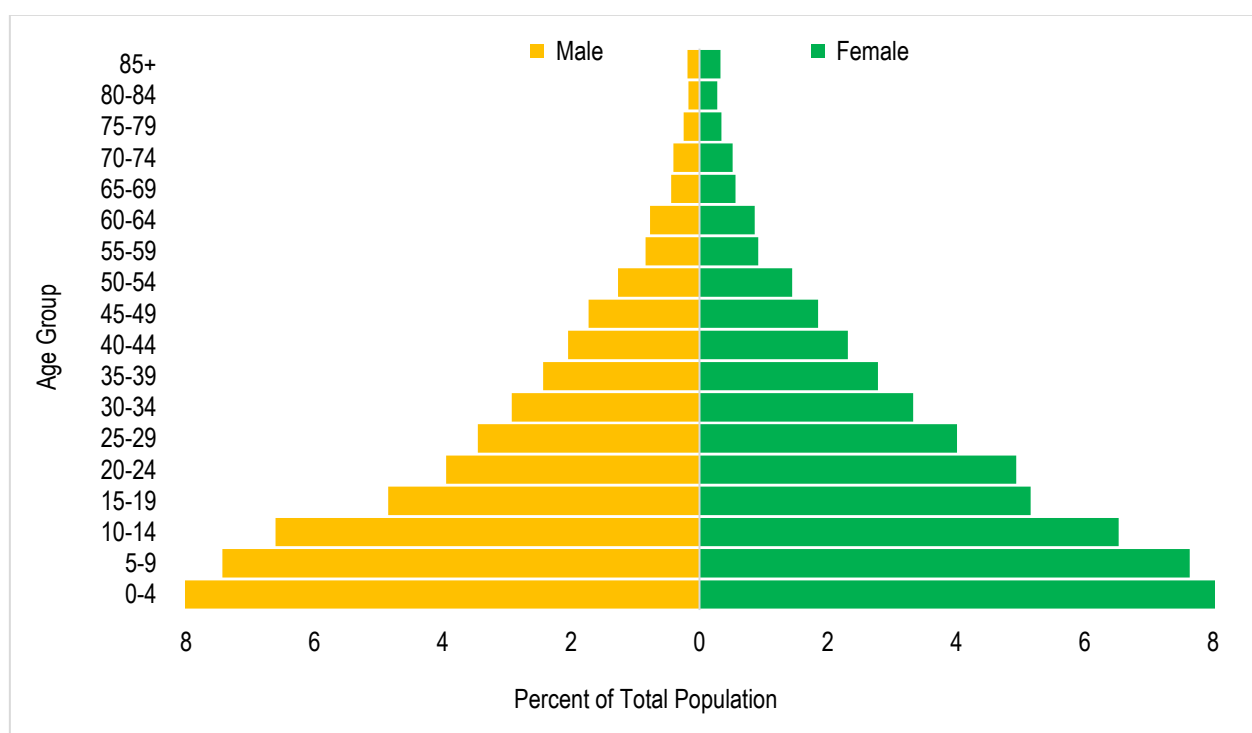


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Songwe Rural, 2022 PHC

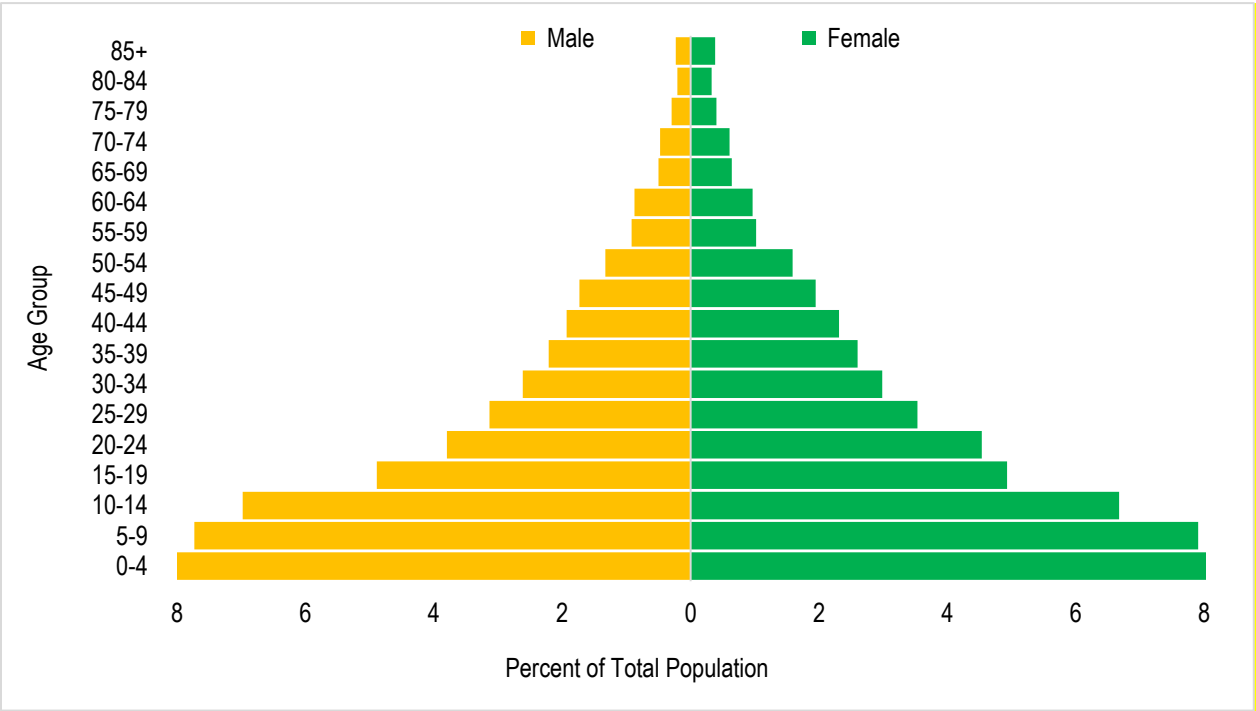


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Songwe Urban, 2022 PHC

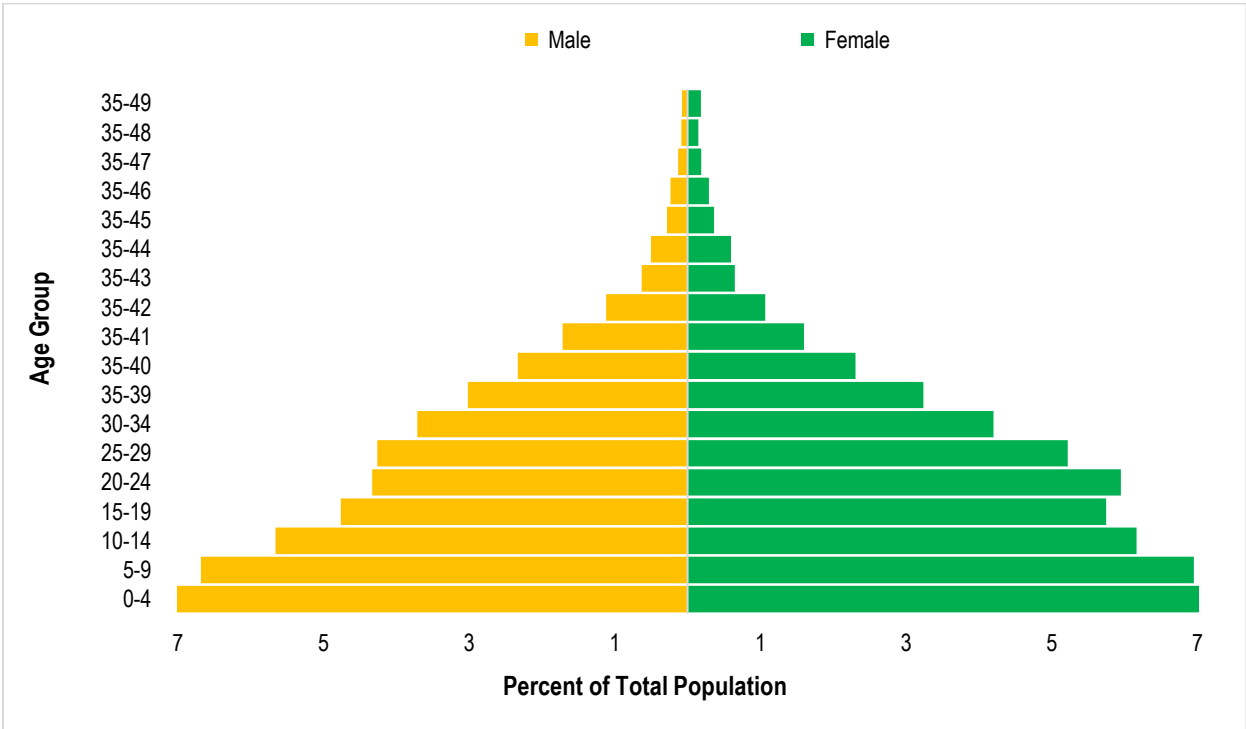
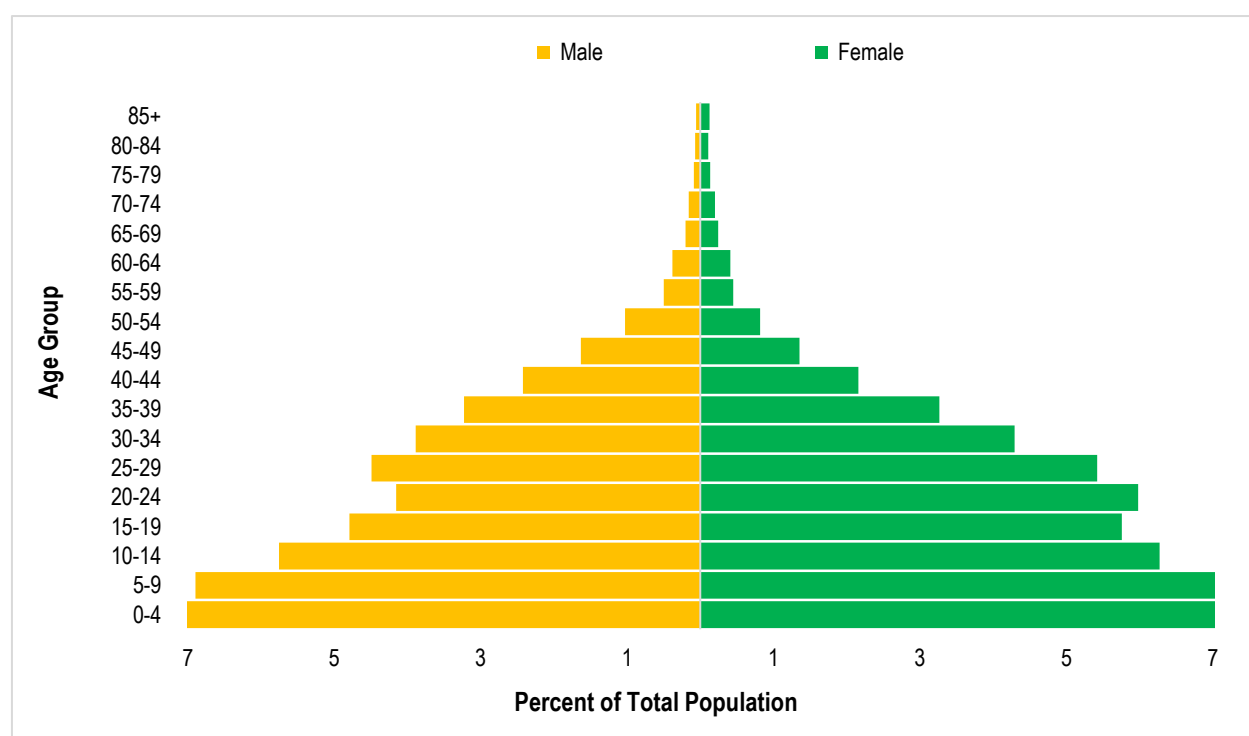


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Tunduma Town Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Songwe Region has a young population with 44.7 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.5 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1,344,687	100.0	964,427	100.0	380,260	100.0
Male	643,679	47.9	464,199	48.1	179,480	47.2
Female	701,008	52.1	500,228	51.9	200,780	52.8
Children (Under 1 year)	46,011	3.4	33,447	3.5	12,564	3.3
Male	22,628	3.5	16,481	3.6	6,147	3.4
Female	23,383	3.3	16,966	3.4	6,417	3.2
Children (0–4 years)	221,234	16.5	161,942	16.8	59,292	15.6
Male	108,961	16.9	79,811	17.2	29,150	16.2
Female	112,273	16.0	82,131	16.4	30,142	15.0
Children (0–8 years)	386,394	28.7	284,808	29.5	101,586	26.7
Male	190,732	29.6	140,698	30.3	50,034	27.9
Female	195,662	27.9	144,110	28.8	51,552	25.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	600,559	44.7	444,444	46.1	156,115	41.1

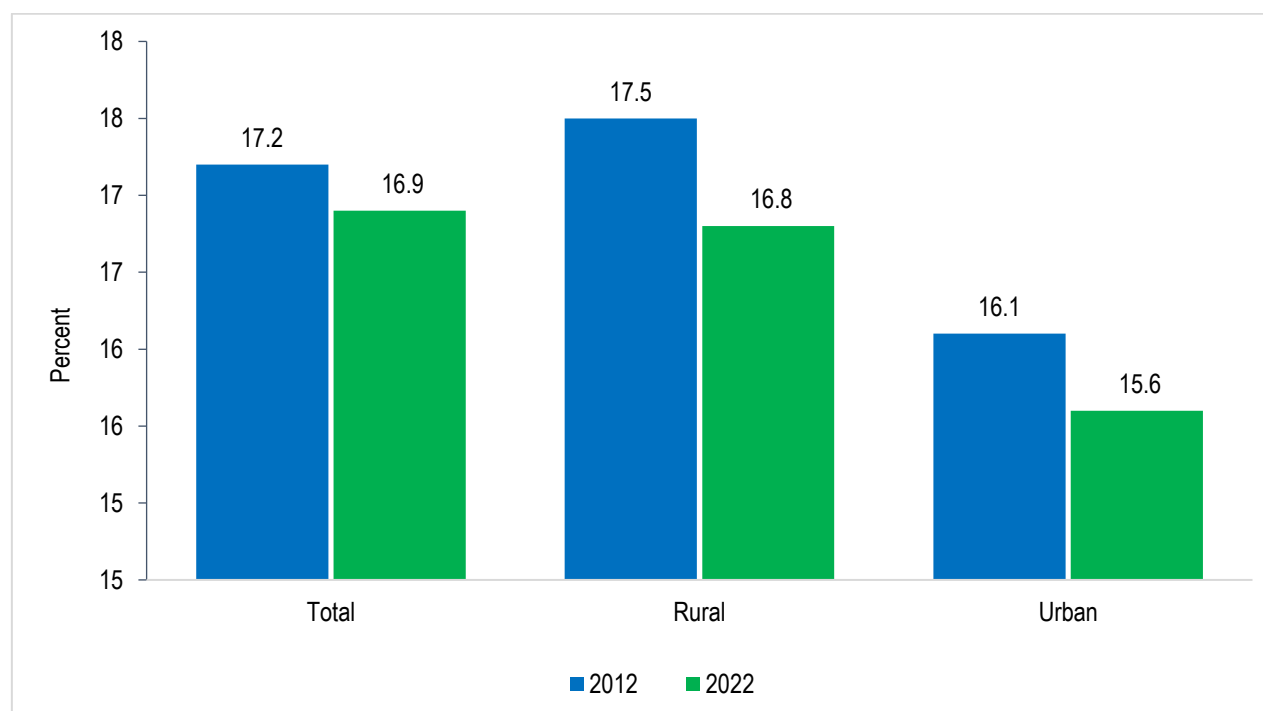
Age Groups	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	297,781	46.3	221,700	47.8	76,081	42.4
Female	302,778	43.2	222,744	44.5	80,034	39.9
Young Population (0–17 years)	681,711	50.7	501,972	52.0	179,739	47.3
Male	338,610	52.6	251,687	54.2	86,923	48.4
Female	343,101	48.9	250,285	50.0	92,816	46.2
Teenagers (13–19 years)	201,946	15.0	144,385	15.0	57,561	15.1
Male	98,932	15.4	72,614	15.6	26,318	14.7
Female	103,014	14.7	71,771	14.3	31,243	15.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	254,079	18.9	175,006	18.1	79,073	20.8
Male	118,318	18.4	83,740	18.0	34,578	19.3
Female	135,761	19.4	91,266	18.2	44,495	22.2
Youth Population (15–35 years)	455,575	33.9	304,649	31.6	150,926	39.7
Male	212,129	33.0	144,462	31.1	67,667	37.7
Female	243,446	34.7	160,187	32.0	83,259	41.5
Primary School (6–12 years)	269,079	20.0	200,817	20.8	68,262	18.0
Male	133,479	20.7	100,286	21.6	33,193	18.5
Female	135,600	19.3	100,531	20.1	35,069	17.5
Primary School (7–13 years)	261,341	19.4	194,964	20.2	66,377	17.5
Male	130,052	20.2	97,852	21.1	32,200	17.9
Female	131,289	18.7	97,112	19.4	34,177	17.0
Secondary School (14-17 years)	115,481	8.6	82,792	8.6	32,689	8.6
Male	58,013	9.0	43,023	9.3	14,990	8.4
Female	57,468	8.2	39,769	8.0	17,699	8.8
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	327,798	46.8	220,295	44.0	107,503	53.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	697,353	51.9	480,744	49.8	216,609	57.0
Male	326,310	50.7	225,997	48.7	100,313	55.9
Female	371,043	52.9	254,747	50.9	116,296	57.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	68,686	5.1	56,967	5.9	11,719	3.1
Male	29,934	4.7	24,935	5.4	4,999	2.8
Female	38,752	5.5	32,032	6.4	6,720	3.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	46,775	3.5	39,239	4.1	7,536	2.0
Male	19,588	3.0	16,502	3.6	3,086	1.7
Female	27,187	3.9	22,737	4.5	4,450	2.2
Elderly Population (70+ years)	33,291	2.5	28,212	2.9	5,079	1.3
Male	13,664	2.1	11,655	2.5	2,009	1.1
Female	19,627	2.8	16,557	3.3	3,070	1.5
Age-Dependency Ratio		92.8		100.6		75.6

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, 16.9 percent of the population in Songwe Region is under five years. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years has

declined from 17.2 percent in 2012 to 16.9 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

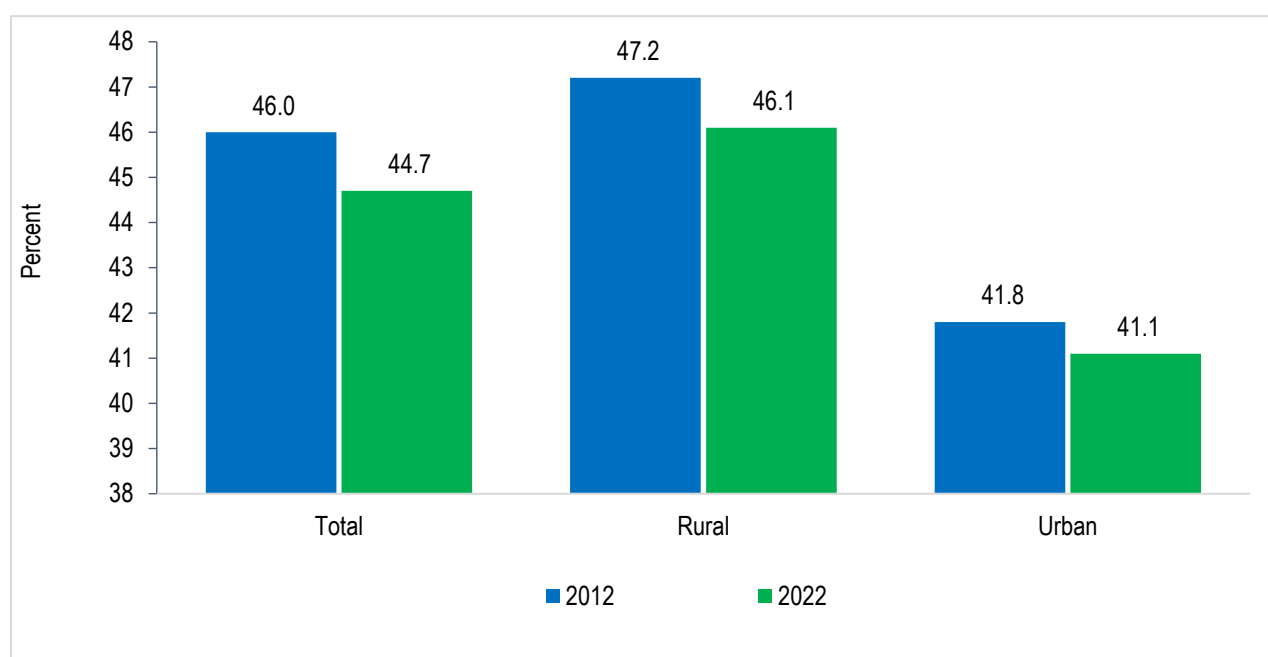
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Songwe Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 44.7 percent of the total regional population below 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years has declined from 46.0 percent in 2012 to 44.7 percent in 2022.

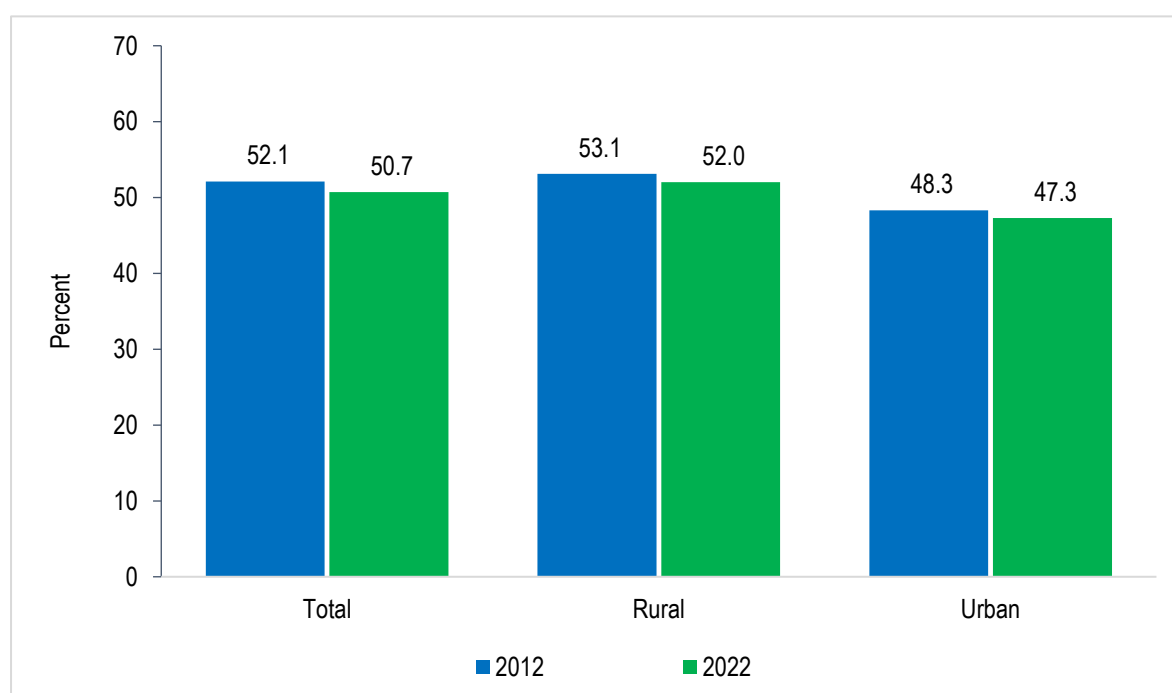
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 50.7 percent of the population in Songwe Region is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has declined from 52.1 percent in 2012 to 50.7 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

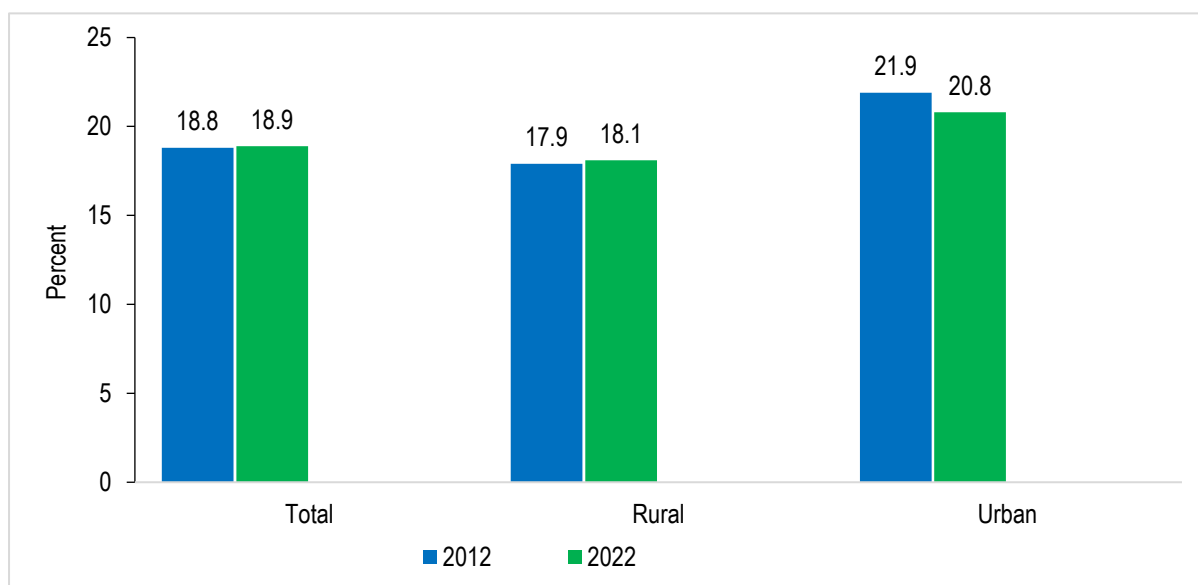


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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.

Figure 3.9 presents the youth population (age 15 – 24 years) for Songwe Region for 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) account for 18.9 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has remained almost the same during the 2012 - 2022 period (18.8% in 2012, and 18.9% in 2022).

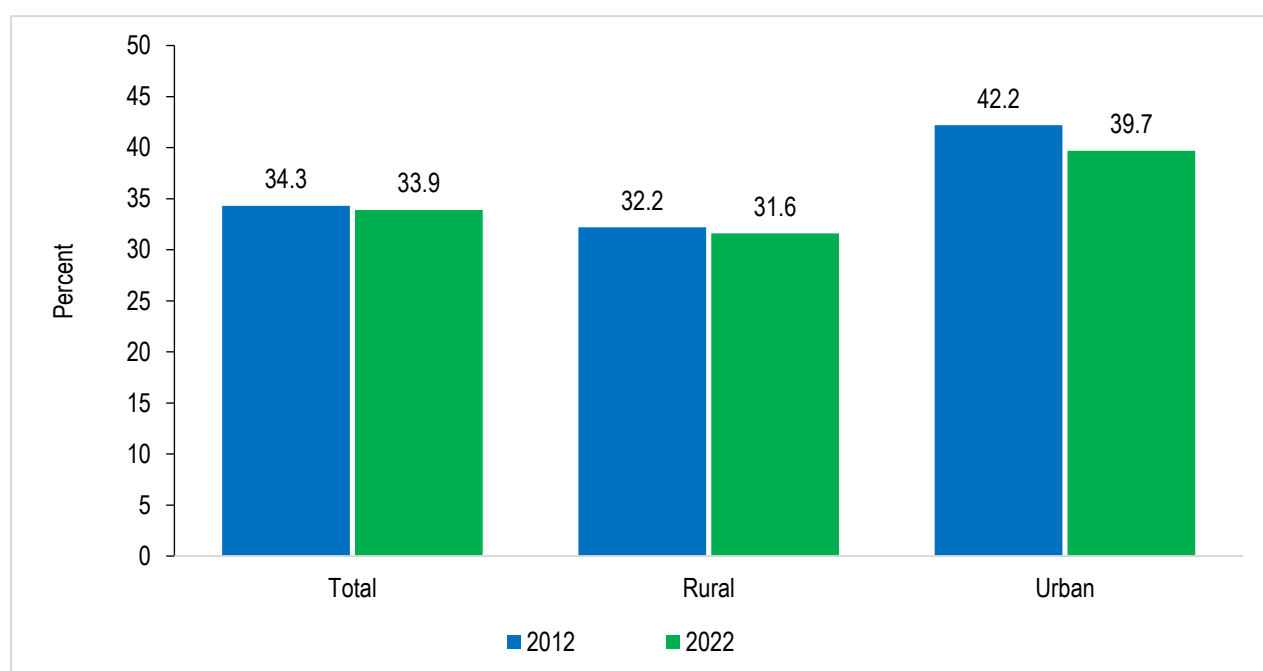
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population (15 - 35 years) accounts for 33.9 percent of the Songwe regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has declined slightly from 34.3 in 2012 to 33.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

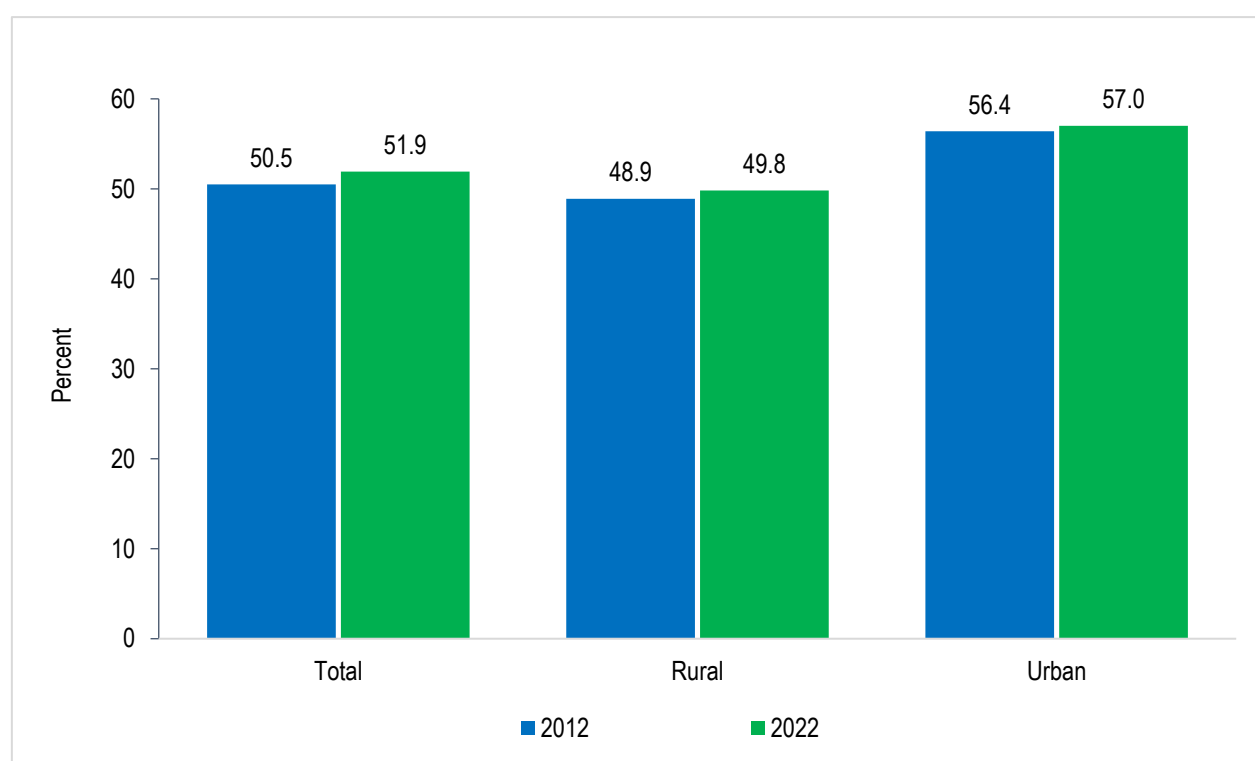
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the working age population (15 – 64 years) in Songwe Region is 51.9 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 50.5 percent in 2012 Census to 51.9 percent in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



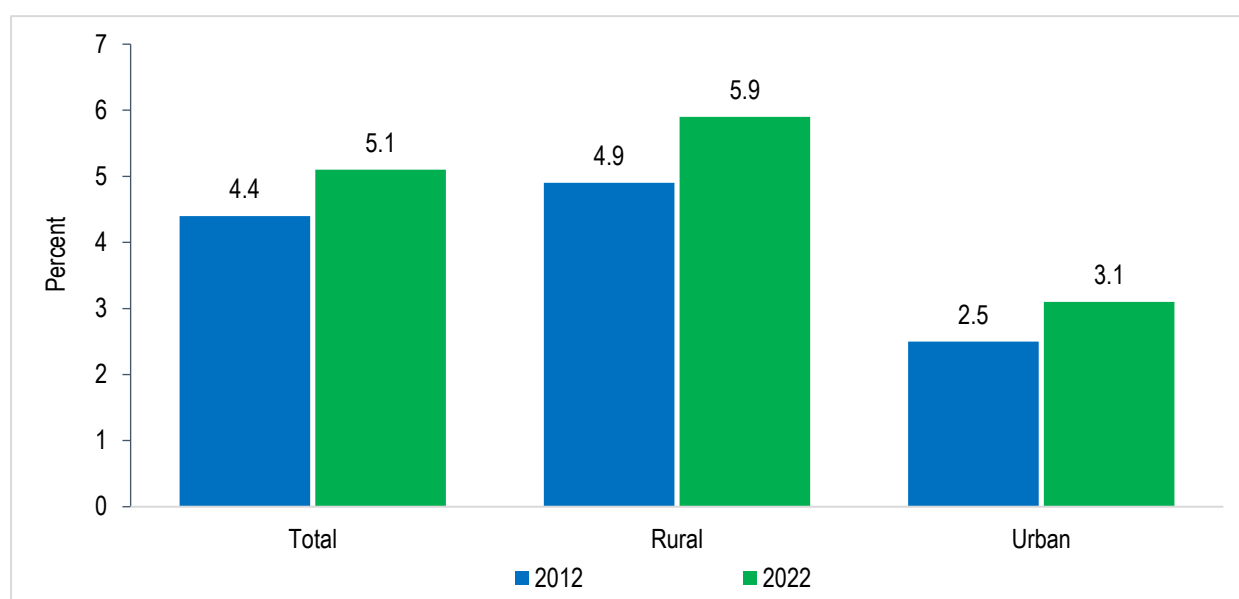
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Songwe regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 5.1 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has increased slightly from 4.4 percent in 2012 to 5.1 percent in 2022 censuses (Figure 3.12).

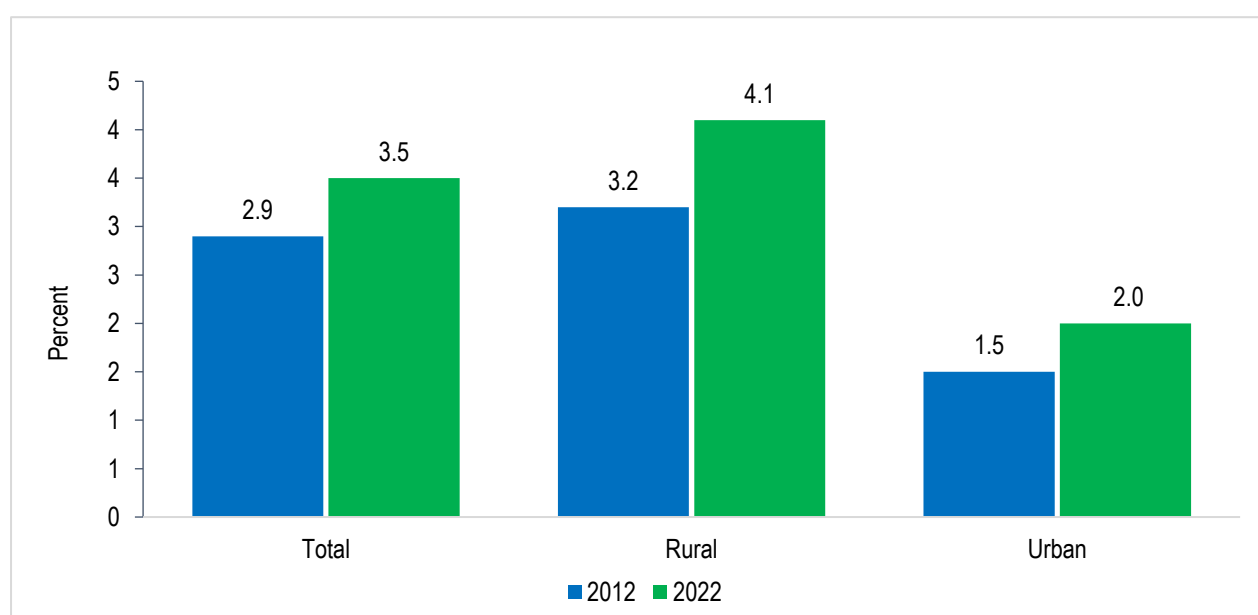
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.5%) of Songwe regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region increased from 2.9 percent 2021 to 3.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

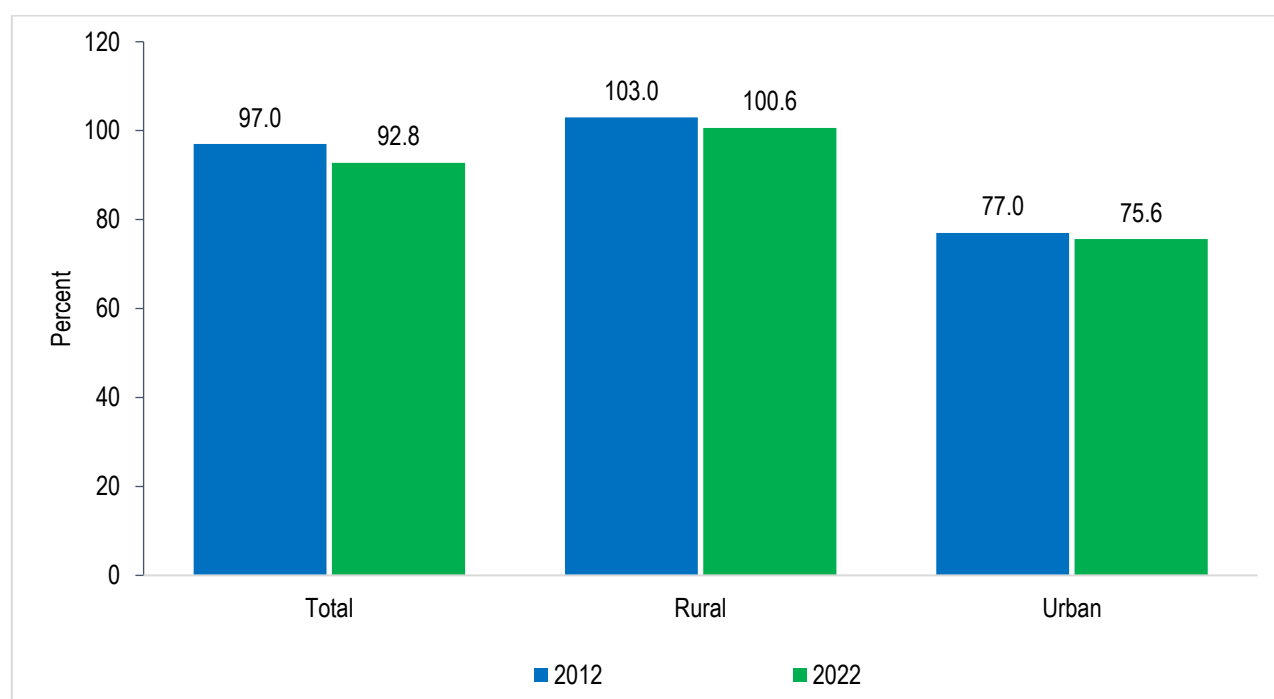


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years of age plus those aged 65 years and above) to the “working age population” (15-64 years). It is expressed as a number of dependants per 100 persons of the working age population. Ratios higher than 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 Songwe Region is 92.8 implying that there are about 93 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined from 97.0 in the 2012 census to 92.8 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- The percentage of private households in Songwe Region is higher in urban (69.6 %) than in rural areas (30.4%).
- The average household size is 4.0 persons.
- The average household size in rural areas declined from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 4.2 in 2022, while in urban areas declined from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.7 in 2022.
- There is a decline in average household size from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 4.0 in 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.3 and 3.6 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households increased slightly from 35.3 percent in 2012 to 36.2 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 PHC collected information from private and collective households; 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 results reveal that Songwe Region has a total of 327,448 private households with 227,850 (69.6 %) in rural areas and 99,598 (30.4%) in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 36.2 percent; the percentage of female headed households is higher (36.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (36.0%) (Table 4.1 and Table 4.2).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Groups; Songwe 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	327,448	208,776	63.8	118,672	36.2	227,850	145,737	64.0	82,113	36.0	99,598	63,039	63.3	36,559	36.7
< 10 ²	95	54	56.8	41	43.2	62	33	53.2	29	46.8	33	21	63.6	12	36.4
10-14	780	384	49.2	396	50.8	503	263	52.3	240	47.7	277	121	43.7	156	56.3
15 - 19	7,533	3,475	46.1	4,058	53.9	5,089	2,266	44.5	2,823	55.5	2,444	1,209	49.5	1,235	50.5
20 - 24	33,774	22,093	65.4	11,681	34.6	22,298	15,196	68.1	7,102	31.9	11,476	6,897	60.1	4,579	39.9
25 - 29	46,151	32,326	70.0	13,825	30.0	28,246	20,583	72.9	7,663	27.1	17,905	11,743	65.6	6,162	34.4
30 - 34	44,497	30,431	68.4	14,066	31.6	27,492	19,269	70.1	8,223	29.9	17,005	11,162	65.6	5,843	34.4
35 - 39	39,164	26,268	67.1	12,896	32.9	25,163	17,033	67.7	8,130	32.3	14,001	9,235	66.0	4,766	34.0
40 - 44	34,774	22,804	65.6	11,970	34.4	23,725	15,487	65.3	8,238	34.7	11,049	7,317	66.2	3,732	33.8
45 - 49	29,866	19,579	65.6	10,287	34.4	21,827	14,215	65.1	7,612	34.9	8,039	5,364	66.7	2,675	33.3
50 - 54	23,690	14,740	62.2	8,950	37.8	18,085	11,168	61.8	6,917	38.2	5,605	3,572	63.7	2,033	36.3
55 - 59	16,211	9,968	61.5	6,243	38.5	12,844	7,916	61.6	4,928	38.4	3,367	2,052	60.9	1,315	39.1
60 - 64	15,874	9,222	58.1	6,652	41.9	12,855	7,542	58.7	5,313	41.3	3,019	1,680	55.6	1,339	44.4
65 - 69	9,895	5,315	53.7	4,580	46.3	8,089	4,362	53.9	3,727	46.1	1,806	953	52.8	853	47.2
70 - 74	9,584	4,946	51.6	4,638	48.4	8,067	4,151	51.5	3,916	48.5	1,517	795	52.4	722	47.6
75 - 79	6,090	2,982	49.0	3,108	51.0	5,212	2,551	48.9	2,661	51.1	878	431	49.1	447	50.9
80+	9,470	4,189	44.2	5,281	55.8	8,293	3,702	44.6	4,591	55.4	1,177	487	41.4	690	58.6

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

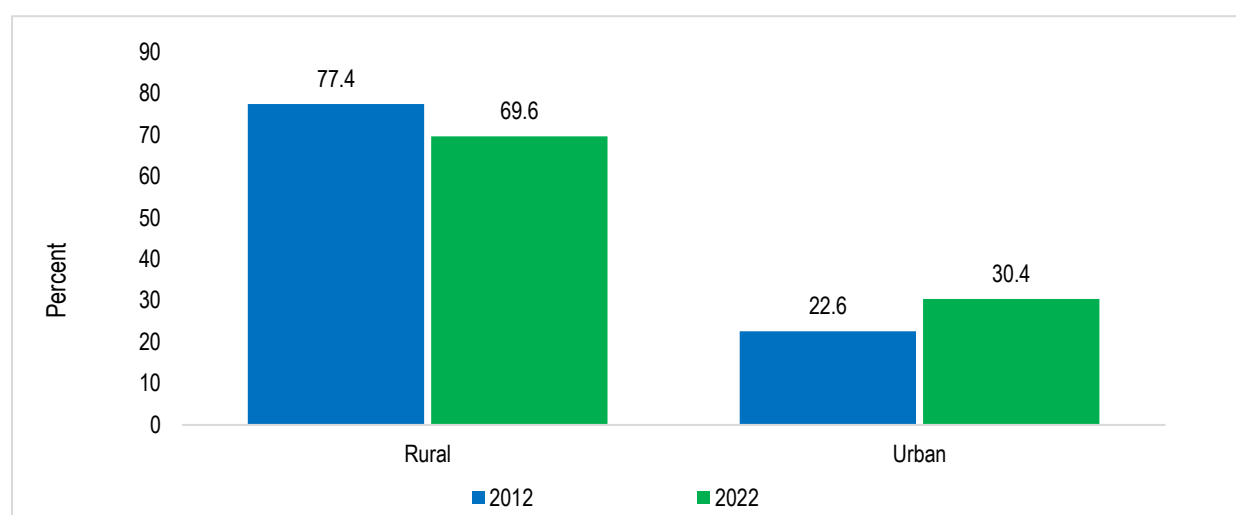
Results further reveal that, Mbozi District Council has the highest proportion (40.6%) of households followed by Momba District (17.5%), while Ileje District has the lowest percentage of households (10.6%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	327,448	100.0	227,850	69.6	99,598	30.4
Momba District	57,196	17.5	56,229	24.7	967	1.0
Tunduma Town	56,159	17.2	NA	NA	56,159	56.4
Songwe District	46,294	14.1	42,504	18.7	3,790	3.8
Mbozi District	133,099	40.6	99,144	43.5	33,955	34.1
Ileje District	34,700	10.6	29,973	13.2	4,727	4.7

Results show that, the proportion of urban households increased from 22.6 percent in 2012 to 30.4 percent in 2022 PHC while the proportion of rural households decreased from 77.4 percent in 2012 to 69.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 4.1).

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is average number of persons in a private household. The average household size slightly decreased from 4.4 persons in 2012 to 4.0 persons in 2022. In rural areas, the average household size declined from 4.5 persons in 2012 to 4.2 in 2022 censuses while in urban areas declined from 4.1 persons in 2012 to 3.7 persons in 2022. Across councils the average household size is highest in Songwe District (4.8 persons) and

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lowest in Ileje District Council 3.6 persons with each council showing declining trend from 2012 to 2022 censuses (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

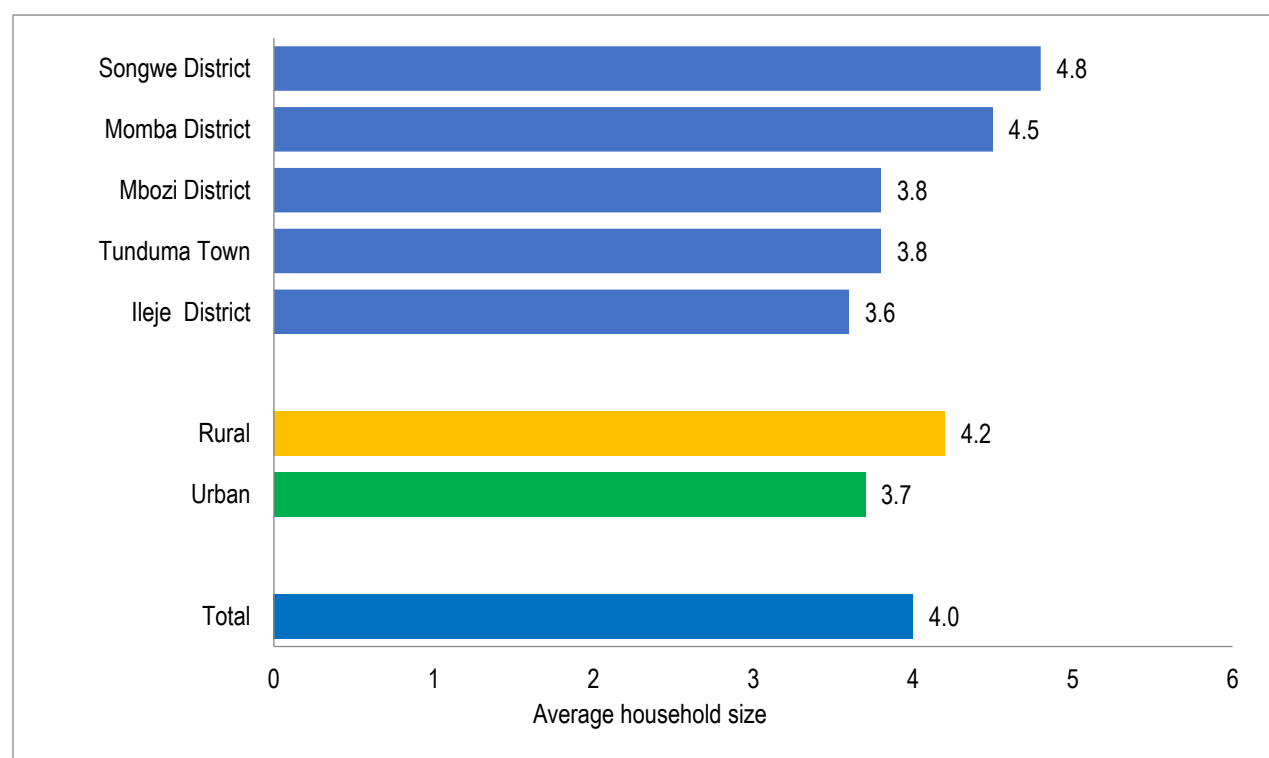


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

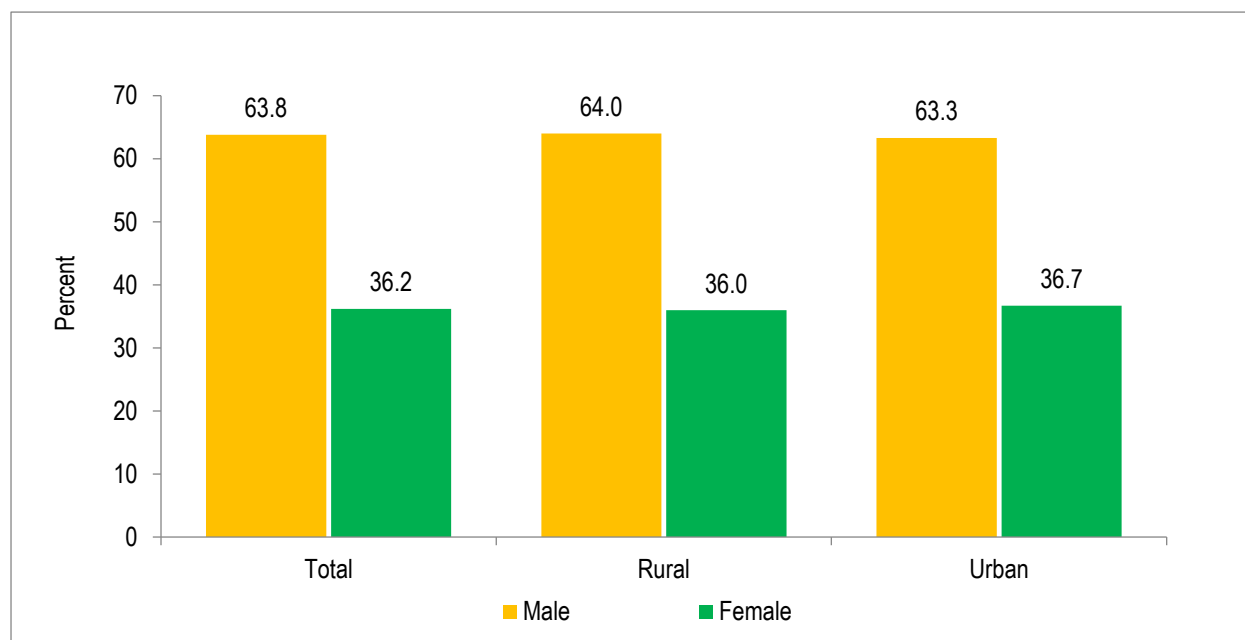
Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ³	2022
Total	987,760	1,323,870	226,428	327,448	4.4	4.0
Rural	780,257	950,940	175,313	227,850	4.5	4.2
Urban	207,503	372,930	51,115	99,598	4.1	3.7
Council						
Momba District	196,818	256,144	42,774	57,196	4.6	4.5
Tunduma Town	97,562	215,339	23,660	56,159	4.0	3.8
Songwe District	133,692	220,227	25,519	46,294	3.7	4.8
Mbozi District	446,339	506,841	103,649	133,099	4.3	3.8
Ileje District	124,451	125,319	30,826	34,700	4.0	3.6

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

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as leader by other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that out of the total private households, 63.8 percent are headed by males and 36.2 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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



The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 64.7 percent in 2012 to 63.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households slightly increased from 35.3 percent in 2012 to 36.2 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	64.7	35.3	63.8	36.2
Rural	64.5	35.5	64.0	36.0
Urban	64.8	34.4	63.3	36.7
Council				
Momba District	64.4	35.6	64.1	35.9
Tunduma Town	67.7	32.3	65.6	34.4
Songwe District	67.8	32.2	65.6	34.4
Mbozi District	63.7	36.3	62.7	37.3
Ileje District	63.5	36.5	61.9	38.1

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The average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (4.3 persons) than in female headed households (3.6 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size is highest in Momba District and Tunduma Town Councils (4.1 persons each) while the lowest is Ileje District (3.6 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	1,323,870	900,533	423,337	327,448	208,776	118,672	4.0	4.3	3.6
Rural	950,940	650,137	300,803	227,850	145,737	82,113	4.2	4.5	3.7
Urban	372,930	250,396	122,534	99,598	63,039	36,559	3.7	4.0	3.4
Council									
Momba District	348,972	207,715	141,257	84,831	46,626	38,205	4.1	4.5	3.7
Tunduma Town	159,071	107,157	51,914	38,588	24,019	14,569	4.1	4.5	3.6
Songwe District	271,426	184,374	87,052	67,909	44,162	23,747	4.0	4.2	3.7
Mbozi District	84,643	54,630	30,013	22,614	14,445	8,169	3.7	3.8	3.7
Ileje District	237,105	161,937	75,168	65,192	44,411	20,781	3.6	3.6	3.6

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.

The findings show that 88.1 percent of households in Songwe Region live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (98.9%) than in rural areas (83.4%). Difference by sex of head of household are insignificant; 87.8 percent of male headed household are living in improved houses compared with 88.7 percent of those female headed.

Across councils, Tunduma Town has the highest proportion of households living in improved houses (98.8%) while Momba District has the least (65.3%) (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	327,448	88.1	11.9	208,776	87.8	12.2	118,672	88.7	11.3
Rural	227,850	83.4	16.6	145,737	83.0	17.0	82,113	84.1	15.9
Urban	99,598	98.9	1.1	63,039	98.8	1.2	36,559	98.9	1.1
Council									
Momba District	57,196	65.3	34.7	36,648	65.8	34.2	20,548	64.6	35.4
Tunduma Town	56,159	98.8	1.2	36,828	98.7	1.3	19,331	98.9	1.1
Songwe District	46,294	71.9	28.1	30,368	70.9	29.1	15,926	73.8	26.2
Mbozi District	133,099	97.4	2.6	83,464	97.1	2.9	49,635	97.8	2.2
Ileje District	34,700	94.4	5.6	21,468	94.1	5.9	13,232	94.9	5.1

The findings in show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house generally increases and reached its peak at age group 55 -59 years, and there after remained almost constant. A similar pattern observed for both male and female headed households (Table 4.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	327,448	88.1	11.9	208,776	87.8	12.2	118,672	88.7	11.3
Below 18	3,141	80.8	19.2	1,433	83.0	17.0	1,708	79.0	21.0
18 - 24	39,041	81.2	18.8	24,573	80.3	19.7	14,468	82.8	17.2
25 - 29	46,151	87.4	12.6	32,326	87.1	12.9	13,825	88.3	11.7
30 - 34	44,497	88.6	11.4	30,431	88.8	11.2	14,066	88.0	12.0
35 - 39	39,164	88.7	11.3	26,268	88.8	11.2	12,896	88.5	11.5
40 - 44	34,774	89.4	10.6	22,804	89.4	10.6	11,970	89.4	10.6
45 - 49	29,866	89.8	10.2	19,579	89.6	10.4	10,287	90.2	9.8
50 - 54	23,690	89.7	10.3	14,740	89.2	10.8	8,950	90.6	9.4
55 - 59	16,211	90.5	9.5	9,968	90.0	10.0	6,243	91.3	8.7
60 - 64	15,874	90.2	9.8	9,222	89.4	10.6	6,652	91.3	8.7
65 - 69	9,895	90.4	9.6	5,315	89.4	10.6	4,580	91.7	8.3
70 - 74	9,584	89.8	10.2	4,946	88.9	11.1	4,638	90.8	9.2
75 - 79	6,090	90.1	9.9	2,982	88.6	11.4	3,108	91.6	8.4
80+	9,470	89.9	10.1	4,189	89.2	10.8	5,281	90.5	9.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results from Tables 4.8 and Table 4.9 reveal that in Songwe Region majority of male heads of households (52,264 persons or 41.8%) regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (27,217 persons or 21.8%) and those who are crafts and related workers (26,535 persons or 21.2). Among the 1,457 widowed males, 49.8 percent are engaged in agricultural and fishery; while 22.4 percent are elementary workers and 21.3 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	124,906	8,720	106,191	4,699	2,008	1,831	1,457
Legislators administrators and managers.	864	82	740	29	5	4	4
Professionals.	2,803	362	2,336	70	12	14	9
Technicians and associate professionals.	7,117	795	5,827	246	101	110	38
Clerks.	671	91	548	20	5	5	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5,729	693	4,683	184	68	63	38
Agricultural and fishery workers.	52,264	2,032	46,160	1,733	846	768	725
Craft and related workers.	26,535	2,101	22,156	1,038	500	430	310
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1,706	201	1,369	92	20	20	4
Elementary occupations.	27,217	2,363	22,372	1,287	451	417	327

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	124,906	8,720	106,191	4,699	2,008	1,831	1,457
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Professionals.	2.2	4.2	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.7	9.1	5.5	5.2	5.0	6.0	2.6
Clerks.	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.6	7.9	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	41.8	23.3	43.5	36.9	42.1	41.9	49.8
Craft and related workers.	21.2	24.1	20.9	22.1	24.9	23.5	21.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.3
Elementary occupations.	21.8	27.1	21.1	27.4	22.5	22.8	22.4

Further results reveal that 23,306 female heads (43.3%) of household regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupations (13,159 persons or 24.4%). Among the 13,025 widowed females 54.1 are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 22.0 percent are elementary workers and 18.2 percent are craft and related workers (Table 4.10) (Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	53,865	4,993	26,892	1,506	4,206	3,243	13,025
Legislators administrators and managers.	206	84	95	6	5	5	11
Professionals.	952	305	504	15	35	32	61
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,080	286	551	33	53	47	110
Clerks.	179	72	73	7	4	14	9
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4,278	964	1,890	116	440	329	539
Agricultural and fishery workers.	23,306	690	12,340	614	1,456	1,162	7,044
Craft and related workers.	10,598	995	5,381	302	886	667	2,367
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	107	16	51	4	9	7	20
Elementary occupations.	13,159	1,581	6,007	409	1,318	980	2,864

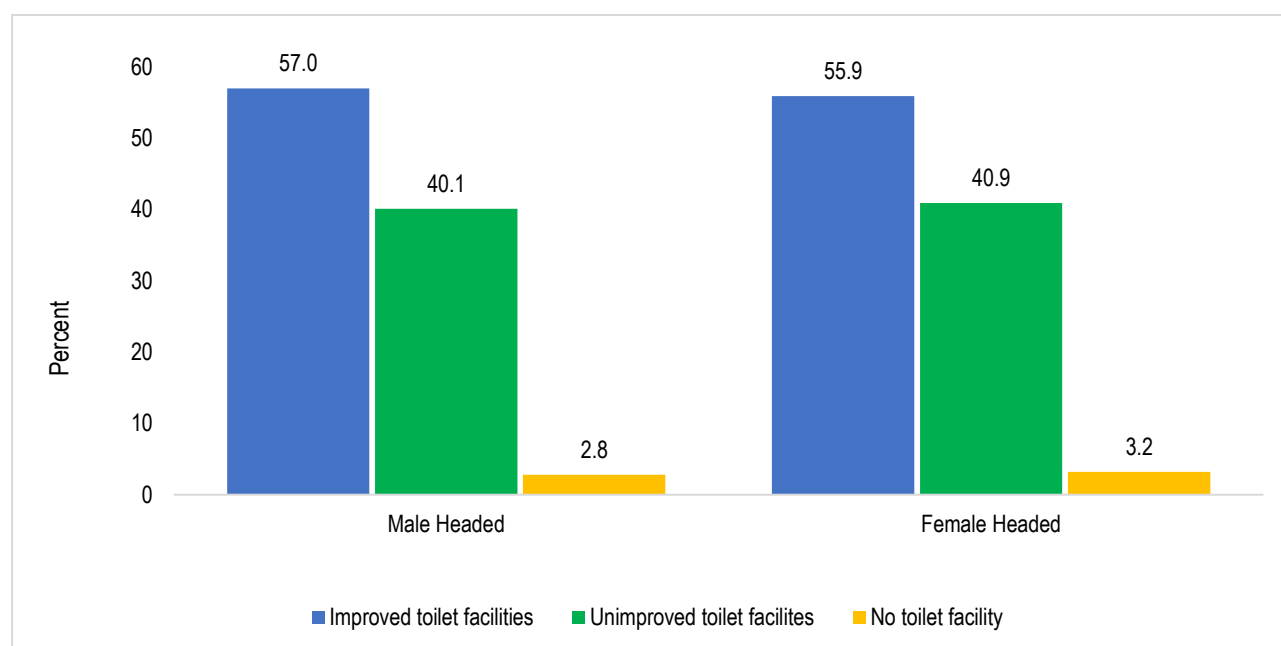
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	53,865	4,993	26,892	1,506	4,206	3,243	13,025
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professionals.	1.8	6.1	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.0	5.7	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.8
Clerks.	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7.9	19.3	7.0	7.7	10.5	10.1	4.1
Agricultural and fishery workers.	43.3	13.8	45.9	40.8	34.6	35.8	54.1
Craft and related workers.	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.1	21.1	20.6	18.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Elementary occupations.	24.4	31.7	22.3	27.2	31.3	30.2	22.0

4.4.3 Heads of Household by Type of Toilet Facility

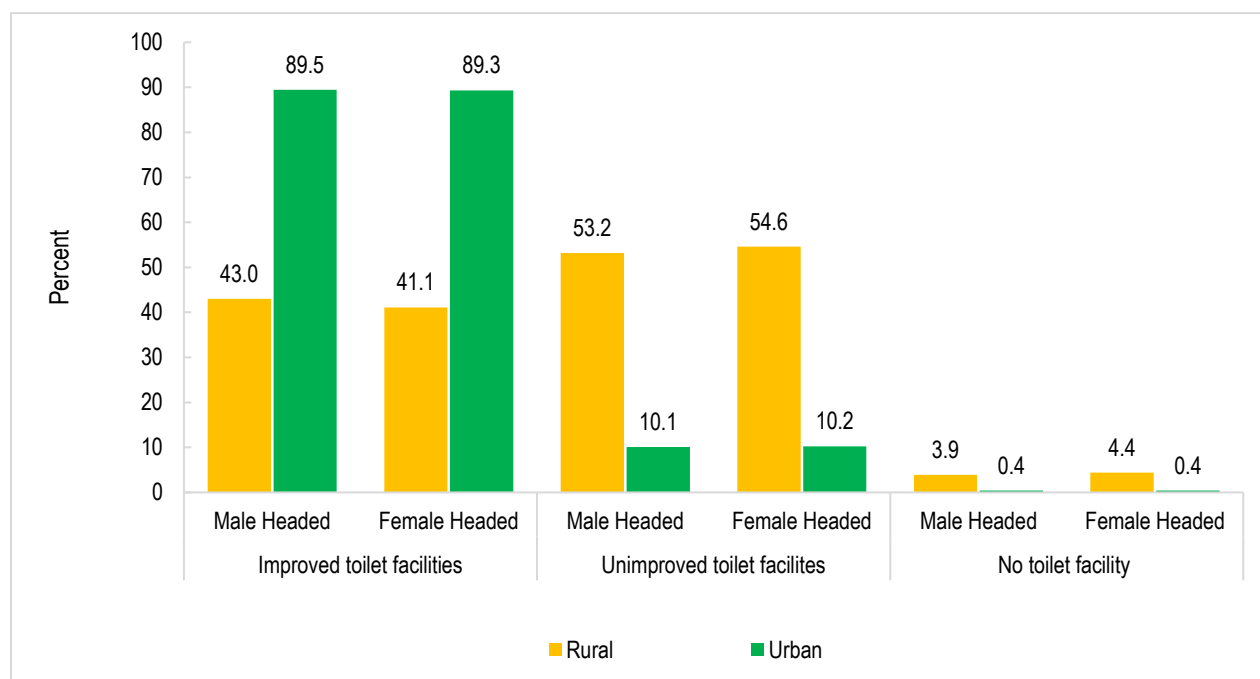
Proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is slightly lower (57.0%) compared with female headed households (55.9%). On other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities there is slight difference between male and female headed households (2.8% and 3.2% respectively) (Figure 4.4).

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



Results reveal that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is significantly higher in urban (89.5%) than in rural areas (43.0%) for male headed households; a similar pattern is observed for females headed households. Results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are higher in rural than in urban areas (Figure 4.5).

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



Across Councils, results reveal that Tunduma Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (89.6% and 89.4% respectively) followed by Mbozi District (64.4% and 63.4% for male and female headed households respectively).

Councils with noticeable percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities are Momba District (7.7%), followed by Songwe District (7.0%). The same pattern applies to female headed households (9.7% for Momba District and 7.2% for Songwe District) (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, Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

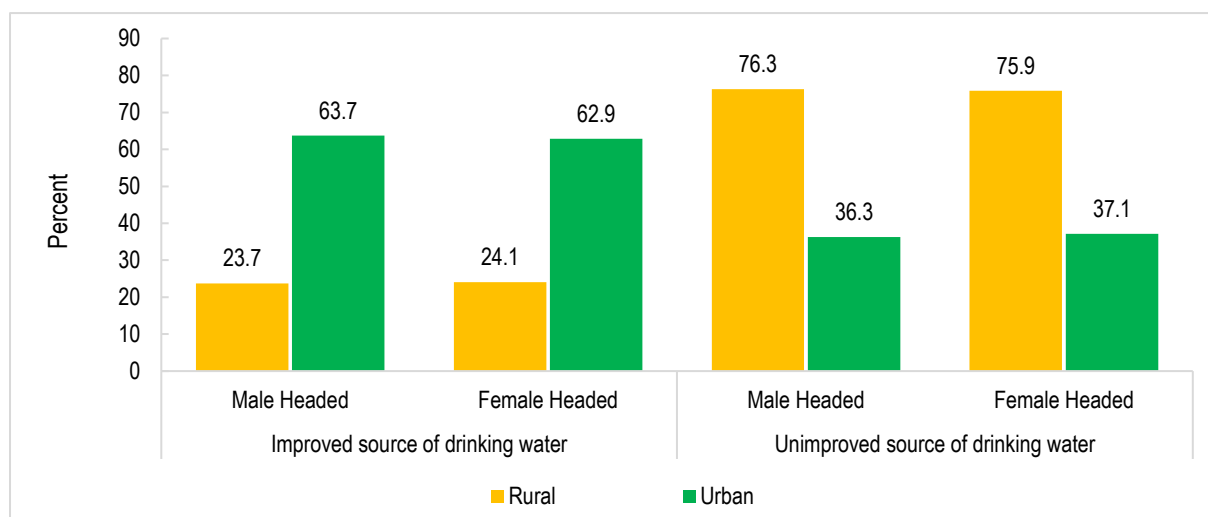
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	327,448	56.6	40.4	2.9	208,776	57.0	40.1	2.8	118,672	55.9	40.9	3.2
Rural	227,850	42.3	53.7	4.1	145,737	43.0	53.2	3.9	82,113	41.1	54.6	4.4
Urban	99,598	89.4	10.1	0.4	63,039	89.5	10.1	0.4	36,559	89.3	10.2	0.4
Council												
Momba District	57,196	28.0	63.6	8.4	36,648	29.0	63.4	7.7	20,548	26.2	64.0	9.7
Tunduma Town	56,159	89.5	10.0	0.5	36,828	89.6	9.9	0.5	19,331	89.4	10.0	0.6
Songwe District	46,294	41.0	52.0	7.1	30,368	41.1	51.9	7.0	15,926	40.7	52.2	7.2
Mbozi District	133,099	64.0	35.1	0.8	83,464	64.4	34.8	0.8	49,635	63.4	35.7	0.9
Ileje District	34,700	43.2	56.3	0.5	21,468	42.9	56.6	0.5	13,232	43.6	55.9	0.5

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that, in urban areas there is no significant difference between male headed households that using improved source of drinking water (63.7%) compared with female headed households (62.9%). Moreover, in rural areas the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 23.7 percent and 24.1 percent for female headed households.

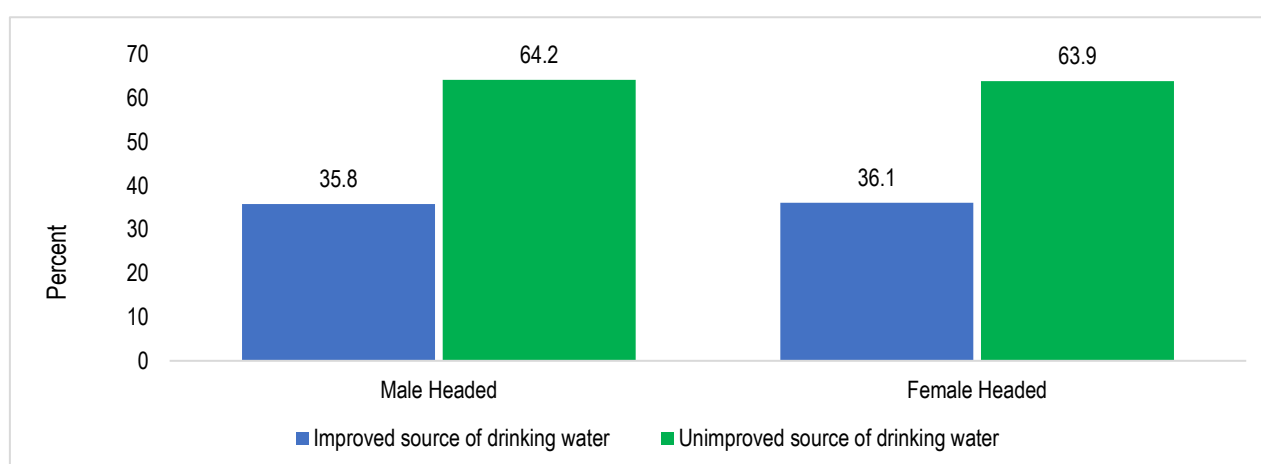
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households in rural areas that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (76.3%) for male than female headed (75.9%) in rural areas and it is almost the same (36.3 and 37.1 for male and female headed respectively) in urban areas (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that for the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (64.2%) than that of female headed households (63.9%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Tunduma Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households that using improved sources of drinking water (64.0% and 63.3% respectively). It is followed by Mbozi District (43.1% and 43.8% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Momba District (86.9%), followed by Songwe

(83.1 %) and Ileje (75.5 %). The same pattern is observed for Female headed households (Table 4.13).

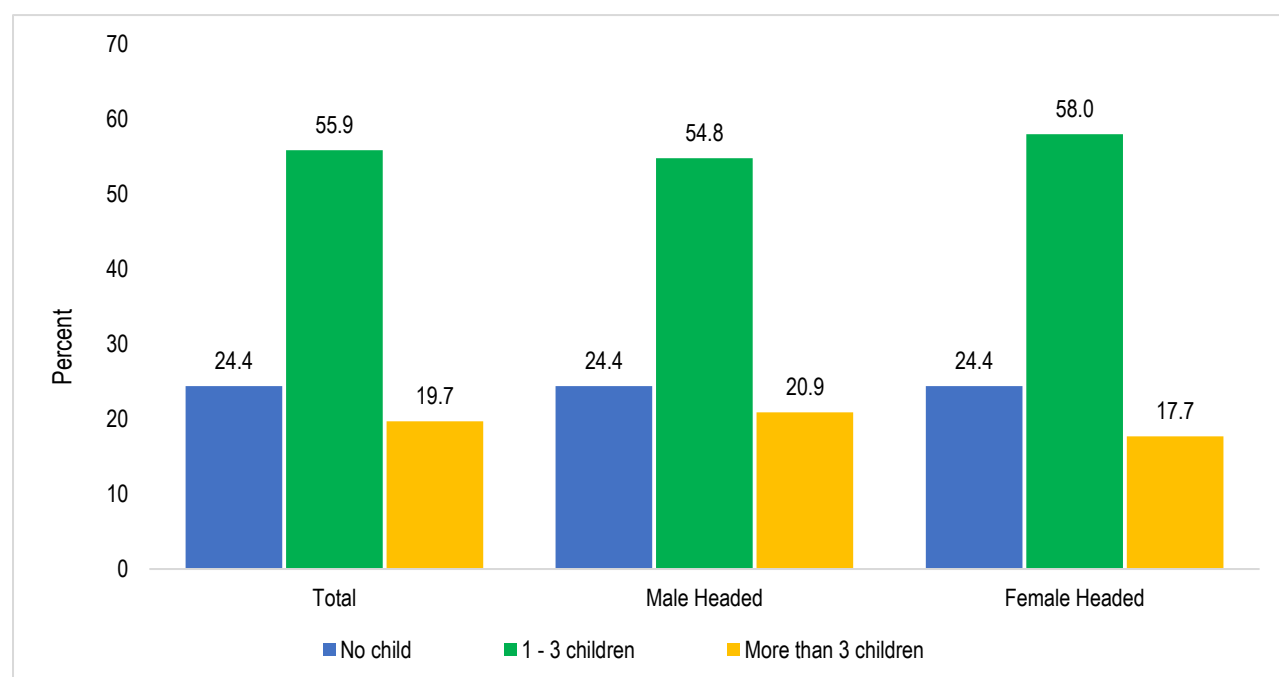
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

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	327,448	57.1	42.9	208,776	56.5	43.5	118,672	58.1	41.9
Rural	227,850	45.0	55.0	145,737	44.5	55.5	82,113	46.0	54.0
Urban	99,598	84.7	15.3	63,039	84.3	15.7	36,559	85.4	14.6
Council									
Momba District	57,196	23.9	76.1	36,648	24.2	75.8	20,548	23.4	76.6
Tunduma Town	56,159	85.8	14.2	36,828	85.2	14.8	19,331	87.0	13.0
Songwe District	46,294	43.7	56.3	30,368	43.1	56.9	15,926	44.7	55.3
Mbozi District	133,099	63.4	36.6	83,464	62.9	37.1	49,635	64.2	35.8
Ileje District	34,700	59.2	40.8	21,468	56.6	43.4	13,232	63.3	36.7

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 327,448 households, 55.9 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 24.4 percent have no child and 19.7 percent have more than three children. Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (58.0%) than that of male headed households (54.8%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (20.9%) than that of female headed households (17.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of female and male headed of households with no children under 18 years is 24.4 percent each (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that, 56.6 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 54.8 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. In rural areas 22.8% of male headed households have more than three children compared with female headed households (19.6%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (24.7%) in urban areas than female headed households (22.5%). Across councils, Ileje District has the highest percentage (58.1%) of households with one to three children followed by Mbozi District with 57.8 percent (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

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

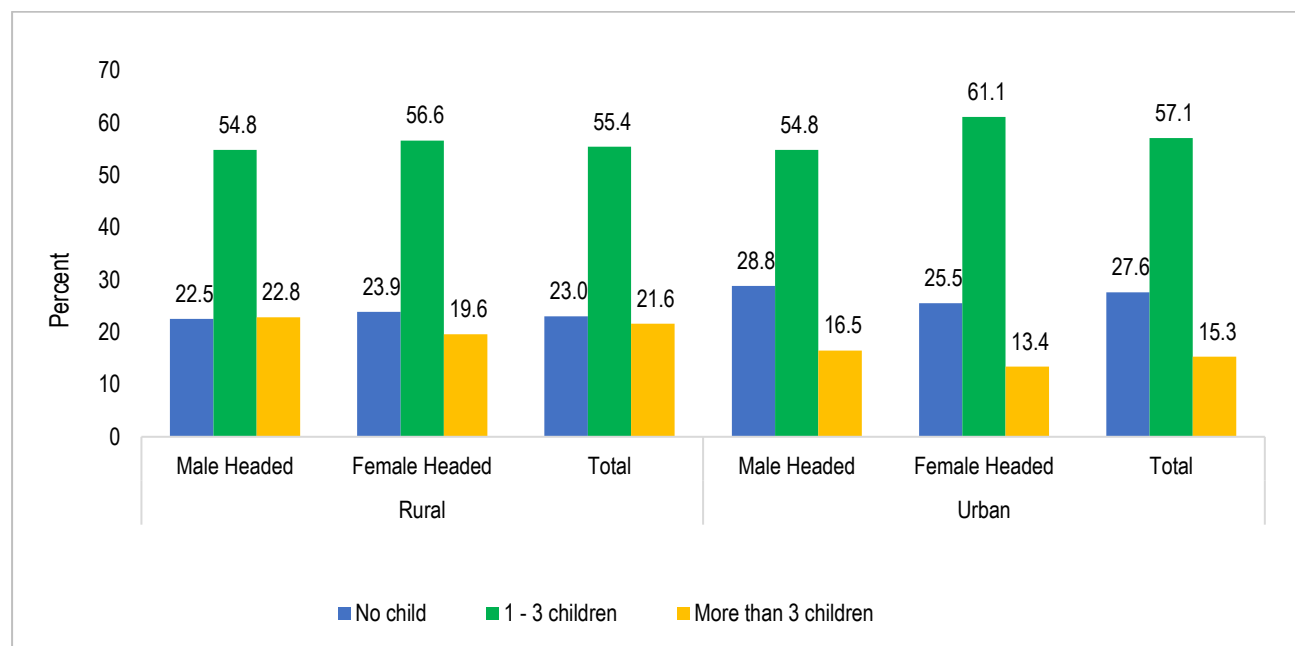


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

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	327,448	24.4	55.9	19.7	208,776	24.4	54.8	20.9	118,672	24.4	58.0	17.7
Rural	227,850	23.0	55.4	21.6	145,737	22.5	54.8	22.8	82,113	23.9	56.6	19.6
Urban	99,598	27.6	57.1	15.3	63,039	28.8	54.8	16.5	36,559	25.5	61.1	13.4
Council												
Momba District	57,196	17.8	54.2	28.0	36,648	18.1	53.2	28.7	20,548	17.1	56.1	26.7
Tunduma Town	56,159	26.1	57.0	16.9	36,828	26.9	55.0	18.1	19,331	24.5	60.8	14.7
Songwe District	46,294	22.5	49.8	27.6	30,368	24.0	47.6	28.4	15,926	19.8	54.1	26.1
Mbozi District	133,099	25.8	57.8	16.4	83,464	25.4	56.9	17.7	49,635	26.6	59.2	14.3
Ileje District	34,700	29.3	58.1	12.6	21,468	27.1	59.0	13.9	13,232	32.8	56.7	10.6

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than sixty percent (62.0%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region are married.
- More than five percent (5.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is significantly higher (9.3%) than that of Males (1.2%).
- More than two percent (2.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (3.2%) than males (1.5%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Songwe Region is 22.2 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (20.5 years) than males (24.2 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

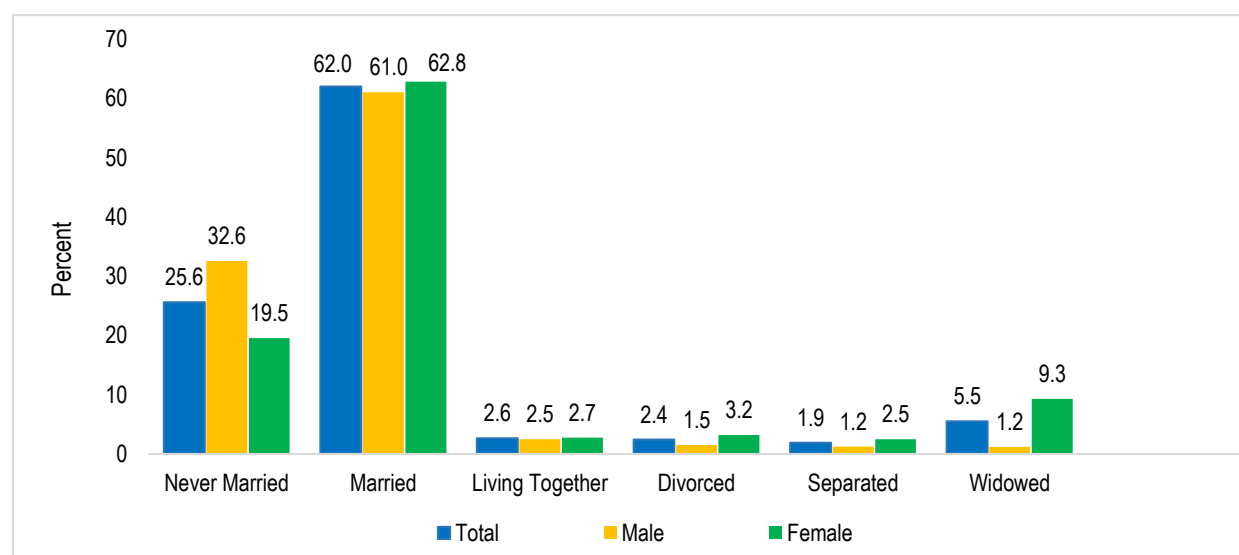
Results show that more than sixty percent (62.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married. More than a quarter (25.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never

married. The results also show differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (22.9% in rural and 31.8% in urban areas); for married persons (63.8% in rural and 57.7% in urban areas) and widowed (6.1% in rural and 4.2% in urban areas) (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	744,128	100.0	100.0	100.0	519,983	100.0	100.0	100.0	224,145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	190,371	25.6	32.6	19.5	119,168	22.9	31.1	15.8	71,203	31.8	36.0	28.1
Married	461,209	62.0	61.0	62.8	331,937	63.8	61.9	65.5	129,272	57.7	58.9	56.7
Living Together	19,534	2.6	2.5	2.7	14,977	2.9	2.7	3.0	4,557	2.0	2.0	2.1
Divorced	17,909	2.4	1.5	3.2	12,491	2.4	1.7	3.0	5,418	2.4	1.2	3.4
Separated	14,073	1.9	1.2	2.5	9,750	1.9	1.3	2.4	4,323	1.9	1.0	2.7
Widowed	41,032	5.5	1.2	9.3	31,660	6.1	1.3	10.3	9,372	4.2	0.9	7.0

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



The percentage of married persons increases sharply with age from 55.6 percent for persons aged 20-24 years to 83.5 percent for those aged 35-39 and thereafter declines gradually as age increases. Percentage of the divorced category increases with age from 0.3 percent for those aged 15–19 years to 3.9 percent for those aged 40-44 years and started to decline gradually up to 1.5 percent for those aged 80 years and above. The widowed category increase steadily as age increases from 0.2 percent for age 20-24 to 56.7 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	744,128	25.6	62.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	5.5
15 - 19	134,634	82.6	16.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
20 - 24	119,445	38.9	55.6	2.6	1.5	1.2	0.2
25 - 29	100,365	17.0	74.9	3.3	2.5	1.9	0.4
30 - 34	84,105	8.3	81.8	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.0
35 - 39	70,190	4.7	83.5	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.3
40 - 44	58,564	3.2	82.3	3.1	3.9	3.0	4.4
45 - 49	48,086	2.6	80.8	3.2	3.8	2.8	6.9
50 - 54	36,473	2.3	76.5	3.0	3.8	2.8	11.6
55 - 59	23,580	1.7	73.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	15.9
60 - 64	21,911	1.7	67.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	22.1
65 - 69	13,484	1.6	61.7	2.6	3.0	2.5	28.6
70 - 74	12,424	1.4	54.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	37.4
75 - 79	7,920	1.4	49.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	43.2
80+	12,947	1.3	37.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	56.7

Results show that in Songwe Region, 46.3 percent of male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 48.6 percent are married and 2.0 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.8%) aged 10 - 14 years and 96.6 percent of those aged 15 - 19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	434,732	46.3	48.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
10 – 14	88,834	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	65,240	96.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	53,078	57.6	39.4	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.0
25 – 29	46,423	22.2	72.0	3.3	1.4	1.1	0.1
30 – 34	39,343	9.9	83.0	3.4	1.9	1.6	0.2
35 – 39	32,781	5.5	86.6	3.4	2.3	1.8	0.4
40 – 44	27,507	3.7	87.6	3.2	2.6	2.1	0.8
45 – 49	23,219	3.0	88.1	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.1
50 – 54	17,084	2.8	86.8	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.3
55 – 59	11,289	1.9	87.7	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.7

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
60 – 64	10,346	2.1	85.6	3.5	2.6	1.9	4.3
65 – 69	5,924	2.4	83.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	5.5
70 – 74	5,477	1.9	80.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	9.4
75 – 79	3,330	2.0	78.0	3.5	2.2	2.3	11.9
80+	4,857	1.4	72.0	3.2	2.2	2.3	18.9

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 51.5 percent are married, 34.0 percent are never married and 2.2 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.6%) aged 10 - 14 years and 69.4 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married females decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent for those aged 10–14 years to 1.0 for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	486,047	34.0	51.5	2.2	2.6	2.0	7.6
10 – 14	87,817	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	69,394	69.4	28.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1
20 – 24	66,367	24.0	68.5	3.2	2.2	1.8	0.3
25 – 29	53,942	12.5	77.5	3.3	3.5	2.6	0.7
30 – 34	44,762	6.9	80.7	3.4	4.1	3.2	1.7
35 – 39	37,409	3.9	80.8	3.3	4.6	3.4	4.0
40 – 44	31,057	2.8	77.7	3.0	5.2	3.8	7.5
45 – 49	24,867	2.3	73.9	3.2	4.8	3.5	12.3
50 – 54	19,389	1.8	67.4	2.8	4.8	3.5	19.7
55 – 59	12,291	1.6	59.8	2.6	4.5	3.5	28.0
60 – 64	11,565	1.3	51.1	2.0	4.0	3.4	38.1
65 – 69	7,560	1.0	44.4	2.2	3.1	2.6	46.7
70 – 74	6,947	1.1	33.2	1.3	2.4	2.7	59.4
75 – 79	4,590	0.9	27.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	65.8
80+	8,090	1.3	16.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	79.3

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Results reveal that the percentage of never married persons decreases as the age increases. Percentage of married persons aged 15-64 years is 62.7 percent while for age group 65 years and above is 50.7 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged group 65

years and above is 41.2 percent. For age 10 -14 years, only 0.2 percent are married (Table 5.5).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	920,779	39.8	50.1	2.1	1.9	1.5	4.5
10 - 14	176,651	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	257,803	97.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	254,079	62.0	34.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.1
15 - 35	455,575	40.1	54.0	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.4
15 - 64	697,353	27.2	62.7	2.7	2.4	1.9	3.1
65+	46,775	1.5	50.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	41.2
70+	33,291	1.4	46.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	46.2

Results reveal that 46.3 percent of male population aged 15 years and above are never married while the percentage for females is 34.0. The proportion of divorced category is higher for females (2.6%) than males (1.2%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is substantially higher among females (7.6%) than males (0.9%) (Tables 5.6 and 5.7).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	345,898	46.3	48.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
15 – 19	65,240	96.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	53,078	57.6	39.4	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.0
25 – 29	46,423	22.2	72.0	3.3	1.4	1.1	0.1
30 – 34	39,343	9.9	83.0	3.4	1.9	1.6	0.2
35 – 39	32,781	5.5	86.6	3.4	2.3	1.8	0.4
40 – 44	27,507	3.7	87.6	3.2	2.6	2.1	0.8
45 – 49	23,219	3.0	88.1	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.1
50 – 54	17,084	2.8	86.8	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.3
55 – 59	11,289	1.9	87.7	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.7
60 – 64	10,346	2.1	85.6	3.5	2.6	1.9	4.3
65 – 69	5,924	2.4	83.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	5.5
70 – 74	5,477	1.9	80.7	3.3	2.6	2.1	9.4
75 – 79	3,330	2.0	78.0	3.5	2.2	2.3	11.9
80+	4,857	1.4	72.0	3.2	2.2	2.3	18.9

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

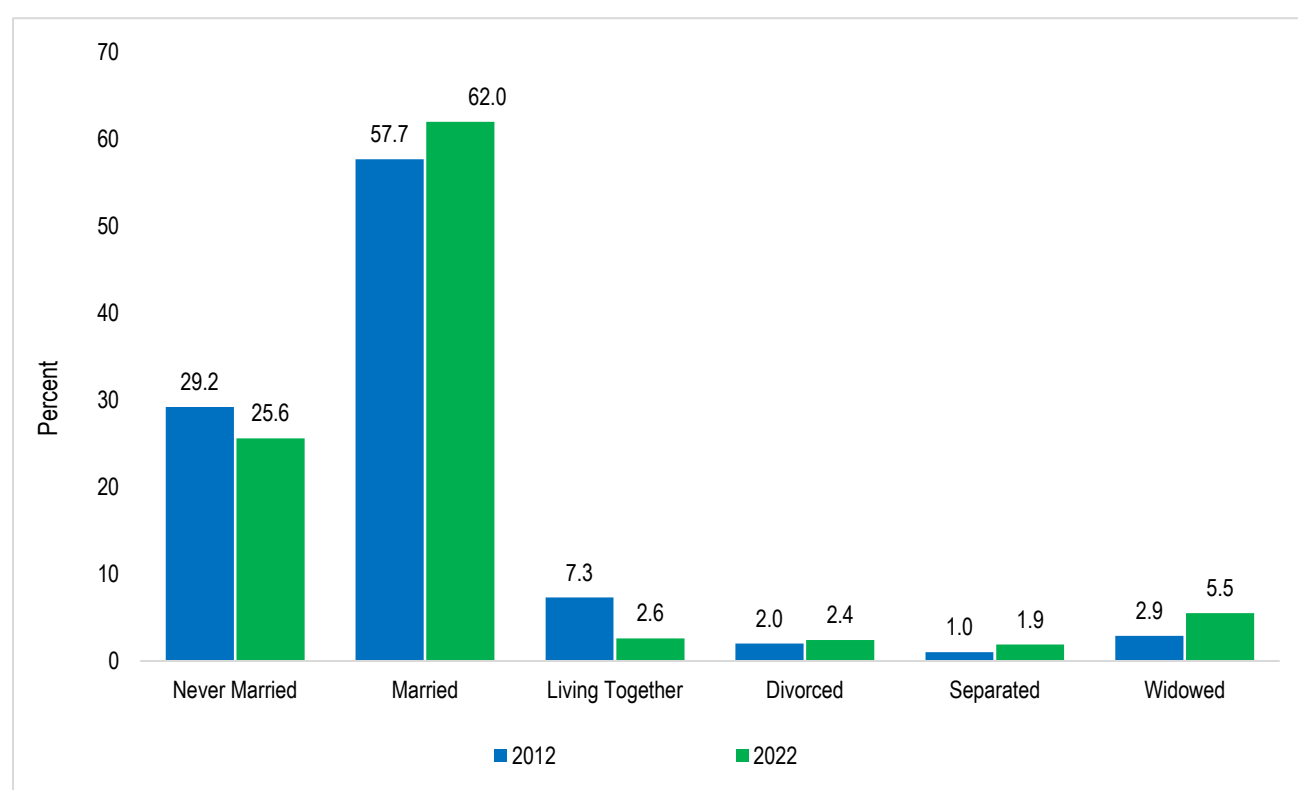
Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	398,230	34.0	51.5	2.2	2.6	2.0	7.6
15 – 19	69,394	69.4	28.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1
20 – 24	66,367	24.0	68.5	3.2	2.2	1.8	0.3
25 – 29	53,942	12.5	77.5	3.3	3.5	2.6	0.7
30 – 34	44,762	6.9	80.7	3.4	4.1	3.2	1.7
35 – 39	37,409	3.9	80.8	3.3	4.6	3.4	4.0
40 – 44	31,057	2.8	77.7	3.0	5.2	3.8	7.5
45 – 49	24,867	2.3	73.9	3.2	4.8	3.5	12.3
50 – 54	19,389	1.8	67.4	2.8	4.8	3.5	19.7
55 – 59	12,291	1.6	59.8	2.6	4.5	3.5	28.0
60 – 64	11,565	1.3	51.1	2.0	4.0	3.4	38.1
65 – 69	7,560	1.0	44.4	2.2	3.1	2.6	46.7
70 – 74	6,947	1.1	33.2	1.3	2.4	2.7	59.4
75 – 79	4,590	0.9	27.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	65.8
80+	8,090	1.3	16.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	79.3

The results further show that the percentage of the never married category ranges from 20.1 percent in Momba District to 31.0 percent in Tunduma Town Council. For the married category the range is from 59.2 percent in Tunduma Town to 69.0 percent in Momba District Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 3.5 percent in Tunduma Town to 7.6 percent in Ileje District Council (Table 5.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	744,128	25.6	62.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	5.5
Rural	519,983	22.9	63.8	2.9	2.4	1.9	6.1
Urban	224,145	31.8	57.7	2.0	2.4	1.9	4.2
Council							
Momba District	128,744	20.1	69.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	4.9
Tunduma Town	126,832	31.0	59.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	3.5
Songwe District	120,185	24.6	63.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	4.4
Mbozi District	292,169	26.4	59.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	6.5
Ileje District	76,198	24.1	60.0	3.6	3.0	1.7	7.6

Figure 5.2 shows a decrease in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married from 29.2 percent in 2012 to 25.6 percent in 2022. In the category of living together the results show a decrease from 7.3 to 2.6 percent and the separated category increased from 1.0 to 1.9 percent. On the other hand, slight increasing proportion is revealed for the divorced category from 2.0 percent in 2012 census to 2.4 percent in 2022 Census.

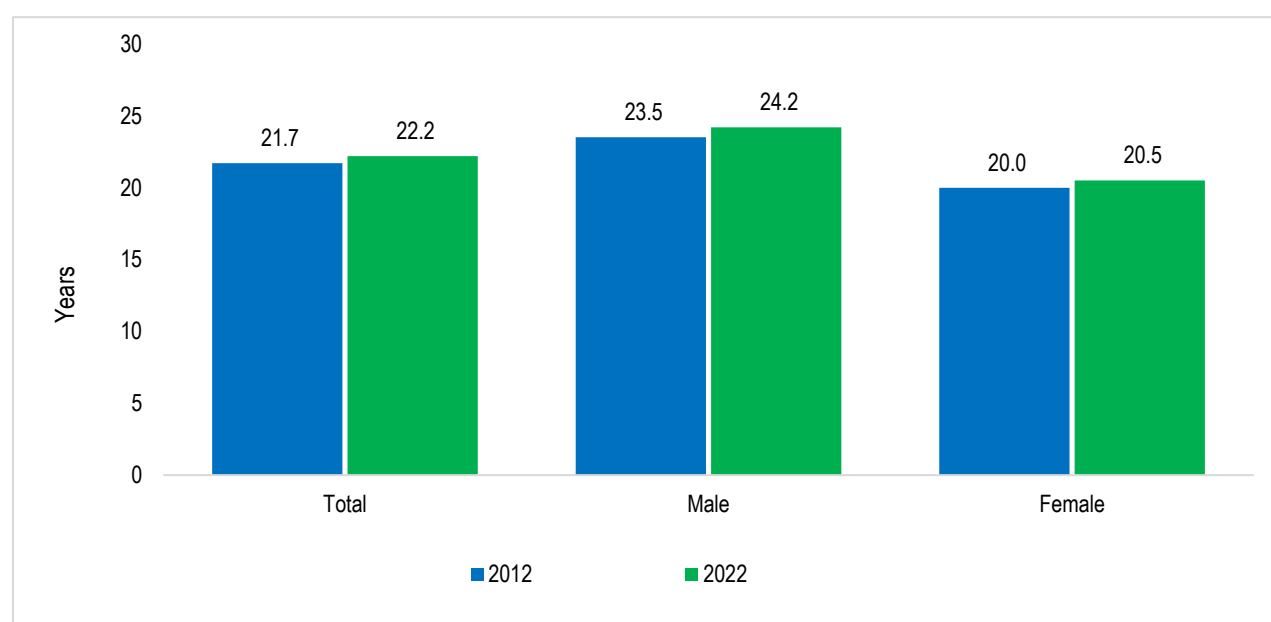
Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.

5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

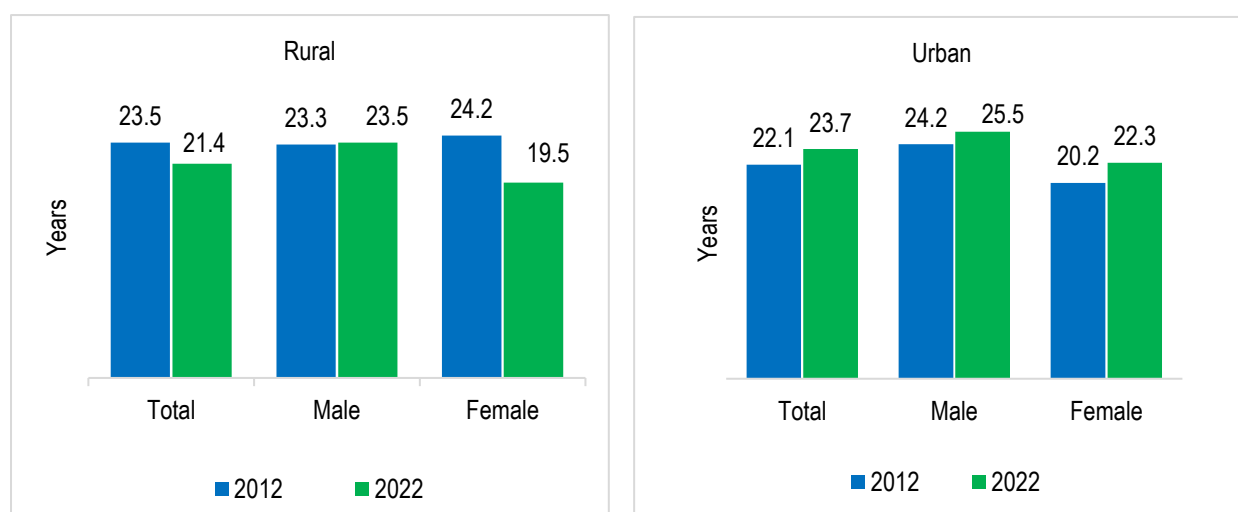
The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) which is defined as the average length of single life (before marriage) expressed in years among those who marry before age 50, is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. The mean age at first marriage is estimated using the Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage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

Results show that, MAFM in 2022 Census is 22.2 years; females are getting married at a younger age (20.5 years) than males (24.2 years). Results also show a slight increase in the MAFM for females from 20.0 years in 2012 to 20.5 years in 2022. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 23.5 years in 2012 to 24.2 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is higher in urban areas than in 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; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

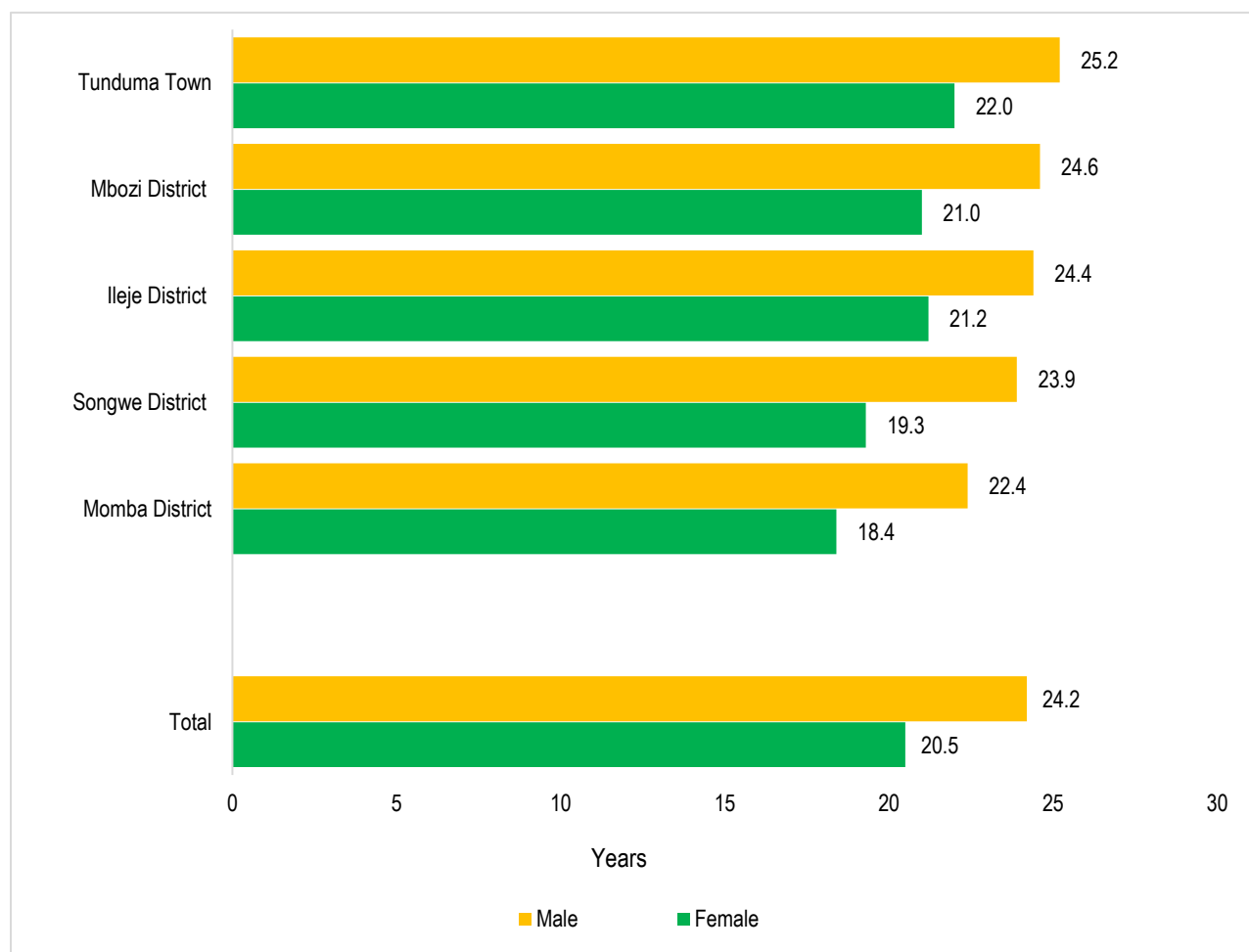
In Songwe Region, results show that the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 23.5 years in 2012 to 24.2 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 23.5 years in 2012 to 24.2 years in 2022. In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to an increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools among girls and boys (Table 5.9).

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	21.7	23.5	22.3	22.2	24.2	20.5
Rural	23.5	23.3	24.2	21.4	23.5	19.5
Urban	22.1	24.2	20.2	23.7	25.5	22.3
Council						
Momba District	20.3	22.5	18.5	20.2	22.4	18.4
Tunduma Town	21.4	23.6	19.4	23.4	25.2	22.0
Songwe District	22.7	24.7	20.7	21.5	23.9	19.3
Mbozi District	21.9	23.6	20.3	22.7	24.6	21.0
Ileje District	22.0	23.4	20.7	22.7	24.4	21.2

Across the councils, results show that there are variations whereby Tunduma Town has the highest MAFM for both males (25.2 years) and females (22.0 years), followed by Mbozi District (24.6 years for males and 21.0 years for females). The council with the lowest MAFM is Momba District (22.4 years for males and females 18.4 years) (Figure 5.5).

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 68 percent (67.9%) of the population in Songwe Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About forty-six percent (45.5%) of children under-five years have birth certificate
- More than Sixteen percent (16.1%) of persons aged 18 years and above have National Identification Number and 12.7 percent have National Identification Cards.
- About six percent (5.5%) of persons in Songwe 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

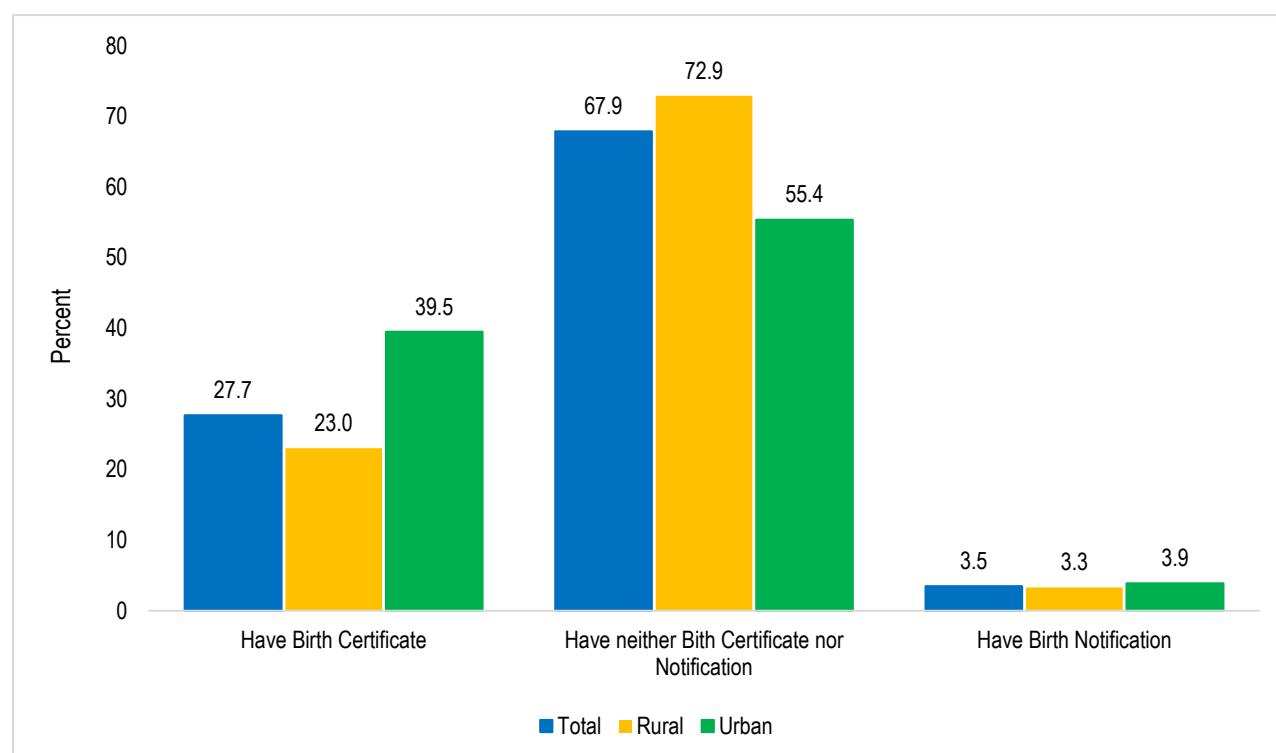
A birth certificate is a vital record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Songwe Region 27.7 percent of persons have birth certificates while majority of the population (67.9%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Population with birth certificates is high for age group 5 - 9 years (47.9 %) followed by age group 0-4 years (45.5%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in urban (39.5%) than in rural areas (23.0%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (29.0%) than females (26.5%). Further results show, 41.6 percent of males and 37.7 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (24.2% and 21.9% respectively) (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Songwe Region 3.5 percent of the population have birth notifications. The percentage is higher in urban areas (3.9%) than in rural areas (3.3%) (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC**Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	27.7	29.0	26.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	67.9	66.5	69.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
0 – 4	45.5	45.5	45.6	8.4	8.3	8.4	45.3	45.5	45.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
5 – 9	47.9	48.1	47.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	46.0	46.0	46.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	33.8	33.5	34.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	61.0	61.3	60.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
15 – 19	21.5	20.8	22.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	74.7	75.4	74.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
20 – 24	20.2	21.1	19.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	77.1	76.1	77.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
25 – 29	19.0	21.1	17.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	78.7	76.5	80.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
30 – 34	17.5	20.8	14.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	80.5	77.2	83.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
35 – 39	13.1	16.2	10.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	85.2	82.0	87.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
40 – 44	9.9	12.1	8.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	88.3	86.0	90.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
45 – 49	8.7	10.7	6.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	89.7	87.6	91.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
50 – 54	7.2	9.1	5.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	91.4	89.4	93.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
55 – 59	6.9	8.5	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	91.8	90.2	93.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
60 – 64	6.2	8.1	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	92.7	90.8	94.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
65 – 69	4.3	5.9	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	94.5	93.0	95.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
70 – 74	3.2	4.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	95.6	94.2	96.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
75 – 79	2.4	3.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	96.6	96.2	97.0	0.5	0.3	0.7
80+	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	97.0	96.7	97.2	0.6	0.5	0.7

Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Songwe Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	23.0	24.2	21.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	72.9	71.6	74.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
0 – 4	42.7	42.8	42.6	7.8	7.7	7.9	48.8	48.8	48.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
5 – 9	43.2	43.3	43.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 – 14	28.4	28.0	28.7	3.8	3.7	4.0	66.6	67.0	66.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
15 – 19	14.3	13.9	14.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	82.2	82.6	81.8	1.1	1.1	1.0
20 – 24	13.0	13.7	12.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	84.6	83.8	85.1	0.9	1.0	0.8
25 – 29	12.1	13.9	10.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	85.9	83.9	87.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
30 – 34	11.5	14.2	9.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	86.8	84.2	89.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
35 – 39	7.9	10.7	5.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	90.7	87.9	93.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
40 – 44	5.4	6.9	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	93.1	91.5	94.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
45 – 49	5.0	6.3	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	93.7	92.3	94.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
50 – 54	4.3	5.3	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	94.6	93.4	95.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
55 – 59	4.0	5.1	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	94.8	93.7	95.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
60 – 64	4.0	5.4	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	95.0	93.6	96.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
65 – 69	2.9	4.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	96.1	95.1	96.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
70 – 74	2.4	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	96.5	95.3	97.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
75 – 79	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	97.3	97.1	97.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
80+	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	97.5	97.0	97.7	0.6	0.4	0.6

Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Songwe 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	39.5	41.6	37.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	55.4	53.2	57.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
0 – 4	53.3	52.9	53.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	36.0	36.4	35.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 – 9	61.3	61.8	60.7	5.7	5.5	6.0	31.9	31.6	32.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
10 – 14	49.5	50.7	48.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	44.9	43.7	45.9	1.3	1.3	1.4
15 – 19	38.5	38.7	38.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	57.1	56.6	57.4	1.4	1.6	1.2
20 – 24	35.3	38.0	33.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	61.6	58.4	63.8	1.4	1.9	1.0
25 – 29	31.2	34.3	28.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	66.0	62.6	68.7	1.1	1.5	0.8
30 – 34	28.3	32.7	24.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	69.0	64.6	72.8	1.1	1.3	0.9
35 – 39	23.2	26.7	20.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	74.3	70.7	77.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
40 – 44	20.5	23.2	17.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	77.0	74.1	79.7	1.1	1.3	0.9
45 – 49	19.3	22.4	16.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	78.3	75.1	81.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
50 – 54	17.2	20.8	13.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	80.6	76.7	84.5	1.1	1.2	0.9
55 – 59	18.0	21.5	14.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	80.1	76.6	83.3	0.7	0.9	0.5
60 – 64	15.4	19.7	11.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	83.0	78.3	86.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
65 – 69	10.8	14.6	7.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	87.6	83.7	90.5	0.6	0.9	0.4
70 – 74	7.1	9.4	5.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	91.2	88.6	93.3	0.8	1.0	0.6
75 – 79	5.5	7.5	4.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	93.2	91.2	94.5	0.7	0.4	0.8
80+	3.8	4.1	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	94.6	94.7	94.5	1.1	0.7	1.3

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Tunduma Town (40.1%) and the lowest percentage is in Momba District (18.4%). Tunduma Town and Mbozi District Councils are above the regional average (27.7%).

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

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	27.7	29.0	26.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	67.9	66.5	69.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
Momba District	18.4	19.4	17.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	78.5	77.4	79.4	0.8	0.1	0.8
Tunduma Town	40.1	41.8	38.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	54.6	52.7	56.3	1.3	0.1	1.1
Songwe District	20.1	20.9	19.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	76.1	75.3	76.8	0.9	0.2	0.9
Mbozi District	30.6	32.3	29.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	64.6	62.8	66.3	0.8	0.1	0.8
Ileje District	26.9	28.6	25.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	68.5	66.8	70.0	0.9	0.5	0.9

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 12.7 percent (645,170 persons) of persons aged 18 years and above in Songwe Region have national identification cards while 16.1 percent (103,872 persons) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (19.9%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (9.7%). Additionally, results reveal that, 67.3 percent (434,199 persons) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that four percent (4.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in informal activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

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

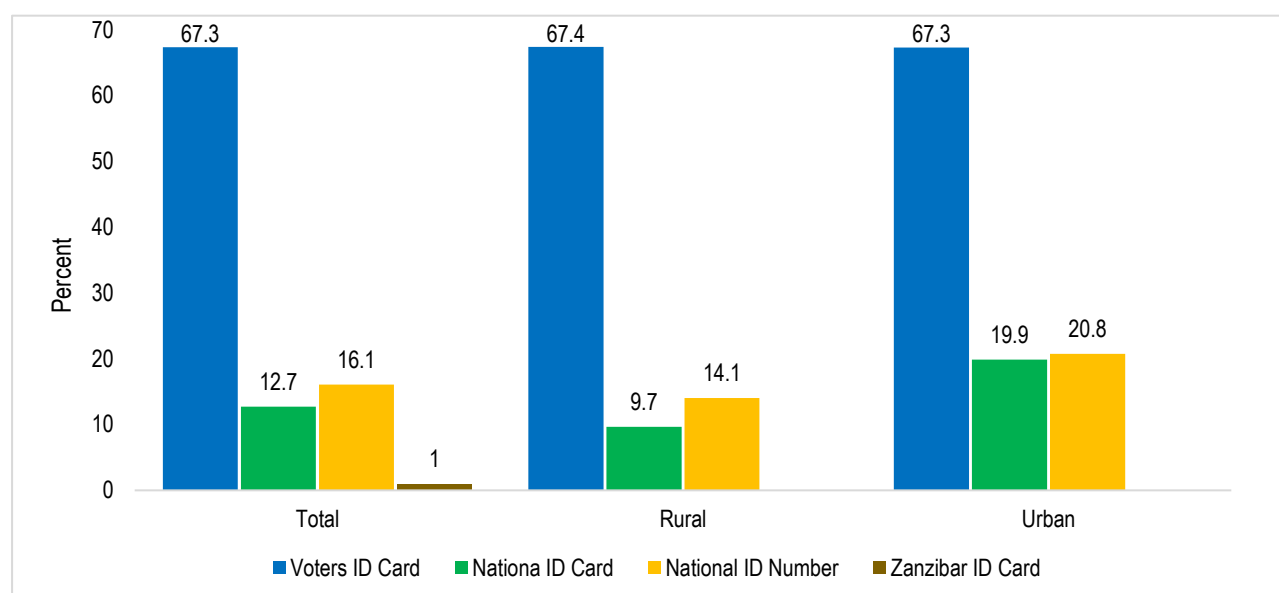


Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/council	Type of National Documents						
	Person aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	12.7	16.1	0.0	2.4	67.3	0.7	4.2
Rural	9.7	14.1	0.0	1.1	67.4	0.4	3.1
Urban	19.9	20.8	0.0	5.4	67.3	1.4	5.7
Council							
Momba District	7.4	7.8	0.0	0.6	62.2	0.3	3.6
Tunduma Town	11.6	23.4	0.0	5.3	66.2	1.8	5.3
Songwe District	10.3	14.0	0.0	1.6	57.7	0.4	6.0
Mbozi District	16.2	17.5	0.0	2.4	71.5	0.5	3.7
Ileje District	13.6	15.4	0.0	1.5	76.0	0.5	2.6

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 5.5 percent of persons in private households in Songwe Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Ileje District has the highest percentage (9.9%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Mbozi District with 6.7 percent and lastly Momba District with 3.1 percent. In addition, 1.0 percent have health insurance from other health insurers. Results further indicate that more persons (8.9%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than in rural areas (4.2%). On the other hand, 0.9 percent in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas it 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,323,870	5.5	5.6	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.1	11.3	11.0
Rural	950,940	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	10.8	11.1	10.5
Urban	372,930	8.9	9.0	8.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	12.9	12.2	13.4
Council										

Place of Residence	Total Population	Type of Health 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
Momba District	256,144	3.1	3.3	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	9.4	9.7	9.1
Tunduma Town	215,339	5.5	5.6	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	14.7	13.9	15.4
Songwe District	220,227	3.3	3.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.9	5.6	8.1
Mbozi District	506,841	6.7	6.7	6.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.3	12.3	10.5
Ileje District	125,319	9.9	9.8	10.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	14.8	15.0	14.7

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 1,341,487 persons (99.8%) out of 1,344,687 persons enumerated in Songwe Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from other African Countries (2,336 persons) followed by other East African Countries (605 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,344,687	643,679	701,008	964,427	464,199	500,228	380,260	179,480	200,780
Tanzania	1,341,487	642,233	699,254	962,893	463,582	499,311	378,594	178,651	199,943
Other East African Countries	605	362	243	275	138	137	330	224	106
Other African Countries	2,336	947	1,389	1,073	379	694	1263	568	695
Outside Africa Countries	259	137	122	186	100	86	73	37	36

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About 90 percent (90.4%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- More than nine percent (9.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percent (9.9%) in rural areas than urban area (8.9%).
- About seven percent (6.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About three percent (2.7%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.
- Songwe District Council has the highest proportion (10.4%) of orphans than other councils in Songwe Region.

7.1 Introduction

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

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of deaths among under-5 children left behind⁵. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parent but not from 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 90.4 percent of all children under 18 years in Songwe Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parent's alive decreases with increasing age from 95.7 percent for children under one year to 81.1 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (5.3%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.6%). In addition, 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; Songwe 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	681,711	616,049	90.4	11,008	1.6	36,267	5.3	18,387	2.7
0	46,011	44,027	95.7	254	0.6	831	1.8	899	2.0
1	41,786	39,873	95.4	278	0.7	902	2.2	733	1.8
2	43,861	41,578	94.8	322	0.7	1,093	2.5	868	2.0
3	44,817	42,080	93.9	382	0.9	1,379	3.1	976	2.2
4	44,759	41,738	93.3	474	1.1	1,532	3.4	1,015	2.3
5	42,934	39,623	92.3	508	1.2	1,775	4.1	1,028	2.4
6	40,721	37,445	92.0	504	1.2	1,757	4.3	1,015	2.5
7	41,585	38,037	91.5	601	1.4	1,927	4.6	1,020	2.5
8	39,920	36,257	90.8	622	1.6	2,030	5.1	1,011	2.5
9	37,514	33,922	90.4	618	1.6	2,037	5.4	937	2.5
10	36,168	32,198	89.0	703	1.9	2,268	6.3	999	2.8
11	32,134	28,461	88.6	637	2.0	2,175	6.8	861	2.7
12	41,037	35,859	87.4	934	2.3	3,013	7.3	1,231	3.0
13	32,983	28,497	86.4	750	2.3	2,682	8.1	1,054	3.2
14	34,329	29,266	85.3	920	2.7	2,995	8.7	1,148	3.3
15	27,618	23,271	84.3	792	2.9	2,509	9.1	1,046	3.8
16	26,525	22,003	83.0	829	3.1	2,566	9.7	1,127	4.2
17	27,009	21,914	81.1	880	3.3	2,796	10.4	1,419	5.3

Table 7. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Songwe 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	338,610	305,455	90.2	5,470	1.6	18,189	5.4	9,496	2.8
0	22,628	21,636	95.6	124	0.5	406	1.8	462	2.0
1	20,518	19,611	95.6	128	0.6	424	2.1	355	1.7
2	21,735	20,588	94.7	167	0.8	555	2.6	425	2.0
3	22,180	20,831	93.9	202	0.9	680	3.1	467	2.1
4	21,900	20,406	93.2	227	1.0	725	3.3	542	2.5
5	21,649	19,977	92.3	242	1.1	908	4.2	522	2.4
6	19,935	18,301	91.8	257	1.3	895	4.5	482	2.4
7	20,663	18,886	91.4	305	1.5	956	4.6	516	2.5
8	19,524	17,694	90.6	312	1.6	1,015	5.2	503	2.6
9	18,215	16,466	90.4	305	1.7	975	5.4	469	2.6
10	18,385	16,337	88.9	354	1.9	1,200	6.5	494	2.7
11	16,148	14,276	88.4	314	1.9	1,107	6.9	451	2.8
12	20,609	17,923	87.0	465	2.3	1,508	7.3	713	3.5
13	16,508	14,230	86.2	373	2.3	1,337	8.1	568	3.4
14	17,184	14,569	84.8	450	2.6	1,530	8.9	635	3.7
15	14,143	11,846	83.8	408	2.9	1,306	9.2	583	4.1
16	13,233	10,963	82.8	421	3.2	1,254	9.5	595	4.5
17	13,453	10,915	81.1	416	3.1	1,408	10.5	714	5.3

Table 7. 3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Songwe 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	343,101	310,594	90.5	5,538	1.6	18,078	5.3	8,891	2.6
0	23,383	22,391	95.8	130	0.6	425	1.8	437	1.9
1	21,268	20,262	95.3	150	0.7	478	2.2	378	1.8
2	22,126	20,990	94.9	155	0.7	538	2.4	443	2.0
3	22,637	21,249	93.9	180	0.8	699	3.1	509	2.2
4	22,859	21,332	93.3	247	1.1	807	3.5	473	2.1
5	21,285	19,646	92.3	266	1.2	867	4.1	506	2.4
6	20,786	19,144	92.1	247	1.2	862	4.1	533	2.6
7	20,922	19,151	91.5	296	1.4	971	4.6	504	2.4
8	20,396	18,563	91.0	310	1.5	1,015	5.0	508	2.5
9	19,299	17,456	90.5	313	1.6	1,062	5.5	468	2.4
10	17,783	15,861	89.2	349	2.0	1,068	6.0	505	2.8
11	15,986	14,185	88.7	323	2.0	1,068	6.7	410	2.6
12	20,428	17,936	87.8	469	2.3	1,505	7.4	518	2.5
13	16,475	14,267	86.6	377	2.3	1,345	8.2	486	2.9
14	17,145	14,697	85.7	470	2.7	1,465	8.5	513	3.0
15	13,475	11,425	84.8	384	2.8	1,203	8.9	463	3.4
16	13,292	11,040	83.1	408	3.1	1,312	9.9	532	4.0
17	13,556	10,999	81.1	464	3.4	1,388	10.2	705	5.2

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

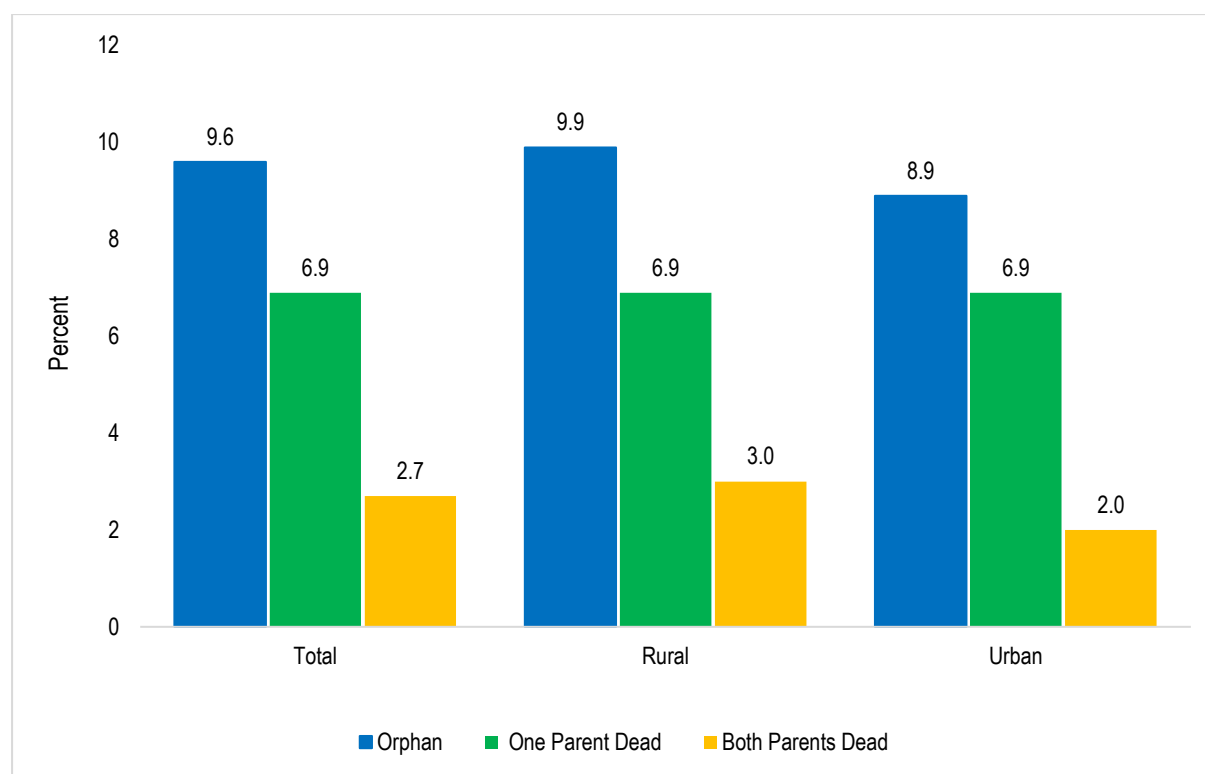
Results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all councils in Songwe Region ranges from 89.6 percent in Songwe District to 92.2 percent in Ileje District Council. The results further show that Mbozi Council has the highest percentage (5.7%) of children with father dead and mother alive, father alive and mother dead (1.7%) whereby Songwe District has highest proportion of children with both parents dead (4.1%) compared with other Councils (Table 7.4).

Table 7. 4: Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	681,711	616,049	90.4	11,008	1.6	36,267	5.3	18,387	2.7
Rural	501,972	452,270	90.1	8,086	1.6	26,754	5.3	14,862	3.0
Urban	179,739	163,779	91.1	2,922	1.6	9,513	5.3	3,525	2.0
Council									
Momba District	146,348	131,327	89.7	2,279	1.6	7,850	5.4	4,892	3.3
Tunduma Town	106,171	96,832	91.2	1,725	1.6	5,644	5.3	1,970	1.9
Songwe District	121,978	109,335	89.6	1,798	1.5	5,865	4.8	4,980	4.1
Mbozi District	249,788	225,626	90.3	4,335	1.7	14,197	5.7	5,630	2.3
Ileje District	57,426	52,929	92.2	871	1.5	2,711	4.7	915	1.6

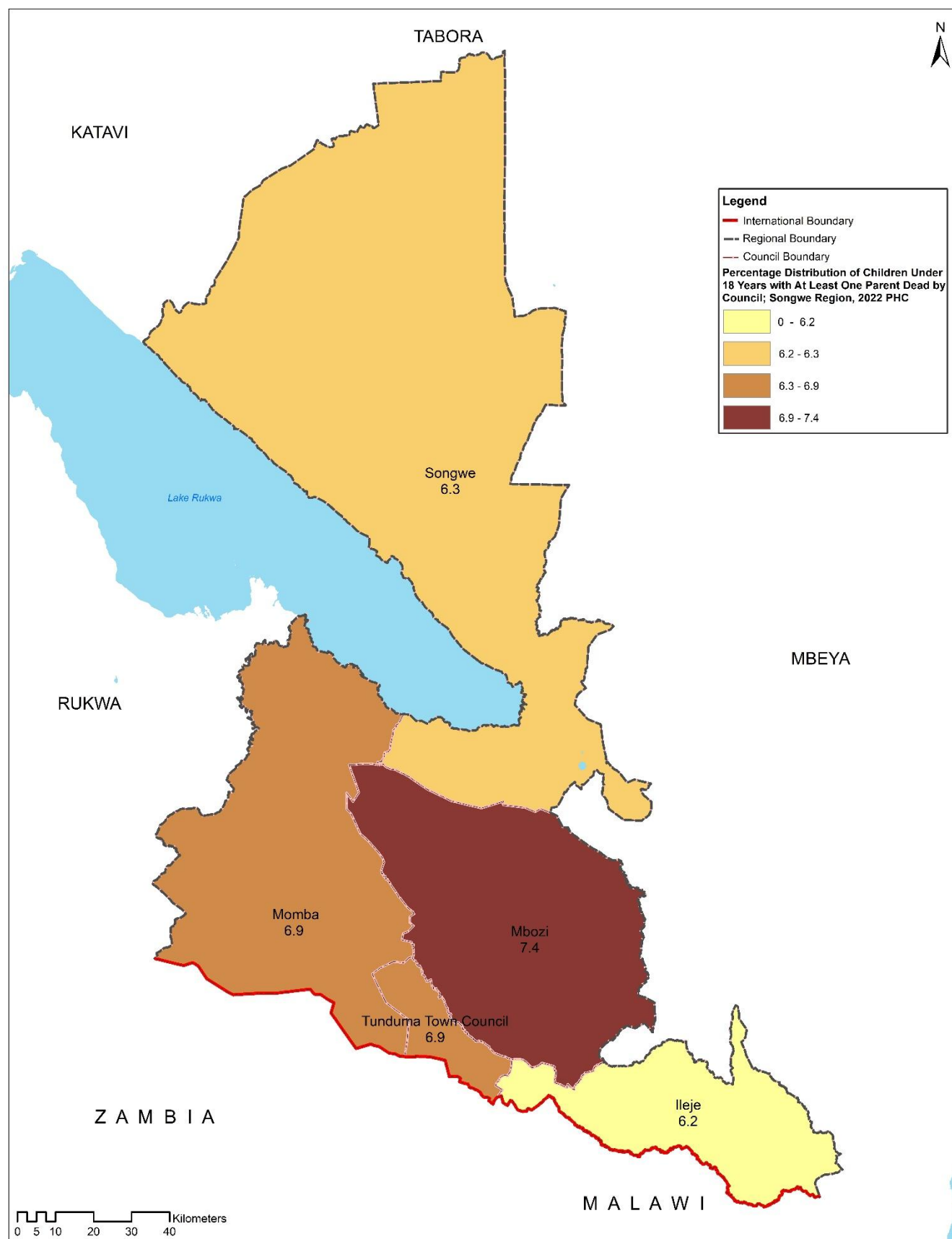
7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Songwe Region 9.6 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about seven percent (6.9%) of children have lost either father or mother and about three percent (2.7%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher (9.9%) in rural areas than urban areas (8.9%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranges from 7.8 percent in Ileje District to 10.4 percent in Songwe District.

Figure 7. 1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence in Songwe Region, 2022 PHC**Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	681,711	616,049	90.4	47,275	6.9	18,387	2.7	65,662	9.6
Rural	501,972	452,270	90.1	34,840	6.9	14,862	3.0	49,702	9.9
Urban	179,739	163,779	91.1	12,435	6.9	3,525	2.0	15,960	8.9
Council									
Momba District	146,348	131,327	89.7	10,129	6.9	4,892	3.3	15,021	10.3
Tunduma Town	106,171	96,832	91.2	7,369	6.9	1,970	1.9	9,339	8.8
Songwe District	121,978	109,335	89.6	7,663	6.3	4,980	4.1	12,643	10.4
Mbozi District	249,788	225,626	90.3	18,532	7.4	5,630	2.3	24,162	9.7
Ileje District	57,426	52,929	92.2	3,582	6.2	915	1.6	4,497	7.8

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region is 81.0 percent. It is higher in urban (94.0%) than in rural areas (75.3%).
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.3 percent. It is higher (79.2%) among males than females (77.5%)
- About eighty-one percent (81.0%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 14.0 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 81.0 percent. It is higher (93.9%) in urban than in rural areas (76.6%).
- Over three quarters (76.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 17.9 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- More than three percent (3.4%) 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 persons aged five years and above in Songwe 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 memorized 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 in Songwe Region out of 1,123,453 persons aged five years and above, 861,366 persons (76.7%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher (79.0%) among males than

females (74.6%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 87.1 percent is observed for age group 25-29 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed in group of persons aged 65 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (91.4%) than in rural areas (70.8%). Except for the under 20 years, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,123,453	534,718	588,735	861,366	422,251	439,115	76.7	79.0	74.6
5 - 9	202,674	99,986	102,688	111,477	52,488	58,989	55.0	52.5	57.4
10-14	176,651	88,834	87,817	147,439	71,495	75,944	83.5	80.5	86.5
15 - 19	134,634	65,240	69,394	115,548	55,804	59,744	85.8	85.5	86.1
20 - 24	119,445	53,078	66,367	102,122	46,139	55,983	85.5	86.9	84.4
25 - 29	100,365	46,423	53,942	87,466	41,516	45,950	87.1	89.4	85.2
30 - 34	84,105	39,343	44,762	71,677	35,246	36,431	85.2	89.6	81.4
35 - 39	70,190	32,781	37,409	57,057	28,507	28,550	81.3	87.0	76.3
40 - 44	58,564	27,507	31,057	47,623	23,993	23,630	81.3	87.2	76.1
45 - 49	48,086	23,219	24,867	38,328	20,026	18,302	79.7	86.2	73.6
50 - 54	36,473	17,084	19,389	28,745	14,793	13,952	78.8	86.6	72.0
55 - 59	23,580	11,289	12,291	18,185	9,976	8,209	77.1	88.4	66.8
60 - 64	21,911	10,346	11,565	14,377	8,758	5,619	65.6	84.7	48.6
65 - 69	13,484	5,924	7,560	7,592	4,665	2,927	56.3	78.7	38.7
70 - 74	12,424	5,477	6,947	6,010	3,919	2,091	48.4	71.6	30.1
75 - 79	7,920	3,330	4,590	3,456	2,233	1,223	43.6	67.1	26.6
80+	12,947	4,857	8,090	4,264	2,693	1,571	32.9	55.4	19.4

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

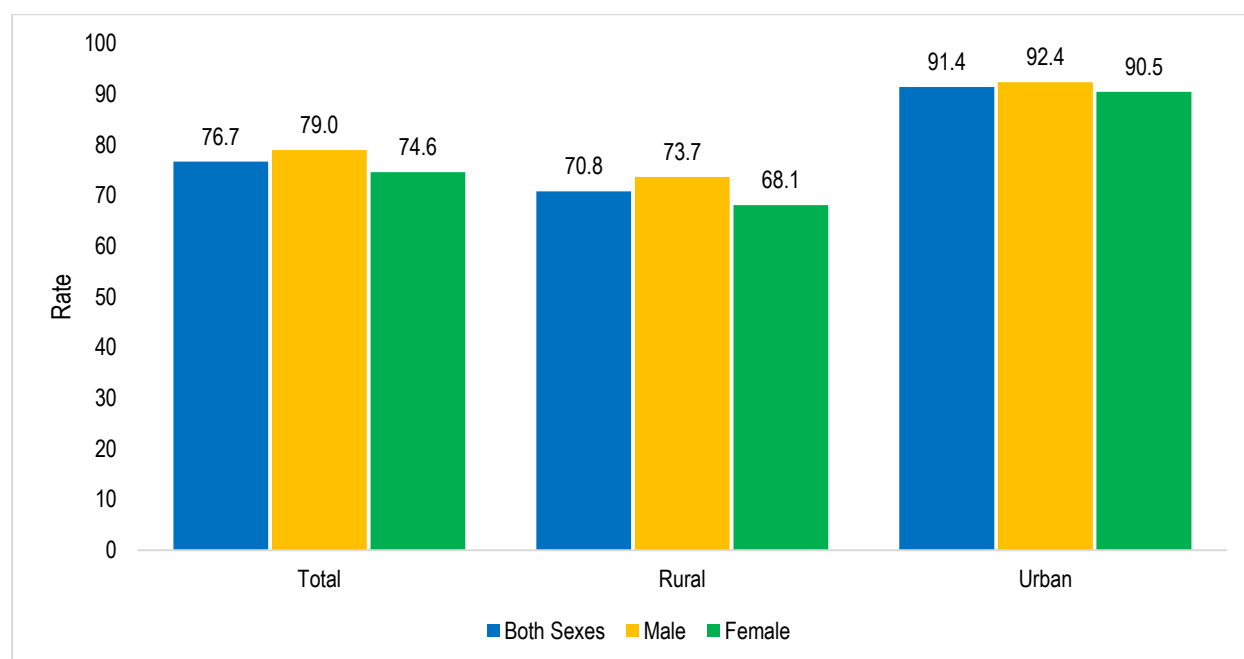
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	802,485	384,388	418,097	567,970	283,331	284,639	70.8	73.7	68.1
5 - 9	150,824	74,576	76,248	71,874	33,612	38,262	47.7	45.1	50.2
10-14	131,678	67,313	64,365	104,323	51,009	53,314	79.2	75.8	82.8
15 - 19	94,666	47,136	47,530	76,848	38,277	38,571	81.2	81.2	81.2
20 - 24	80,340	36,604	43,736	64,341	30,190	34,151	80.1	82.5	78.1
25 - 29	64,308	30,226	34,082	52,598	25,739	26,859	81.8	85.2	78.8
30 - 34	54,011	25,231	28,780	42,762	21,480	21,282	79.2	85.1	73.9
35 - 39	46,402	21,312	25,090	34,609	17,444	17,165	74.6	81.9	68.4
40 - 44	40,919	18,635	22,284	31,064	15,428	15,636	75.9	82.8	70.2
45 - 49	35,493	16,700	18,793	26,723	13,779	12,944	75.3	82.5	68.9
50 - 54	28,153	12,825	15,328	21,155	10,728	10,427	75.1	83.6	68.0
55 - 59	18,724	8,895	9,829	13,875	7,675	6,200	74.1	86.3	63.1
60 - 64	17,728	8,433	9,295	11,034	6,973	4,061	62.2	82.7	43.7
65 - 69	11,027	4,847	6,180	5,854	3,711	2,143	53.1	76.6	34.7
70 - 74	10,421	4,580	5,841	4,717	3,173	1,544	45.3	69.3	26.4
75 - 79	6,708	2,835	3,873	2,763	1,845	918	41.2	65.1	23.7
80+	11,083	4,240	6,843	3,430	2,268	1,162	30.9	53.5	17.0

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	320,968	150,330	170,638	293,396	138,920	154,476	91.4	92.4	90.5
5 - 9	51,850	25,410	26,440	39,603	18,876	20,727	76.4	74.3	78.4
10-14	44,973	21,521	23,452	43,116	20,486	22,630	95.9	95.2	96.5
15 - 19	39,968	18,104	21,864	38,700	17,527	21,173	96.8	96.8	96.8
20 - 24	39,105	16,474	22,631	37,781	15,949	21,832	96.6	96.8	96.5
25 - 29	36,057	16,197	19,860	34,868	15,777	19,091	96.7	97.4	96.1
30 - 34	30,094	14,112	15,982	28,915	13,766	15,149	96.1	97.5	94.8
35 - 39	23,788	11,469	12,319	22,448	11,063	11,385	94.4	96.5	92.4
40 - 44	17,645	8,872	8,773	16,559	8,565	7,994	93.8	96.5	91.1
45 - 49	12,593	6,519	6,074	11,605	6,247	5,358	92.2	95.8	88.2
50 - 54	8,320	4,259	4,061	7,590	4,065	3,525	91.2	95.4	86.8
55 - 59	4,856	2,394	2,462	4,310	2,301	2,009	88.8	96.1	81.6
60 - 64	4,183	1,913	2,270	3,343	1,785	1,558	79.9	93.3	68.6
65 - 69	2,457	1,077	1,380	1,738	954	784	70.7	88.6	56.8

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
70 - 74	2,003	897	1,106	1,293	746	547	64.6	83.2	49.5
75 - 79	1,212	495	717	693	388	305	57.2	78.4	42.5
80+	1,864	617	1,247	834	425	409	44.7	68.9	32.8

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that the youths (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 85.0 percent and the rate is the highest among teenagers in the age of 14-17 years (86.2%). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas. For most of the selected age groups, and with the exception of the teenage groups, males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas. Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Songwe Region is 76.2 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 86.2 percent. The literacy rate among primary and secondary population is higher among females than males in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.4).

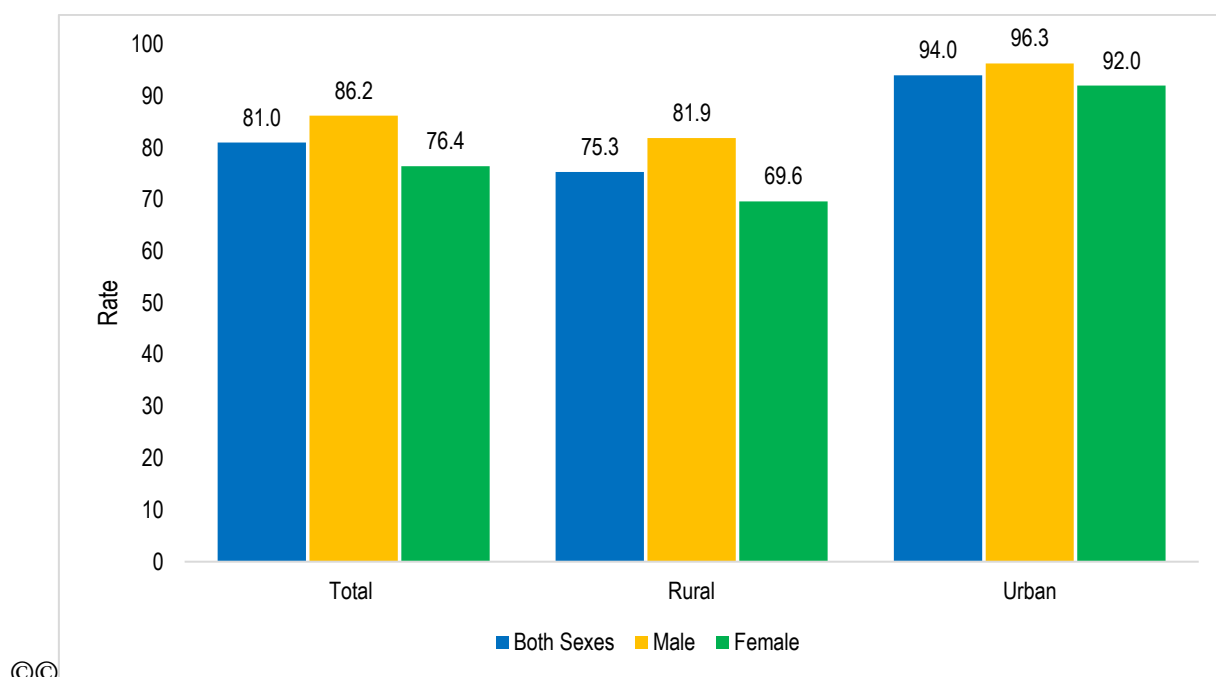
Table 8. 4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexe	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	85.7	84.6	86.7	81.3	80.3	82.3	96.7	96.6	96.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	85.7	86.2	85.2	80.7	81.8	79.7	96.7	96.8	96.7
Youth Population (15–35 years)	85.7	87.5	84.1	80.3	83.0	77.9	96.5	97.1	96.0
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	83.3	87.3	79.9	78.0	83.1	73.5	95.2	96.7	93.8
Elderly population (60+ years)	52.0	74.4	34.7	48.8	72.1	30.7	67.4	86.0	53.6
Population Aged 4 years and above	74.5	76.6	72.5	68.5	71.3	66.0	89.4	90.2	88.6
Population Aged 14+ years and above	81.2	86.1	76.9	75.6	81.8	70.2	94.1	96.3	92.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	80.3	86.4	75.1	74.5	82.1	68.1	93.6	96.2	91.4
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	76.2	73.2	79.1	70.7	67.4	74.0	92.2	91.0	93.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	86.2	84.7	87.7	82.0	80.5	83.5	96.8	96.5	97.1

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

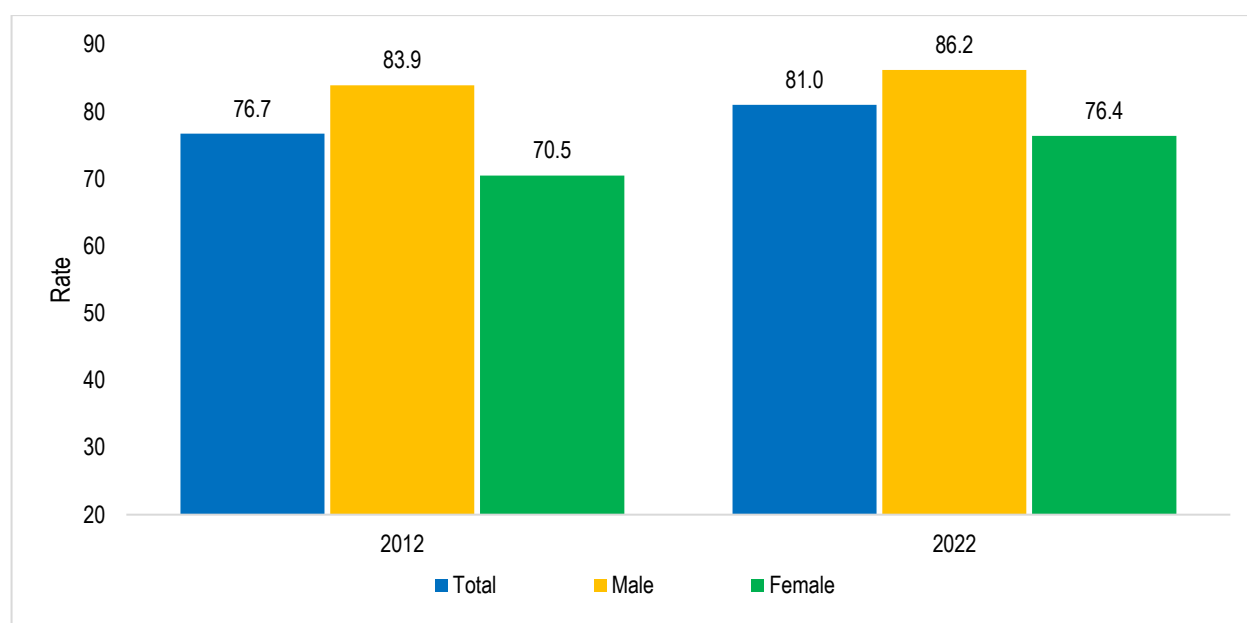
Results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region is 81.0 percent and it is higher among males (86.2%) than females (76.4%). Adult literacy rate is higher (94.0%) in urban areas than in rural areas (75.3%). Males are more likely to be literate than females 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC



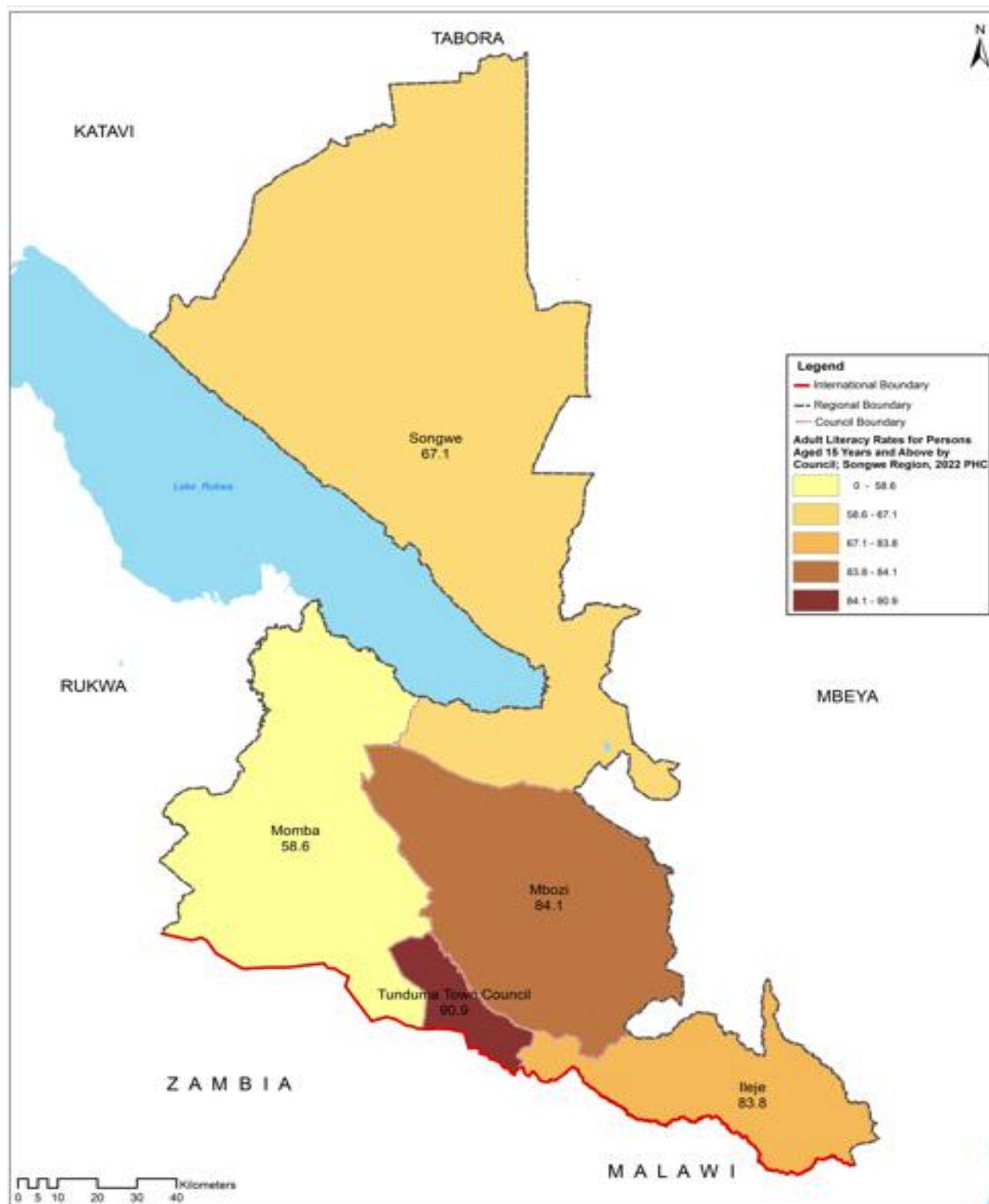
Literacy rates among adults increased from 76.7 percent in 2012 to 81.0 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult rate is more pronounced among females (from 70.5% in 2012 to 76.4% in 2022) than males (from 83.9% in 2012 to 86.2% in 2022) (Figure 8.3).

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



Adult literacy rates vary across councils, ranging from 58.6 percent in Momba District to 91.1 percent in Tunduma town (Map 8.1).

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



Results further reveal that, the highest percentage point change is 4.6 in Songwe District while it is negative in Momba District (3.6) and Tunduma Town Council (2.7) (Table 8.5).

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

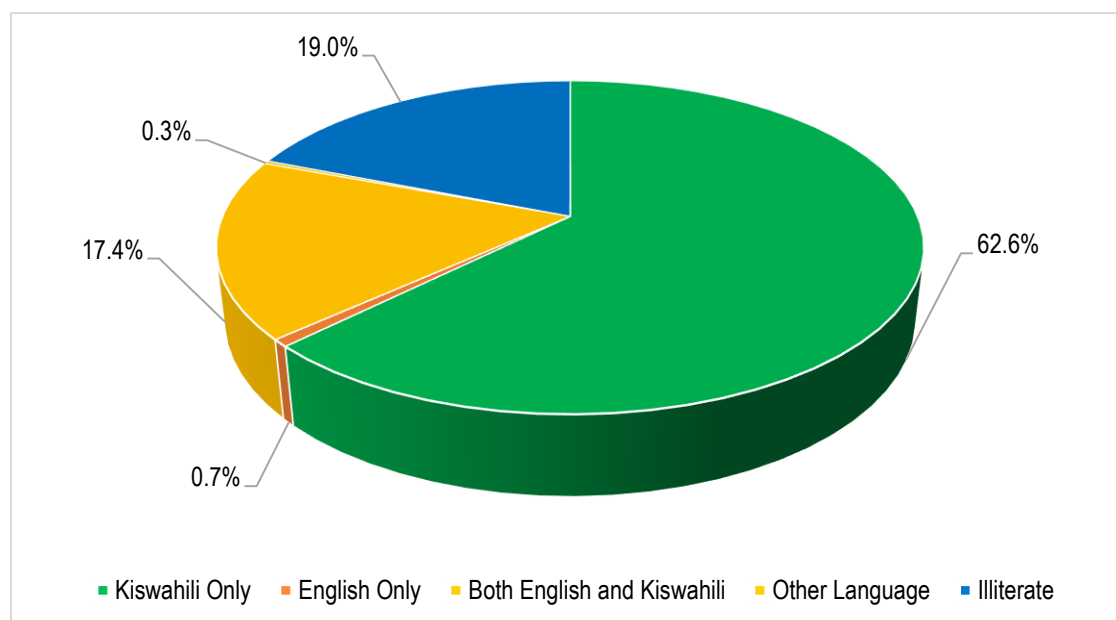
Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	76.7	83.9	70.5	81.0	86.2	76.4	4.3	2.3	5.9
Rural	72.6	80.8	65.5	75.3	81.9	69.6	8.4	5.4	10.9
Urban	91.0	94.8	87.8	94.0	96.3	92.0	3.0	1.5	4.2
Council									
Momba District	62.2	73.5	52.7	58.6	63.1	54.5	(3.6)	(10.4)	1.8
Tunduma Town	93.6	96.5	91.1	90.9	92.0	89.9	(2.7)	(4.5)	(1.2)
Songwe District	62.5	70.9	54.5	67.1	74.4	59.9	4.6	3.5	5.4
Mbozi District	81.6	88.0	76.1	84.1	85.6	82.8	2.5	(2.4)	6.7
Ileje District	80.4	87.3	74.8	83.8	86.3	81.6	3.4	(1.0)	6.8

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

Results show that, literacy rate is high for Kiswahili Only (62.6%), followed by both Kiswahili and English (17.4%) and is lower for Other languages (0.3%) (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4).

Table 8. 6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Songwe 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	62.6	0.7	17.4	0.3	81.0	19.0	744,128
15 – 19	56.0	0.7	28.9	0.2	85.8	14.2	134,634
20 – 24	62.0	0.9	22.4	0.3	85.5	14.5	119,445
25 – 29	64.2	0.7	22.0	0.2	87.1	12.9	100,365
30 – 34	63.8	0.7	20.6	0.2	85.2	14.8	84,105
35 – 39	68.4	0.6	12.1	0.2	81.3	18.7	70,190
40 – 44	72.1	0.7	8.3	0.2	81.3	18.7	58,564
45 – 49	71.5	0.6	7.5	0.2	79.7	20.3	48,086
50 – 54	71.5	0.5	6.6	0.3	78.8	21.2	36,473
55 – 59	69.1	0.4	7.3	0.3	77.1	22.9	23,580
60 – 64	57.6	0.5	6.9	0.6	65.6	34.4	21,911
65 – 69	48.5	0.4	6.5	0.8	56.3	43.7	13,484
70 – 74	42.4	0.4	4.6	0.9	48.4	51.6	12,424
75 – 79	38.6	0.4	3.3	1.3	43.6	56.4	7,920
80+	28.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	32.9	67.1	12,947

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

Results show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili Only is about the same in urban (62.8%) and in rural areas (62.5%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban (30.1%) than in rural areas (11.9%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili Only (64.4%) than males (61.0%) (Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6)

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	62.6	0.7	17.4	0.3	81.0	19.0	744,128
Male	65.5	0.7	19.9	0.2	86.2	13.8	345,898
Female	60.1	0.7	15.3	0.4	76.4	23.6	398,230
Rural	62.5	0.7	11.9	0.3	75.3	24.7	519,983
Male	67.4	0.6	13.7	0.2	81.9	18.1	242499
Female	58.2	0.7	10.3	0.4	69.6	30.4	277484
Urban	62.8	0.7	30.1	0.3	94.0	6.0	224,145
Male	61.0	0.7	34.3	0.3	96.3	3.7	103,399
Female	64.4	0.7	26.6	0.3	92.0	8.0	120,746

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

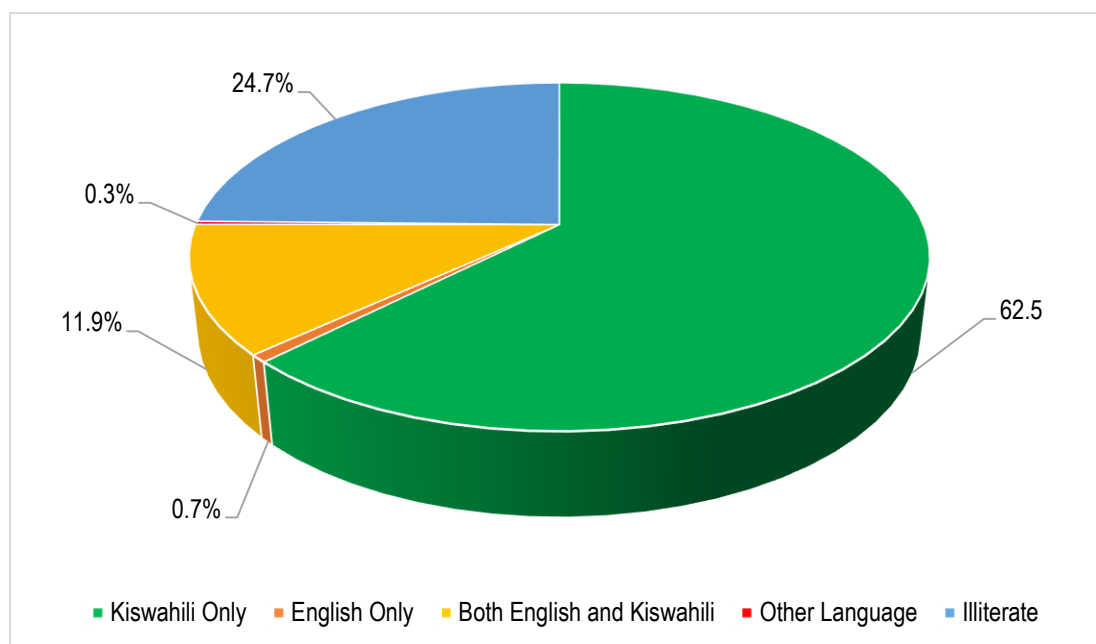
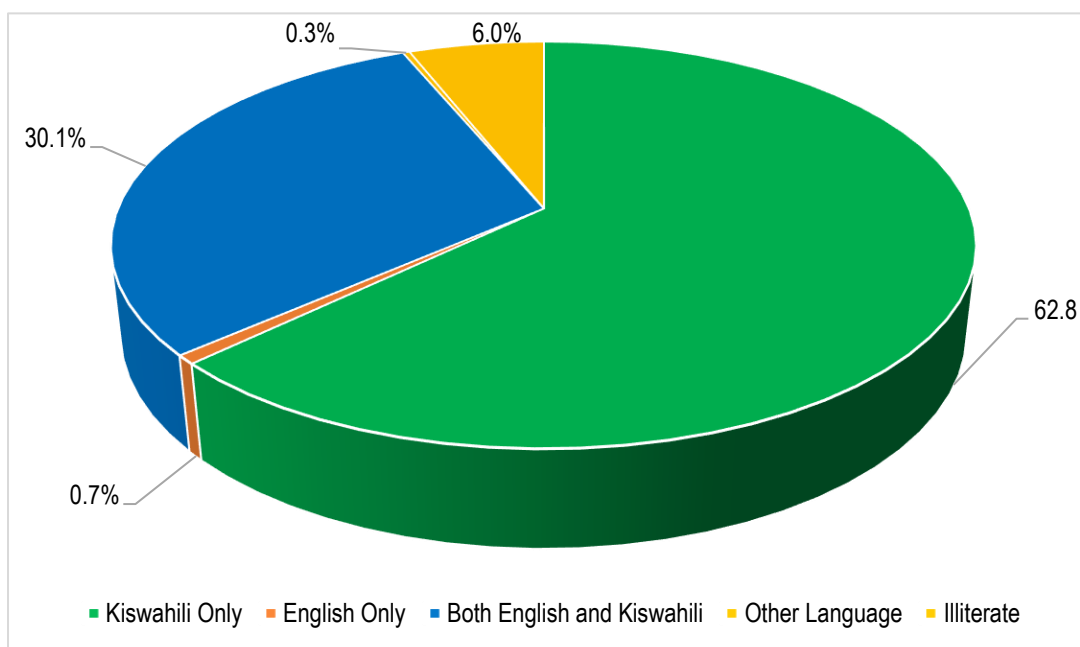


Figure 8. 6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Songwe Urban, 2022 PHC



Further results show that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Momba District having the highest illiteracy rate (36.1%) followed by Songwe District Council (32.9%). The Council with lowest illiteracy rate is Tunduma Town (6.3%) (Table 8.8).

Table 8. 8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	62.6	0.7	17.4	0.3	81.0	19.0	744,128
Rural	65.5	0.7	19.9	0.2	86.2	13.8	345,898
Urban	60.1	0.7	15.3	0.4	76.4	23.6	398,230
Council							
Momba District	55.4	0.7	7.6	0.3	63.9	36.1	126,678
Tunduma Town	98.0	0.9	32.5	0.5	93.7	6.3	126,832
Songwe District	56.1	0.9	10.0	0.1	67.1	32.9	120,185
Mbozi District	66.6	0.6	19.8	0.3	87.2	12.8	292,169
Ileje District	65.8	0.5	18.8	0.7	85.8	14.2	76,198

8.3 Numeracy

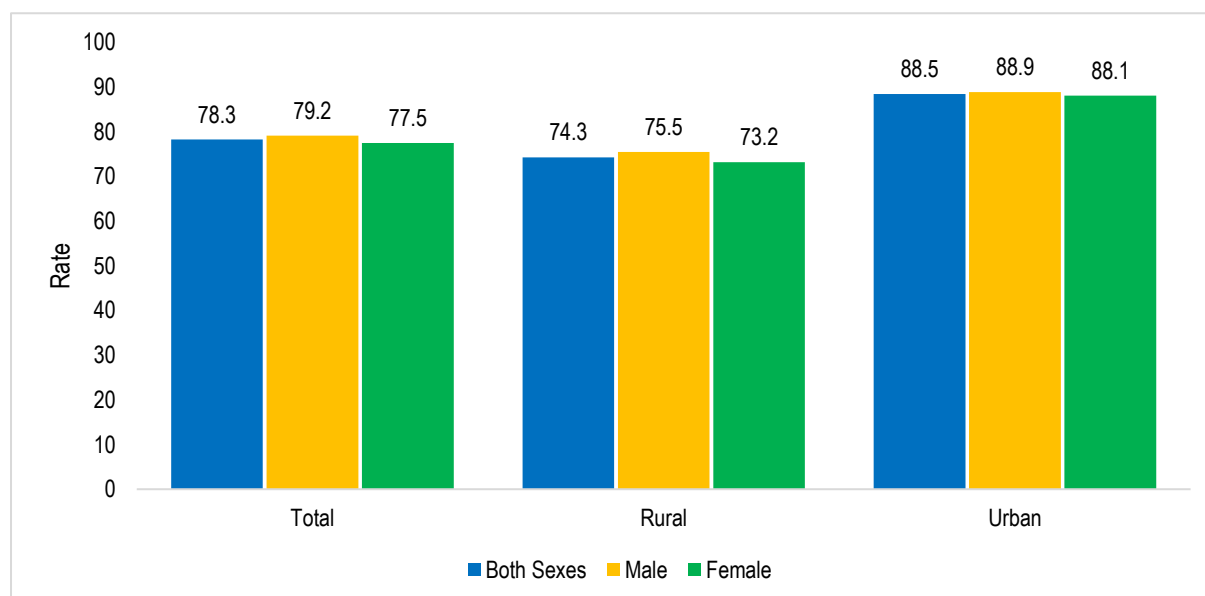
Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction,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

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

Out of 1,103,692 persons in Songwe Region aged 5 years and above, 725,747 persons (78.3%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is almost similar among males (79.2%) and females (77.5%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are high (more than 80%) for persons aged 10 to 59 years and is relatively low for persons aged 80 years and above. Numeracy rate in urban areas is higher (88.5%) than in rural areas (74.3%). Further results show that, the rate is higher among males than females except for age under 20 years in rural areas and under 30 years in 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.3	79.2	77.5	74.3	75.5	73.2	88.5	88.9	88.1
5-9	52.0	49.7	54.2	46.2	43.8	48.6	68.7	66.8	70.5
10-14	82.3	80.0	84.6	79.0	76.4	81.7	91.9	91.3	92.4
15 – 19	86.5	86.0	86.9	83.4	83.1	83.8	93.7	93.5	93.9
20 – 24	87.0	87.6	86.5	83.8	85.0	82.8	93.7	93.6	93.7
25 – 29	88.7	90.2	87.5	85.4	87.4	83.7	94.7	95.3	94.2
30 – 34	88.1	90.5	86.0	84.5	87.6	81.9	94.4	95.6	93.4
35 – 39	86.7	89.4	84.4	83.2	86.5	80.4	93.5	94.8	92.5
40 – 44	86.5	89.6	83.9	83.7	87.1	80.9	93.1	94.9	91.5
45 – 49	85.9	89.6	82.5	83.7	87.8	80.2	92.2	94.6	89.9
50 – 54	84.8	89.3	81.1	82.9	87.7	79.0	91.5	94.1	88.9
55 – 59	82.9	90.2	76.3	81.2	89.1	74.1	89.5	94.6	84.8
60 – 64	75.5	87.6	64.8	73.7	86.6	62.1	83.2	91.7	76.1
65 – 69	69.4	83.2	58.7	67.3	82.0	55.8	79.1	88.6	71.8
70 – 74	62.9	79.1	50.2	61.4	78.0	48.5	70.6	85.1	59.0
75–79	56.1	72.9	43.9	54.8	71.9	42.3	63.5	79.2	52.7
80+	43.2	62.2	31.8	42.1	61.1	30.3	49.6	70.0	39.7

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

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is 87.3 percent. The rate is slightly higher (88.2%) for males than females (86.6%) whereas among teenagers the rate is higher (86.8%) for females than males (85.0%). Numeracy rate for working age

population (15-64 years) is higher (93.4%) in urban than in rural areas (83.4%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups.

Results further reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (14-17 years) is 86.3 percent and 74.2 percent for persons in the primary school age (7–13 years). The numeracy rate for secondary school age is higher (87.6%) among females than males (84.9%). 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

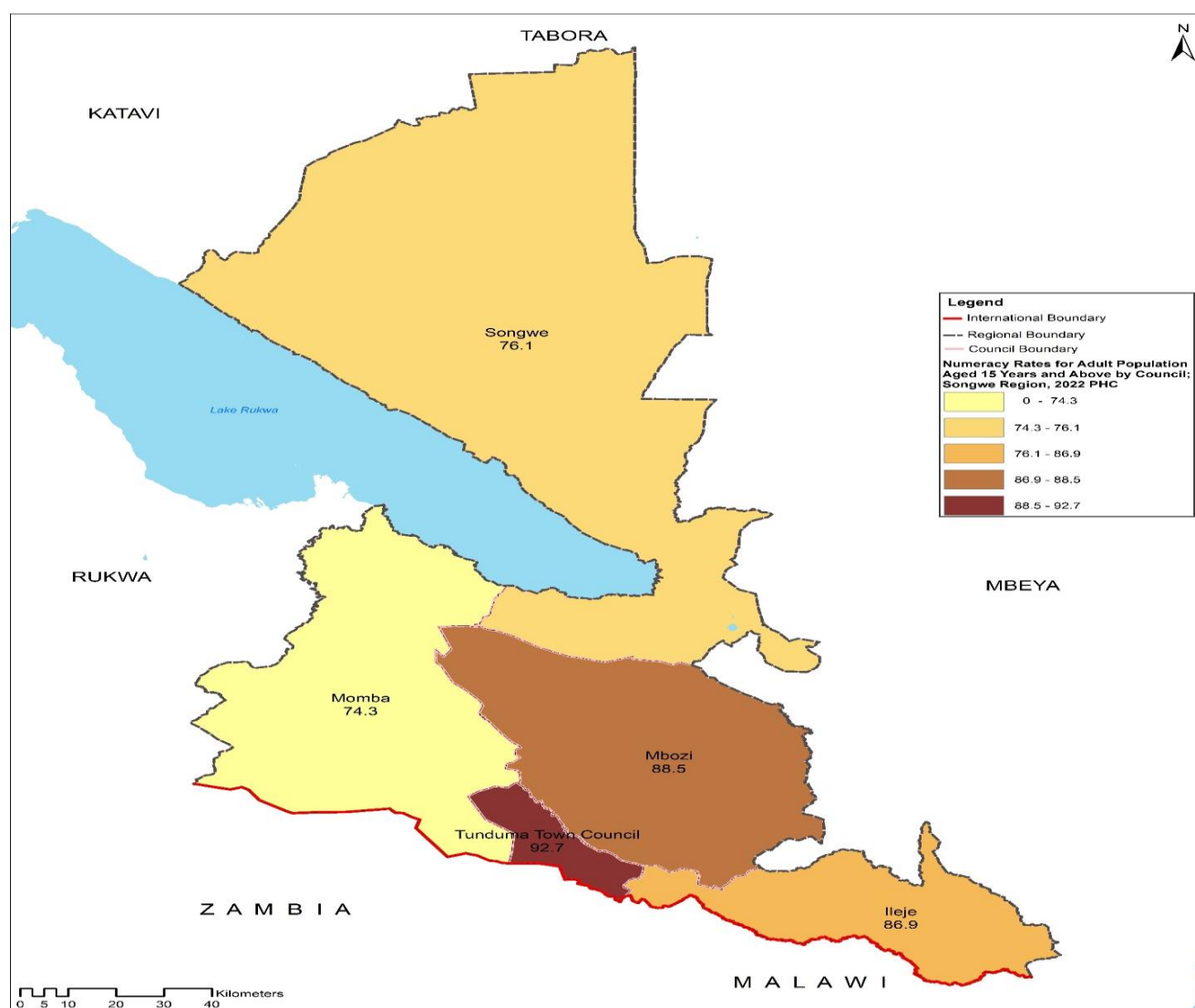
Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	85.9	85.0	86.8	82.9	81.9	83.9	93.5	93.2	93.7
Youth Population (15–24 years)	86.7	86.7	86.7	83.6	83.9	83.3	93.7	93.5	93.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87.3	88.2	86.6	84.0	85.3	82.9	94.0	94.4	93.8
School Age Population									
Primary School (7–13 years)	74.2	71.9	76.5	69.9	67.3	72.5	86.8	85.8	87.8
Secondary School (14-17 years)	86.3	84.9	87.6	83.3	82.0	84.8	93.6	93.2	94.0
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	86.5	88.6	84.7	83.4	86.1	81.1	93.4	94.5	92.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	63.7	79.4	51.6	61.8	78.1	49.2	72.8	85.9	63.2
Population Aged 14+ years and above	84.7	87.6	82.2	81.4	85.0	78.3	92.5	94.0	91.3
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.4	88.2	81.3	81.0	85.6	77.2	92.4	94.2	90.9

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 84.7 percent. It is higher (92.5%) in urban areas than in rural areas (81.3%). Adult numeracy rate is higher for males (87.9%) than females (82.0%). Similar pattern is observed across all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 74.3 percent in Momba District to 92.7 percent in Tunduma 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	725,747	331,956	393,791	614,510	291,629	322,881	84.7	87.9	82.0
Rural	508,711	233,746	274,965	413,714	199,237	214,477	81.3	85.2	78.0
Urban	217,036	98,210	118,826	200,796	92,392	108,404	92.5	94.1	91.2
Council									
Momba District	126,181	57,626	68,555	93,806	45,785	48,021	74.3	79.5	70.0
Tunduma Town	122,914	56,347	66,567	113,921	53,111	60,810	92.7	94.3	91.4
Songwe District	112,378	53,164	59,214	85,562	42,481	43,081	76.1	79.9	72.8
Mbozi District	288,568	130,480	158,088	255,422	119,114	136,308	88.5	91.3	86.2
Ileje District	75,706	34,339	41,367	65,799	31,138	34,661	86.9	90.7	83.8

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

8.4 Education

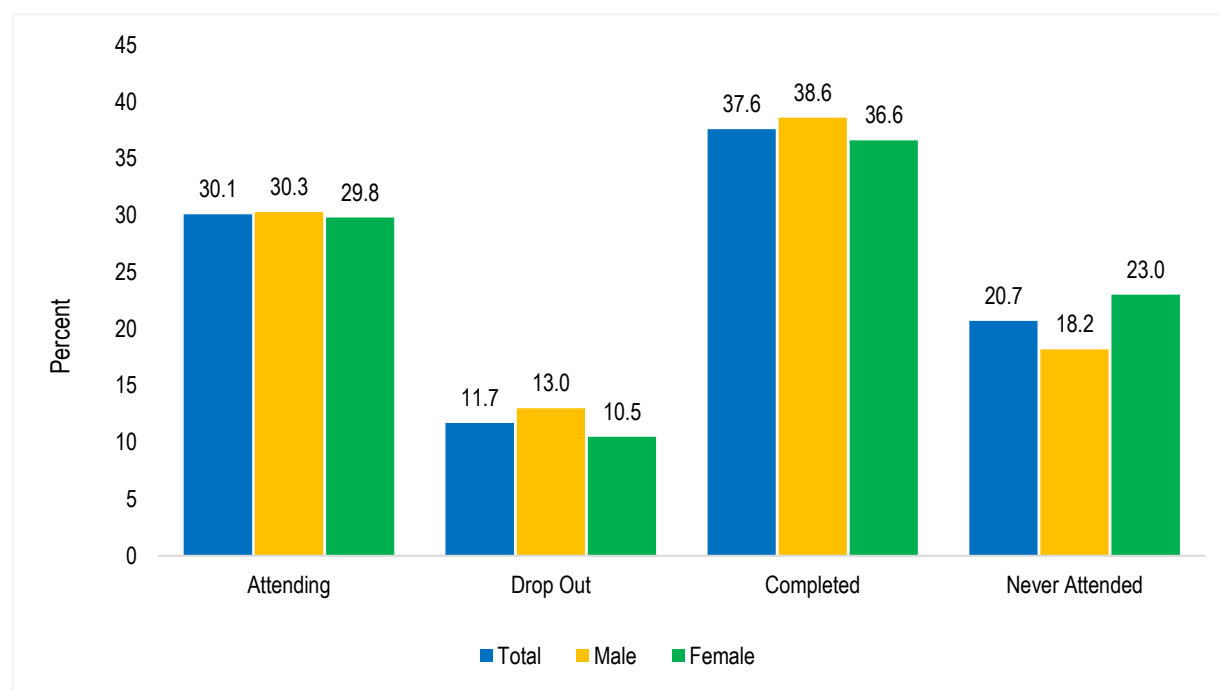
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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 1,168,212 persons aged four years and above, 37.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 30.1 percent are attending school, 11.7 percent have dropped out and 20.7 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (23.0%) than males (18.2%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (13.0%) among males than females (10.6%) (Figure 8.8).

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



Further, more than four-fifth (81.0%) of the primary school population age (7-13) are attending school and 14.0 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 14-17 years, 54.2 percent are attending, 11.1 percent had never been to

school, while 20.2 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher (14.5%) among secondary school age population than primary school age population (4.2%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8. 12: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,168,212	30.1	11.7	37.6	20.7	556,618	30.3	13.0	38.6	18.2	611,594	29.8	10.5	36.6	23.0
4	44,759	18.3	0.1	0.1	81.6	21,900	16.6	0.1	0.1	83.2	22,859	19.8	0.1	0.1	80.0
5	42,934	47.6	0.2	0.1	52.1	21,649	45.1	0.2	0.1	54.6	21,285	50.1	0.2	0.1	49.6
6	40,721	70.1	0.3	0.1	29.5	19,935	68.1	0.4	0.1	31.4	20,786	71.9	0.3	0.1	27.7
4-6	128,414	44.5	0.2	0.1	55.2	63,484	42.5	0.2	0.1	57.2	64,930	46.4	0.2	0.1	53.3
7	41,585	78.9	0.6	0.1	20.3	20,663	77.5	0.8	0.2	21.5	20,922	80.3	0.5	0.1	19.1
8	39,920	82.8	1.3	0.2	15.8	19,524	81.4	1.6	0.2	16.8	20,396	84.0	1.0	0.1	14.8
9	37,514	84.1	2.3	0.2	13.4	18,215	82.8	2.7	0.2	14.3	19,299	85.4	1.9	0.2	12.6
10	36,168	82.1	4.1	0.3	13.6	18,385	79.1	5.3	0.3	15.3	17,783	85.1	2.9	0.3	11.7
11	32,134	83.5	5.4	0.5	10.6	16,148	80.6	7.1	0.5	11.8	15,986	86.5	3.7	0.4	9.4
12	41,037	79.6	7.3	1.4	11.8	20,609	75.6	9.4	1.5	13.4	20,428	83.5	5.1	1.2	10.2
13	32,983	76.3	9.4	3.5	10.8	16,508	72.4	12.0	3.6	11.9	16,475	80.2	6.9	3.3	9.7
7-13	261,341	81.0	4.2	0.8	14.0	130,052	78.5	5.4	0.9	15.2	131,289	83.5	3.0	0.8	12.7
14	34,329	67.6	11.0	10.2	11.2	17,184	62.4	14.2	11.0	12.3	17,145	72.8	7.8	9.3	10.0
15	27,618	58.4	13.0	17.7	10.9	14,143	52.8	16.3	19.0	11.9	13,475	64.3	9.4	16.3	10.0
16	26,525	48.9	16.2	24.0	10.9	13,233	44.1	19.3	25.7	10.9	13,292	53.7	13.1	22.4	10.8
17	27,009	37.9	19.1	31.8	11.2	13,453	36.1	21.5	31.6	10.9	13,556	39.8	16.7	31.9	11.6
14 - 17	115,481	54.2	14.5	20.2	11.1	58,013	49.8	17.6	21.1	11.6	57,468	58.6	11.5	19.3	10.6
18	29,594	22.0	21.2	43.3	13.4	13,922	24.5	22.9	40.6	12.0	15,672	19.8	19.7	45.7	14.8
19	23,888	14.0	21.7	52.2	12.1	10,489	17.4	23.7	47.9	11.0	13,399	11.3	20.2	55.5	13.0
18 - 19	53,482	18.4	21.4	47.3	12.9	24,411	21.5	23.2	43.7	11.5	29,071	15.9	19.9	50.2	14.0
20	26,948	8.4	20.3	55.9	15.5	11,610	10.3	23.1	52.9	13.7	15,338	6.9	18.2	58.2	16.8
21	19,336	7.8	19.6	62.0	10.7	8,844	9.4	22.2	58.7	9.7	10,492	6.4	17.4	64.7	11.5
22	31,148	4.9	19.9	62.8	12.3	13,470	6.4	23.5	59.1	10.9	17,678	3.8	17.2	65.7	13.3
23	21,621	3.9	18.2	67.5	10.4	9,795	5.1	21.5	64.1	9.4	11,826	2.9	15.5	70.3	11.2
24	20,392	2.8	17.8	68.6	10.7	9,359	3.5	20.3	66.9	9.3	11,033	2.2	15.8	70.1	11.9
20 - 24	119,445	5.6	19.3	63.0	12.1	53,078	7.0	22.2	60.0	10.8	66,367	4.5	16.9	65.4	13.2
25+	490,049	0.7	15.1	63.8	20.4	227,580	0.8	16.4	69.7	13.1	262,469	0.5	14.0	58.7	26.8

In Songwe Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural areas is higher (25.6%) than urban areas (8.3%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (12.4%) than in urban areas (10.0%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (47.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (33.7%) (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

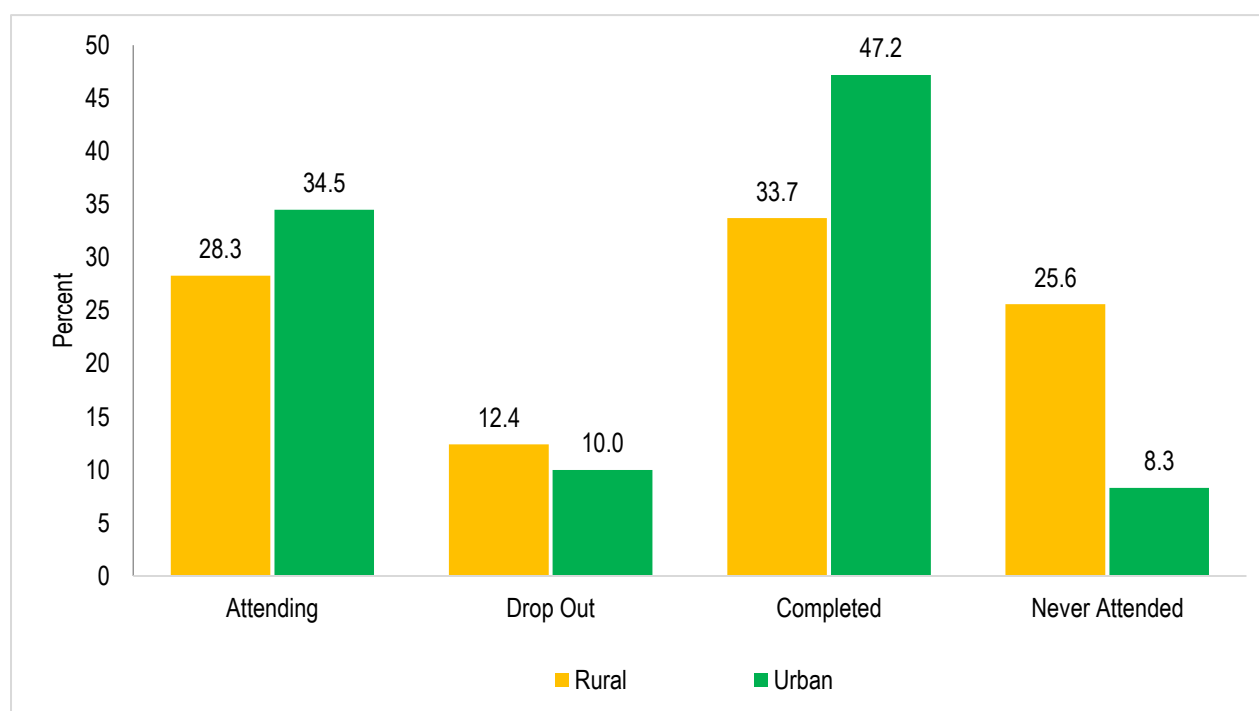


Table 8. 13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Songwe Rural, 2022 PHC

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	835,573	28.3	12.4	33.7	25.6	400,571	28.4	14.1	35.1	22.5	435,002	28.3	10.8	32.4	28.5
4	33,088	11.7	0.1	0.1	88.2	16,183	10.2	0.1	0.0	89.6	16,905	13.0	0.1	0.1	86.8
5	31,966	39.3	0.2	0.1	60.4	16,125	36.8	0.3	0.1	62.8	15,841	41.9	0.2	0.1	57.9
6	30,308	63.3	0.4	0.1	36.2	14,876	61.2	0.5	0.1	38.3	15,432	65.4	0.3	0.1	34.2
4-6	95,362	37.3	0.2	0.1	62.3	47,184	35.4	0.3	0.1	64.3	48,178	39.3	0.2	0.1	60.4
7	30,959	73.6	0.8	0.2	25.5	15,363	71.9	1.0	0.2	26.8	15,596	75.1	0.6	0.1	24.2
8	29,633	78.1	1.5	0.2	20.2	14,523	76.5	1.8	0.2	21.5	15,110	79.7	1.2	0.1	18.9
9	27,958	80.0	2.8	0.2	17.1	13,689	78.4	3.3	0.2	18.1	14,269	81.5	2.2	0.1	16.1
10	27,218	77.7	4.9	0.3	17.2	14,002	74.2	6.3	0.3	19.2	13,216	81.4	3.4	0.2	15.0
11	23,800	79.6	6.4	0.4	13.6	12,097	76.0	8.4	0.5	15.1	11,703	83.2	4.3	0.4	12.1
12	30,941	75.4	8.5	1.3	14.8	15,736	70.7	11.0	1.6	16.7	15,205	80.3	5.8	1.1	12.8
13	24,455	72.3	10.7	3.3	13.7	12,442	67.2	13.9	3.6	15.2	12,013	77.6	7.4	2.9	12.1
7-13	194,964	76.6	4.9	0.8	17.7	97,852	73.6	6.4	0.9	19.2	97,112	79.7	3.4	0.7	16.2
14	25,264	63.2	12.4	10.2	14.2	13,036	56.9	16.2	11.6	15.4	12,228	69.9	8.4	8.8	12.9
15	19,993	53.0	14.4	18.4	14.2	10,582	46.6	18.1	20.3	15.0	9,411	60.3	10.2	16.2	13.3
16	18,718	42.9	17.8	25.0	14.3	9,773	37.6	21.0	27.5	13.9	8,945	48.7	14.2	22.3	14.8
17	18,817	32.0	20.9	32.1	15.0	9,632	29.6	23.4	32.8	14.3	9,185	34.5	18.3	31.5	15.7
14 - 17	82,792	49.1	16.0	20.5	14.4	43,023	43.9	19.4	22.1	14.7	39,769	54.7	12.4	18.8	14.1
18	20,809	17.8	22.7	41.8	17.6	9,865	19.7	24.6	40.2	15.5	10,944	16.2	21.0	43.3	19.5
19	16,329	10.9	23.3	49.3	16.5	7,284	14.0	25.5	45.8	14.8	9,045	8.4	21.5	52.2	17.9
18 - 19	37,138	14.8	23.0	45.1	17.1	17,149	17.3	25.0	42.6	15.2	19,989	12.7	21.2	47.3	18.8
20	18,560	6.4	21.7	51.1	20.8	8,068	8.2	25.2	48.4	18.2	10,492	4.9	18.9	53.3	22.9
21	13,068	5.8	21.5	58.4	14.4	6,058	6.9	25.2	55.2	12.7	7,010	4.8	18.2	61.1	15.8
22	21,004	3.5	21.0	58.9	16.5	9,352	4.5	25.2	55.8	14.5	11,652	2.7	17.6	61.4	18.2
23	14,337	3.0	19.1	63.5	14.3	6,710	4.1	23.2	60.4	12.4	7,627	2.2	15.6	66.3	16.0
24	13,371	2.5	18.9	63.6	14.9	6,416	3.0	21.6	63.0	12.4	6,955	2.1	16.4	64.3	17.3
20 - 24	80,340	4.3	20.6	58.6	16.5	36,604	5.4	24.2	56.2	14.2	43,736	3.4	17.5	60.7	18.4
25+	344,977	0.6	16.0	57.7	25.6	158,759	0.7	18.0	64.5	16.8	186,218	0.5	14.4	52.0	33.1

Table 8. 14: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Songwe 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	332,639	34.5	10.0	47.2	8.3	156,047	35.3	10.1	47.4	7.1	176,592	33.7	9.9	47.1	9.4
4	11,671	37.0	0.1	0.1	62.9	5,717	34.7	0.0	0.1	65.2	5,954	39.2	0.1	0.1	60.7
5	10,968	71.7	0.1	0.1	28.1	5,524	69.3	0.1	0.1	30.5	5,444	74.1	0.1	0.1	25.7
6	10,413	89.7	0.2	0.2	9.9	5,059	88.6	0.2	0.2	11.0	5,354	90.8	0.2	0.2	8.9
4-6	33,052	65.1	0.1	0.1	34.7	16,300	63.2	0.1	0.1	36.6	16,752	67.0	0.1	0.1	32.8
7	10,626	94.5	0.2	0.1	5.1	5,300	93.7	0.3	0.1	5.9	5,326	95.4	0.2	0.1	4.4
8	10,287	96.1	0.6	0.3	3.1	5,001	95.8	0.8	0.3	3.1	5,286	96.3	0.5	0.2	3.1
9	9,556	96.2	0.9	0.2	2.8	4,526	95.9	0.9	0.2	3.0	5,030	96.5	0.8	0.2	2.5
10	8,950	95.4	1.7	0.4	2.5	4,383	94.8	2.0	0.4	2.8	4,567	96.0	1.4	0.4	2.2
11	8,334	94.8	2.5	0.6	2.1	4,051	94.3	3.0	0.5	2.2	4,283	95.3	2.0	0.6	2.0
12	10,096	92.2	3.6	1.5	2.6	4,873	91.7	4.3	1.4	2.6	5,223	92.7	2.9	1.7	2.7
13	8,528	87.7	5.8	4.0	2.5	4,066	88.3	6.1	3.6	1.9	4,462	87.1	5.5	4.3	3.0
7-13	66,377	93.9	2.1	1.0	3.0	32,200	93.6	2.4	0.9	3.2	34,177	94.3	1.8	1.0	2.9
14	9,065	80.1	6.9	10.1	2.9	4,148	80.0	7.9	9.3	2.9	4,917	80.1	6.2	10.8	2.9
15	7,625	72.4	9.3	15.9	2.4	3,561	71.1	11.2	15.4	2.4	4,064	73.5	7.6	16.4	2.4
16	7,807	63.3	12.3	21.8	2.6	3,460	62.6	14.3	20.5	2.5	4,347	63.9	10.7	22.8	2.7
17	8,192	51.5	14.9	31.0	2.6	3,821	52.4	16.6	28.7	2.3	4,371	50.7	13.5	33.0	2.8
14 - 17	32,689	67.1	10.8	19.5	2.6	14,990	66.8	12.4	18.3	2.5	17,699	67.4	9.4	20.5	2.7
18	8,785	32.0	17.6	46.9	3.6	4,057	36.2	18.8	41.6	3.4	4,728	28.4	16.5	51.4	3.7
19	7,559	20.6	18.4	58.3	2.8	3,205	25.2	19.6	52.7	2.5	4,354	17.2	17.4	62.4	3.0
18 - 19	16,344	26.7	17.9	52.2	3.2	7,262	31.4	19.2	46.5	3.0	9,082	23.0	16.9	56.7	3.4
20	8,388	12.8	17.2	66.5	3.6	3,542	15.0	18.1	63.3	3.6	4,846	11.1	16.5	68.8	3.6
21	6,268	12.0	15.6	69.4	3.0	2,786	15.0	15.5	66.3	3.1	3,482	9.6	15.7	71.9	2.8
22	10,144	7.8	17.7	71.0	3.5	4,118	10.7	19.6	66.7	2.9	6,026	5.8	16.4	73.9	3.9
23	7,284	5.5	16.4	75.3	2.7	3,085	7.3	17.8	72.0	2.9	4,199	4.3	15.4	77.7	2.6
24	7,021	3.3	15.8	78.1	2.8	2,943	4.5	17.2	75.6	2.7	4,078	2.5	14.7	79.9	2.9
20 - 24	39,105	8.3	16.7	71.9	3.2	16,474	10.6	17.8	68.5	3.1	22,631	6.6	15.8	74.3	3.2
25+	145,072	0.8	13.0	78.2	7.9	68,821	0.9	12.9	81.9	4.3	76,251	0.7	13.1	75.0	11.2

Among all councils, Songwe district has the highest percentage (36.7%) of persons who had never attended school while Tunduma Town the lowest is (8.4%) (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.

Momba District is the council with the highest (14.7%) dropout rate while Ileje District has the lowest rate (8.4%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

Figure 8. 10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

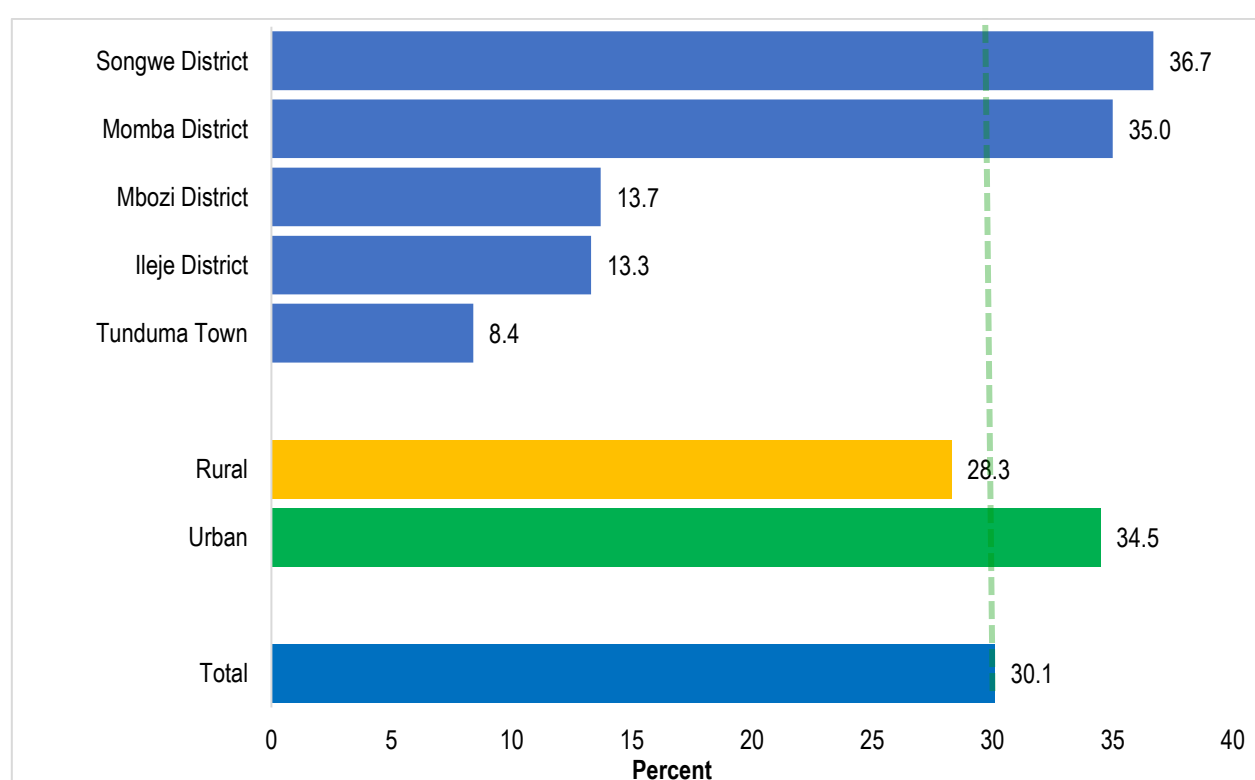


Table 8. 15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	1,168,212	30.1	11.7	37.6	20.7	556,618	30.3	13.0	38.6	18.2	611,594	29.8	10.5	36.6	23.0
Rural	835,573	28.3	12.4	33.7	25.6	400,571	28.4	14.1	35.1	22.5	435,002	28.3	10.8	32.4	28.5
Urban	332,639	34.5	10.0	47.2	8.3	156,047	35.3	10.1	47.4	7.1	176,592	35.3	10.1	47.4	7.1
Council															
Momba District	220,473	24.7	14.7	25.6	35.0	105,232	25.0	15.8	27.8	31.3	115,241	24.4	13.7	23.6	38.4
Tunduma Town	190,990	34.5	11.6	45.5	8.4	90,459	35.1	11.6	46.2	7.1	100,531	34.0	11.5	45.0	9.5
Songwe District	195,943	23.1	12.6	27.6	36.7	97,469	22.4	14.3	30.3	33.0	98,474	23.8	10.9	25.0	40.3
Mbozi District	448,608	33.6	10.7	42.0	13.7	210,976	34.2	12.3	42.1	11.4	237,632	33.1	9.3	41.9	15.8
Ileje District	112,198	31.0	8.4	47.3	13.3	52,482	31.6	9.7	48.5	10.2	59,716	30.4	7.3	46.2	16.1

Table 8. 16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Songwe 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	835,573	28.3	12.4	33.7	25.6	400,571	28.4	14.1	35.1	22.5	435,002	28.3	10.8	32.4	28.5
Momba 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
Tunduma Town	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
Songwe 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
Mbozi District	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
Ileje	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

Table 8. 17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Songwe 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	332,639	34.5	10.0	47.2	8.3	156,047	35.3	10.1	47.4	7.1	176,592	33.7	9.1	47.1	9.4
Momba District	3,239	29.8	14.9	35.7	19.6	1,519	30.6	15.3	37.4	16.7	1,720	29.1	14.4	34.2	22.3
Tunduma Town	190,990	34.5	11.6	45.5	8.4	90,459	35.1	11.6	46.2	7.1	100,531	34.0	11.5	45.0	9.5
Songwe District	11,775	29.9	13.3	45.8	11.0	5,618	29.7	13.8	47.2	9.3	6,157	30.0	12.9	44.5	12.6
Mbozi District	111,593	35.1	7.2	50.2	7.5	51,551	36.6	7.3	49.6	6.5	60,042	33.8	7.2	50.6	8.4
Ileje District	15,042	33.6	7.2	51.2	8.0	6,900	34.7	7.8	50.8	6.8	8,142	32.8	6.7	51.5	9.0

Among persons aged four years and above who reported primary school education, 49.4 percent completed, 35.5 percent are still attending and 15.0 percent dropped out. Those who reported ordinary level secondary school education, 45.8 percent completed, 34.3 percent are still attending and 19.9 percent dropped out. Furthermore, those who reported university and other related education, 71.6 percent completed, 27.6 percent are still attending and 0.8 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education (0.8%). (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; Songwe 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	40,968	95.7	3.7	0.6	20,203	95.2	4	0.7	20,765	96.1	3.4	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	685,683	35.5	15.0	49.4	336,499	35.0	16.6	48.5	349,184	36.1	13.6	50.3
Training After Primary	646	0.0	4.6	95.4	449	0.0	3.6	96.4	197	0.0	7.1	92.9
Pre-Form One	67	0.0	38.8	61.2	41	0.0	36.6	63.4	26	0.0	42.3	57.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	157,080	34.3	19.9	45.8	73,366	32.8	20.7	46.6	83,714	35.6	19.2	45.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	11,094	49.0	4.3	46.7	6,700	43.6	4.3	52.1	4,394	57.2	4.3	38.5
Training After Secondary Education	2,730	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,462	0.0	1.4	98.6	1,268	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	26,841	27.6	0.8	71.6	15,985	24.6	0.8	74.6	10,856	32.1	0.8	67.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0

Table 8. 19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Songwe 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	27,172	94.3	5.0	0.7	13,334	93.5	18.2	45.3	13,838	95.2	4.3	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	492,239	34.9	17.0	48.1	246,082	33.7	5.7	0.9	246,157	36.2	15.2	48.7
Training After Primary	353	0.0	4.8	95.2	253	-	18.8	47.5	100	0.0	6.0	94.0
Pre-Form One	34	0.0	44.1	55.9	19	0.0	4.3	95.7	15	0.0	46.7	53.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	83,453	37.9	21.6	40.5	39,525	35.6	42.1	57.9	43,928	40.0	20.3	39.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4,354	56.5	4.2	39.3	2,737	51.5	23.1	41.3	1,617	64.9	4.1	31.0
Training After Secondary Education	1,404	0.0	1.7	98.3	805	-	4.2	44.3	599	0.0	2.2	97.8
University and Other Related	11,858	34.8	0.7	64.5	7,422	30.1	1.4	98.6	4,436	42.7	0.6	56.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8. 20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Songwe 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	13,796	98.3	1.2	0.5	6,869	98.6	0.9	0.5	6,927	98.1	1.5	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	193,444	37.1	10.1	52.9	90,417	38.4	10.5	51.1	103,027	35.9	9.7	54.4
Training After Primary	293	0.0	4.4	95.6	196	-	2.6	97.4	97	0.0	8.2	91.8
Pre-Form One	33	0.0	33.3	66.7	22	0.0	31.8	68.2	11	0.0	36.4	63.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	73,627	30.2	17.9	51.9	33,841	29.5	17.8	52.7	39,786	30.8	18.0	51.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	6,740	44.1	4.4	51.5	3,963	38.1	4.3	57.5	2,777	52.7	4.4	42.9
Training After Secondary Education	1,326	0.0	1.5	98.5	657	-	1.5	98.5	669	0.0	1.5	98.5
University and Other Related	14,983	21.9	0.9	77.2	8,563	19.8	1.0	79.2	6,420	24.7	0.9	74.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict the proportion 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

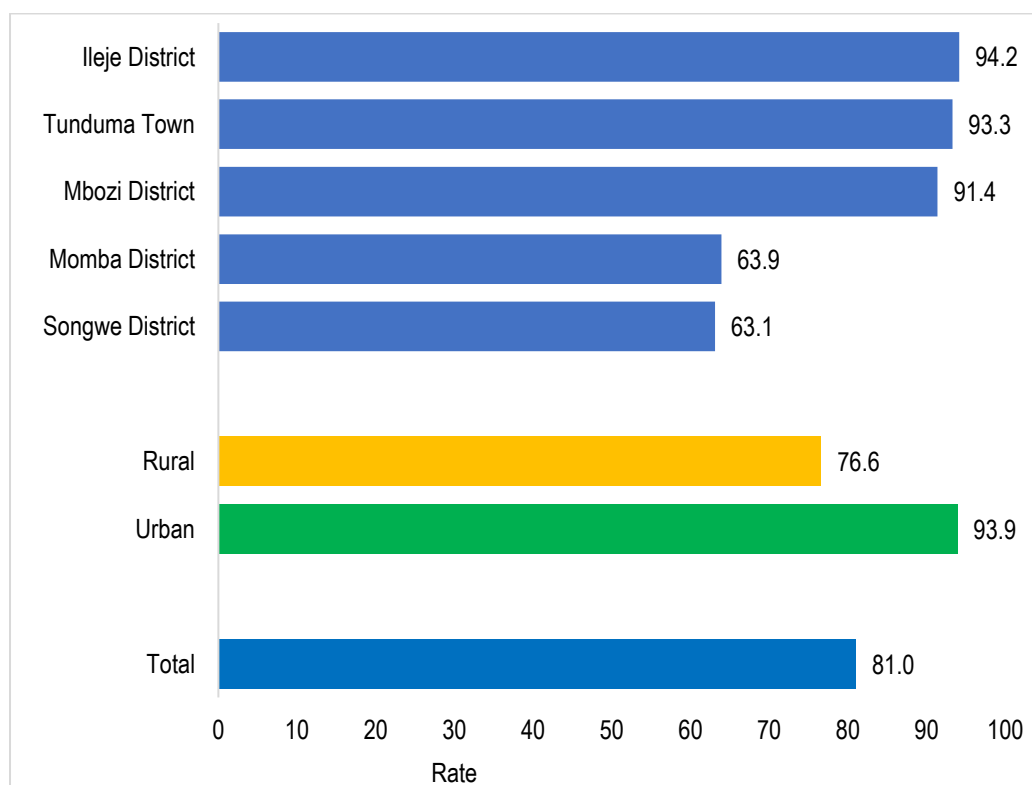
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 81.0 percent; it is higher (93.9%) in urban compared with rural areas (76.6%). Furthermore, results show that NER is higher (83.5%) for females than for males (78.5%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.0	78.5	83.5	76.6	73.6	79.7	93.9	93.6	94.3
Momba District	63.9	61.0	66.9	63.7	60.7	66.7	81.2	78.9	83.4
Tunduma Town	93.3	93.0	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	93.0	93.6
Songwe District	63.1	60.2	66.1	61.8	58.9	64.8	90.6	88.9	92.2
Mbozi District	91.4	88.5	94.3	90.2	86.6	93.9	95.6	95.3	95.9
Ileje District	94.2	92.6	95.7	94.0	92.2	95.7	95.6	95.4	95.8

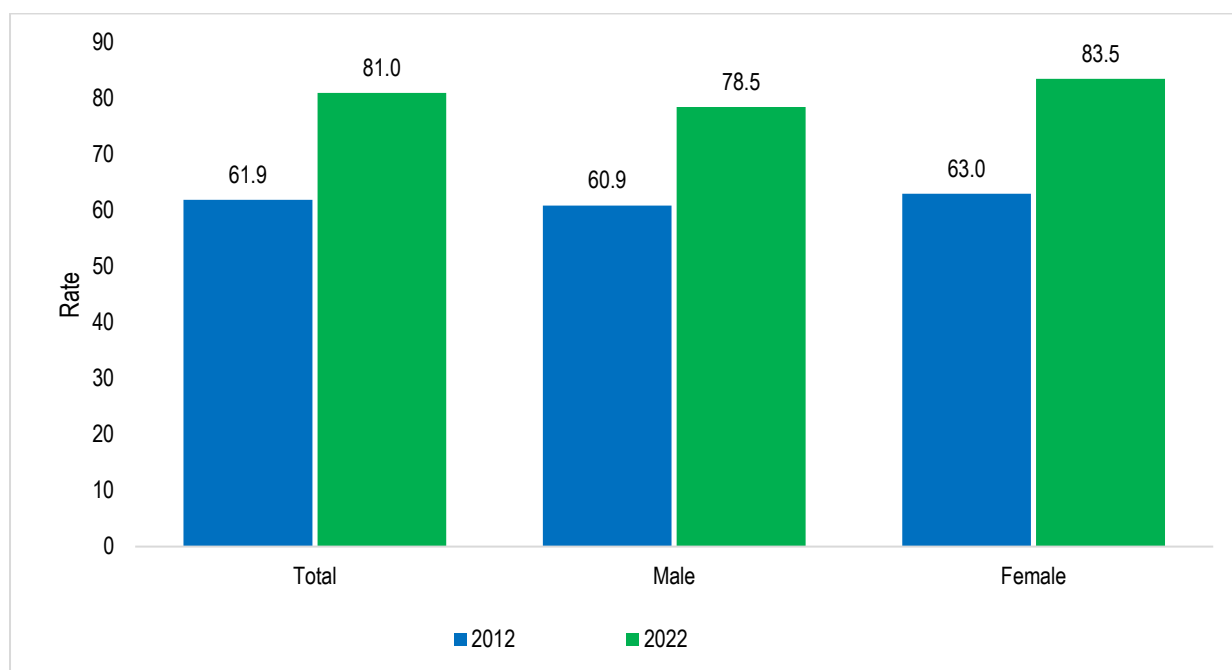
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 63.1 percent in Songwe District to 94.2 percent in Ileje District. Three Councils have NER above the regional average of 81.0 percent (Figure 8.11).

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



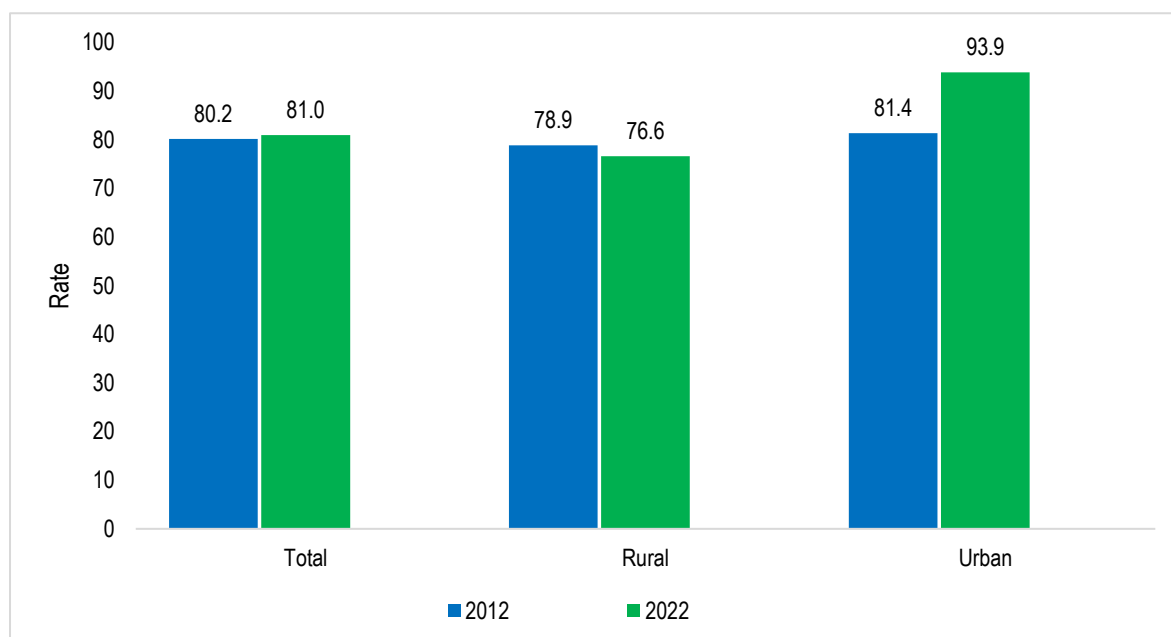
Results further show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2012 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 61.9 percent in 2012 to 81.0 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is remarkable among females (20.5 percentage points difference) compared with males (17.6 percentage points difference) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools decreased from 78.9 percent in 2012 to 76.6 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 81.4 percent in 2012 to 93.9 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

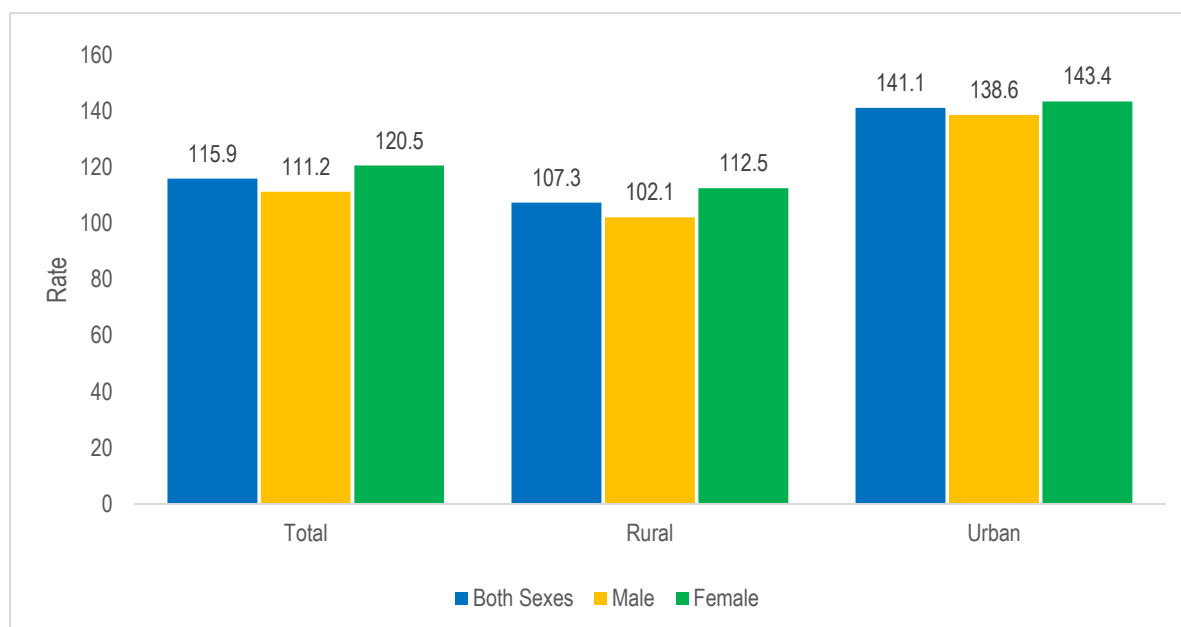
Figure 8. 13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

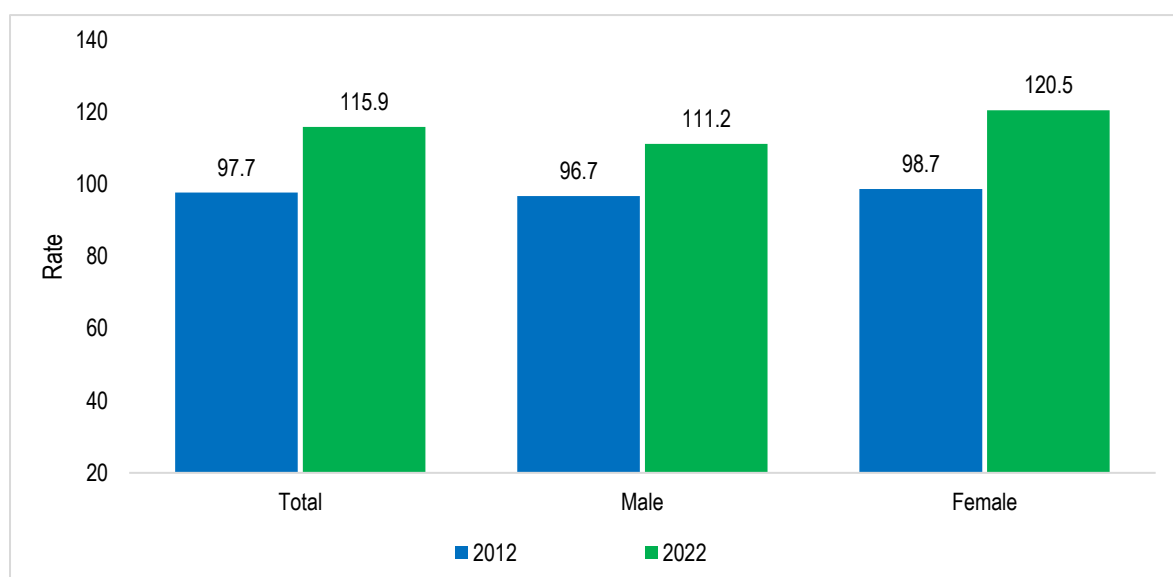
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Songwe Region is 115.9 and it is higher (141.1) in urban areas than in rural areas (107.3) and is higher (143.4) for females than males (138.6). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 97.7 percent in the 2012 to 115.9 percent in 2022. The increase is higher among females (from 98.7% to 120.5%) compared with males (from 96.7% to 111.2%) as shown in Figure 8.15.

Figure 8. 15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Songwe 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 (76.8%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education and 17.9 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education. More (77.3%) females had attained primary education than males (76.3%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 3.4 percent attained university and other related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	575,469	286,866	288,603	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,768	965	803	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	441,949	218,787	223,162	76.8	76.3	77.3
Training After Primary	646	449	197	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	67	41	26	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	103,215	49,328	53,887	17.9	17.2	18.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5,662	3,780	1,882	1.0	1.3	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	2,730	1,462	1,268	0.5	0.5	0.4
University and Other Related	19,430	12,054	7,376	3.4	4.2	2.6
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	385,036	197,011	188,025	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1,540	872	668	0.4	0.4	0.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	320,245	163,076	157,169	83.2	82.8	83.6
Training After Primary	353	253	100	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	34	19	15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	51,837	25,472	26,365	13.5	12.9	14.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,896	1,328	568	0.5	0.7	0.3
Training After Secondary Education	1,404	805	599	0.4	0.4	0.3
University and Other Related	7,727	5,186	2,541	2.0	2.6	1.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	190,433	89,855	100,578	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	228	93	135	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	121,704	55,711	65,993	63.9	62.0	65.6
Training After Primary	293	196	97	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pre-Form One	33	22	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	51,378	23,856	27,522	27.0	26.5	27.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,766	2,452	1,314	2.0	2.7	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	1,326	657	669	0.7	0.7	0.7
University and Other Related	11,703	6,868	4,835	6.1	7.6	4.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Songwe Region is 4.2 percent; the rate is higher (4.8%) among females than males (3.4%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Songwe Region is 83.2 percent; it is higher in urban areas (85.8%) than rural areas (82.0%).
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (68.7%) of the total employment.
- Majority (54.0%) of employed persons are agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agricultural sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (70.9%).
- There are 166,937 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (94,203 persons) than males (72,734 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe 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 725,747 persons aged 15 years and above, 578,381 persons are in employment, 25,193 are unemployed and 122,173 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there 406,554 employed persons in rural areas and 171,827 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 91,371 inactive persons in rural and 30,802 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Sex	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	578,381	25,193	122,173	725,747
Male	272,514	9,711	49,731	331,956
Female	305,867	15,482	72,442	393,791
Place of Residence				
Rural	406,554	10,786	91,371	508,711
Urban	171,827	14,407	30,802	217,036

The result further shows that in Songwe Region 79.7 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with the highest percentage (85.3%) of employed persons is Ileje District while Momba District has the lowest percent (75.1%) (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

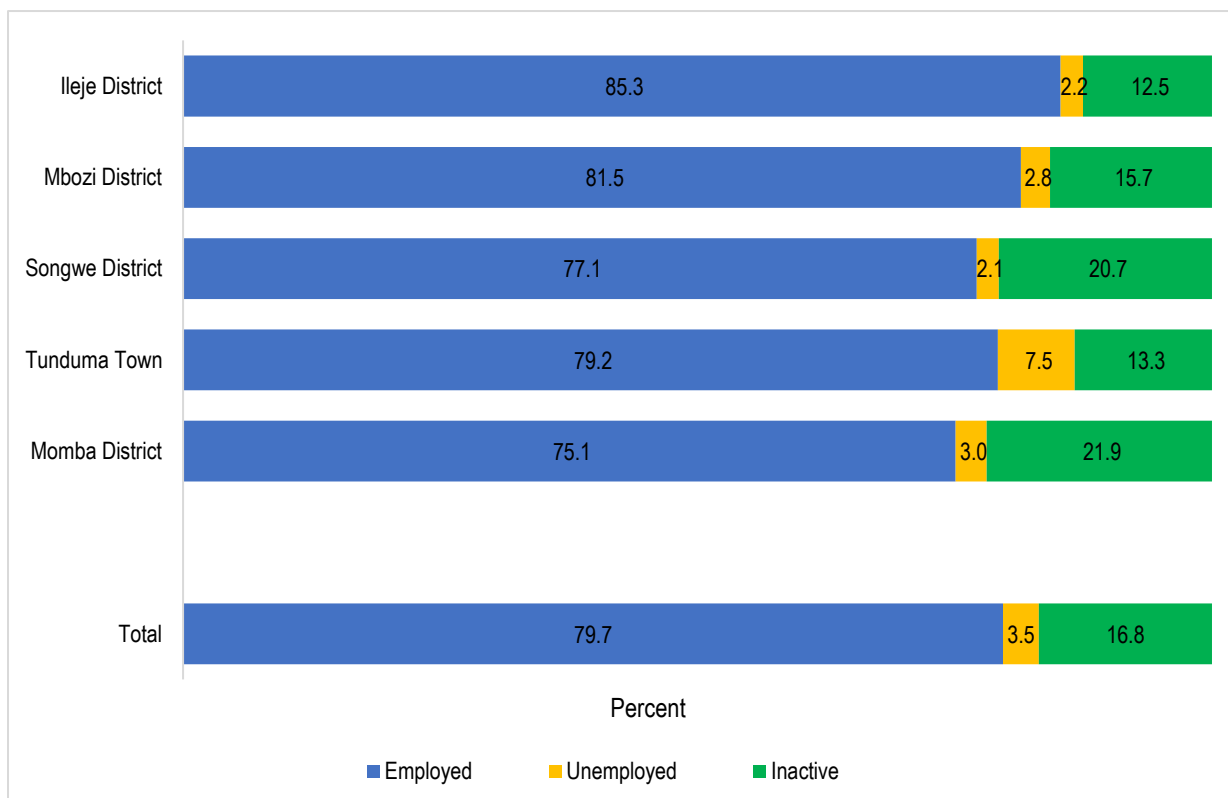


Table 9.2. shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 56,460 in Ileje District Council to 176,880 in Mbozi District Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 1,614 in Momba District Council to 97,336 in Tunduma Town Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Songwe Region	Total	578,381	25,193	122,173	725,747
	Rural	406,554	10,786	91,371	508,711
	Urban	171,827	14,407	30,802	217,036
Councils					
Momba District	Total	94,737	3,807	27,637	126,181
	Rural	93,123	3,632	27,388	124,143
	Urban	1,614	175	249	2,038
Tunduma Town	Total	97,336	9,192	16,386	122,914
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	97,336	9,192	16,386	122,914
Songwe District	Total	86,686	2,407	23,285	112,378
	Rural	80,091	1,991	22,257	104,339
	Urban	6,595	416	1,028	8,039
Mbozi District	Total	235,049	8,146	45,373	288,568
	Rural	176,880	4,120	33,803	214,803
	Urban	58,169	4,026	11,570	73,765
Ileje District	Total	64,573	1,641	9,492	75,706
	Rural	56,460	1,043	7,923	65,426
	Urban	8,113	598	1,569	10,280

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is highest (345,577 persons) among youth aged 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years.

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

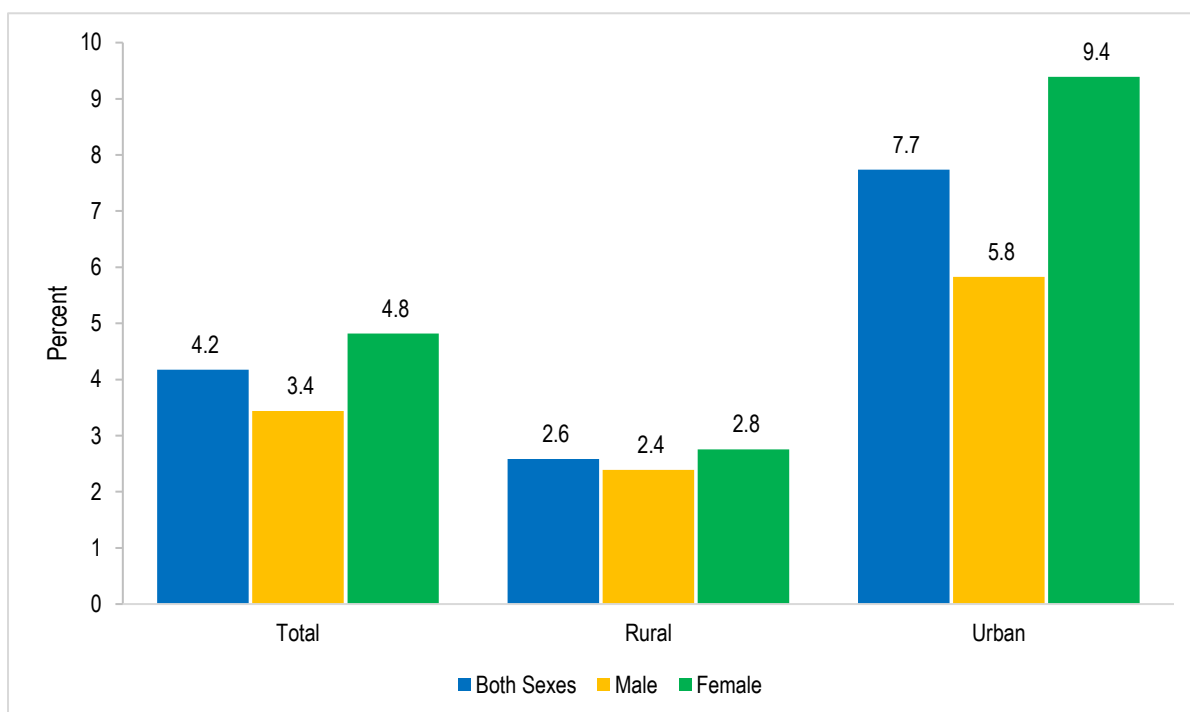
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	578,381	25,193	122,173	725,747
15-35	345,577	18,386	78,702	442,665
36-64	199,279	6,483	30,766	236,528
65 years and above	33,525	324	12,705	46,554

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 Songwe Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment rate in Songwe Region is 4.2 percent. The rate is higher (7.7%) in urban than in rural areas (2.6%). Unemployment rate is higher (4.8%) among females than males (3.4%).

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

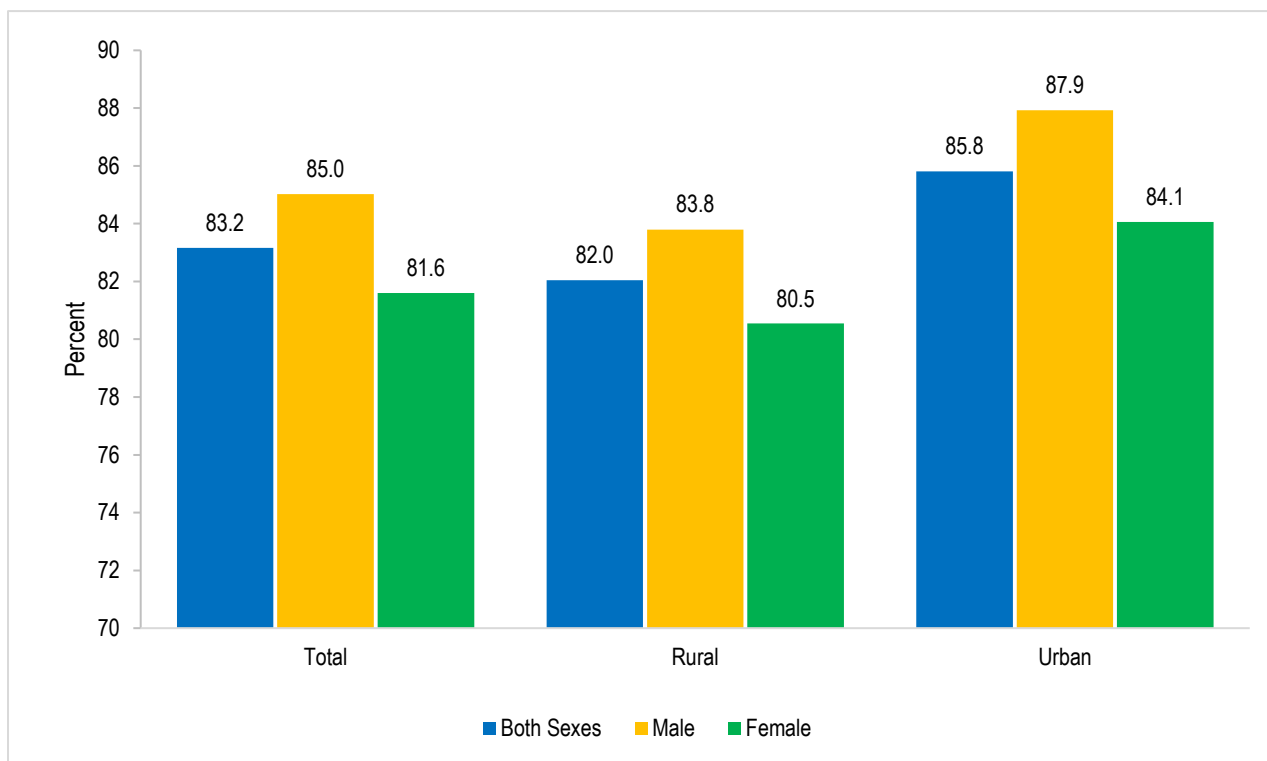


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 Songwe Region is 83.2 percent; it is higher in urban areas (85.8%) than rural areas (82.0%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (85.0%) than for females (81.6%).

Figure 9. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Songwe 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 (68.7%) of the total employment. The industry of 'other services activities' ranked second with 7.6 percent, followed by 'whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 6.9 percent (Table 9.4).

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	578,381	272,514	305,867	406,554	191,194	215,360	171,827	81,320	90,507
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68.7	67.3	69.9	80.7	79.1	82.1	40.2	39.4	41.0
Mining and quarrying	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.5	3.4	1.6	2.8	3.2	2.4
Manufacturing	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	3.4	5.1	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	1.8	3.4	0.3	1.2	2.3	0.2	3.2	6.0	0.6
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.9	5.4	8.1	3.9	3.1	4.7	13.9	11.1	16.4
Transportation and storage	1.1	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.8	5.4	0.5
Accommodation and food services activities	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	5.3	2.3	8.1
Information and communication	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.4
Administrative and support services activities	3.3	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	6.7	6.4	7.0
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5
Education	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other services activities	7.6	7.1	8.2	4.5	4.4	4.7	15.0	13.4	16.5

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. The information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO).

Results reveal that majority (54.0%) of employed persons in Songwe Region are agricultural and fishery workers followed by is in elementary occupation (23.9%), followed by craft and related workers' occupations (13.3%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	578,381	272,514	305,867	406,554	191,194	215,360	171,827	81,320	90,507
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.4
Professionals	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.3	2.7	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.6	3.9	1.4	1.4	2.2	0.7	5.3	8.1	2.9
Clerks	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.0	3.2	4.7	2.0	1.6	2.4	8.7	6.9	10.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	54.0	51.9	55.9	64.4	62.4	66.1	29.5	27.0	31.8
Craft and related workers	13.3	15.0	11.9	12.0	13.4	10.7	16.6	18.8	14.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.9	0.2
Elementary occupations	23.9	22.9	24.7	19.0	18.6	19.4	35.3	32.9	37.4

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Table 9.6 reveals that agricultural sector accounts for the highest percentage (70.9%) of employed persons followed by private sector (17.4 %) and household activities (8.8 %).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	578,381	272,514	305,867	406,554	191,194	215,360	171,827	81,320	90,507
Public	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.5	5.0	6.3	3.8
Private	17.4	19.2	15.7	8.2	9.5	7.0	39.0	41.9	36.5
Agriculture	70.9	68.8	72.8	81.3	79.5	82.8	46.5	43.7	49.0
Household activities	8.8	8.3	9.3	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.5	8.2	10.7

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC refers to informal non-agricultural economic activities as activities which are unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions and normally occurring outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. It needs small capital and typically involves individuals such as street vendors and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. 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 166,937 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (94,203 persons) than males (72,734 persons). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youth aged 15-35; accounting for 61.4 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 33.4 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 5.3 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
Total	Both Sexes	61.4	33.4	5.3	166,937
	Male	61.8	33.2	5.0	72,734
	Female	61.0	33.5	5.5	94,203
Rural	Both Sexes	56.4	36.1	7.5	95,076
	Male	57.5	35.4	7.1	41,927
	Female	55.5	36.7	7.8	53,149
Urban	Both Sexes	67.9	29.7	2.4	71,861
	Male	67.8	30.2	2.1	30,807

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 +	
	Female	68.0	29.4	2.6	41,054

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 107,152 persons in Songwe Region, equivalent to 10.5 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- Most common type of disability is seeing (2.6%) followed by walking (1.9%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (52.6%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Seven percent (7.2%) of persons with Disabilities reported accidents as a cause of their disabilities.
- Except for albinism (25.0%), self-care (3.5%) and walking (3.4%), the use of assistive devices among Persons with Disabilities is very low.

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida

Autism



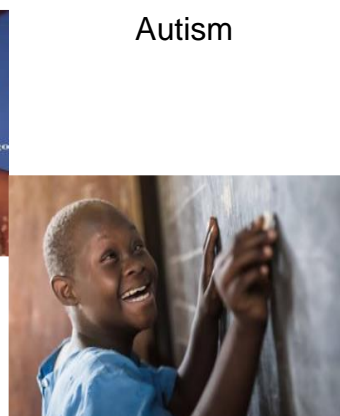
Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



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

Results show that 107,152 persons in Songwe Region (49,698 males and 57,454 female), which is equivalent to 10.5 percent of the total regional population aged 7 years and above have some types of disability. The rate is slightly higher among those living in rural (11.1%) than in urban areas (8.9%).

Among the six major domains of disabilities, seeing (2.6%) is the most common while self-care is the least with less than 1.0 percent (0.3%) of the population aged seven years and above reporting this disability. Walking (1.9%), Hearing (1.0%) and Communication (0.5%) are among domains of disabilities. The proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

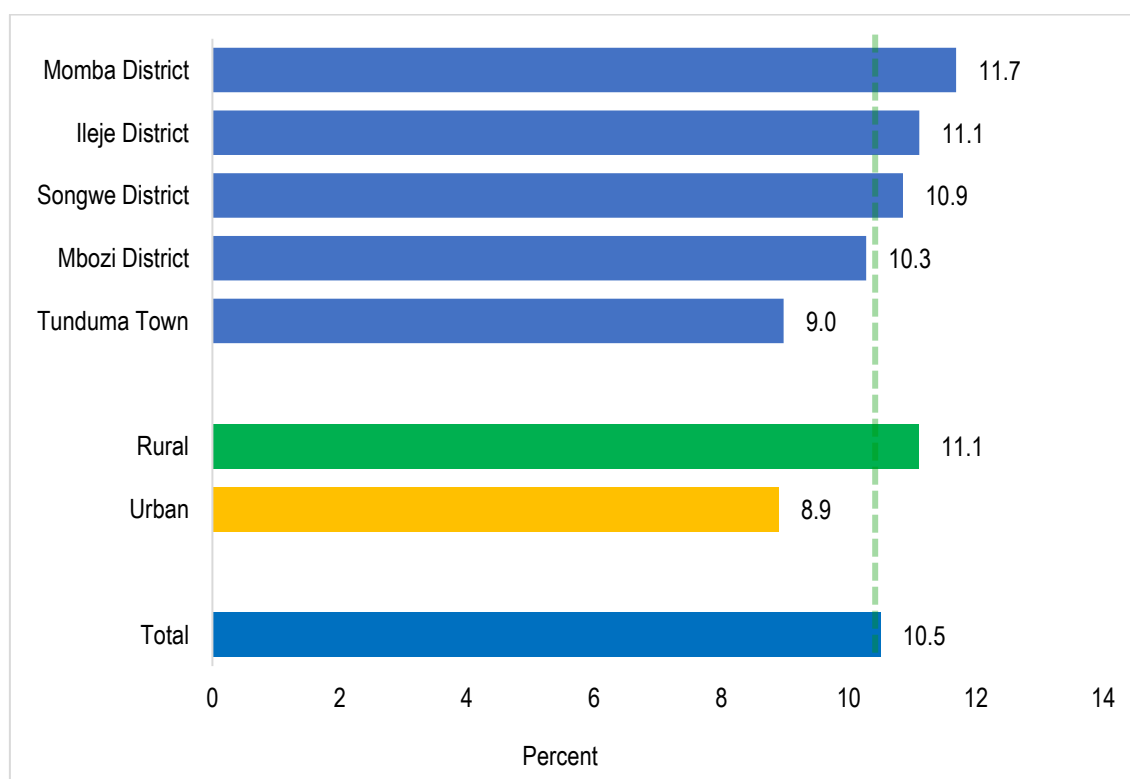
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability varies across councils, ranging from 9.0 percent in Tunduma Town to 11.7 percent in Momba District. Two other councils of Songwe (10.9%) and Ileje (11.1%) have prevalence of disability above the regional average of 10.5 percent (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

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

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	10.5	107,152	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
Rural	11.1	80,994	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.9	3.7	4.1
Urban	8.9	26,158	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.4
Council																							
Momba District	11.7	22,125	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.0	3.9	4.0
Tunduma Town	9.0	15,043	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
Songwe District	10.9	17,726	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.4	3.2	3.6
Mbozi District	10.3	40,985	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.6	3.4	3.8
Ileje District	11.1	11,273	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.2	3.9	4.5

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

Results show that, prevalence of disability is slightly higher for females than for males in most councils (4 out of 5) in the Region. The prevalence of disability in Tunduma Town Council is lowest (8.9%) in females and males (9.0%). Overall, the prevalence of disability in Tunduma Town Council stands at 9.0 percent, which is equal to the prevalence rate in males. (Table 10.2).

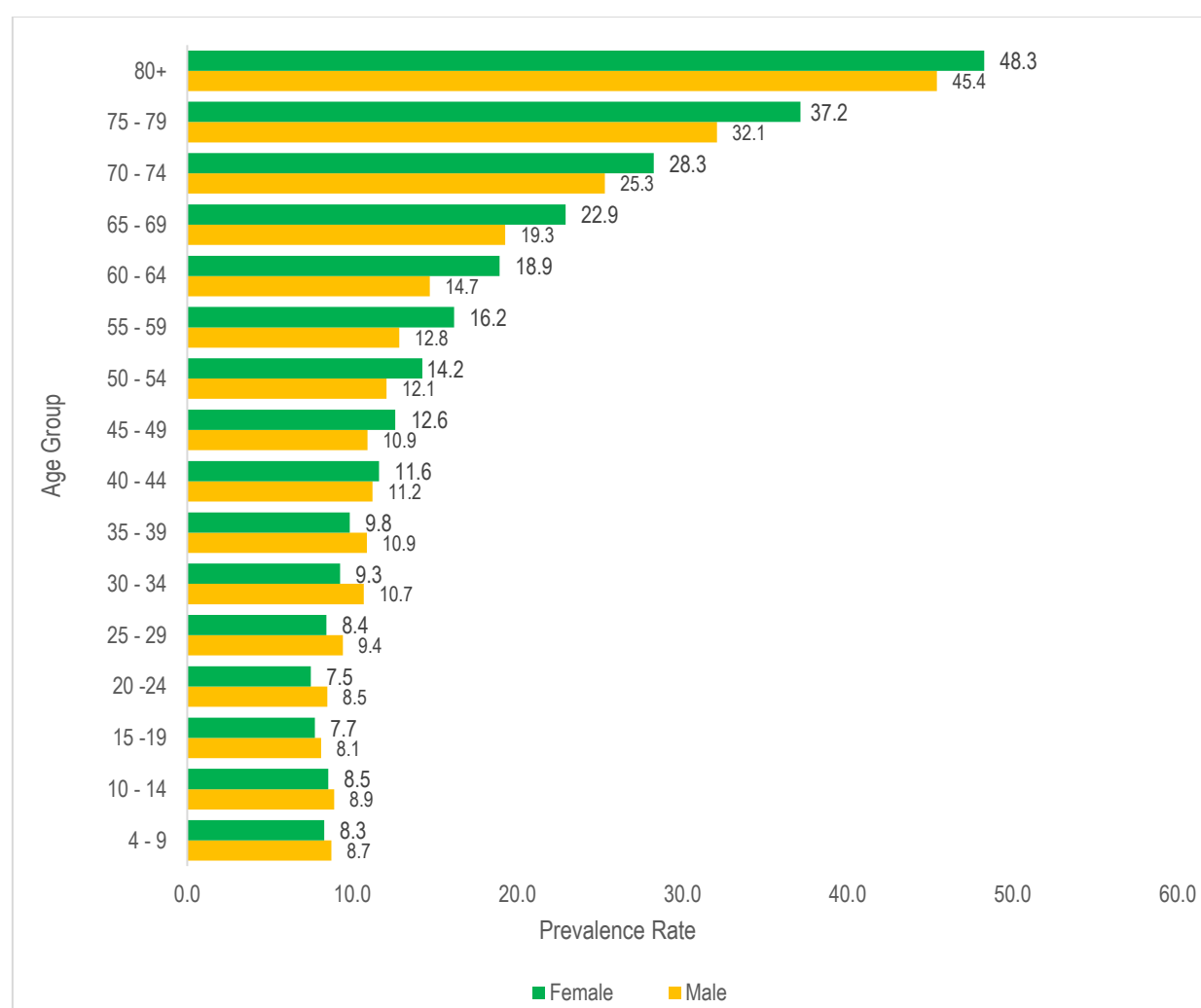
Table 10. 2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of PWDs			Prevalence of Disability by Sex (%)		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	107,152	49,698	57,454	10.5	10.4	10.6
Rural	80,994	37,614	43,380	11.1	10.9	11.3
Urban	26,158	12,084	14,074	8.9	9.0	8.9
Council						
Momba District	22,125	10,398	11,727	11.7	11.6	11.7
Tunduma Town	15,043	7,038	8,005	9.0	9.0	8.9
Songwe District	17,726	8,306	9,420	10.9	10.6	11.1
Mbozi District	40,985	18,909	22,076	10.3	10.2	10.4
Ileje District	11,273	5,047	6,226	11.1	10.7	11.5

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 Songwe Region is higher for males below 40 years compared to females, while for those above 40 years, the prevalence of disability is higher for females than males. The rate increases relatively sharply for females than for males reaching 48.3 percent for females and 45.4 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10. 2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Songwe Region, 2022
PHC**



10.3 Prevalence of Person with Albinism

Songwe Region has a total of 1,371 persons with albinism which is less than one percent (0.1%) of the total Population. Out of that, 788 persons (0.13%) are males and 583 (0.08%) are females. Large number (977 persons; 0.10%) of persons with albinism are living in rural areas. Councils with large numbers of persons with albinism are Mbozi District (486

persons), Momba District (307 persons), Songwe (263 persons) and Tunduma (225 persons). Ileje District has least number (90 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population in Private Households			Person with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,323,870	628,376	695,494	1,371	0.10	788	0.13	583	0.08
Rural	950,940	454,209	496,731	977	0.10	570	0.13	407	0.08
Urban	372,930	174,167	198,763	394	0.11	218	0.13	176	0.09
Council									
Momba District	256,144	122,285	133,859	307	0.12	169	0.14	138	0.10
Tunduma Town	215,339	101,256	114,083	225	0.10	139	0.14	86	0.08
Songwe District	220,227	106,807	113,420	263	0.12	157	0.15	106	0.09
Mbozi District	506,841	239,217	267,624	486	0.10	271	0.11	215	0.08
Ileje District	125,319	58,811	66,508	90	0.07	52	0.09	38	0.06

Table 10. 4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,371	0.10	788	0.13	583	0.08	1,323,870	628,376	695,494
0 – 4	84	0.04	43	0.04	41	0.04	220,178	108,403	111,775
5 – 9	102	0.05	56	0.06	46	0.04	201,966	99,606	102,360
10 – 14	68	0.04	35	0.04	33	0.04	175,979	88,411	87,568
15 – 19	77	0.06	40	0.06	37	0.05	132,767	63,971	68,796
20 – 24	148	0.13	80	0.16	68	0.10	114,533	49,525	65,008
25 – 29	145	0.15	85	0.19	60	0.11	97,207	44,102	53,105
30 – 34	147	0.18	89	0.24	58	0.13	81,597	37,408	44,189
35 – 39	118	0.17	77	0.25	41	0.11	68,268	31,240	37,028
40 – 44	101	0.18	62	0.24	39	0.13	57,073	26,290	30,783
45 – 49	96	0.20	62	0.28	34	0.14	46,981	22,283	24,698
50 – 54	81	0.23	56	0.34	25	0.13	35,787	16,499	19,288
55 – 59	42	0.18	22	0.20	20	0.16	23,267	11,020	12,247
60 – 64	54	0.25	32	0.31	22	0.19	21,713	10,184	11,529
65 – 69	33	0.25	13	0.22	20	0.27	13,381	5,849	7,532
70 – 74	29	0.23	15	0.28	14	0.20	12,364	5,434	6,930
75 – 79	19	0.24	9	0.27	10	0.22	7,900	3,316	4,584
80+	27	0.21	12	0.25	15	0.19	12,909	4,835	8,074

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 32,221 persons in Songwe Region which is equivalent to 3.16 percent of the regional population have other types of disability. Epilepsy (0.43%) and mental health (0.40%) are the most common types of other disability. The percentage of the population with Spinal cord injuries, Psoriasis, and Storiasis is high among females compared with males. The same pattern is observed in rural 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	32,221	16,048	16,173	3.16	3.35	2.98	3.43	3.62	3.26	2.48	2.68	2.32
Cleft Palate	3,502	1,653	1,849	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.40
Hydrocephalus	2,352	1,159	1,193	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.24
Spinal bifida	2,360	1,141	1,219	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.29	0.24
Spinal cord injuries	3,250	1,466	1,784	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.34	0.30
Epilepsy or seizures	4,343	2,286	2,057	0.43	0.48	0.38	0.50	0.56	0.45	0.24	0.28	0.20
Psoriasis	1,580	617	963	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.08	0.06	0.10
Storiasis	416	165	251	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
Autism	464	250	214	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02
Mental Health	4,111	2,282	1,829	0.40	0.48	0.34	0.46	0.54	0.39	0.25	0.31	0.20
Mental Disorder	3,606	2,052	1,554	0.35	0.43	0.29	0.41	0.50	0.34	0.20	0.26	0.16
Dwarfism	517	220	297	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05
Leprosy	179	86	93	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	397	181	216	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	5,144	2,490	2,654	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.57	0.59	0.56	0.33	0.34	0.33

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

There are different causes of disabilities within the population. Some persons are born with disabilities (congenital malformations), while for others a disability may be a result of a disease, accident, physical violence, drug abuse or pregnancy complications as well as a multiplicity of other causes.

Results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disability in Songwe Region. Over fifty percent (52.6%) reported disease as a cause while 21.9 percent were born with disabilities. Relatively high proportion (58.6%) of PWDs living in urban areas reported

diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 51.0 percent in rural areas. Another notable cause of disabilities in the region is accidents (7.2%).

The causes of disabilities due to accidents are about the same in both rural and urban areas. However, there are significant differences when comparing accidents to “other causes”; for example, 5.7 percent of females with disabilities cited accidents as the primary cause, whereas 20.9 percent reported 'others' as primary causes. (Tables 10.6 and 10.7). The group of “Others” included different causes each accounting for less than 0.2 percent at regional level.

Table 10. 6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	19,860	21.9	52.6	7.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	16.8
Rural	15,779	22.6	51.0	7.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	17.8
Urban	4,081	19.4	58.6	7.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	13.2
Sex								
Male	9,013	25.7	52.2	9.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	11.9
Female	10,847	18.8	52.9	5.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	20.9

Table 10. 7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Songwe 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	5,671	13.6	49.6	5.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	29.2	2,487	14.9	48.9	8.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	26.0	3,184	12.6	50.3	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.8	31.6
Hearing	2,969	36.7	38.2	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	21.2	1,339	41.9	39.6	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	14.4	1,630	32.5	37.1	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.9	26.7
Walking	7,429	17.2	42.9	13.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	24.7	3,022	22.9	42.1	18.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	15.9	4,407	13.3	43.5	10.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	30.8
Remembering	2,712	34.8	36.4	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	25.3	1,198	43.1	38.9	2.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	13.9	1,514	28.2	34.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	34.2
Self-care	2,611	33.1	39.4	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	20.3	1,191	41.6	40.5	7.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	9.8	1,420	25.9	38.5	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	29.2
Communication	5,094	26.8	68.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.8	2,585	29.9	67.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	2,509	23.6	69.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	6.1

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 25.0 percent are using assistive devices, for other types of disability, the use is very low. For example, less than 1 percent (0.4%) of persons with hearing disability are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban than rural areas for all types of disability except for Albinism where rural is higher than urban (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	25.0	24.0	26.4	26.3	24.7	28.5	21.8	22.0	21.6
Seeing	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.7	2.1
Hearing	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Walking	3.4	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.8	4.2	4.8	3.6
Self-care	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.3	4.7
Communication	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.8	1.7

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Forty percent (40.2%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region own land.
- About 45 percent (44.5%) of males in Songwe Region own land compared with 36.6 percent of females.
- About Forty-nine percent (49.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Songwe Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- Among the land owners possessing legal documents in Songwe Region, 18.8 percent own land alone.

11.1 Introduction

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

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

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that 40.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region owns land. Ownership of land is higher (45.6%) among rural population compared with the urban population (27.7%). Out of all persons who own land, the proportion is higher (44.5%) for males than for females (36.6%) (Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	725,747	292,009	40.2
	Male	331,956	147,880	44.5
	Female	393,791	144,129	36.6
Rural	Both Sexes	508,711	231,868	45.6
	Male	233,746	116,366	49.8
	Female	274,965	115,502	42.0
Urban	Both Sexes	217,036	60,141	27.7
	Male	98,210	31,514	32.1
	Female	118,826	28,627	24.1

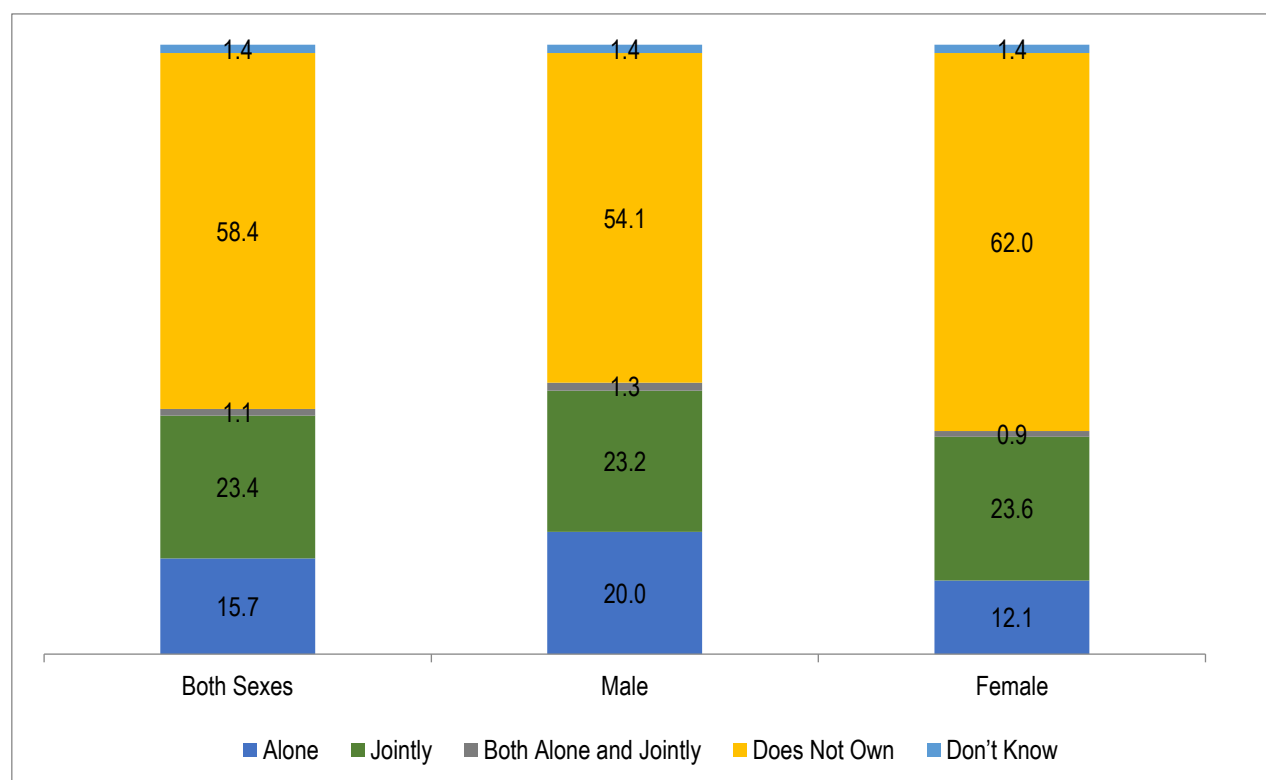
Results show that 58.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above do not own land, 15.7 percent own land alone and 23.4 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern in Songwe Region reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone is lower (12.1%) than that of males (20.0%). However, the percentage of females owning land jointly is slightly higher (23.6%) than that of males (23.2%). The results further show that the percentage of females owning land jointly is higher (27.7%) in rural areas than that of males (27.0%) (Table 11.2).

Table 11. 2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Songwe 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	725,747	15.7	23.4	1.1	58.4	1.4
	Male	331,956	20.0	23.2	1.3	54.1	1.4
	Female	393,791	12.1	23.6	0.9	62.0	1.4
Rural	Both Sexes	508,711	16.9	27.4	1.3	53.0	1.4
	Male	233,746	21.2	27.0	1.6	48.8	1.4
	Female	274,965	13.2	27.7	1.1	56.5	1.4
Urban	Both Sexes	217,036	13.0	14.1	0.6	71.0	1.3
	Male	98,210	17.3	14.1	0.7	66.6	1.3
	Female	118,826	9.4	14.1	0.6	74.7	1.2

Results show that percentage of persons who do not own land in Songwe Region is 58.4 percent, while those who own land (alone, jointly or both) is 40.2 percent. Out of all persons who own land alone, the proportion is higher (20.0%) for males than for females (12.1%) (Figure 11.1).

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



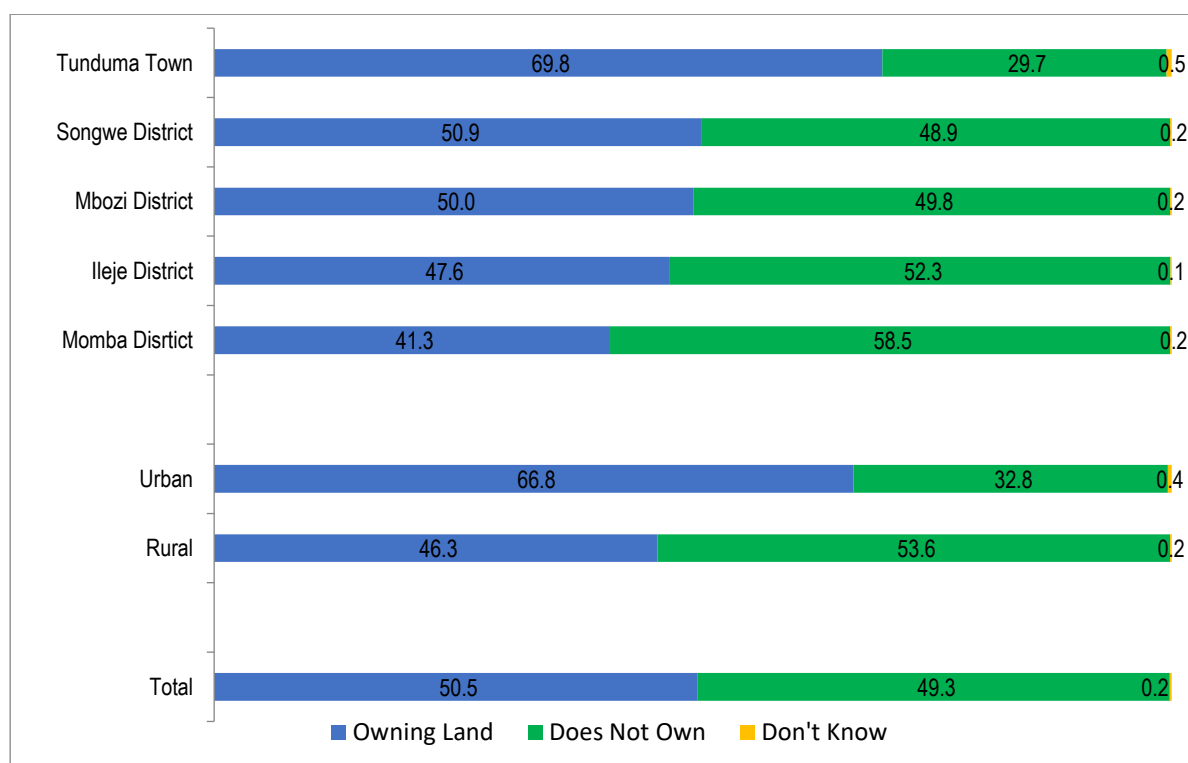
It is observed that land is mostly owned by persons aged 20-64 years (84.4%) followed by those aged 65 and above years (9.7%). A similar ownership pattern by age with differentiated magnitudes are observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (83.0% and 89.9% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of persons aged 15 -19 years owning land in rural areas is slightly higher (6.5%) than those in urban areas (3.4%). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group. (Table 11.3).

Table 11. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Songwe 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	725,747	18.3	75.3	6.4	508,711	18.3	74.0	7.7	217,036	18.2	78.4	3.4
Male	331,956	19.3	74.9	5.9	233,746	19.7	73.3	7.0	98,210	18.2	78.7	3.1
Female	393,791	17.5	75.6	6.9	274,965	17.2	74.6	8.3	118,826	18.2	78.1	3.7
Owning land												
Total	292,009	5.8	84.4	9.7	231,868	6.5	83.0	10.5	60,141	3.4	89.9	6.6
Male	147,880	5.3	85.3	9.4	116,366	5.9	83.9	10.2	31,514	3.1	90.6	6.3
Female	144,129	6.4	83.5	10.1	115,502	7.0	82.1	10.8	28,627	3.8	89.2	7.0
Does not own												
Total	423,813	26.2	69.6	4.1	269,638	27.8	66.9	5.3	154,175	23.5	74.4	2.2
Male	179,533	30.0	67.0	3.0	114,156	32.9	63.3	3.9	65,377	24.9	73.6	1.6
Female	244,280	23.5	71.5	5.0	155,482	24.1	69.5	6.3	88,798	22.4	75.0	2.6
Don't Know												
Total	9,925	45.1	49.2	5.8	7,205	45.1	48.6	6.3	2,720	45.1	50.7	4.2
Male	4,543	51.0	46.4	2.6	3,224	53.0	44.0	3.0	1,319	46.1	52.1	1.8
Female	5,382	40.0	51.6	8.4	3,981	38.6	52.3	9.0	1,401	44.1	49.4	6.5

Findings reveals that Tunduma Town Council has a relatively higher proportion (69.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land than other councils. On the other hand, council with small proportions of persons owning land is Momba District Council (41.3%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

Results show that 49.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, 18.8 percent own land alone, 30.5 percent own land jointly and 1.3 percent own land both alone and jointly. The results further reveal that ownership of legal documents is in favour of females owning land jointly (34.1%) compared with males (26.9%) (Table 11.4).

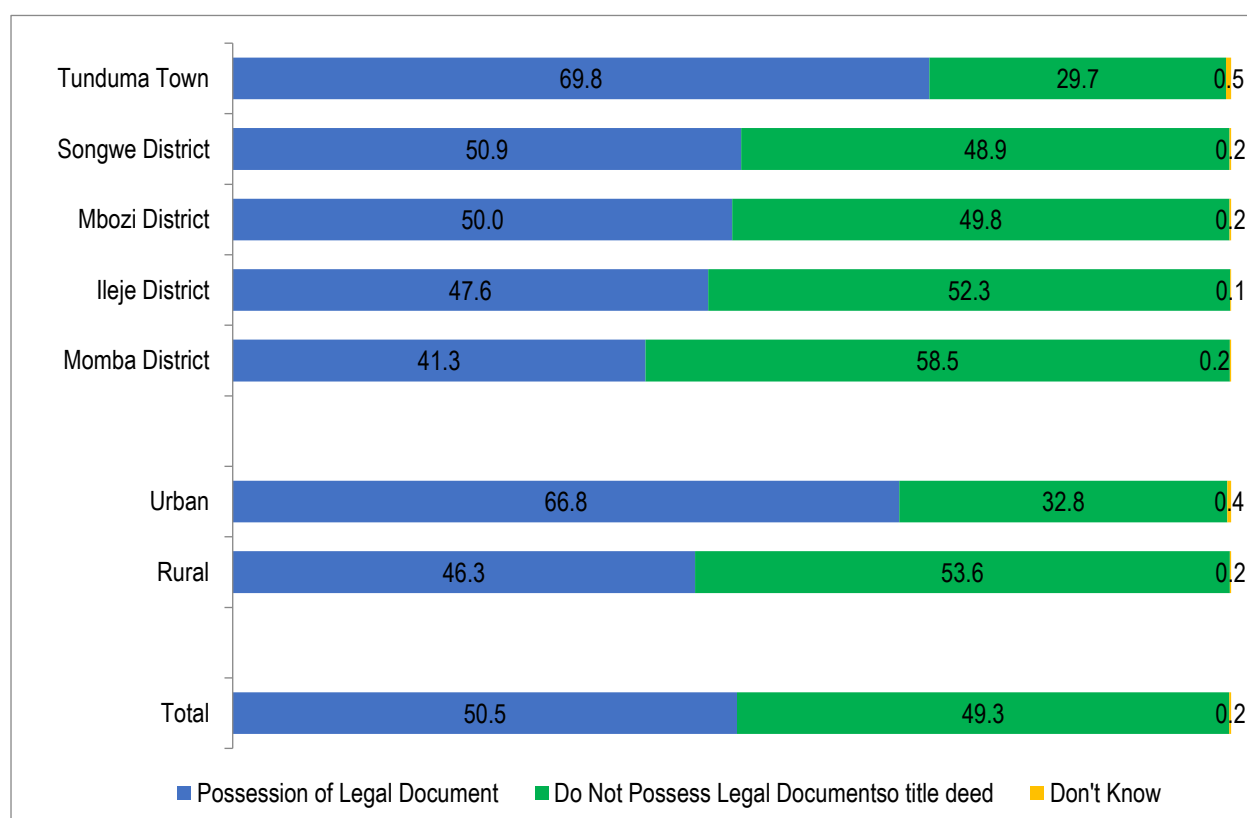
Furthermore, 32.8 percent of persons owning land in urban areas do not have any legal documents compared with 53.6 percent of persons in rural areas. For those possessing legal documents is 1.3 percent own land both alone and jointly in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, 31.1 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 34.3 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural and urban areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly (32.6% and 29.4) respectively (Table 11.4).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	292,009	147,880	144,129	231,868	116,366	115,502	60,141	31,514	28,627
Alone	18.8	22.1	15.4	15.6	17.9	13.2	31.1	37.2	24.3
Jointly	30.5	26.9	34.1	29.4	26.3	32.6	34.4	29.0	40.4
Both alone and jointly	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
No legal document	49.3	49.5	49.1	53.6	54.2	52.9	32.8	32.0	33.7
Don't Know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3

The Council with the highest proportion (69.8%) of land owners with legal documents is Tunduma Town followed by Songwe District (50.9%). On the other hand, council with the lowest proportion (41.3%) of land owners with legal documents is Momba District (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Seventy-two percent (71.8%) of households in Songwe Region own houses they live in.
- More than fifty-seven percent (57.1%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About fifty-seven percent (56.6%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- Eighty-six percent (86.0%) of households in rural areas and 22.9 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- Percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increased from 8.4 percent in 2012 to 28.1 percent in 2022.
- Nearly four in ten (36.3%) households use burying 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 Songwe Region, 71.8 percent

of private households are living in their own houses; it is higher (78.6%) in rural areas than in urban (56.1%). The percentages of male and female headed households owning houses are almost the same (72.2% and 71.0% respectively). Across councils, Ileje District has the highest percentage (83.2 %) of households living in their own houses while Tunduma Town has the lowest percentage (56.0%) (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, Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

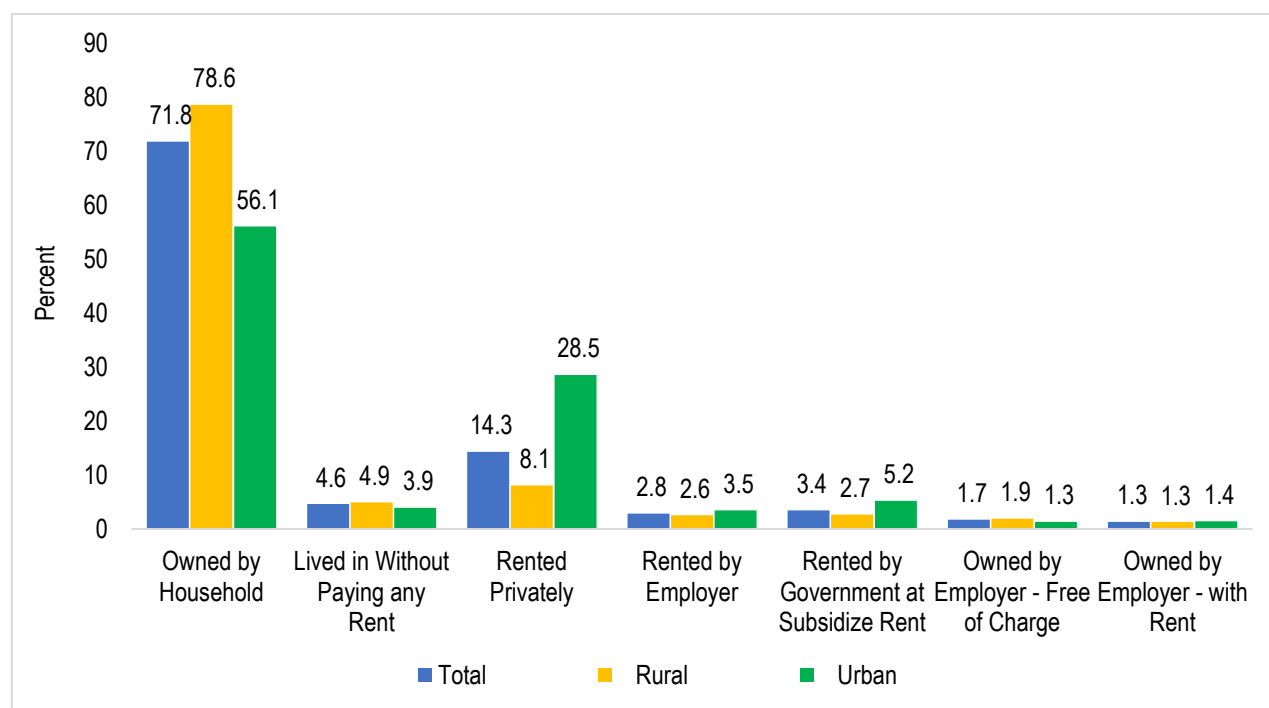


Table 12. 1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

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	327,448	71.8	4.6	14.3	2.8	3.4	1.7	1.3
Rural	227,850	78.6	4.9	8.1	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.3
Urban	99,598	56.1	3.9	28.5	3.5	5.2	1.3	1.4
Male Headed Households	208,776	72.2	4.3	13.8	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.5
Female Headed Households	118,672	71.0	5.1	15.1	2.9	3.4	1.3	1.1
Council								
Momba District	57,196	69.6	6.8	9.9	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.3
Tunduma Town	56,159	56.0	3.9	29.1	3.7	4.7	1.3	1.4

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
Songwe District	46,294	76.7	4.0	12.5	1.7	3.1	1.2	0.9
Mbozi District	133,099	74.6	4.3	12.5	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.3
Ileje District	34,700	83.2	4.0	7.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.6

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Songwe Region, 37.5 percent of the households do not have legal documents for the land where their houses are built while 7.9 percent have title deeds. Households having customary type of ownership account for 35.8 percent. Households in urban areas are more likely (23.3%) to have title deed documents than those in rural areas (3.1%). On the other hand, rural households living in their own houses are more likely (41.8%) to have customary type of ownership than those living in urban areas (16.4%). Female-headed households are more likely (8.0 %) to have title deeds than male-headed households (7.8%).

Across councils the percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 2.9 percent in Momba District to 24.4 percent in Tunduma Town (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	234,951	7.9	0.4	2.6	35.8	2.4	NA	13.4	37.5
Rural	179,114	3.1	0.3	1.5	41.8	1.7	NA	9.3	42.4
Urban	55,837	23.3	0.9	6.0	16.4	4.6	NA	26.9	22.0
Male Headed	150,675	7.8	0.4	2.6	35.2	2.5	NA	14.1	37.4
Female Headed	84,276	8.0	0.4	2.5	36.9	2.2	NA	12.3	37.7
Council									
Momba District	39,816	2.9	0.4	0.9	42.4	1.9	NA	7.7	43.8
Tunduma Town	31,424	24.4	0.9	5.3	12.7	3.4	NA	36.1	17.2
Songwe District	35,502	6.2	0.4	2.3	29.9	2.9	NA	18.6	39.7
Mbozi District	99,327	5.9	0.3	2.5	38.0	2.2	NA	9.7	41.4
Ileje District	28,882	5.6	0.4	2.3	51.5	1.6	NA	3.4	35.2

12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

In Songwe Region, 88.2 percent of households are living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos). At the council level, more than two thirds (65.1%) of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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

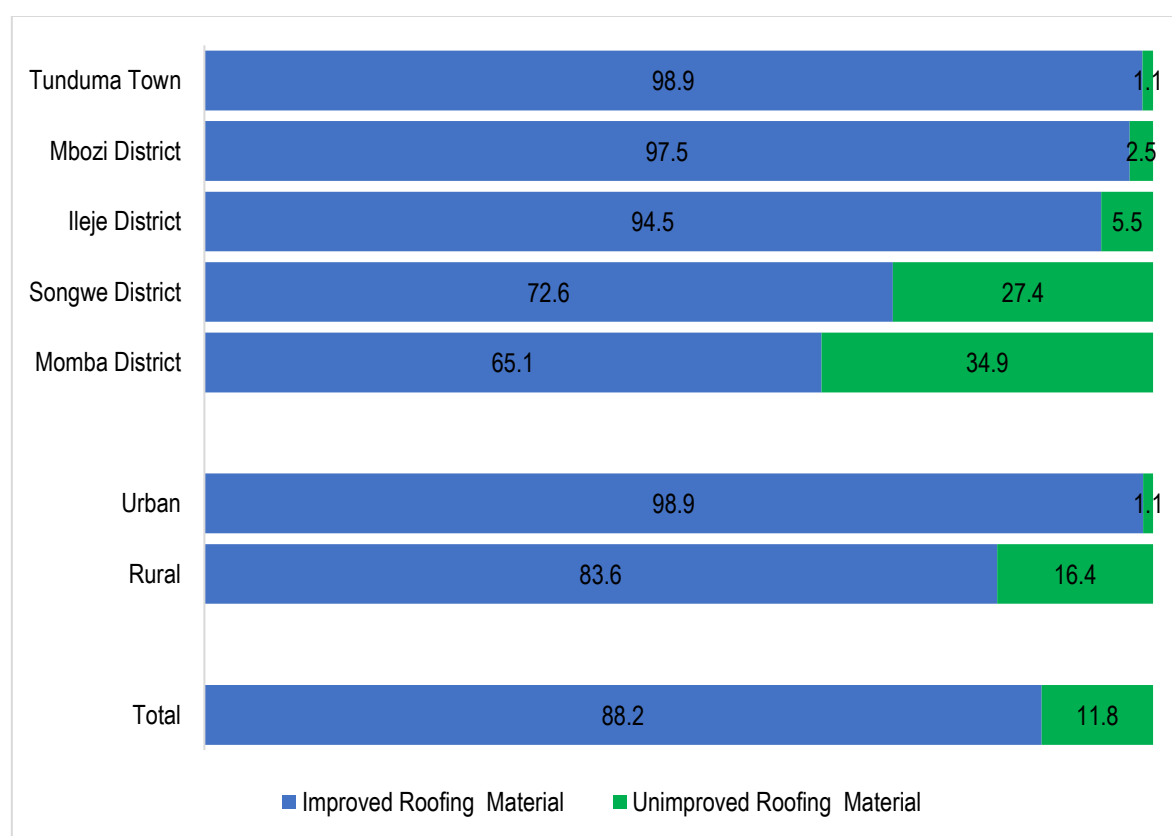


Table 12.3 show that, the majority (98.7%) of households in urban areas are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 83.3 percent of households in rural areas. Across council, the percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 64.8 percent in Momba District to 98.6 percent in Tunduma Town. The Council with the

highest percentage (33.3%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves is Momba District.

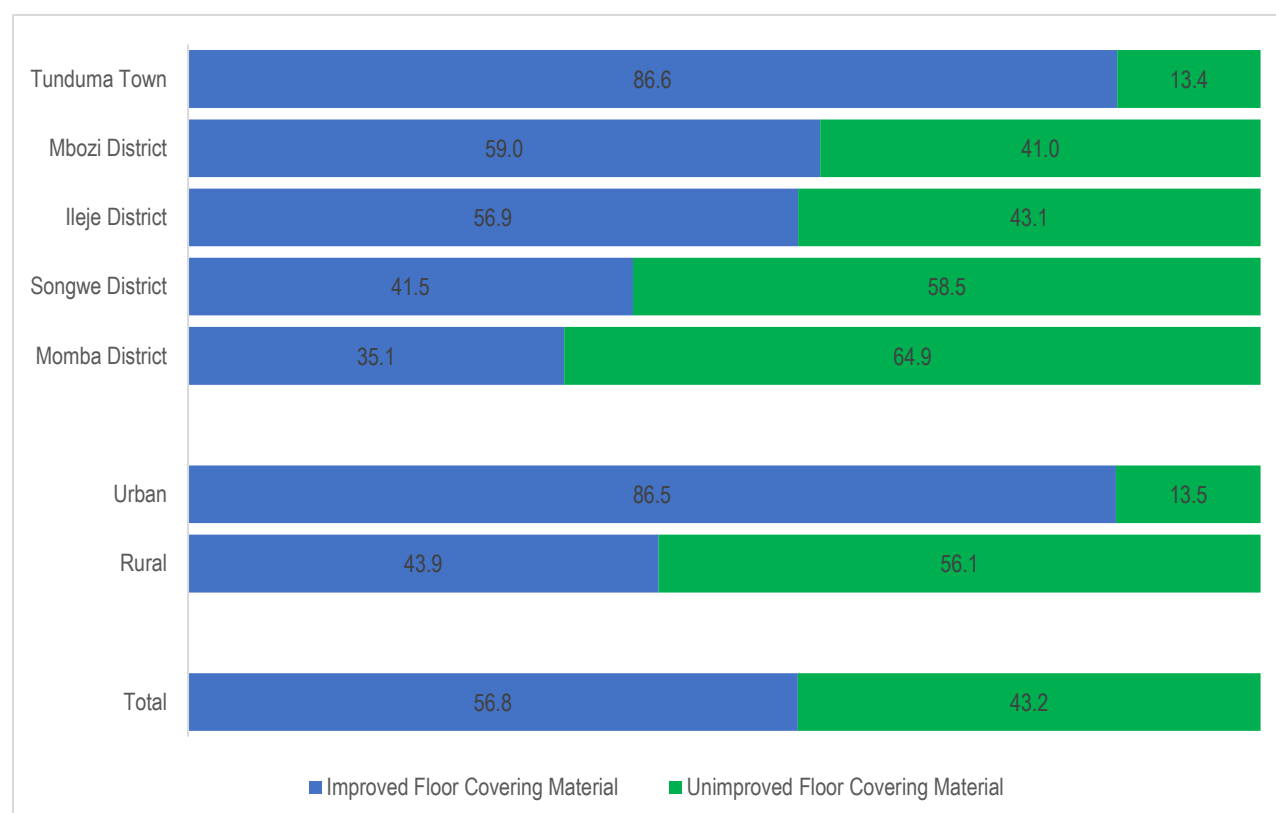
Table 12. 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

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	327,448	88.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
Rural	227,850	83.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Urban	99,598	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council									
Momba District	57,196	64.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.3	1.4	0.1	0.2
Tunduma Town	56,159	98.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Songwe District	46,294	72.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	24.8	2.0	0.1	0.5
Mbozi District	133,099	97.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ileje District	34,700	94.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The percentage of households in Songwe Region living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 56.8 while 43.2 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 35.1 percent in Momba District to 86.6 percent in Tunduma Town (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC



The results further show that, 53.5 percent of households in Songwe Region are living in dwellings with cement floors followed by earth or sand (41.8%). In urban areas, 7 out of ten households (77.7%) are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth or sand floors (42.9%). In rural areas, most households (54.3%) are living in houses that have earth or sand as the floor covering materials followed by those living in houses with cement floors (42.9%).

The percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is highest (76.6%) in Tunduma Town followed by Mbozi District (56.1%). The council with the lowest percentage of households living in houses with cement as floor covering materials in the main dwelling is Momba District with (34.4%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe, 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	327,448	53.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	41.8	0.9	0.2
Rural	227,850	42.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	54.3	1.2	0.2
Urban	99,598	77.7	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.3	0.1
Council											
Momba District	57,196	34.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	63.4	0.9	0.2
Tunduma Town	56,159	76.6	9.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.2	0.1
Songwe District	46,294	40.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	55.6	1.3	0.4
Mbozi District	133,099	56.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.8	0.1
Ileje District	34,700	55.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	40.7	2.1	0.2

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Most households in Songwe Region, have their house walls built with baked bricks (81.7%) followed by Sundried bricks (12.8%). In rural areas use of baked bricks is higher (82.8%) than urban areas (79.2%). Mbozi District has the highest percentage (95.1%) of households with houses built using baked bricks. Tunduma Town and Songwe District Councils have the lowest percentage (68.2 and 63.2% respectively) of households living in houses built with baked bricks (Table 12.5).

⁷ Others include households living in containers or tents.

Table 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	327,448	0.3	1.9	12.8	81.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.1
Rural	227,850	0.2	1.2	11.1	82.8	0.1	0.1	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.1
Urban	99,598	0.4	3.4	16.6	79.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council											
Momba District	57,196	0.4	0.9	17.7	74.1	0.2	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.1
Tunduma Town	56,159	0.4	3.6	27.4	68.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Songwe District	46,294	0.5	2.2	22.1	63.2	0.0	0.2	8.1	3.2	0.0	0.3
Mbozi District	133,099	0.2	1.6	2.4	95.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ileje District	34,700	0.2	1.2	8.4	89.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0

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 (35.9%) households in Songwe Region have one room for sleeping, 36.7 percent have two rooms and 17.0 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 10.4 percent of households have more than three rooms for sleeping. With regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping, there is little difference between male and female headed households (2.2% and 2.0% respectively).

The proportion of households with only one room for sleeping is higher (36.7%) in urban than in rural areas (35.5%). Songwe District Council has the highest (40.3%) percentage of households with one room for sleeping compared with other councils. The Council with the lowest percentage (28.2%) of households with one room for sleeping is Ileje District (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

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

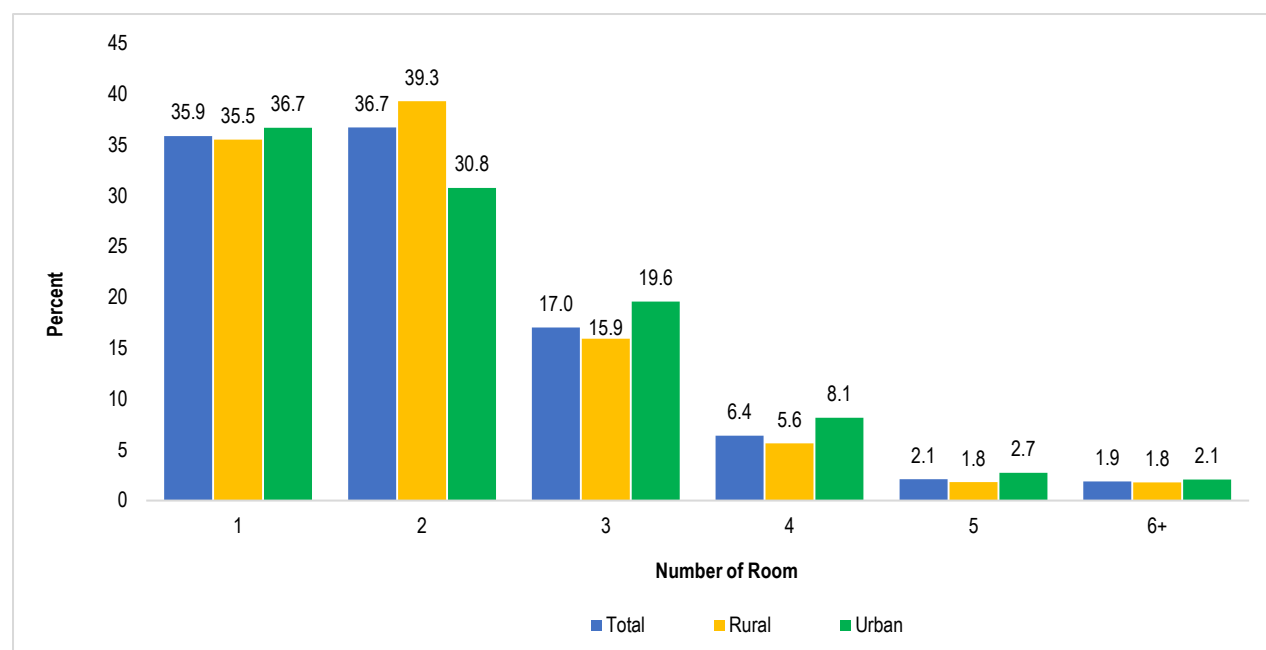


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

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	327,448	4.0	35.9	36.7	17.0	6.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Rural	227,850	4.2	35.5	39.3	15.9	5.6	1.8	1.8	2.1
Urban	99,598	3.7	36.7	30.8	19.6	8.1	2.7	2.1	2.2
Male Headed	208,776	4.3	34.7	35.9	17.9	7.0	2.4	2.1	2.2
Female Headed	118,672	3.6	37.9	38.2	15.5	5.4	1.6	1.5	2.0
Council									
Momba District	57,196	4.5	39.9	37.2	14.3	5.0	1.6	2.0	2.0
Tunduma Town	56,159	3.8	38.0	31.1	19.0	7.6	2.5	1.8	2.1
Songwe District	46,294	4.8	40.3	33.6	15.9	5.7	2.2	2.4	2.1
Mbozi District	133,099	3.8	33.7	38.4	17.3	6.6	2.1	1.7	2.1
Ileje District	34,700	3.6	28.2	42.5	18.9	6.6	2.1	1.7	2.2

12.4 Water and Sanitation

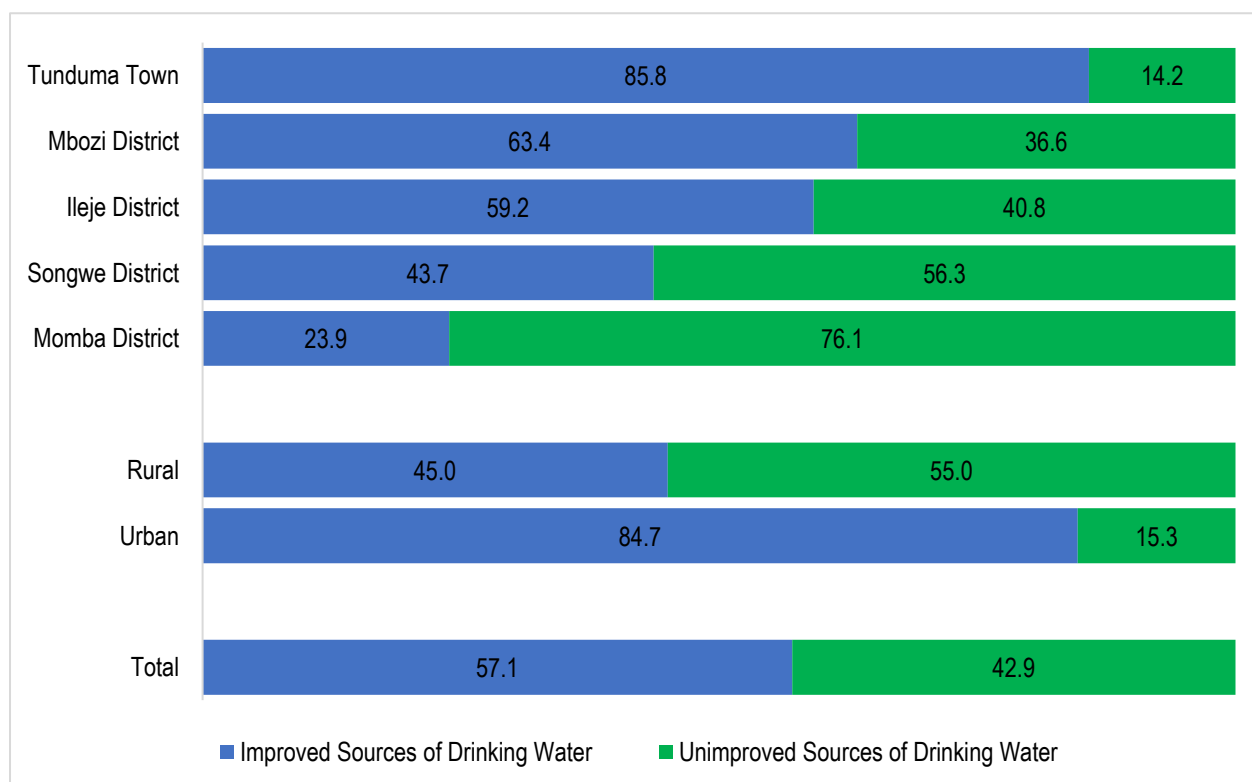
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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.

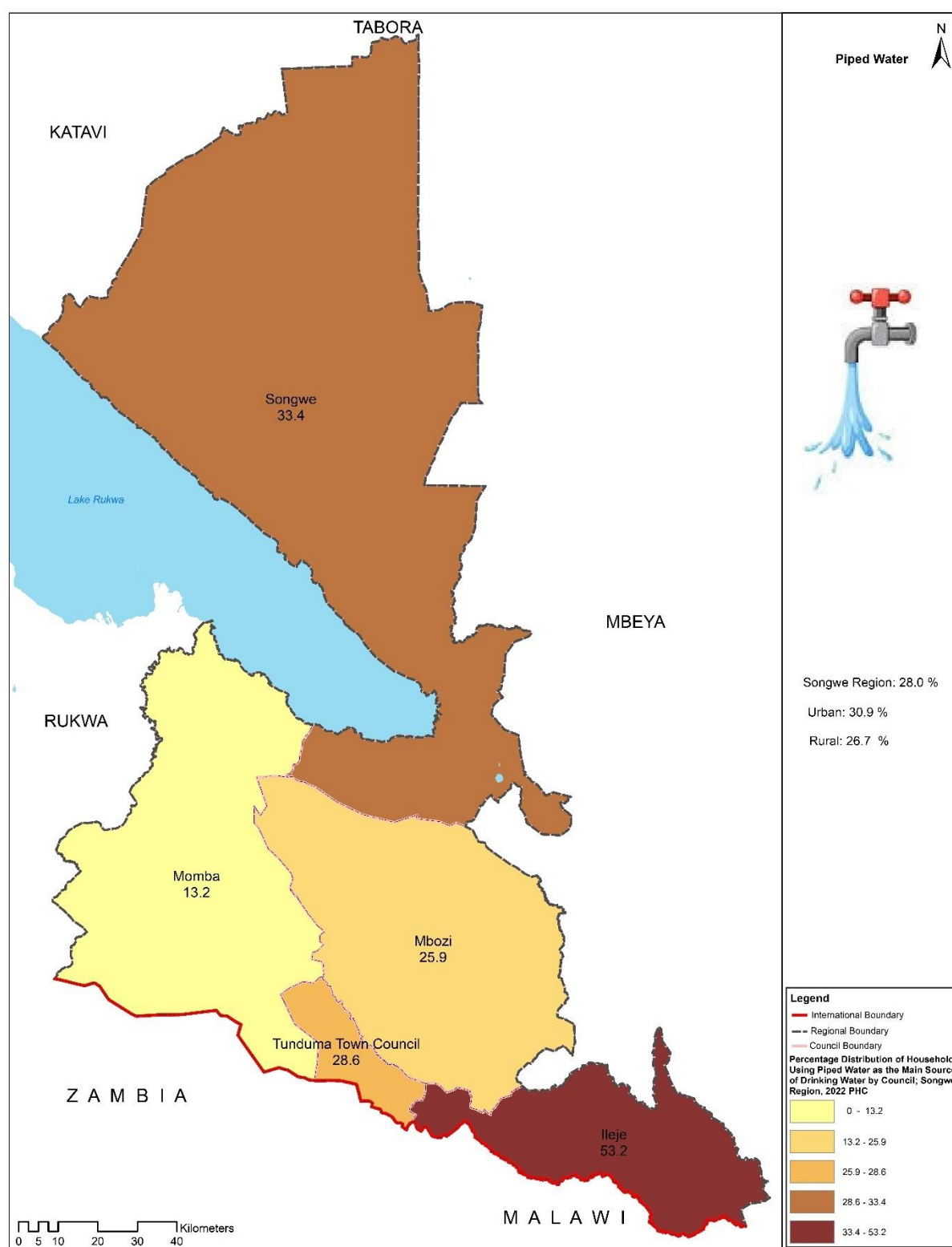
Results show that in Songwe Region 57.1 percent of households use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Tunduma Town have high percentages (85.8%) of households using improved sources of drinking water followed by Mbozi District (63.4%), Ileje District (59.2%) and Songwe District (43.7%). Momba District has the lowest percent (23.9%) among all councils (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Songwe 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, twenty-eight percent (28.0%) of households in Songwe 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC



Households living in urban areas are more likely to use piped water than those living in rural areas (30.9% urban and 26.7% rural). Households in urban areas having piped water into their dwelling and plot/yard is 9.6 percent, while 9.2 percent are getting water from a neighbours' piped supply and 12.1 percent from a public tap. In rural areas, 5.6 percent of

households have piped water into their dwelling or yard 2.4 percent get drinking water from a neighbours' piped supply and 18.7 percent from a public tap. The percentage of households using piped water ranges from 13.2 percent in Momba District Council to 53.2 percent in Ileje District Council (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	327,448	4.9	1.9	16.7	4.5	6.8	10.9	13.4	4.5	13.8	4.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	15.7
Rural	227,850	4.2	1.4	18.7	2.4	6.3	6.2	16.6	4.2	17.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	20.7
Urban	99,598	6.5	3.1	12.1	9.2	7.9	21.5	5.9	5.1	5.1	13.6	2.2	2.5	0.9	4.3
Male Headed Households	208,776	4.8	1.9	16.5	4.2	6.8	11.0	13.5	4.4	14.1	4.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	16.0
Female Headed Household	118,672	5.1	2.1	17.1	4.9	6.8	10.6	13.3	4.6	13.3	5.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	15.3
Council															
Momba District	57,196	1.9	0.4	9.3	1.6	1.1	6.4	28.9	1.9	9.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	38.1
Tunduma Town	56,159	4.8	1.7	11.8	10.3	7.7	19.0	6.1	2.6	3.8	21.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	4.3
Songwe District	46,294	4.8	2.0	24.5	2.1	1.8	5.5	20.6	0.3	3.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	32.1
Mbozi District	133,099	4.5	1.4	17.1	2.9	11.7	13.6	9.9	8.6	20.4	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	6.2
Ileje District	34,700	12.1	6.8	25.2	9.1	2.5	1.8	3.1	1.3	26.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.7

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

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

More than about fifty-seven percent (56.6%) of households in Songwe Region use improved toilet facilities. In rural households' 42.3 percent are using improved toilet facilities; this is below the Third Tanzania Five Years Development Plan target of 75 percent by 2025/26. Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (89.5%) of households using improved toilet facilities, while Momba District Council has the lowest (28.0%). The most commonly (40.1%) 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 (53.3% in rural and 10.1% in urban). The percentage of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) ranges from 0.5 percent in Ileje District and Tunduma town to 8.4 percent in Momba 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

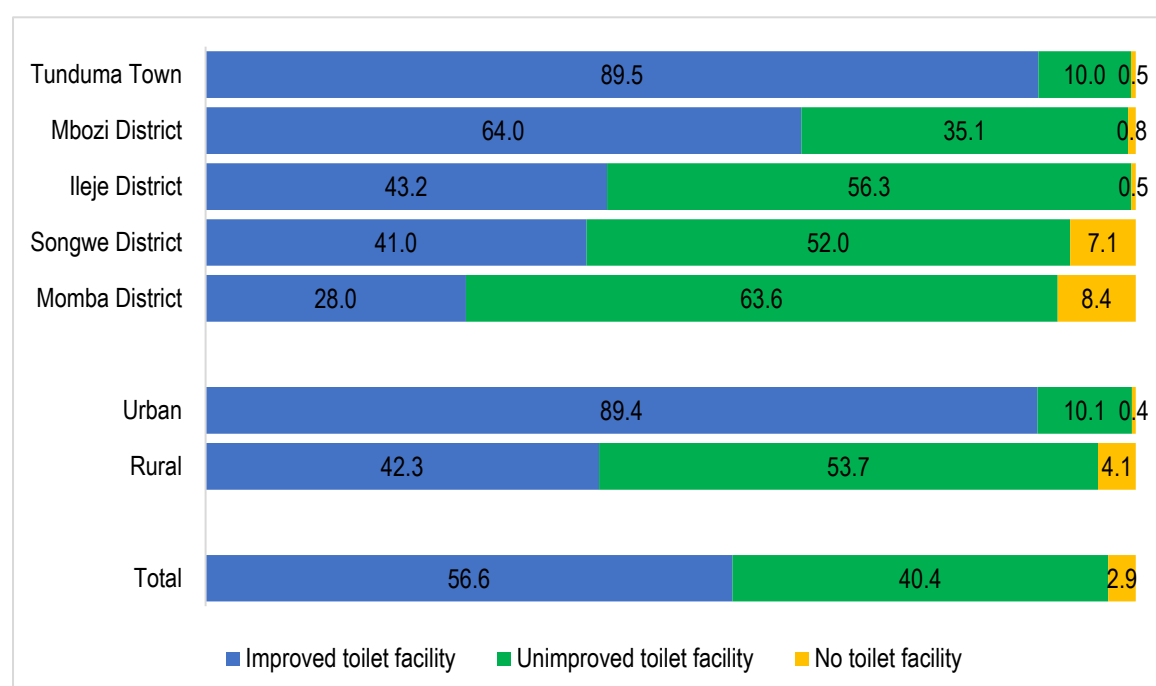


Table 12. 8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to 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	327,448	1.5	2.4	14.5	2.0	14.0	4.7	10.8	6.8	40.1	0.3	2.9
Rural	227,850	0.8	1.8	7.1	1.0	9.9	3.9	9.8	8.1	53.3	0.4	4.1
Urban	99,598	3.3	3.7	31.4	4.4	23.5	6.5	13.0	3.6	10.1	0.0	0.4
Male Headed Households	208,776	1.5	2.4	14.8	2.0	14.1	4.7	10.6	6.9	39.9	0.3	2.8
Female Headed Households	118,672	1.6	2.3	14.0	2.0	13.9	4.7	11.0	6.5	40.6	0.3	3.2
Council												
Momba District	57,196	0.5	0.6	6.5	0.9	7.1	1.6	5.8	5.1	62.6	1.0	8.4
Tunduma Town	56,159	3.4	3.1	30.0	4.0	27.2	6.0	12.5	3.4	9.9	0.1	0.5
Songwe District	46,294	1.5	0.7	9.0	1.8	11.0	2.7	6.0	8.4	51.8	0.1	7.1
Mbozi District	133,099	1.5	3.3	15.3	2.0	14.8	6.2	14.2	6.8	35.0	0.1	0.8
Ileje District	34,700	0.6	2.8	6.9	0.9	5.3	4.4	9.6	12.8	56.0	0.3	0.5

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.10 shows that the majority (66.8%) of households in Songwe Region use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (24.0%). In rural areas 86.0 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban is 22.9 percent. The percentage of households using charcoal for cooking in rural areas is 8.1 percent and in urban areas it is 60.6 percent.

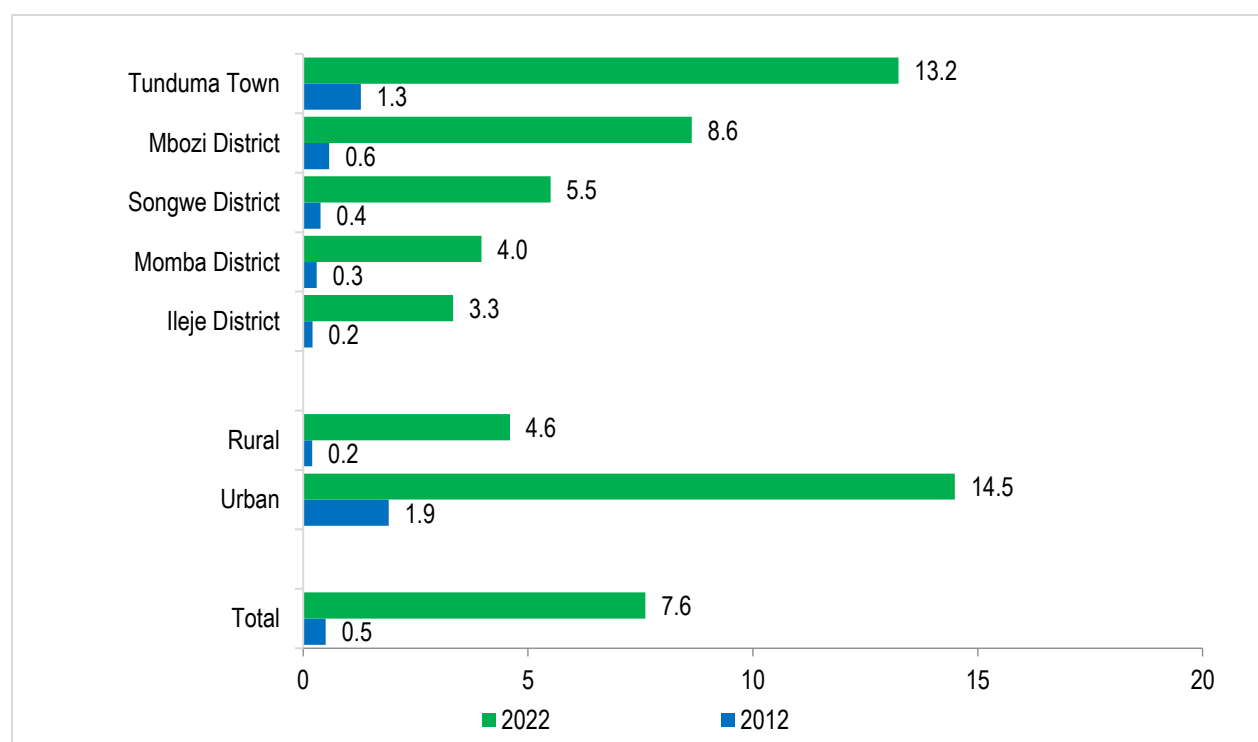
Across councils, the percentage of households using firewood for cooking ranges from 13.5 percent in Tunduma Town to 86.2 percent in Ileje and Momba District. On the other hand, the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 8.6 percent in Momba District to 71.2 percent in Tunduma Town (Table 12.10).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	327,448	2.2	2.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	24.0	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Rural	227,850	0.8	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	8.1	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Urban	99,598	5.4	1.3	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	60.6	22.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Male Headed Households	208,776	2.2	2.4	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	23.9	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Female Headed Households	118,672	2.2	2.1	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	24.2	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Council															
Momba District	57,196	0.7	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tunduma Town	56,159	4.9	1.4	0.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	71.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Songwe District	46,294	0.9	2.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	19.4	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Mbozi District	133,099	2.5	3.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	16.2	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Ileje District	34,700	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.6	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator or private sources and wind generated electricity. The use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 0.5 percent in 2012 to 7.6 percent in 2022. At council level, the highest increase (11.9 percentage points) of households using clean energy is in Tunduma Town (from 1.3 percent in 2012 to 13.2 percent in 2022) and the lowest (3.1 percentage points) is in Mbozi District (from 0.6 percent in 2012 to 8.6 percent in 2022) (Figure 12.7).

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



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

Results show that, 33.4 percent of households in Songwe use solar energy as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by 28.1 percent of households use electricity from the national grid (TANESCO). Electricity is predominantly (64.0%) used in the urban households compared with the rural households (12.4%). Use of electricity for lighting ranges from 6.5 percent in Momba District Council to 61.7 percent in Tunduma Town Council.

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

Momba District (39.5%) followed by Ileje District (37.3%), while the lowest council using Solar as the main source of lighting is Tunduma Town (19.1%) (Figure 12.8).

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

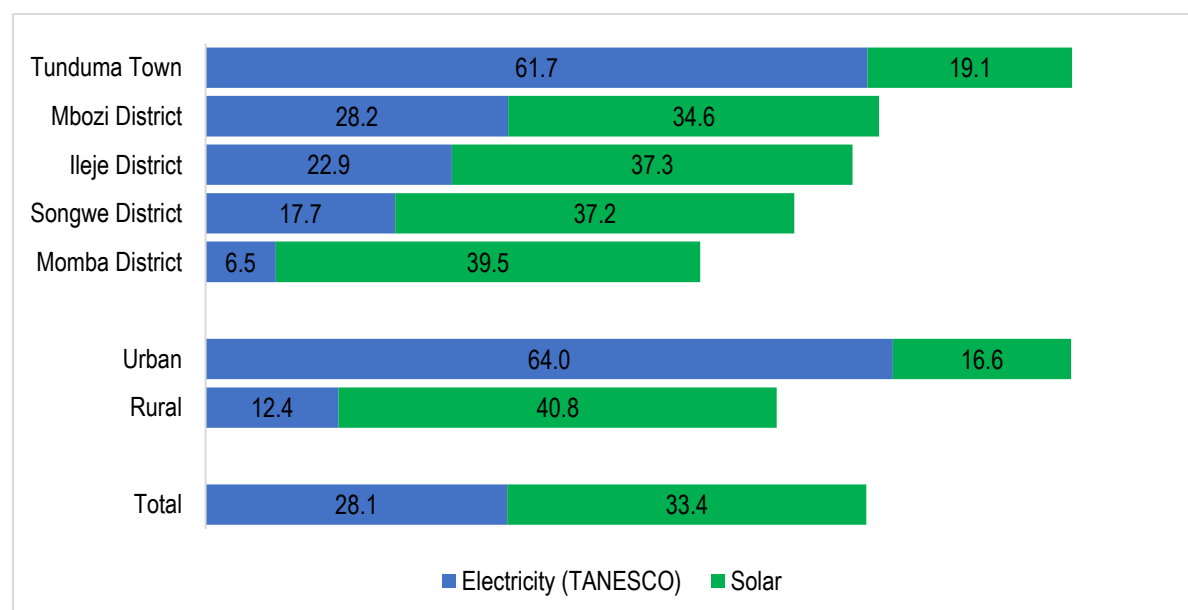
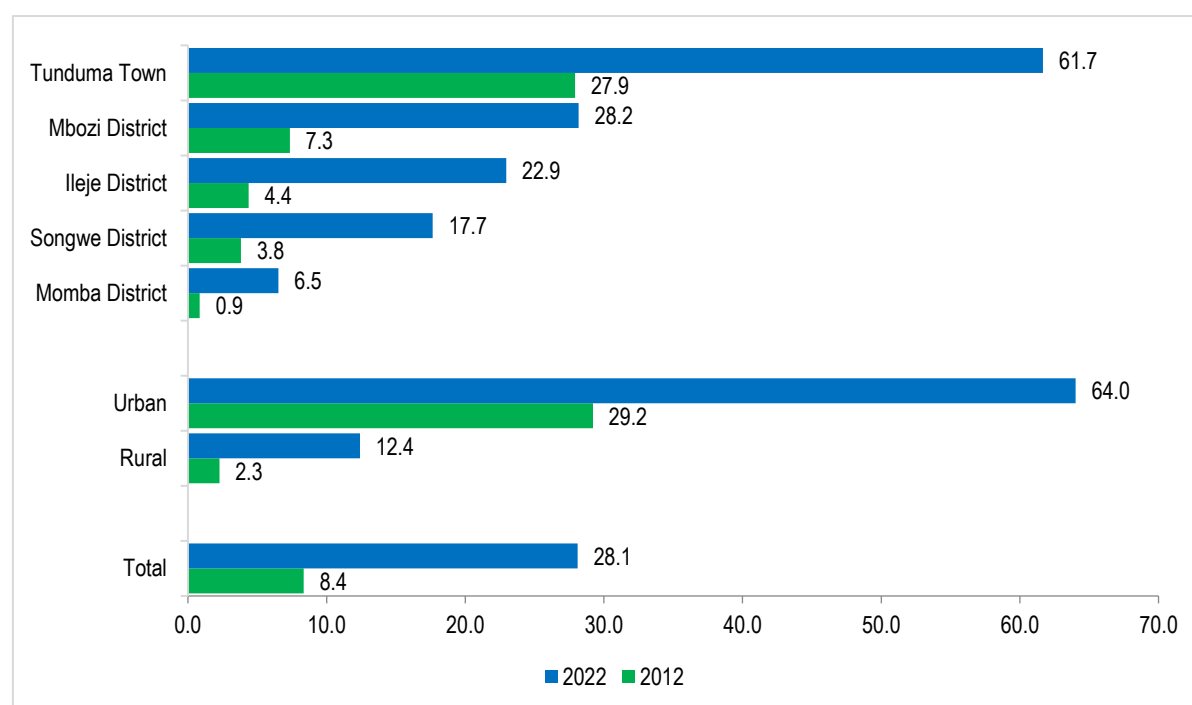


Figure 12.9 shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting in Songwe Region. Percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 8.4 percent in 2012 to 28.1 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils.

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



About one percent (0.3%) of the households in rural areas use kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney) as main source of energy for lighting. Mbozi District Council has the highest percentage (0.5%) while Songwe and Ileje District Council have the lowest (0.2% each) (Table 12.10).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (TANESCO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	327,448	28.1	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.5	1.4	2.6	30.7	0.0
Rural	227,850	12.4	40.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.8	3.5	38.4	0.0
Urban	99,598	64.0	16.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	2.7	0.6	13.1	0.0
Male Headed	208,776	28.1	36.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.3	2.4	28.9	0.0
Female Headed	118,672	28.1	28.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.4	1.6	3.0	33.9	0.0
Council														
Momba District	57,196	6.5	39.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	4.3	47.2	0.1
Tunduma Town	56,159	61.7	19.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	0.5	13.5	0.0
Songwe District	46,294	17.7	37.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.5	39.8	0.0
Mbozi District	133,099	28.2	34.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	5.0	1.3	2.5	26.7	0.0
Ileje District	34,700	22.9	37.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	2.5	34.5	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

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

Nearly four out of ten (36.3%) households in Songwe Region use burying or pit of solid waste as the main method of solid disposal, followed by burning (32.9%). In urban areas, 47.5 percent of private households use regularly collection as means of disposing solid waste, followed by burn methods (23.2%). In rural areas 43.2 percent of households use burying or pit followed by burning (37.1%) and open space (6.1%). Across councils, regular collection is most prominent in Tunduma Town (67.5%) of households, burying or pit is most prominent in Ileje District (57.8%) of households, burning is most prominent in Mbozi District (42.8%) and open space is most prominent in Momba District with 8.7 percent (Table 12.11).

Table 12. 11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence /Headship	Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/ Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	327,448	18.5	1.7	32.9	0.4	36.3	4.7	0.1	4.1	1.4
Rural	227,850	5.9	0.5	37.1	0.3	43.2	6.1	0.1	5.2	1.7
Urban	99,598	47.5	4.5	23.2	0.6	20.5	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.7
Male Headed Households	208,776	18.4	1.7	32.8	0.4	36.7	4.5	0.1	4.1	1.4
Female Headed Households	118,672	18.9	1.8	33.0	0.4	35.5	4.9	0.1	4.0	1.4
Council										
Momba District	57,196	4.0	0.3	42.8	0.2	38.5	8.7	0.0	2.7	2.9
Tunduma Town	56,159	67.5	6.8	13.0	0.9	8.5	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.0
Songwe District	46,294	10.2	1.2	41.1	0.6	34.8	6.2	0.3	2.5	3.2
Mbozi District	133,099	10.9	0.8	35.4	0.2	42.0	4.3	0.0	6.0	0.5
Ileje District	34,700	3.9	0.6	28.1	0.1	57.8	3.7	0.0	5.2	0.7

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that councils (54.6%) and private individuals (35.5%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of all households which reported that household waste is collected, households in rural areas are more likely (91.4%) to use private individuals as waste collectors while urban households are more likely (69.4%) to use Councils authorities (Figure 12.13 and Table 12.12).

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

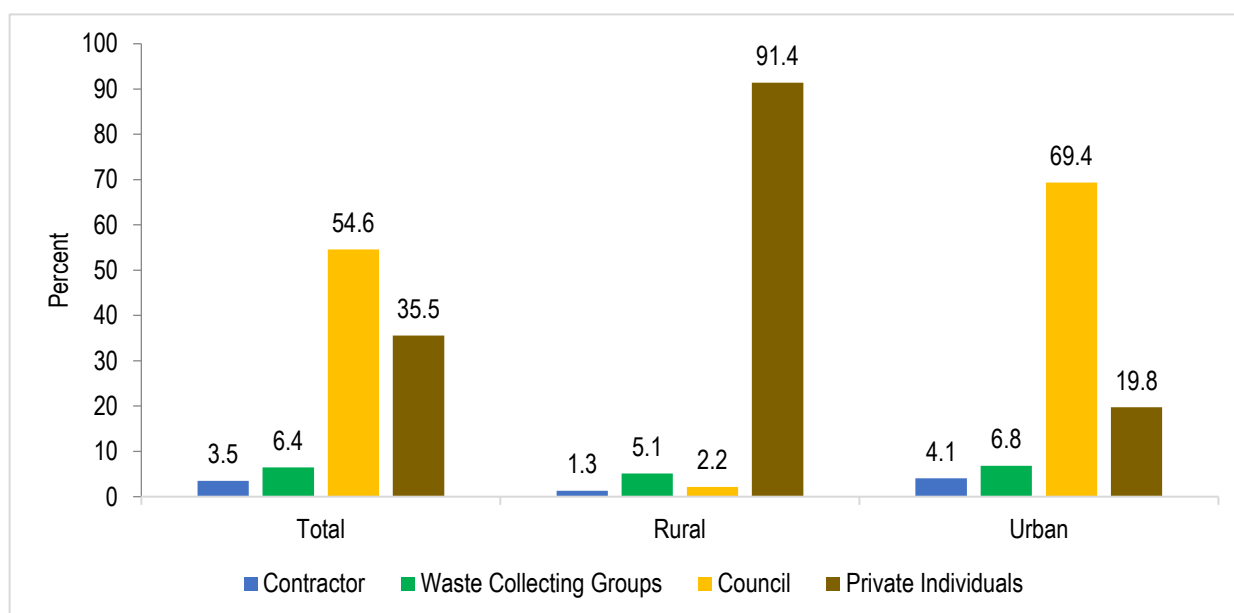


Table 12. 12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence /Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	66,429	3.5	6.4	54.6	35.5
Rural	14,644	1.3	5.1	2.2	91.4
Urban	51,785	4.1	6.8	69.4	19.8
Male Headed Households	41,873	3.4	6.5	55.4	34.7
Female Headed Households	24,556	3.5	6.3	53.2	37.0
Councils					
Momba District	2,410	1.9	19.6	2.7	75.9
Tunduma Town	41,766	4.9	7.1	83.1	4.9
Songwe District	5,240	0.7	2.2	4.9	92.2
Mbozi District	15,468	0.9	4.1	6.8	88.1
Ileje District	1,545	2.1	5.0	10.0	82.8

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that 51.0 percent of households in Songwe Region mix electronic waste with other refuse. About 74.8 percent of households living in urban areas and 40.5 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 (82.2%) in Tunduma Town Council followed by Songwe District Council (56.1%). Council with lowest percent of their households mixing electronic waste with other refuse is Momba District (31.5%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12. 13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	327,448	51.0	1.1	0.2	4.9	0.4	16.3	19.3	5.4	1.5
Rural	227,850	40.5	0.2	0.1	6.1	0.4	19.5	24.7	6.9	1.5
Urban	99,598	74.8	3.2	0.3	2.0	0.2	9.1	7.0	1.9	1.5
Male Headed Households	208,776	50.8	1.1	0.2	4.8	0.4	16.4	19.4	5.5	1.5
Female Headed Households	118,672	51.3	1.0	0.2	4.9	0.4	16.2	19.1	5.2	1.5
Council										
Momba District	57,196	31.5	0.2	0.1	6.9	0.4	17.9	30.6	11.8	0.7
Tunduma Town	56,159	82.2	4.9	0.3	1.1	0.2	5.3	4.4	1.0	0.7
Songwe District	46,294	56.1	0.5	0.3	6.1	0.7	18.7	13.1	2.4	2.1
Mbozi District	133,099	47.9	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.3	18.2	21.6	5.2	1.7
Ileje District	34,700	37.5	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.4	21.5	24.3	6.7	2.5

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any personal property regardless of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a

household asset in the 2022 PHC. The information collected about assets in this section are in three groups: transport, housing and agricultural equipment. Questions on ownership of specific assets aim at obtaining non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised equipment (i.e., motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised equipment (i.e., bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (i.e., donkey or camel). In Songwe Region, bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (16.9%) followed by motorcycles (8.1%) and motor vehicles (1.6%). The percentage of households owning bicycles is higher (21.1%) in male-headed households than that of female-headed households (9.5%). The percentage of household owning bicycle is higher (18.3%) in rural areas than in urban areas (13.8%). Across councils, the percentage of households owning bicycles ranges from 10.4 percent in Tunduma Town to 20.3 percent in Songwe District (Table 12.14).

Table 12. 14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe 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	327,448	16.9	1.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	1.3
Rural	227,850	18.3	0.8	8.2	0.2	0.2	1.7
Urban	99,598	13.8	3.2	7.7	0.3	0.7	0.3
Male Headed Households	208,776	21.1	1.8	10.3	0.3	0.4	1.4
Female Headed Households	118,672	9.5	1.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	1.1
Council							
Momba District	57,196	16.5	0.4	4.5	0.2	0.1	2.5
Tunduma Town	56,159	10.4	2.7	5.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Songwe District	46,294	20.3	1.0	9.4	0.3	0.2	3.7
Mbozi District	133,099	19.6	2.0	10.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Ileje District	34,700	13.5	0.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	0.4

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, 70.6 percent of households own houses. The percentage of households in Songwe Region owning houses is higher (77.5%) in rural than in urban areas (54.8%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is slightly higher (72.7%) than for female headed households (66.9%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (6.6%), charcoal iron

(11.7%), electric or gas cooker (5.5%) and refrigerator or freezer (2.4%). Except for ownership of houses, households living in urban areas are more likely to show a higher percentage ownership of cooking assets than households living in rural areas (Table 12.15).

Table 12. 15: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Housing and Cooking Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe 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	327,448	70.6	6.6	11.7	5.5	2.4
Rural	227,850	77.5	2.2	10.3	1.6	0.8
Urban	99,598	54.8	16.9	15.0	14.4	6.2
Male Headed Households	208,776	72.7	7.0	13.1	5.6	2.5
Female Headed Households	118,672	66.9	6.1	9.1	5.2	2.2
Council						
Momba District	57,196	71.7	1.2	5.5	1.1	0.6
Tunduma Town	56,159	53.9	15.3	13.8	13.5	6.1
Songwe District	46,294	76.5	3.8	7.5	3.7	2.0
Mbozi District	133,099	72.7	6.8	14.1	5.3	2.1
Ileje District	34,700	79.8	4.8	14.8	3.0	1.4

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. In Songwe Region, 70.0 percent of households own land or farm and 59.9 percent own a hand hoe. The percentage of households owning of land or farm is higher (78.3%) among households living in rural areas than in urban area (51.1%). Households in rural areas are also more likely (67.1%) to own hand hoes than those in urban areas (43.4%).

Across councils, ownership of land or farm ranges from 49.1 percent of households in Tunduma Town to 86.4 percent in Ileje District. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning hand hoe ranges from 40.1 Tunduma Town council to 71.9 percent in Ileje District Council (Table 12.16).

**Table 12. 16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type Agriculture Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Songwe 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	327,448	11.1	0.3	59.9	2.7	11.7	70.0	0.2
Rural	227,850	15.1	0.3	67.1	2.9	15.9	78.3	0.2
Urban	99,598	1.8	0.3	43.4	2.1	2.1	51.1	0.2
Male Headed Households	208,776	13.0	0.3	62.5	3.1	13.8	72.9	0.2
Female Headed Households	118,672	7.7	0.2	55.2	1.8	7.9	65.0	0.2
Council								
Momba District	57,196	21.7	0.3	60.5	2.1	21.9	71.9	0.2
Tunduma Town	56,159	1.6	0.2	40.1	1.7	1.8	49.1	0.1
Songwe District	46,294	18.1	0.3	65.6	4.0	17.6	71.5	0.2
Mbozi District	133,099	10.2	0.3	62.8	3.0	11.4	73.3	0.2
Ileje District	34,700	2.6	0.3	71.9	2.0	3.9	86.4	0.1

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (82.3%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- More than thirteen percent (13.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- Less than one percent (0.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets
- About two thirds (68.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones
- Almost nine out of ten (81.8%) households have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Songwe Region.
- Less than one percent (0.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and almost two percent (1.6%) own laptop computers.
- Majority (82.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly (99.1%). owned by individuals with training after secondary education.
- Smartphones are mostly (75.2%) owned among individuals with training after secondary education.

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 Songwe Region which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Songwe 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

Results reveal that 36.4 percent of households in Songwe Region have a radio⁸. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban (38.6%) than in rural areas (35.4%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Momba District (52.5%) followed by Tunduma Town (37.7%) and Ileje District (34.4%). Mbozi District has the lowest percentage of households with radio (30.2%) (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

Results shows that 23.7 percent of the households in Songwe Region own televisions. The proportion of households with television sets is higher (36.7%) in urban than in rural areas (17.9%). Across councils, Momba District has the highest proportion (42.7 %) of households owning television followed by Tunduma Town (36.3 %) and Mbozi District (16.7%). On the

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

other hand, Ileje District has the lowest proportion (12.7%) followed by Songwe District (13.0%) (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 (1.5%) of households in Songwe Region has landline telephones. The percentage of Households with landline telephones in urban area is proportionately higher (1.8%) than that of rural areas (0.8%). Momba District Council has the highest percentage of households with landline telephone (5.7%) followed by Tunduma Town, Songwe District and Ileje (0.7% each). Mbozi District Council has the lowest percentage (0.5%) of households with landline telephones. (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

Results reveal that 0.3 percent of households in Songwe Region have Internet⁹ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.6%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). Tunduma Town Council, Mbozi District Council and Ileje District Council has the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (0.4% each), Momba District and Songwe District have relatively small percentage of household with internet facilitates (0.2 % each) (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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment's							
		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	327,448	36.4	27.5	8.9	23.7	18.6	5.1	1.5	0.3
Rural	227,850	35.4	27.7	7.8	17.9	14.6	3.4	1.8	0.2
Urban	99,598	38.6	27.0	11.6	36.7	27.8	9.0	0.8	0.6
Council									
Momba District	57,196	52.5	42.2	10.3	42.7	34.4	8.3	5.7	0.2
Tunduma Town	56,159	37.7	27.1	10.5	36.3	28.4	8.0	0.7	0.4
Songwe District	46,294	34.3	25.9	8.4	13.0	10.0	3.0	0.7	0.2
Mbozi District	133,099	30.2	22.5	7.7	16.7	13.0	3.7	0.5	0.4
Ileje District	34,700	34.4	25.0	9.5	12.7	9.6	3.0	0.7	0.4

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 82.3 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportions (89.7%) of households owning mobile phone than rural areas (79.2%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (88.9%) among males than females (76.7%) (Table 13.2 and Figure 13.1).

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

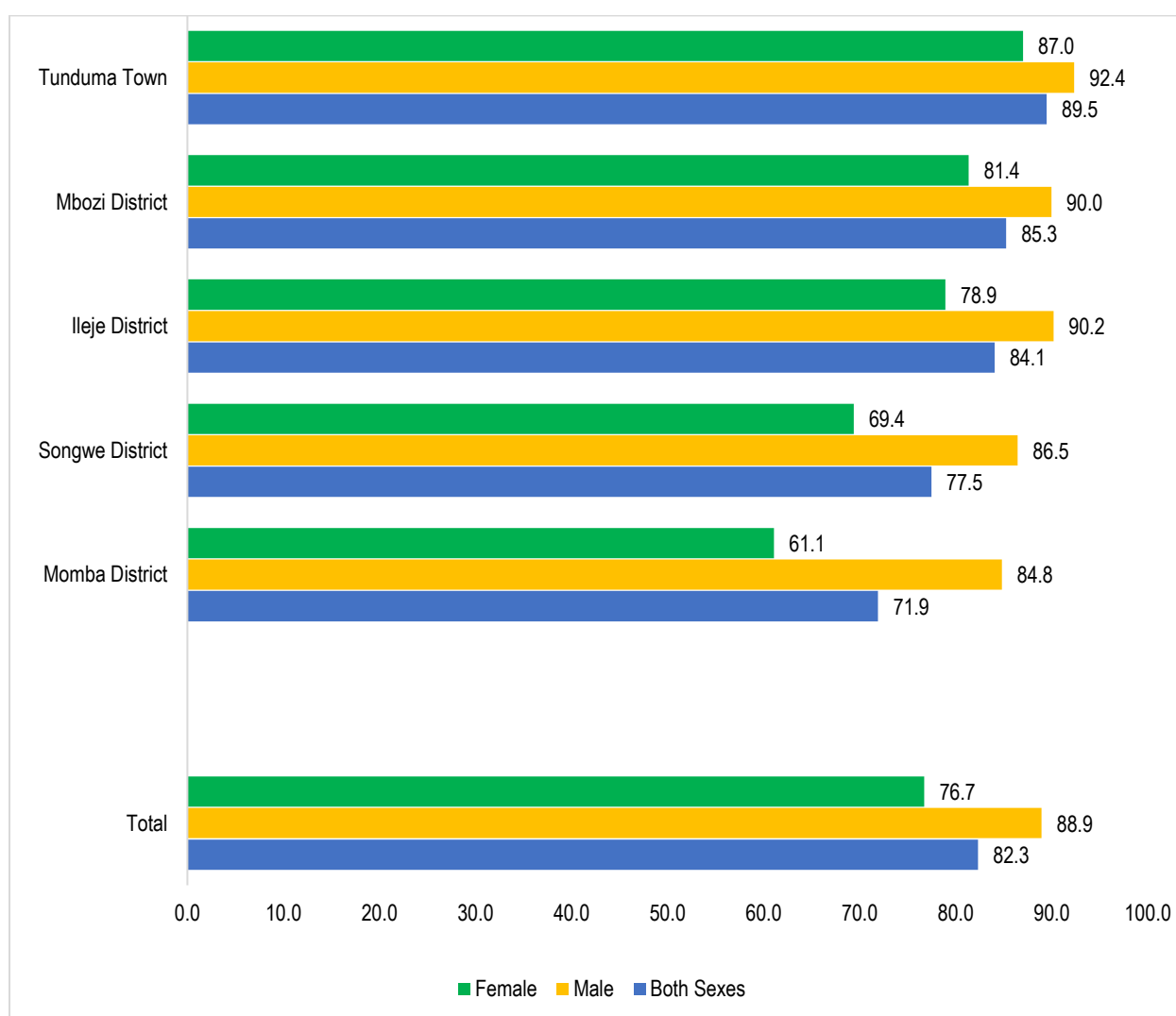
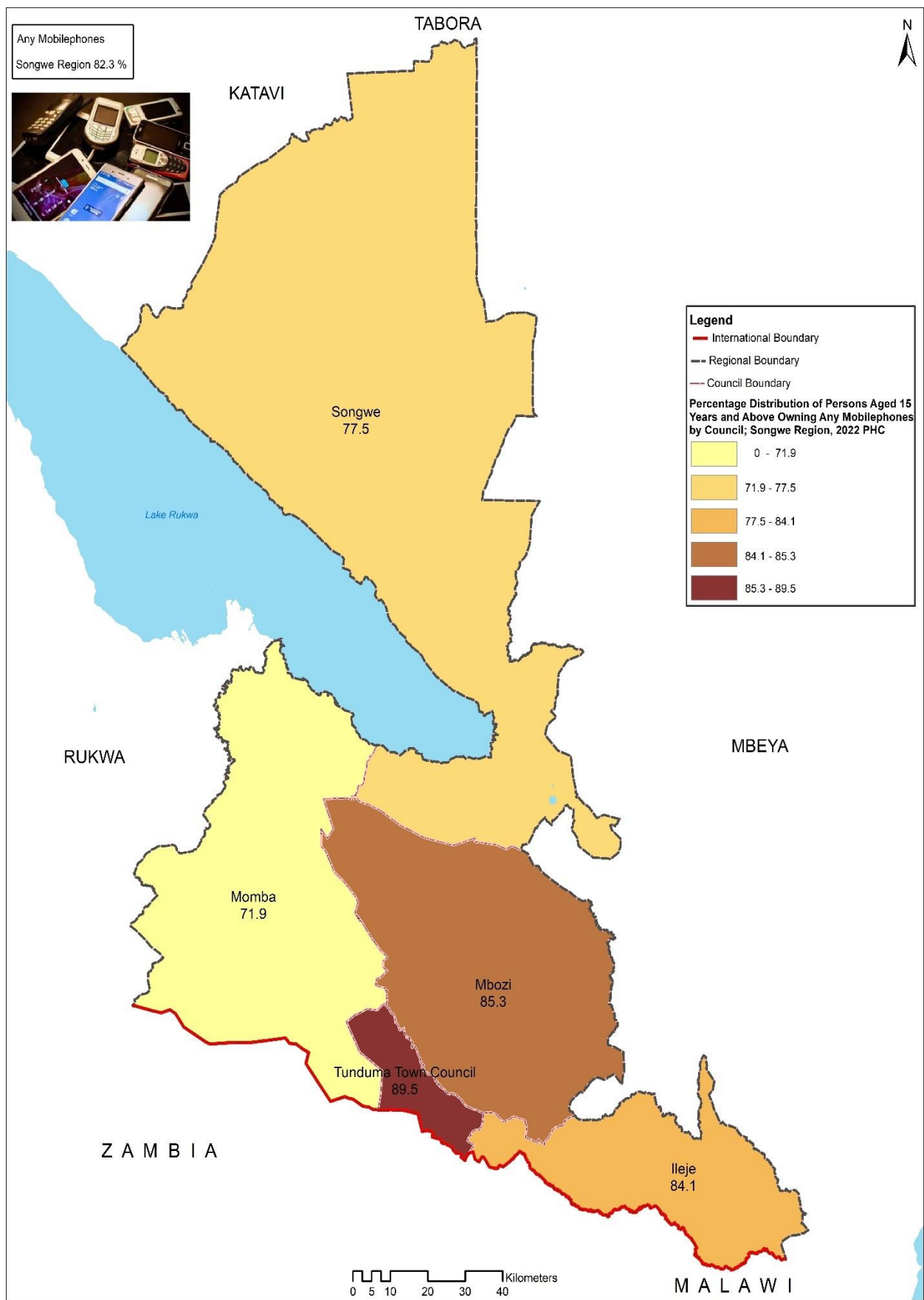


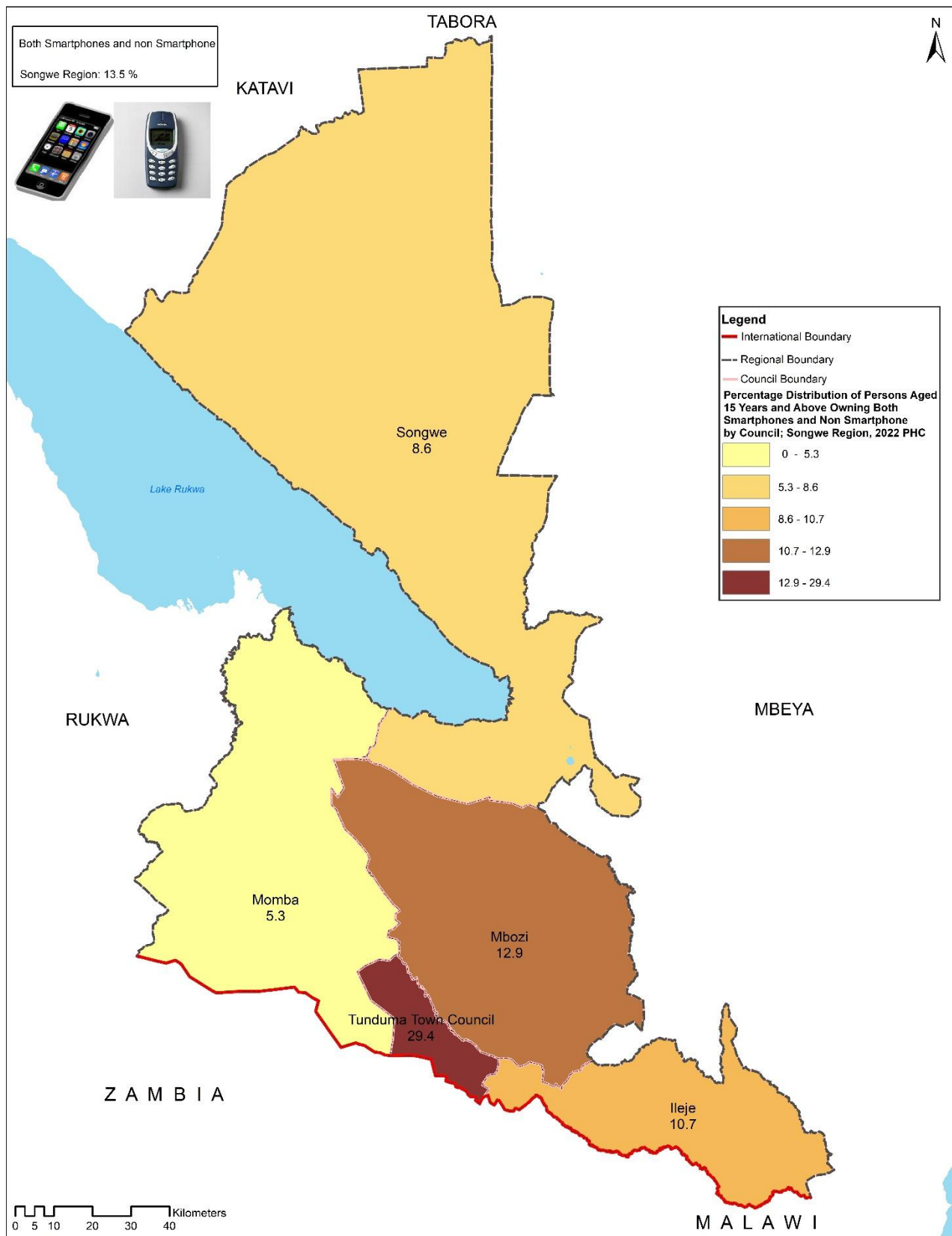
Table 13. 2:Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	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	725,747	331,956	393,791	82.3	88.9	76.7	13.5	16.8	10.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	68.4	71.8	65.5
Rural	508,711	233,746	274,965	79.2	87.5	72.1	7.3	9.9	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	71.6	77.4	66.7
Urban	217,036	98,210	118,826	89.7	92.3	87.6	28.1	33.2	23.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	60.7	58.3	62.8
Council															
Momba District	126,181	57,626	68,555	71.9	84.8	61.1	5.3	8.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	66.3	76.6	57.7
Tunduma Town	122,914	56,347	66,567	89.5	92.4	87.0	29.4	34.9	24.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	59.0	56.7	61.0
Songwe District	112,378	53,164	59,214	77.5	86.5	69.4	8.6	11.0	6.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	68.5	75.1	62.5
Mbozi Town	288,568	130,480	158,088	85.3	90.0	81.4	12.9	16.0	10.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	72.0	73.7	70.6
Ileje District	75,706	34,339	41,367	84.1	90.2	78.9	10.7	13.8	8.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	73.0	76.0	70.5

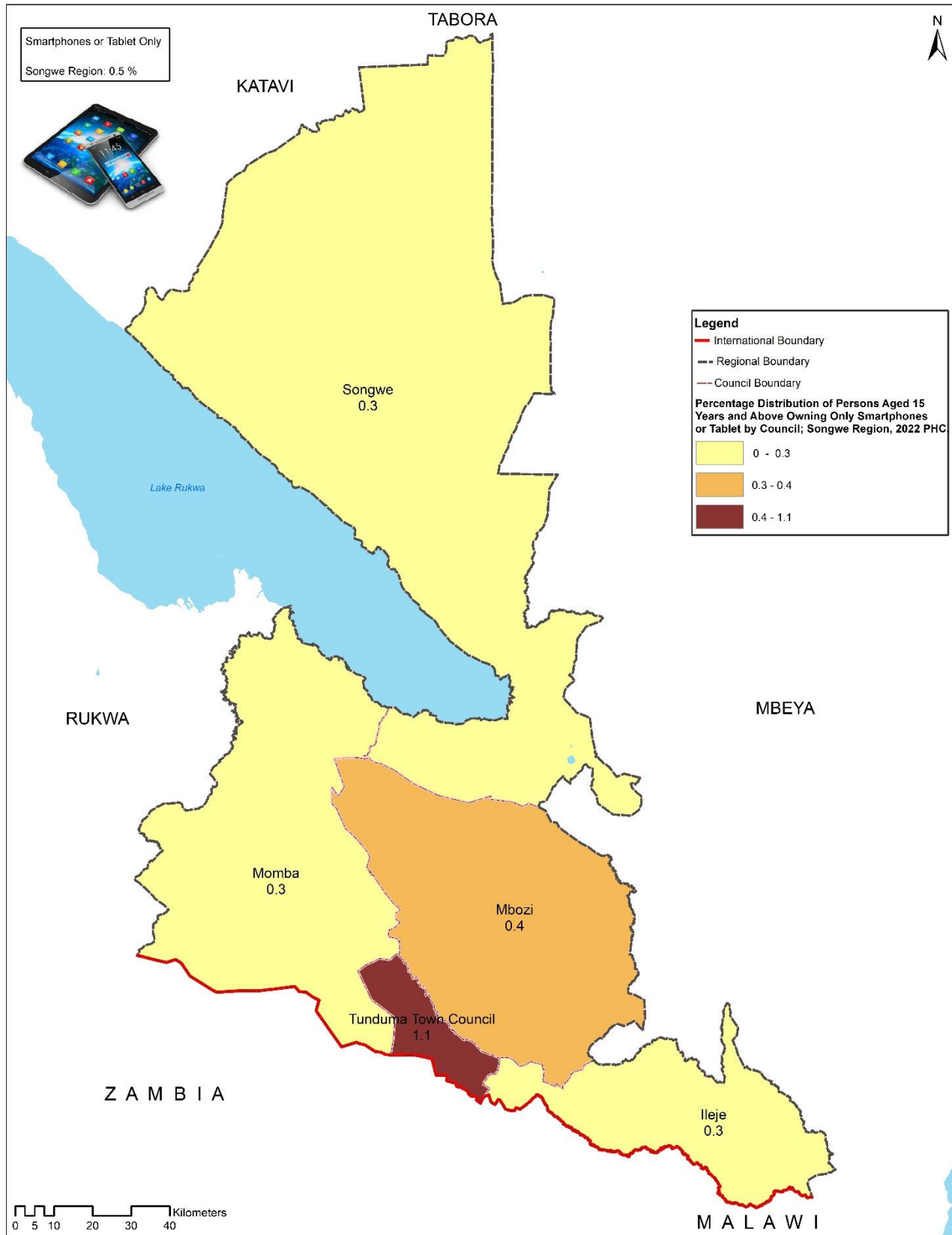
Map 13. 1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC.



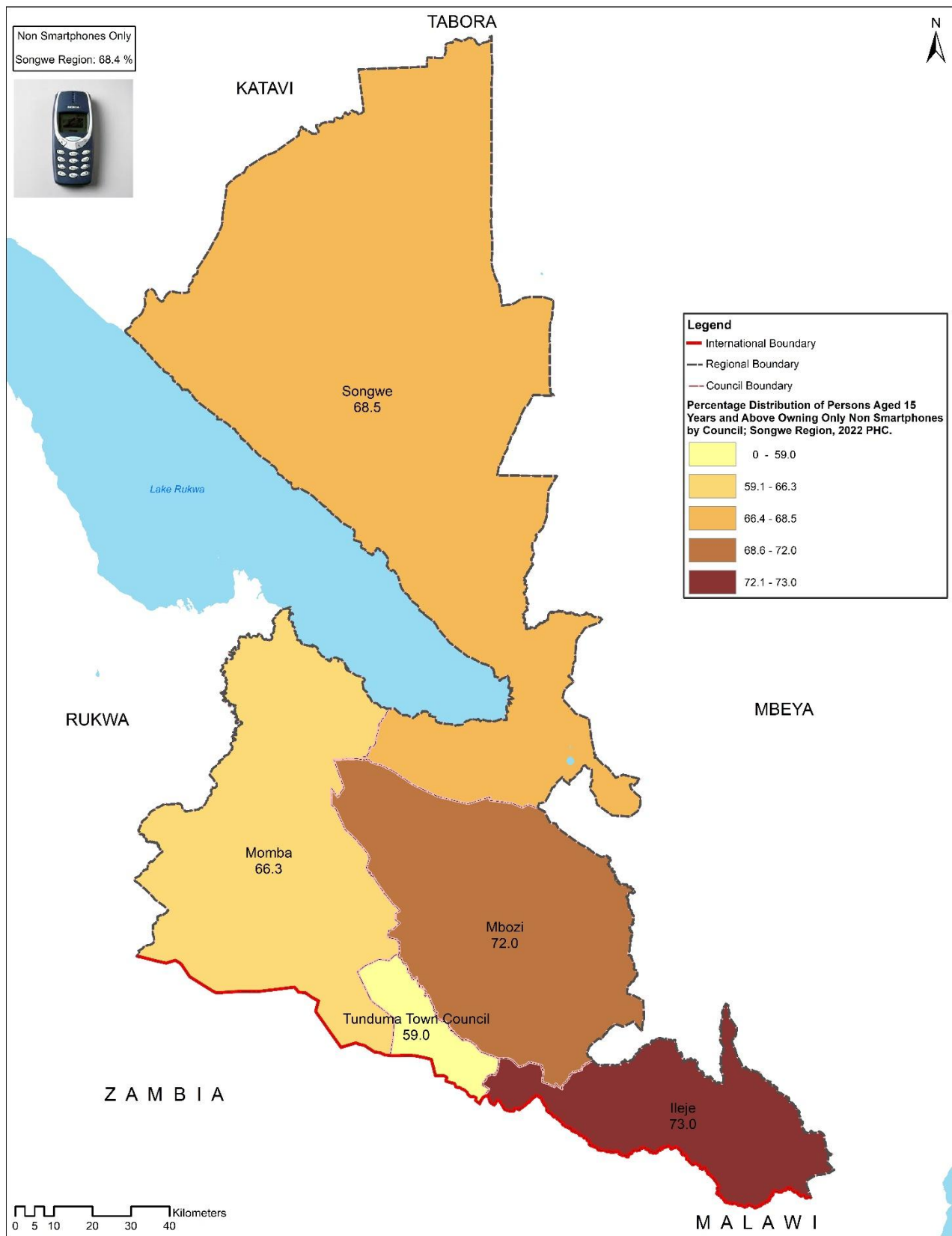
Map 13. 2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Songwe Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type indicates that in Songwe Region 81.8 percent of households have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phones. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher (92.7%) in urban than in rural areas (77.0%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart mobile phones is 38.9 percent and 84.1 percent for non-smartphones. However, ownership of non-smart phones is slightly higher (84.1%) in urban than in rural areas (75.7%).

Across all councils, the proportion of households with smartphones is less than 50 percent of all households in Songwe Region. Results also indicate that Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (41.1%) of households that owns smart mobile phones followed by Mbozi District Council (18.0%), Ileje District (14.7%) and Songwe District (13.9%) while Momba District Council recorded the lowest percentage (8.0%) (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; Songwe 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	327,448	81.8	19.3	78.3
Rural	227,850	77.0	10.7	75.7
Urban	99,598	92.7	38.9	84.1
Council				
Momba District	57,196	65.1	8.0	63.8
Tunduma Town	56,159	92.7	41.1	82.9
Songwe District	46,294	78.2	13.9	75.7
Mbozi District	133,099	85.7	18.0	83.0
Ileje District	34,700	81.4	14.7	79.9

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 Songwe Region; it is owned by 52.5 percent of all individuals (55.1% of males and 50.1% of females). In rural areas 49.6 percent of individuals own non-smartphones while 59.7 percent are in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphones is the highest (22.6%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphones, it is the highest (90.6%) which is in the age group 55 -59 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phones 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 phones 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

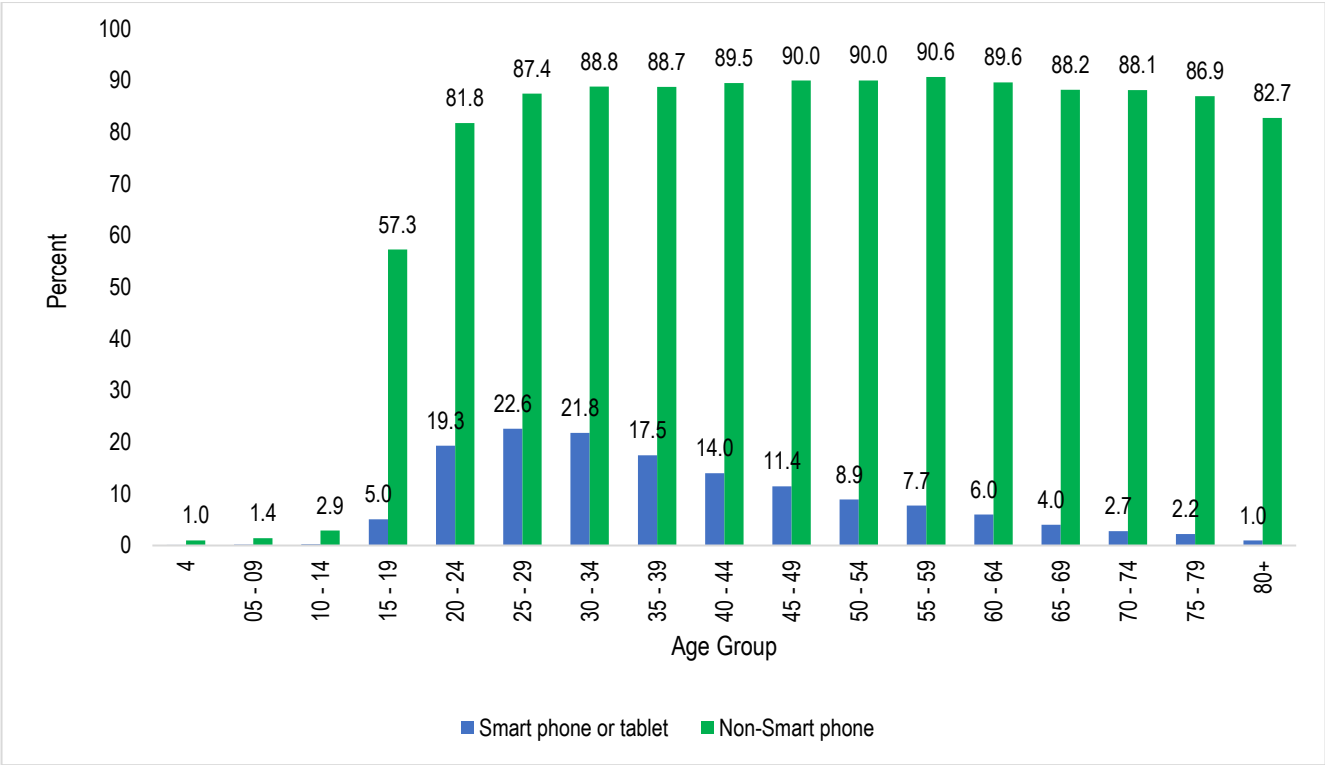


Table 13. 4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	52.5	55.1	50.1	49.6	53.1	46.4	59.7	60.1	59.3	8.9	10.6	7.4	4.7	6.1	3.5	19.4	22.2	17.0
4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 - 9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
10- 14	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
15 - 19	57.3	59.9	54.8	53.7	57.5	50.1	65.6	66.2	65.1	5.0	5.8	4.3	2.7	3.2	2.3	10.5	12.6	8.9
20 - 24	81.8	90.5	75.1	77.7	89.2	68.6	90.2	93.5	88.0	19.3	22.8	16.7	11.4	14.8	8.8	35.9	41.2	32.2
25 - 29	87.4	95.6	80.7	83.5	94.5	74.2	94.4	97.5	91.9	22.6	26.5	19.3	13.0	16.5	10.1	39.5	45.1	35.1
30 - 34	88.8	96.5	82.3	85.1	95.5	76.3	95.5	98.2	93.1	21.8	26.7	17.6	12.5	17.0	8.7	38.4	44.2	33.5
35 - 39	88.7	96.8	81.9	85.3	96.0	76.5	95.5	98.2	93.1	17.5	22.5	13.3	9.1	13.3	5.6	34.0	39.9	28.8
40 - 44	89.5	97.0	83.1	86.8	96.3	79.1	95.9	98.6	93.3	14.0	18.4	10.2	6.9	10.0	4.4	30.6	36.6	24.8
45 - 49	90.0	97.2	83.4	87.8	96.7	80.1	96.1	98.6	93.6	11.4	15.5	7.7	6.1	8.9	3.6	26.9	33.1	20.6
50 - 54	90.0	97.5	83.6	88.3	97.0	81.2	95.9	98.8	93.0	8.9	12.4	5.9	4.8	7.0	3.1	22.9	29.4	16.4
55 - 59	90.6	97.6	84.4	89.3	97.4	82.2	95.7	98.5	93.1	7.7	11.1	4.8	4.3	6.6	2.3	21.3	28.2	14.8
60 - 64	89.6	96.9	83.2	88.4	96.6	81.1	94.7	98.2	91.9	6.0	8.5	3.7	3.4	5.1	1.9	17.0	23.7	11.5
65 - 69	88.2	96.5	81.7	87.1	96.2	80.0	93.0	97.6	89.5	4.0	6.2	2.3	2.5	4.0	1.3	10.9	16.1	6.9
70 - 74	88.1	95.8	82.1	87.5	95.5	81.3	91.1	97.2	86.2	2.7	4.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.0	8.8	14.6	4.1
75 - 79	86.9	95.1	81.0	86.5	95.0	80.4	89.1	95.7	84.6	2.2	3.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.0	6.1	10.8	2.9
80 +	82.7	92.3	77.0	83.0	92.2	77.2	81.2	92.9	75.5	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.6	4.6	1.6

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

Results reveal that non-smartphones are mostly (98.7%) owned by individuals with training after secondary education compared with other levels of education and least owned by those with Pre-Primary education (75.2%). Ownership of non-smartphone 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, Songwe Region; 2022 PHC

Education Level	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
Pre-Primary	75.2	80.4	70.6	73.6	80.2	67.8	83.0	81.8	84.0	660	329	331	538	275	263	122	54	68
Primary School (1 - 8)	84.9	91.6	78.7	82.4	90.5	74.5	91.4	94.6	88.7	354,453	184,730	169,723	248,366	135,288	113,078	106,087	49,442	56,645
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	78.1	80.9	75.5	73.0	77.3	69.1	83.8	85.3	82.6	108,706	52,612	56,094	54,406	27,430	26,976	54,300	25,182	29,118
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.2	87.7	81.7	83.2	85.9	78.7	86.8	89.1	83.7	8,362	5,069	3,293	3,487	2,244	1,243	4,875	2,825	2,050
University and Other Related	96.6	97.5	95.3	95.5	97.2	92.6	97.5	97.8	97.0	24,721	14,741	9,980	10,624	6,749	3,875	14,097	7,992	6,105
Training After Primary	97.2	97.9	95.4	98.0	98.4	97.0	96.1	97.3	93.8	617	429	188	345	248	97	272	181	91
Training After Secondary education	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.0	99.1	98.9	2,631	1,398	1,233	1,348	768	580	1,283	630	653

Results reveal that, smartphones in Songwe Region are mostly (75.2%) owned by individuals who attained training after secondary Education followed by University and other related levels of education (73.8%) and least owned by those attained Pre-Primary education (3.6%). Ownership of Smartphones in Songwe Region is higher in urban than in rural areas at all education levels (Table 13.6).

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

Education Level	Percentage of Smartphone Ownership									Number of People Owning Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.6	4.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	0.8	13.6	16.7	11.1	32	20	12	12	9	3	20	11	9
Primary School (1 - 8)	9.9	11.7	8.3	5.5	7.1	4.0	21.4	25.0	18.5	41,493	23,638	17,855	16,614	10,562	6,052	24,879	13,076	11,803
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	22.7	25.8	20.0	13.8	16.5	11.3	32.9	36.9	29.6	31,592	16,752	14,840	10,261	5,850	4,411	21,331	10,902	10,429
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	40.0	43.7	34.6	31.5	34.6	26.3	46.3	51.3	39.9	3,921	2,528	1,393	1,319	903	416	2,602	1,625	977
University and Other Related	73.8	75.2	71.8	66.1	68.8	61.7	79.7	80.6	78.5	18,886	11,363	7,523	7,357	4,777	2,580	11,529	6,586	4,943
Training After Primary	40.8	39.3	44.2	32.1	30.6	36.0	51.6	51.1	52.6	259	172	87	113	77	36	146	95	51
Training After Secondary Education	75.2	73.8	76.9	73.1	72.6	73.9	77.5	75.3	79.5	2,006	1,046	960	1,002	567	435	1,004	479	525

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 86.4 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region are using non-smartphones and 14.5 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non-smartphones is higher (91.6%) in urban than in rural areas (84.1%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas (29.9%) is higher than that of rural areas (7.9%). Generally, the proportion of males who are using mobile phones are slightly higher than that for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile is the highest in Tunduma Town Council (91.2% non-smartphones and 31.6% smartphones) followed by Mbozi District (89.3% non-smartphones and 13.7% smartphones). On the other hand, Momba District Councils has the lowest proportion of individuals using both non-smartphones (77.4%) and smartphones (5.8%) (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Percent					
				Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	725,747	331,956	393,791	14.5	17.7	11.8	86.4	90.8	82.6
Rural	508,711	233,746	274,965	7.9	10.4	5.7	84.1	89.7	79.4
Urban	217,036	98,210	118,826	29.9	34.9	25.8	91.6	93.3	90.1
Council									
Momba District	126,181	57,626	68,555	5.8	8.5	3.6	77.4	87.0	69.3
Tunduma Town	122,914	56,347	66,567	31.6	36.8	27.2	91.2	93.2	89.6
Songwe District	112,378	53,164	59,214	9.3	11.6	7.2	82.3	88.6	76.6
Mbozi District	288,568	130,480	158,088	13.7	16.8	11.3	89.3	92.0	87.0
Ileje District	75,706	34,339	41,367	11.5	14.7	8.9	88.6	92.2	85.5

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

Majority (57.4%) of persons aged four years and above in Songwe Region used non-smartphones during the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion of males (56.7%) using of non-smartphones is about the same to that of females (56.3%). Non-smartphones usage among individuals is higher in urban (63.6%) than in rural areas (54.9%). A similar situation is observed in the usage of smart phones where the proportion of population that use smart phones is higher in urban (20.9%) than in rural areas (5.1%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 55 – 59 years while smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 25 – 29 years. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before up to age 55 - 59, then thereafter declines to 84.7 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

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

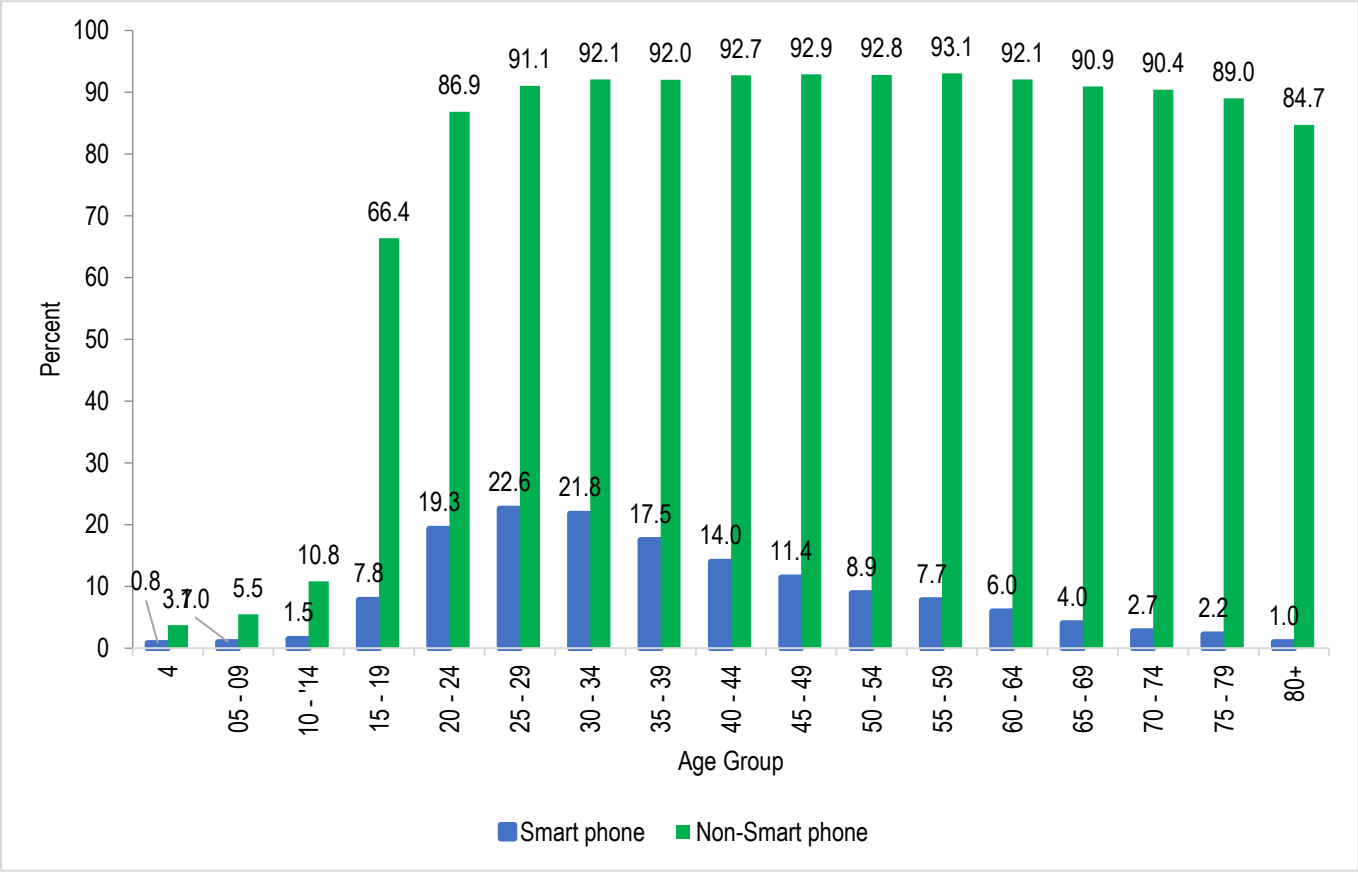


Table 13. 8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Percent of Non-Smartphones 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	57.4	58.5	56.3	54.9	56.7	53.2	63.6	63.4	63.9	9.6	11.3	8.0	5.1	6.5	3.8	20.9	23.8	18.4
4	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.5
05-09	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
10-14	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
15 - 19	66.4	67.5	65.3	63.6	65.4	61.8	72.9	72.9	72.9	7.8	8.4	7.2	4.4	4.8	3.9	16.0	17.9	14.4
20 - 24	86.9	92.6	82.5	83.9	91.6	77.8	93.0	94.9	91.6	19.3	22.8	16.7	11.4	14.8	8.8	35.9	41.2	32.2
25 - 29	91.1	96.5	86.5	88.3	95.6	82.0	96.0	98.1	94.3	22.6	26.5	19.3	13.0	16.5	10.1	39.5	45.1	35.1
30 - 34	92.1	97.2	87.7	89.4	96.4	83.4	96.9	98.6	95.5	21.8	26.7	17.6	12.5	17.0	8.7	38.4	44.2	33.5
35 - 39	92.0	97.5	87.4	89.5	96.8	83.5	96.9	98.7	95.4	17.5	22.5	13.3	9.1	13.3	5.6	34.0	39.9	28.8
40 - 44	92.7	97.6	88.5	90.8	97.1	85.7	97.2	98.9	95.6	14.0	18.4	10.2	6.9	10.0	4.4	30.6	36.6	24.8
45 - 49	92.9	97.8	88.5	91.3	97.4	86.1	97.5	99.0	96.0	11.4	15.5	7.7	6.1	8.9	3.6	26.9	33.1	20.6
50 - 54	92.8	97.9	88.4	91.5	97.6	86.6	97.2	99.1	95.3	8.9	12.4	5.9	4.8	7.0	3.1	22.9	29.4	16.4
55 - 59	93.1	98.1	88.5	92.1	98.0	86.8	97.0	98.8	95.4	7.7	11.1	4.8	4.3	6.6	2.3	21.3	28.2	14.8
60 - 64	92.1	97.6	87.2	91.2	97.4	85.6	95.9	98.6	93.7	6.0	8.5	3.7	3.4	5.1	1.9	17.0	23.7	11.5
65 - 69	90.9	96.9	86.3	90.1	96.6	85.0	94.8	98.0	92.3	4.0	6.2	2.3	2.5	4.0	1.3	10.9	16.1	6.9
70 - 74	90.4	96.6	85.6	89.9	96.4	84.9	93.1	97.4	89.6	2.7	4.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.0	8.8	14.6	4.1
75 - 79	89.0	96.0	84.0	88.7	95.8	83.5	90.8	96.7	86.7	2.2	3.6	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.0	6.1	10.8	2.9
80 +	84.7	93.3	79.6	84.9	93.2	79.7	83.9	93.9	79.0	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	2.6	4.6	1.6

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 the majority (82.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication followed by sending and receiving money (49.0%) while 35.2 percent using 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 (79.9% and 89.0% respectively) followed by sending and receiving money (43.1% for rural and 62.8% for urban) and searching or receiving information (29.4% for rural and 48.7% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

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

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	82.7	87.0	79.0	35.2	39.2	31.9	3.2	4.0	2.5	7.0	8.6	5.7	10.2	12.7	8.1	49.0	53.9	44.8	725,747	331,956	393,791
Rural	79.9	85.5	75.2	29.4	33.7	25.9	2.0	2.6	1.5	4.9	6.2	3.8	8.0	10.4	6.0	43.1	48.9	38.3	508,711	233,746	274,965
Urban	89.0	90.8	87.6	48.7	52.2	45.8	5.9	7.3	4.7	12.0	14.3	10.1	15.4	18.2	13.0	62.8	66.1	60.0	217,036	98,210	118,826
Council																					
Momba District	73.3	82.8	65.4	18.8	23.4	14.9	1.8	2.5	1.2	4.0	5.2	3.0	5.4	7.4	3.7	28.7	36.1	22.5	126,181	57,626	68,555
Tunduma Town	89.5	91.3	87.9	51.7	55.1	48.9	6.1	7.7	4.7	10.8	12.7	9.1	15.4	18.3	13.0	62.9	66.4	60.0	122,914	56,347	66,567
Songwe District	78.7	84.9	73.1	31.2	36.1	26.8	2.8	3.4	2.2	5.5	6.8	4.4	9.5	11.9	7.5	40.9	47.0	35.4	112,378	53,164	59,214
Mbozi District	84.6	87.3	82.3	39.1	42.7	36.1	2.9	3.5	2.3	7.4	9.0	6.0	9.4	11.7	7.5	55.8	59.9	52.4	288,568	130,480	158,088
Ileje District	85.7	89.3	82.7	26.8	30.7	23.5	2.7	3.3	2.2	6.8	8.7	5.3	14.0	17.8	10.8	46.5	51.7	42.1	75,706	34,339	41,367

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

Results reveal that, in Songwe Region non-smartphones is mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (99.1%) and least used by those who have attained pre-primary level (81.2%). The usage of non-smartphones for those who attained university and other related education is higher among males (98.0% and females 96.2%). The uses of non-smartphone in Songwe 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	81.2	82.9	79.7	80.4	82.8	78.4	85.0	83.3	86.4	713	339	374	588	284	304	125	55	70
Primary School (1 - 8)	89.3	93.4	85.5	87.5	92.5	82.6	93.9	95.8	92.3	372,723	188,394	184,329	263,732	138,320	125,412	108,991	50,074	58,917
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	83.4	85.0	82.0	79.9	82.3	77.8	87.3	88.2	86.6	116,079	55,224	60,855	59,520	29,173	30,347	56,559	26,051	30,508
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	88.8	90.5	86.4	87.4	89.0	84.6	89.9	91.7	87.6	8,711	5,230	3,481	3,661	2,325	1,336	5,050	2,905	2,145
University and Other Related	97.3	98.0	96.2	96.4	97.7	94.2	98.0	98.3	97.5	24,894	14,815	10,079	10,723	6,782	3,941	14,171	8,033	6,138
Training After Primary	98.0	98.9	95.9	98.3	98.8	97.0	97.5	98.9	94.8	622	433	189	346	249	97	276	184	92
Training After Secondary Education	99.1	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.7	98.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	2,641	1,404	1,237	1,352	771	581	1,289	633	656

In Songwe Region, the smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (73.8%) compared with other levels of education and it is less used among those who attained pre-primary level (3.6%). 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 smartphones in Songwe 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.6	4.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	0.8	13.6	16.7	11.1	32	20	12	12	9	3	20	11	9
Primary School (1 - 8)	10.2	11.9	8.5	5.7	7.2	4.2	21.9	25.4	18.9	42,502	24,097	18,405	17,121	10,812	6,309	25,381	13,285	12,096
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24.3	27.4	21.7	15.0	17.6	12.5	35.1	39.1	31.8	33,896	17,804	16,092	11,138	6,258	4,880	22,758	11,546	11,212
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	42.6	45.7	38.2	33.3	35.8	29.0	49.6	53.9	44.1	4,181	2,643	1,538	1,394	936	458	2,787	1,707	1,080
University and Other Related	73.8	75.2	71.8	66.1	68.8	61.7	79.7	80.6	78.5	18,886	11,363	7,523	7,357	4,777	2,580	11,529	6,586	4,943
Training After Primary	40.8	39.3	44.2	32.1	30.6	36.0	51.6	51.1	52.6	259	172	87	113	77	36	146	95	51
Training After Secondary Education	75.2	73.8	76.9	73.1	72.6	73.9	77.5	75.3	79.5	2,006	1,046	960	1,002	567	435	1,004	479	525

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile phone by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of individuals who use non-smartphones in Songwe Region ranges from 89.4 percent among unclassified worker's category to 95.3 percent among the self-employed with employee's category. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status by sex and place of residence, results show the percentage of males using mobile phones is higher than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that individuals who use non-smartphones is higher in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employee	95.1	96.8	87.4	93.7	95.9	84.5	97.7	98.4	94.0	4,352	3,642	710	2,802	2,329	473	1,550	1,313	237
Self-employed without employees	93.3	97.3	88.9	91.9	96.9	86.3	96.8	98.1	95.4	15,999	8,808	7,191	11,329	6,360	4,969	4,670	2,448	2,222
Self-employed with employees	95.3	98.7	90.2	93.8	98.2	87.4	98.2	99.6	95.9	2,127	1,323	804	1,382	862	520	745	461	284
Casual labourers	93.3	96.3	86.1	92.1	95.8	82.9	97.0	97.6	95.6	3,400	2,481	919	2,526	1,865	661	874	616	258
Workers not classified by status	89.4	95.7	85.3	86.0	94.6	79.3	95.1	97.9	93.6	998	425	573	594	283	311	404	142	262

Results further reveal that the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Songwe Region ranges from 15.3 percent among Workers not classified by status to 24.2 percent among paid employees. With regard to use of smart phones among employment status categories by sex and place of residence, results show that usage of smart phones is higher for males than females across all employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Person Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	24.2	26.2	14.9	16.0	17.5	9.1	39.8	42.1	27.8	1,109	988	121	477	426	51	632	562	70
Self-employed without employees	15.2	18.4	11.7	9.9	13.2	6.2	28.9	32.2	25.3	2,612	1,667	945	1,218	863	355	1,394	804	590
Self-employed with employees	23.6	28.0	16.9	15.3	19.9	8.6	39.7	43.4	33.8	527	376	151	226	175	51	301	201	100
Casual labourers	17.0	18.6	13.2	11.1	13.3	5.6	35.1	34.9	35.6	620	479	141	304	259	45	316	220	96
Workers not classified by status	15.3	17.3	14.0	7.7	13.0	3.6	27.8	26.2	28.6	171	77	94	53	39	14	118	38	80

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Songwe Region, non-smart phones are used by more than 96 percent of all persons aged 15 years and above across all occupation categories. 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	98.6	99.6	96.3	97.7	99.5	93.3	99.0	99.6	97.6	1,600	1,128	472	512	372	140	1,088	756	332
Professionals.	98.5	99.1	97.6	98.9	99.3	98.2	98.2	98.9	97.2	6,230	3,677	2,553	2,377	1,517	860	3,853	2,160	1,693
Technicians and associate professionals.	96.0	97.2	92.8	96.1	97.4	92.9	95.8	97.1	92.8	14,275	10,411	3,864	5,523	4,053	1,470	8,752	6,358	2,394
Clerks	97.4	98.0	96.3	98.5	98.8	98.0	96.7	97.6	95.5	1,729	1,081	648	599	398	201	1,130	683	447

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Service workers and shop sales workers	94.7	96.5	93.6	94.7	97.9	92.8	94.7	95.8	94.1	21,996	8,433	13,563	7,849	3,044	4,805	14,147	5,389	8,758
Agricultural and fishery workers	86.0	91.1	81.8	84.9	90.7	80.1	91.4	93.3	90.1	268,610	128,710	139,900	222,243	108,222	114,021	46,367	20,488	25,879
Craft and related workers	91.3	95.1	87.1	90.3	95.2	84.9	93.0	94.8	91.0	70,501	38,884	31,617	43,947	24,421	19,526	26,554	14,463	12,091
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	96.8	97.3	92.7	95.5	96.5	87.8	97.7	97.8	96.6	2,840	2,537	303	1,154	1,024	130	1,686	1,513	173
Elementary occupations	88.4	92.4	85.2	85.2	90.7	80.6	92.5	94.6	91.0	122,009	57,517	64,492	65,932	32,243	33,689	56,077	25,274	30,803

Results reveal that in Songwe Region, smartphones are mostly used by professionals (76.8 %) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (9.4 %). The use of smartphones among males is higher than among female in most of occupation categories except for the technicians and associate professional 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	71.2	70.7	72.2	61.3	59.6	65.3	75.9	76.2	75.3	1,155	801	354	321	223	98	834	578	256
Professionals.	76.8	79.0	73.6	77.5	77.9	76.7	76.4	79.8	72.1	4,859	2,932	1,927	1,862	1,190	672	2,997	1,742	1,255
Technicians and associate professionals.	41.3	40.9	42.4	32.8	32.1	34.9	46.7	46.5	47.0	6,148	4,384	1,764	1,887	1,335	552	4,261	3,049	1,212
Clerks	68.5	68.4	68.6	68.8	70.2	65.9	68.4	67.4	69.9	1,217	755	462	418	283	135	799	472	327
Service workers and shop sales workers	37.1	45.2	32.2	23.2	29.6	19.3	44.8	53.9	39.4	8,618	3,952	4,666	1,921	921	1,000	6,697	3,031	3,666
Agricultural and fishery workers	9.4	11.8	7.5	6.8	9.0	5.0	23.0	27.0	19.9	29,410	16,649	12,761	17,768	10,716	7,052	11,642	5,933	5,709

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Person Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Craft and related workers	16.2	19.1	12.9	9.3	11.9	6.3	27.9	31.1	24.3	12,476	7,794	4,682	4,506	3,056	1,450	7,970	4,738	3,232
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	36.4	37.4	28.1	25.5	27.3	12.2	44.0	44.3	41.3	1,068	976	92	308	290	18	760	686	74
Elementary occupations	17.6	21.2	14.5	7.4	10.0	5.2	30.6	36.2	26.1	24,224	13,218	11,006	5,698	3,539	2,159	18,526	9,679	8,847

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 Songwe Region. Results show that about two percent (1.6 %) of persons aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region own laptops and less than one percent (0.8 %) own desktop computers. Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (1.2%) of persons owning desktop computers followed by Ileje District (0.9%). Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (2.2%) of persons owning laptops. The council with the lowest percentage of persons owning desktop computers and laptops is Momba District (0.5 % and 0.9 respectively).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.2
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.9
Urban	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.7	3.8	1.8
Council						
Momba District	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8
Tunduma Town	1.2	1.8	0.8	2.2	3.0	1.5
Songwe District	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.1
Mbozi District	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2
Ileje District	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.1	1.2

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results reveal that three percent (2.9%) of person aged 15 and above in Songwe Region use laptops and almost two percent (1.7%) use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that uses laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than female.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Tunduma Town Council having the highest percentage (2.7% used desktops and 4.1% used laptops) of

individuals using computers. Momba District Council has the lowest percentage of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments			Type of Computers					
				Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	725,747	331,956	393,791	1.7	2.2	1.3	2.9	3.6	2.3
Rural	508,711	233,746	274,965	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.7
Urban	217,036	98,210	118,826	3.1	4.1	2.3	4.9	6.3	3.7
Council									
Momba District	126,181	57,626	68,555	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.7	2.1	1.4
Tunduma Town	122,914	56,347	66,567	2.7	3.6	1.9	4.1	5.2	3.2
Songwe District	112,378	53,164	59,214	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.0
Mbozi District	288,568	130,480	158,088	1.8	2.3	1.4	3.0	3.8	2.5
Ileje District	75,706	34,339	41,367	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	3.8	2.4

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of person who used computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Songwe Region has more than one percent (1.3%) and about two percent (2.3%) of individuals aged 4 years and above who used desktop and laptop computers respectively. The proportion of persons who used both desktop and laptop computers during 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 who reported to have used laptop computers in 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 who use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females from age groups 15 – 19 years to 80

years and above but is the same for males and females in younger age groups (age 4 years to age group 10 -14 years) (Table 13.18).

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

Age Groups	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Person Using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.7	1.9	1,148,274	541,776	606,498
4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	44,582	21,803	22,779
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	201,966	99,606	102,360
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	175,979	88,411	87,568
15 - 19	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	132,767	63,971	68,796
20 - 24	2.1	2.7	1.7	3.4	4.2	2.8	114,533	49,525	65,008
25 - 29	2.4	3.3	1.7	3.9	4.8	3.1	97,207	44,102	53,105
30 - 34	2.4	3.1	1.8	4.0	5.3	3.0	81,597	37,408	44,189
35 - 39	2.0	2.8	1.4	3.5	4.8	2.5	68,268	31,240	37,028
40 - 44	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.8	3.6	2.1	57,073	26,290	30,783
45 - 49	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.6	3.2	2.1	46,981	22,283	24,698
50 - 54	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.7	35,787	16,499	19,288
55 - 59	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.1	2.6	1.6	23,267	11,020	12,247
60 - 64	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.4	21,713	10,184	11,529
65 - 69	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	13,381	5,849	7,532
70 - 74	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	12,364	5,434	6,930
75 - 79	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.8	7,900	3,316	4,584
80 +	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	12,909	4,835	8,074

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

The results further reveal that persons aged 15 years and above and who have university and other related education levels (24.4%) used desktop computers during the last three months prior the census date in Songwe Region with male having a higher proportion (28.3%) than females (18.7%). The results also show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females at all levels of education. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons living 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	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
Pre-Primary	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	878	409	469	731	343	388	147	66	81
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	417,369	201,734	215,635	301,270	149,482	151,788	116,099	52,252	63,847
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.0	5.0	3.2	139,259	65,003	74,256	74,493	35,468	39,025	64,766	29,535	35,231
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.9	9.0	6.3	5.9	6.7	4.6	9.3	10.9	7.3	9,810	5,781	4,029	4,191	2,612	1,579	5,619	3,169	2,450
University and Other Related	24.4	28.3	18.7	19.5	22.9	13.8	28.2	32.9	22.0	25,591	15,114	10,477	11,128	6,945	4,183	14,463	8,169	6,294
Training After Primary	5.8	6.2	5.1	3.7	4.8	1.0	8.5	8.1	9.3	635	438	197	352	252	100	283	186	97
Training After Secondary Education	15.8	18.7	12.5	13.1	16.5	8.7	18.6	21.4	15.9	2,666	1,417	1,249	1,370	781	589	1,296	636	660

Results show that the proportion of persons aged 15 years and above with university and other related education levels using Laptop computers during the three months prior to the census in Songwe Region is 13.7 percent, with a higher proportion for males (15.7%)

than females (11.0%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and is highest for university and other related level. The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban than in rural areas at 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	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
Pre-Primary	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.4	3.0	0.0	878	409	469	731	343	388	147	66	81
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	417,369	201,734	215,635	301,270	149,482	151,788	116,099	52,252	63,847
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.0	4.0	2.2	139,259	65,003	74,256	74,493	35,468	39,025	64,766	29,535	35,231
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.4	6.5	3.8	4.6	5.5	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.2	9,810	5,781	4,029	4,191	2,612	1,579	5,619	3,169	2,450
University and Other Related	13.7	15.7	11.0	11.1	12.5	8.6	15.8	18.3	12.5	25,591	15,114	10,477	11,128	6,945	4,183	14,463	8,169	6,294
Training After Primary	4.4	3.7	6.1	1.1	0.8	2.0	8.5	7.5	10.3	635	438	197	352	252	100	283	186	97
Training After Secondary Education	9.0	10.4	7.4	6.1	7.9	3.6	12.2	13.5	10.9	2,666	1,417	1,249	1,370	781	589	1,296	636	660

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Songwe Region the percent of persons using desktop computers in the last three months prior the Census date ranges from 1.6 percent for self-employed without employees to 3.1 percent for Self-employed with employee categories. Results

further show that the percent of persons who used desktop computers is higher for males than females across all employment categories.

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

Table 13. 21: Number and 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Employment 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
Paid employees	2.6	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	4.7	5.2	2.0	4,576	3,764	812	2,989	2,429	560	1,587	1,335	252
Self-employed without employees	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	3.0	3.6	2.2	17,146	9,057	8,089	12,322	6,561	5,761	4,824	2,496	2,328
Self-employed with employees	3.1	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.5	4.6	5.0	4.1	2,232	1,341	891	1,473	878	595	759	463	296
Casual labourers	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.6	3.8	3.0	3,644	2,577	1,067	2,743	1,946	797	901	631	270
Workers not classified by status	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1,116	444	672	691	299	392	425	145	280

Results, further reveal that the percent of persons using laptop computers in the last three months prior the Census date ranges from 2.2 percent for workers not classified by status to 5.1 percent for self-employed with employees categories. With regard to the use of laptop computers, results show that the percent of persons using laptop computers is higher among males than females across all employment categories. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons using laptop computers is higher for persons living in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

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

Employment 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
Paid employees	4.3	4.7	2.1	2.5	2.8	1.3	7.6	8.3	4.0	4,576	3,764	812	2,989	2,429	560	1,587	1,335	252
Self-employed without employees	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.7	4.5	5.2	3.7	17,146	9,057	8,089	12,322	6,561	5,761	4,824	2,496	2,328
Self-employed with employees	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	7.4	7.6	7.1	2,232	1,341	891	1,473	878	595	759	463	296
Casual labourers	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.9	5.9	5.9	3,644	2,577	1,067	2,743	1,946	797	901	631	270
Workers not classified by status	2.2	3.4	1.5	2.3	3.3	1.5	2.1	3.4	1.4	1,116	444	672	691	299	392	425	145	280

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

Results reveal that in Songwe Region legislators, administrators and managers have the highest percentage (8.1%) among person using desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Songwe Region, while Agricultural and fishery workers recorded the smallest percentage (0.6%). The percent of persons using desktop computer is higher among males than females across all occupation. Furthermore, the percent of persons using desktops is more common among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories except for clerks (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; Songwe 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.	8.1	8.1	8.0	6.9	6.7	7.3	8.6	8.8	8.2	1,623	1,133	490	524	374	150	1,099	759	340
Professionals.	7.1	8.8	4.6	6.6	7.6	4.9	7.4	9.7	4.4	6,328	3,711	2,617	2,403	1,527	876	3,925	2,184	1,741
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.8	14,876	10,714	4,162	5,745	4,163	1,582	9,131	6,551	2,580
Clerks.	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.4	6.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.7	1,776	1,103	673	608	403	205	1,168	700	468
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.7	2.8	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.9	3.1	1.2	23,224	8,735	14,489	8,286	3,108	5,178	14,938	5,627	9,311
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	312,465	141,335	171,130	261,762	119,368	142,394	50,703	21,967	28,736
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.9	77,184	40,894	36,290	48,644	25,639	23,005	28,540	15,255	13,285
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2,935	2,608	327	1,209	1,061	148	1,726	1,547	179

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
Elementary occupations.	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.8	137,970	62,281	75,689	77,373	35,551	41,822	60,597	26,730	33,867

Results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (30.2%) of person using laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Songwe Region, while agricultural and fishery workers recorded the lowest (2.1%). The percent of persons using laptop computer is higher among males than females across all occupations. Further, the percent of persons using laptop computers is higher 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; Songwe 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	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	28.3	30.4	23.5	21.4	21.4	21.3	31.6	34.8	24.4	1,623	1,133	490	524	374	150	1,099	759	340
Professionals.	30.2	35.5	22.8	28.5	32.2	22.3	31.3	37.9	23.0	6,328	3,711	2,617	2,403	1,527	876	3,925	2,184	1,741
Technicians and associate professionals.	8.8	9.0	8.5	7.2	7.3	6.8	9.9	10.1	9.5	14,876	10,714	4,162	5,745	4,163	1,582	9,131	6,551	2,580
Clerks.	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.1	18.4	14.6	18.2	17.6	19.2	1,776	1,103	673	608	403	205	1,168	700	468
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.8	6.9	3.6	3.3	4.7	2.5	5.7	8.1	4.2	23,224	8,735	14,489	8,286	3,108	5,178	14,938	5,627	9,311
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.5	4.4	2.8	312,465	141,335	171,130	261,762	119,368	142,394	50,703	21,967	28,736
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.6	4.2	3.0	77,184	40,894	36,290	48,644	25,639	23,005	28,540	15,255	13,285
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.7	4.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.4	6.0	6.1	5.0	2,935	2,608	327	1,209	1,061	148	1,726	1,547	179
Elementary occupations.	2.7	3.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.6	3.9	4.8	3.1	137,970	62,281	75,689	77,373	35,551	41,822	60,597	26,730	33,867

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- Forty-six percent (46.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, ceramic tiles, terrazzo or parquet/polished wood).
- Sixteen percent (16.2%) of all buildings/units in Songwe Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 26.7 percent are powered by other sources.
- Seventeen percent (17.0%) of all buildings/Units have water services.
- Four percent (4.0%) of all buildings in Songwe Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.
- About Seventy-one percent (70.5%) of all individually owned buildings in Songwe Region are owned by males, 18.6 percent by females, and 8.1 percent are jointly owned.
- Seventy-seven percent (77.5%) of all buildings in Songwe Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 10.0 percent are occupied by tenants.
- About seventy-six percent (75.7%) percent of all buildings in Songwe Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty-one percent (41.1%) of all buildings in Songwe Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

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

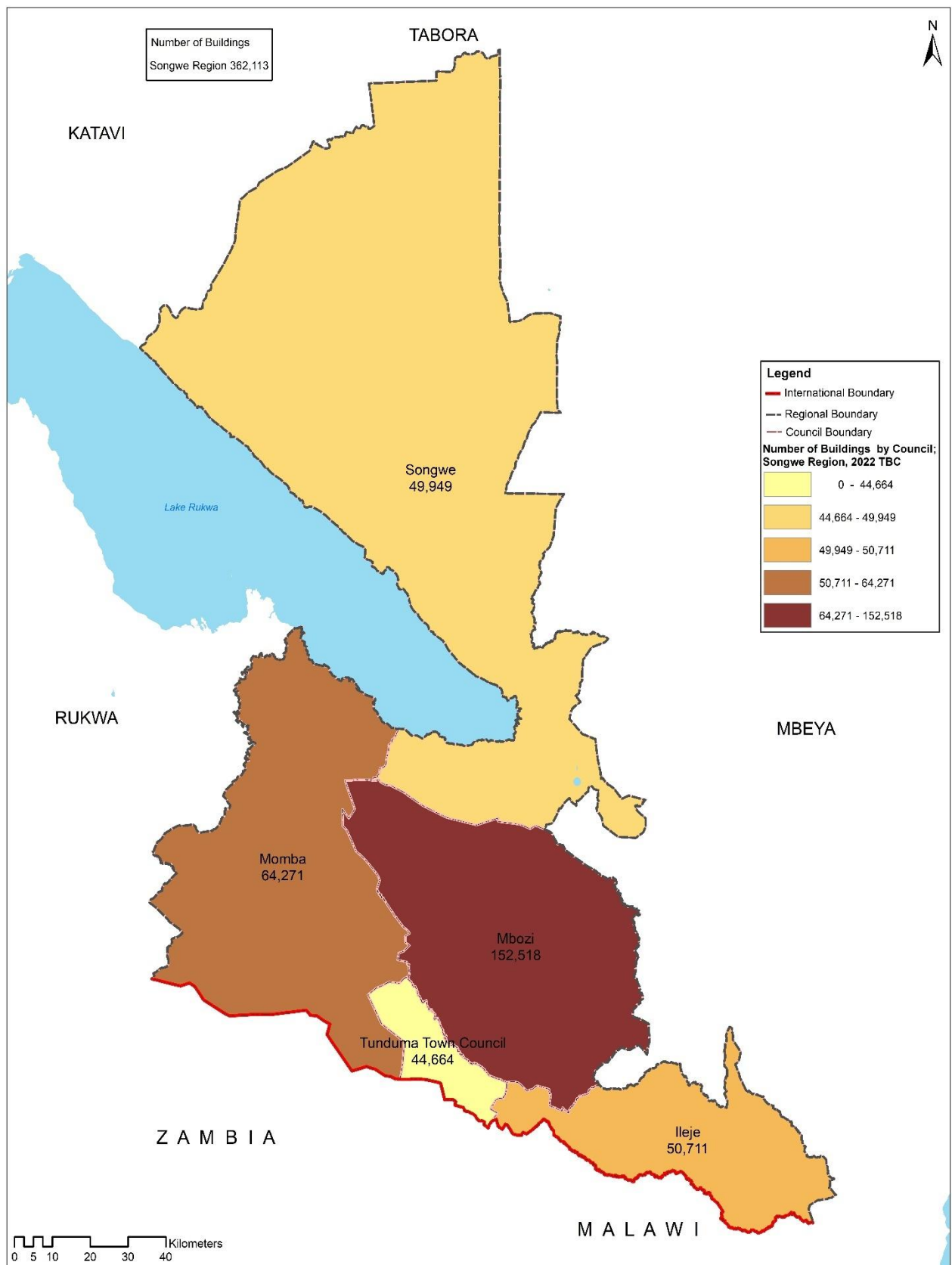
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Songwe Region has a total of 362,113 buildings whereby 281,163 buildings are in rural and 80,950 buildings are in urban areas. Mbozi District Council has the largest number of buildings (152,518 buildings) in the Region followed by Momba District Council (64,271 buildings) and Ileje District Council (50,711 buildings). On the other hand, Tunduma Town Council and Songwe District Council have fewer number of buildings (44,664 and 49,949 buildings respectively). Further results show that Tunduma Town Council has the largest number (69 buildings) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Mbozi District Council (64 buildings) while of multi-storey while Songwe District Council and Ileje District Council have relatively small numbers of multi-storey buildings (13 buildings each) (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	362,113	174	351,836	10,103	281,163	51	273,638	7,474	80,950	123	78,198	2,629
Momba District	64,271	15	62,104	2,152	63,243	15	61,214	2,014	1,028	0	890	138
Tunduma Town	44,664	69	43,317	1,278	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,664	69	43,317	1,278
Songwe District	49,949	13	48,276	1,660	47,385	7	45,800	1,578	2,564	6	2,476	82
Mbozi District	152,518	64	148,579	3,875	125,260	21	122,233	3,006	27,258	43	26,346	869
Ileje District	50,711	13	49,560	1,138	45,275	8	44,391	876	5,436	5	5,169	262

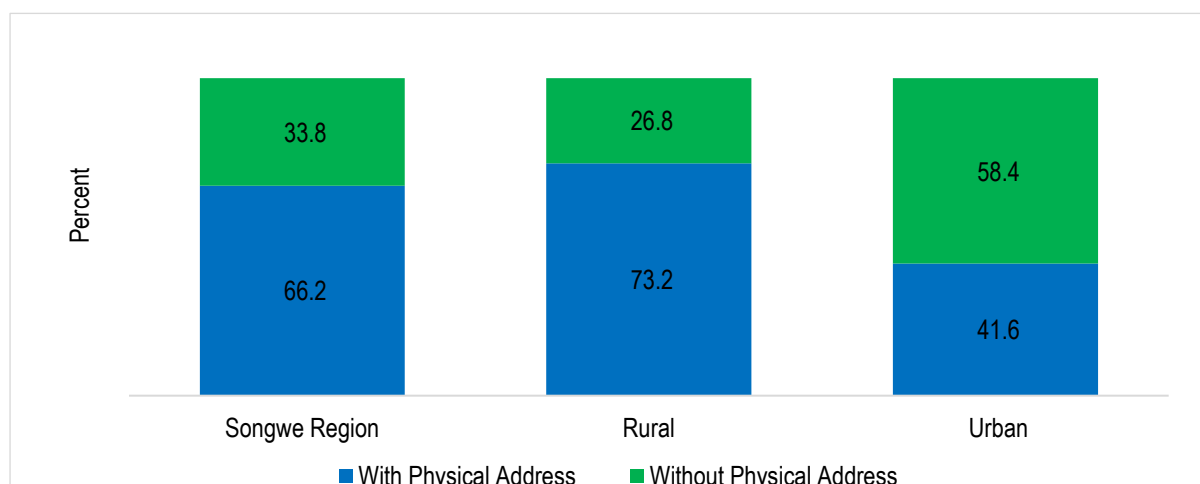
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Councils; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Addresses

The results show that 66.2 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region have physical addresses. The percentage of buildings with physical addresses is higher in rural (73.2%) than in urban areas (41.6 %) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

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

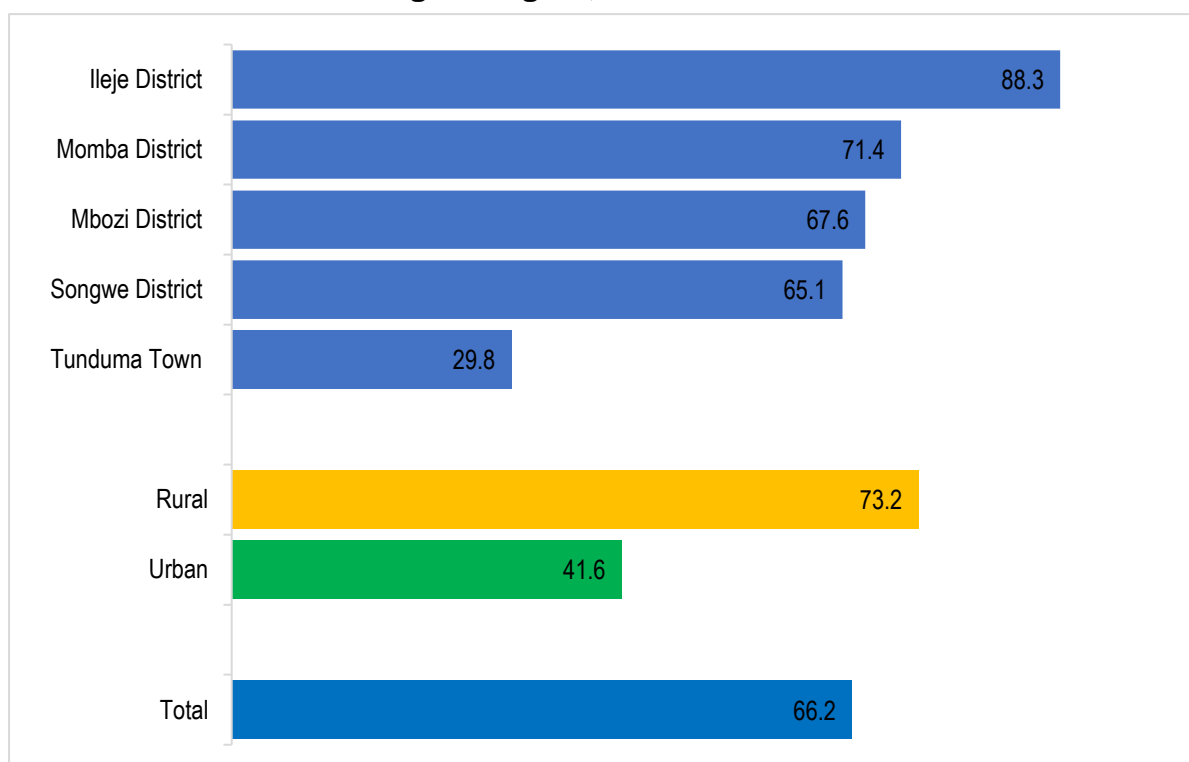


Across councils, results show that, percentage of buildings with physical addresses ranges from 29.8 percent in Tunduma Town Council to 88.3 percent in Ileje District Council (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Total	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	362,113	239,587	122,526	281,163	205,910	75,253	80,950	33,677	47,273
Momba District	64,271	45,876	18,395	63,243	45,050	18,193	1,028	826	202
Tunduma Town	44,664	13,328	31,336	NA	NA	NA	44,664	13,328	31,336
Songwe District	49,949	32,530	17,419	47,385	30,597	16,788	2,564	1,933	631
Mbozi District	152,518	103,051	49,467	125,260	90,172	35,088	27,258	12,879	14,379
Ileje District	50,711	44,802	5,909	45,275	40,091	5,184	5,436	4,711	725

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

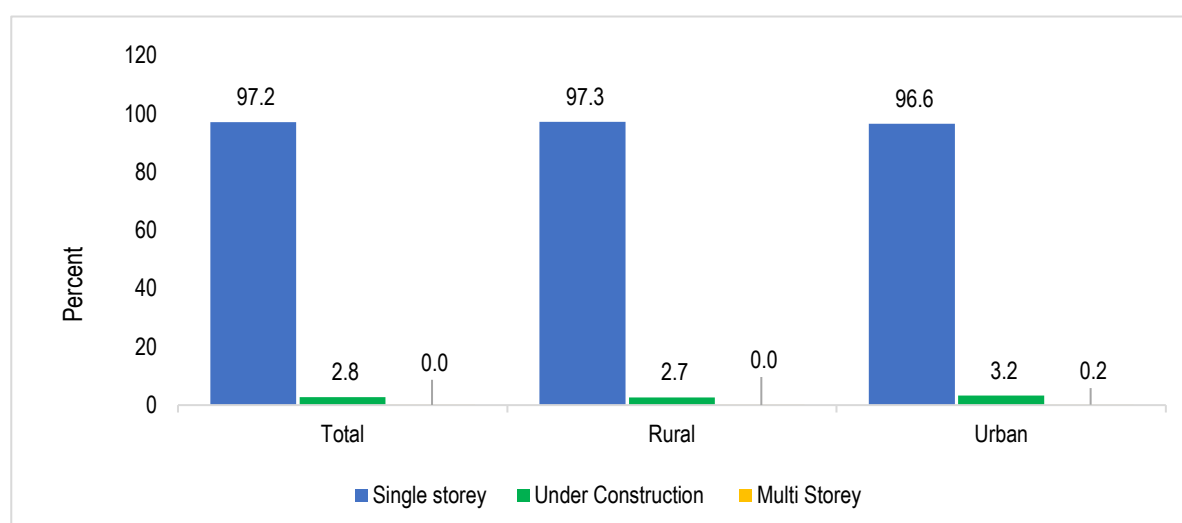


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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

The results reveal that, 97.2 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region are single storey and less than 0.01 percent are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is slightly higher (0.2%) in urban than in rural areas (0.0%). Results further reveal that about three percent (2.8%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. The percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas is 3.2 percent while in rural areas is 2.7 percent (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type, Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that 90.2 percent of buildings in Songwe Region are used for residential purpose, 2.4 percent for commercial-residential and 7.4 percent for non-residential. The pattern of use of building is almost similar in rural and urban areas (Table 14.3 and Figure 14. 4).

At the Council level, Momba District has the highest proportion (92.0%) of residential buildings compared with Ileje District, which has the lowest (87.5%). With regard to non-residential buildings, Ileje District Council has the highest proportion (11.2%) while Momba District Council has the lowest (5.7 %) (Table 14.3).

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

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	362,113	90.2	2.4	7.4
	Rural	281,163	90.4	2.0	7.6
	Urban	80,950	89.6	3.8	6.6
Momba District	Total	64,271	92.0	2.2	5.7
	Rural	63,243	92.0	2.2	5.7
	Urban	1,028	91.5	2.9	5.5
Tunduma Town	Total	44,664	90.1	3.6	6.4
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
	Urban	44,664	90.1	3.6	6.4
Songwe District	Total	49,949	91.4	2.6	6.0
	Rural	47,385	91.6	2.4	6.0
	Urban	2,564	86.6	7.5	5.9
Mbozi District	Total	152,518	90.0	2.4	7.6
	Rural	125,260	90.2	2.1	7.8
	Urban	27,258	89.2	4.1	6.7
Ileje District	Total	50,711	87.5	1.3	11.2
	Rural	45,275	87.3	1.1	11.5
	Urban	5,436	88.9	2.9	8.2

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Songwe Region is commercial purposes (51.3 %) followed by places of worship (16.4 %) and institutional services (13.0%) (Table 14.4).

Across the council, Mbozi District has the highest percentage (50.6%; 5,847 buildings) of buildings used for commercial purposes followed by Ileje District (49.9%; 2,830 buildings) while Tunduma Town has the lowest (43.8%; 1,244 buildings). Mbozi District has the highest percentage (1.1 %;126 buildings) of buildings used for industrial purposes (Table 14.4).

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

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrial	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lod	Hotels	Godown /Ware Houses	Institutions	Diplomatic and International	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	26,730	6.1	51.3	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.8	5.7	13.0	0.1	16.4	5.7
Momba District	3,671	4.8	57.5	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.4	5.9	10.4	0.1	13.6	6.1
Tunduma Town	2,840	5.8	43.8	0.8	0.0	6.5	2.5	4.7	17.1	0.1	19.0	4.0
Songwe District	2,996	5.1	55.8	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.3	7.0	12.6	0.0	8.3	7.9
Mbozi District	11,546	5.6	50.6	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	6.4	13.7	0.1	17.9	4.9
Ileje District	5,677	8.7	49.9	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	4.0	11.2	0.1	18.1	6.5

14.2.4 Number of Units in Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. Results show that, most buildings (94.0%) in Songwe Region have one unit. Rural areas have a slightly higher (94.6%) percentage of buildings with single units than to urban areas (92.0%) (Table 14.5).

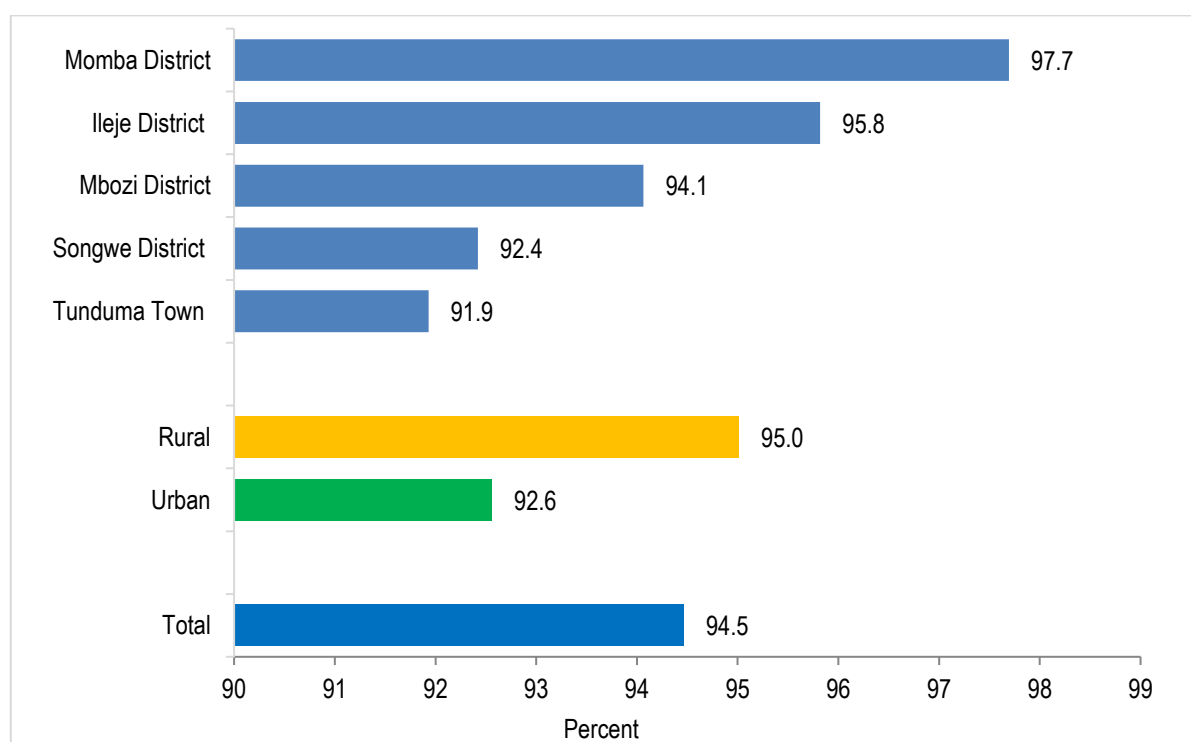
At the council level, Momba District has the highest (97.4%) proportion of buildings with single unit, while the Tunduma Town has the lowest (91.4%). Results further show that, percentage of buildings with two units ranges from 1.4 percent in Momba District to 4.3 percent in Tunduma Town (Table 14.5).

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

Council	Number of Units in Buildings																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Total Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	335,383	94.0	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	259,763	94.6	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	75,620	92.0	4.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
Momba District	60,600	97.6	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	59,629	97.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	971	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tunduma Town	41,824	91.4	4.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41,824	91.4	4.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Songwe District	46,953	91.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	44,539	91.7	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	2,414	96.1	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Mbozi District	140,972	93.6	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	115,549	93.8	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	25,423	92.6	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
Ileje District	45,034	95.3	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	40,046	95.8	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	4,988	91.3	4.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0

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



14.3 Building Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the building categories are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (91.1%) of the buildings in Songwe Region are detached or stand-alone buildings. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas and across all councils in Songwe Region (Table 14.6).

Table 14.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	362,113	12,496	3.5	19,720	5.4	329,897	91.1
Rural	281,163	8,001	2.8	11,520	4.1	261,642	93.1
Urban	80,950	4,495	5.6	8,200	10.1	68,255	84.3
Council							
Momba District	64,271	1,390	2.2	2,289	3.6	60,592	94.3
Tunduma Town	44,664	2,719	6.1	4,475	10.0	37,470	83.9
Songwe District	49,949	801	1.6	1,416	2.8	47,732	95.6
Mbozi District	152,518	6,727	4.4	9,885	6.5	135,906	89.1
Ileje District	50,711	859	1.7	1,655	3.3	48,197	95.0

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, 74.0 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region have been completed and 13.1 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 10.5 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 2.4 percent. The results also indicate that, 74.7 percent of all buildings in the rural areas are completed compared with 71.8 percent in urban areas.

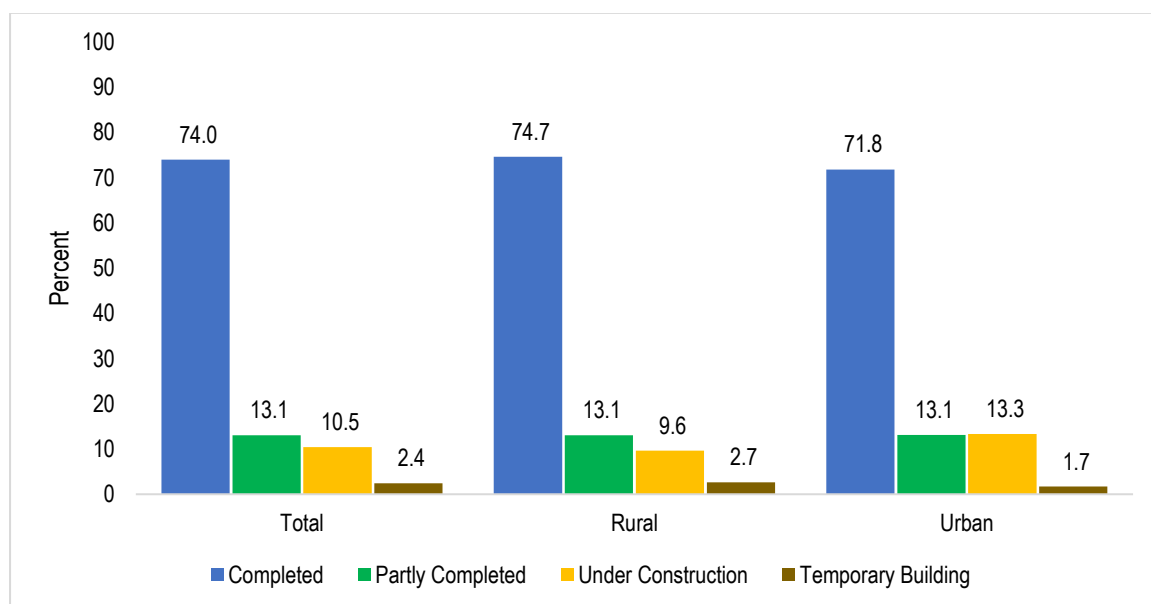
Ileje District Council has the highest percentage of completed buildings (79.0 %) while Tunduma Town Council has the lowest (72.2 %). Percentage of temporary buildings range from 1.6 percent in Tunduma Town Council to 3.4 in Songwe District Council (Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	362,113	74.0	13.1	10.5	2.4
Rural	281,163	74.7	13.1	9.6	2.7
Urban	80,950	71.8	13.1	13.3	1.7
Council					
Momba District	64,271	72.4	15.0	10.0	2.6

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Tunduma Town	44,664	72.2	12.8	13.4	1.6
Songwe District	49,949	74.7	10.1	11.8	3.4
Mbozi District	152,518	73.4	14.7	9.8	2.1
Ileje District	50,711	79.0	8.9	9.1	3.0

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



14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

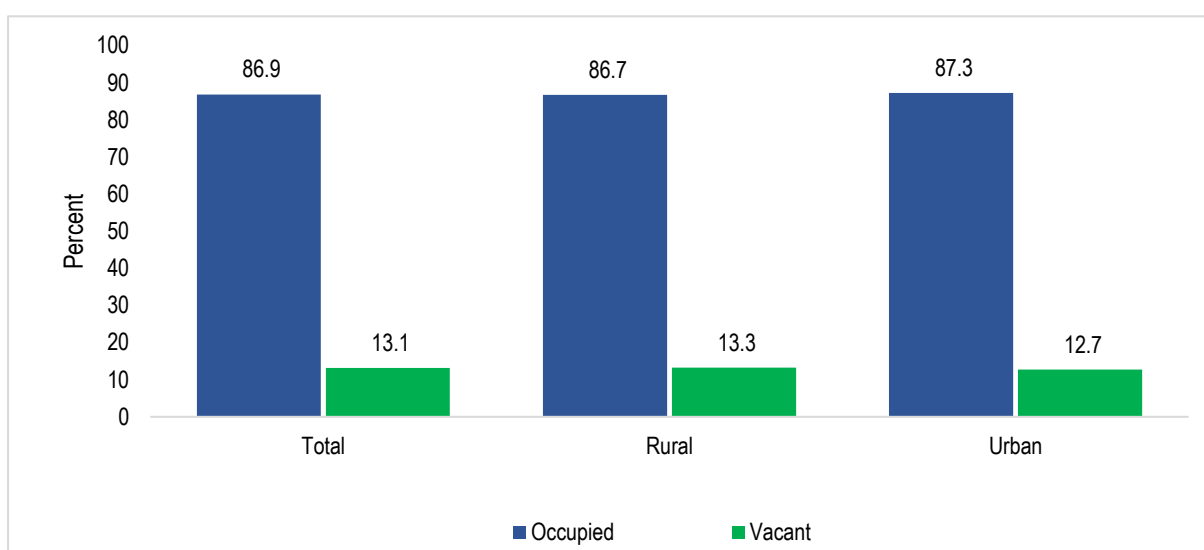
The occupancy status of buildings refers to is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 86.9 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region are in use, while 13.1 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that urban areas have a slightly higher proportion (87.3%) of buildings in use compared with rural areas (86.7%). Momba District Council has the highest percentage (89.9 %) of buildings in use while Ileje District Council has the lowest (83.2 %) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	362,113	86.9	13.1
Rural	281,163	86.7	13.3

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Urban	80,950	87.3	12.7
Council			
Momba District	64,271	89.9	10.1
Tunduma Town	44,664	87.9	12.1
Songwe District	49,949	89.0	11.0
Mbozi District	152,518	85.8	14.2
Ileje District	50,711	83.2	16.8

Figure 14. 6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Songwe 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 forty-six percent of buildings in Songwe Region have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement about 44.0%, ceramic tiles about 2.1%, terrazzo about 0.1% and parquet/polished wood less than 0.05%). Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 36.9 percent of all buildings in Rural

area while in urban areas it is 68.7 percent. Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (67.5%) of buildings with sand-cement floor while Momba District Council has a lower percentage of about thirty-one (30.6%) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14. 9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	362,113	44.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	44.6	0.9	8.2
Rural	281,163	36.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	53.0	1.1	8.2
Urban	80,950	68.7	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.2	8.1
Council										
Momba District	64,271	30.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	59.2	0.9	8.7
Tunduma Town	44,664	67.5	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	7.9
Songwe District	49,949	32.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	52.8	1.2	12.6
Mbozi District	152,518	46.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.7	7.3
Ileje District	50,711	46.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	45.0	1.8	6.0

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 Songwe Region have walls built with burnt bricks (84.8%), followed by sun dried bricks (11.4%). This is similar in urban and rural areas. Two percent (2.2%) of buildings in urban areas have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks while it is only 0.4 rural areas. Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (2.3%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Momba District Council and Ileje District Council have the lowest percentage (0.4% each) (Table 14.10).

Table 14. 10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe 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	362,113	0.2	0.8	11.4	84.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.6
Rural	281,163	0.1	0.4	10.0	86.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Urban	80,950	0.6	2.2	16.4	79.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Council											
Momba District	64,271	0.1	0.4	17.7	75.9	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.9	0.0	0.6
Tunduma Town	44,664	0.6	2.3	28.1	68.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Songwe District	49,949	0.3	1.4	20.5	70.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.9
Mbozi District	152,518	0.1	0.6	1.9	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6
Ileje District	50,711	0.1	0.4	8.3	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

Results show that, a high percentage (82.9 %) of all buildings in Songwe Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (10.9 %). In urban areas,

93.4 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 79.9 percent in rural areas. The percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets range from 68.2 percent in Songwe District Council to 93.5 percent in Tunduma Town Council (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	362,113	82.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	5.4
Rural	281,163	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	5.5
Urban	80,950	93.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2
Council										
Momba District	64,271	60.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	31.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	6.4
Tunduma Town	44,664	93.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.0
Songwe District	49,949	68.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	23.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	6.7
Mbozi District	152,518	91.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
Ileje District	50,711	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

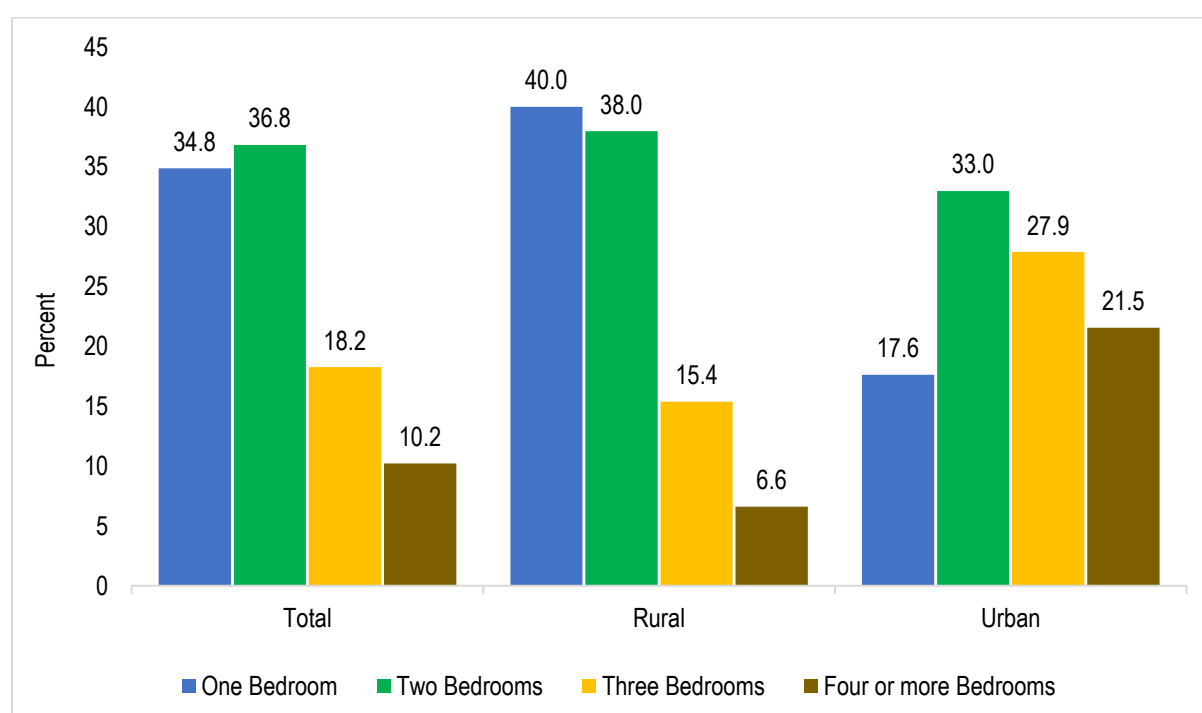
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 34.8 percent of such buildings/units in Songwe Region have one bedroom, 36.8 percent have two bedrooms, 18.2 percent have three bedrooms, and 10.2 percent have four or more bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/units with one bedroom is high (40.0%) compared with 38.0 percent those with two bedrooms. In urban areas, 33.0 percent has two bedrooms, followed by three bedrooms (27.9%) and those with four or more bedrooms (21.5 %) (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; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	371,247	34.8	36.8	18.2	5.8	2.2	1.1	1.1
Rural	285,929	40.0	38.0	15.4	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.6
Urban	85,318	17.6	33.0	27.9	11.3	5.0	2.6	2.7
Council								
Momba District	65,547	42.9	36.4	14.1	4.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
Tunduma Town	47,449	19.1	33.4	27.4	10.7	4.7	2.4	2.4
Songwe District	50,652	46.4	31.2	15.3	4.1	1.4	0.8	0.9
Mbozi District	156,017	32.7	37.9	18.8	6.1	2.3	1.2	1.1
Ileje District	51,582	34.3	42.8	16.4	4.1	1.4	0.5	0.4

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial- Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

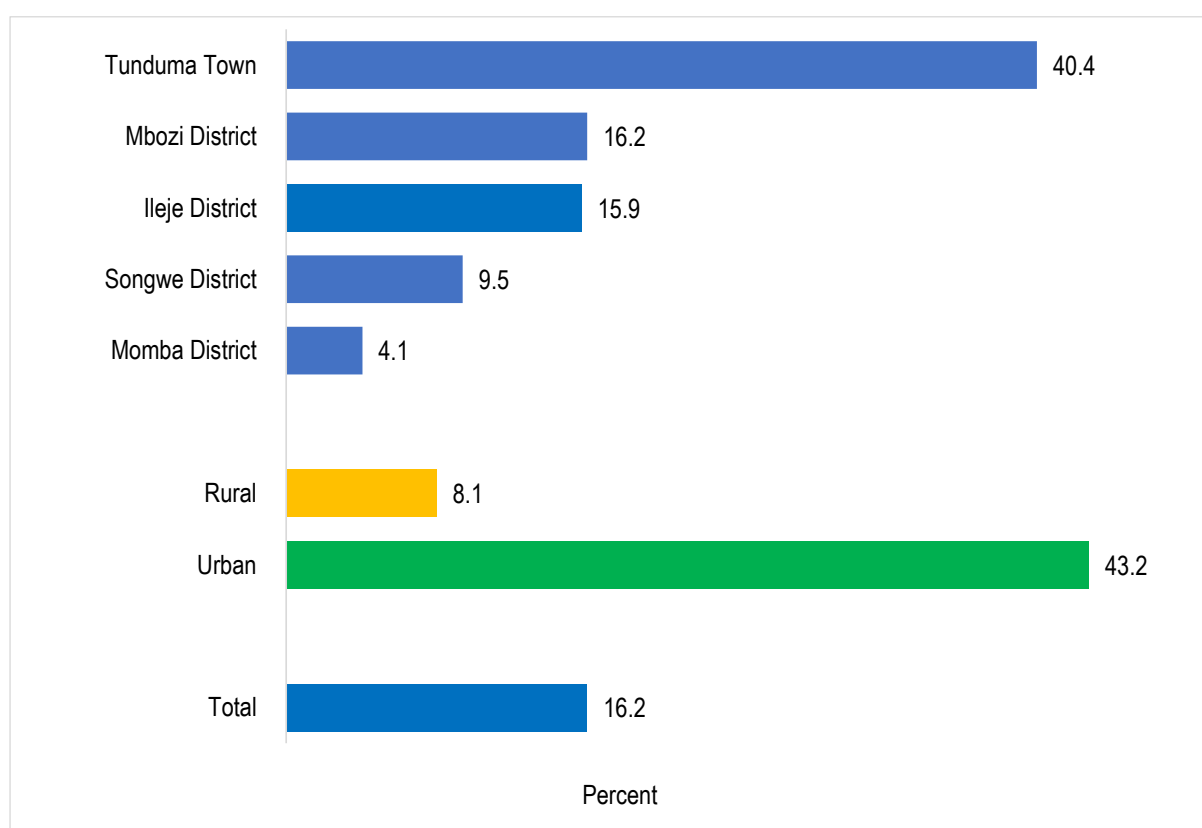
This section presents information on basic services in buildings. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 16.2 percent of all buildings/units in Songwe Region are connected to the national grid. Forty-three percent (43.2%) buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 8.1 percent in rural areas. Across the councils of Songwe Region, Tunduma Town has the highest proportion (40.4%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid while Momba District has the lowest percentage (4.1%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/units Connected to National Electricity Grid by Council; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC



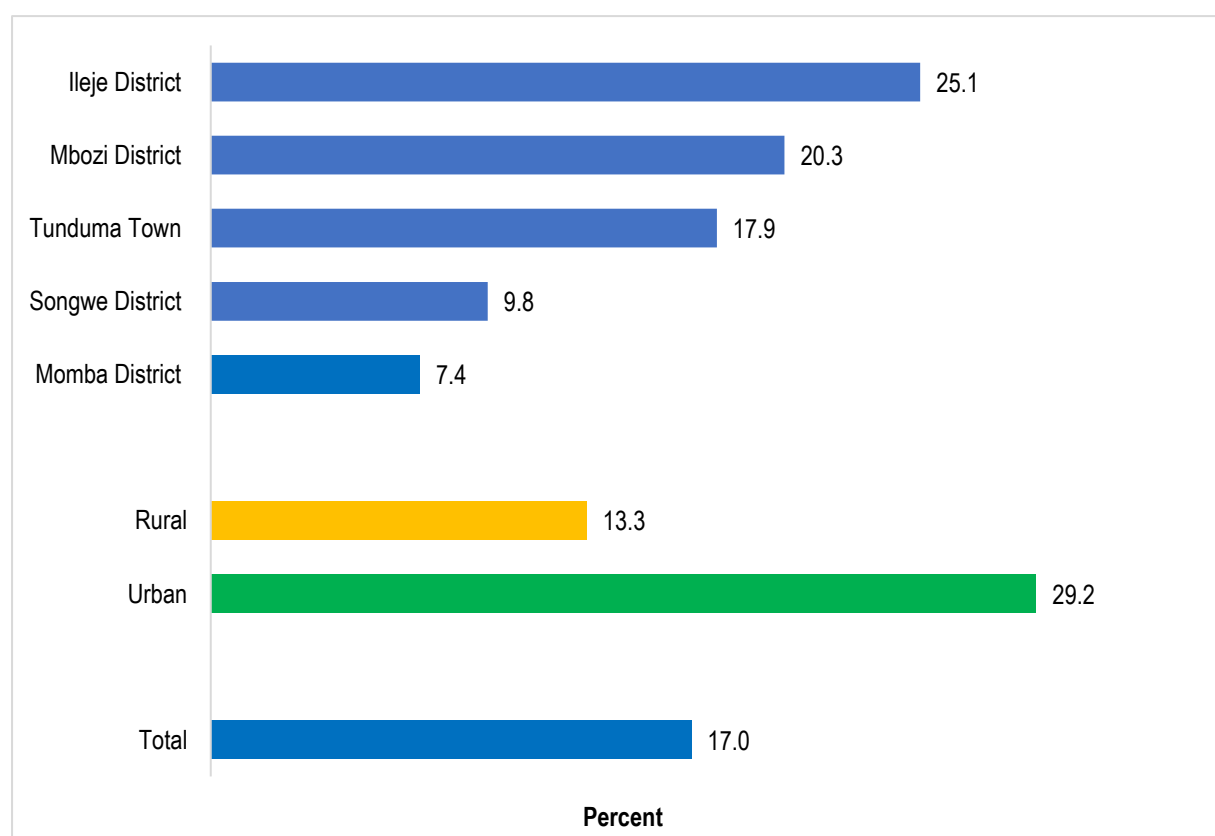
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 26.7 percent of all buildings/Units in Songwe Region have alternative sources of electricity. The percentage of buildings with alternative source of electricity is high (29.2%) in rural than in urban area (18.2%).

Percentage of buildings with alternative source of energy in councils ranging from 4.1 percent in Momba District to 40.4percent in Tunduma Town. (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means availability of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 17.0 percent of all buildings/Units in Songwe Region have water services. Proportion of buildings/units with water services is higher (29.2%) in urban than in rural areas (13.3%). Across councils, Ileje District has the highest percentage (25.1%) of buildings/units with water services while, Momba District Council has the lowest percentage (7.4%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

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



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 81.3 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/Units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (83.7%) than in rural areas (80.6%). There

is marked disparities in percentage of buildings with toilet facilities across councils, ranging from 78.5 percent in Momba District to 83.3 percent in Mbozi District Council. (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC

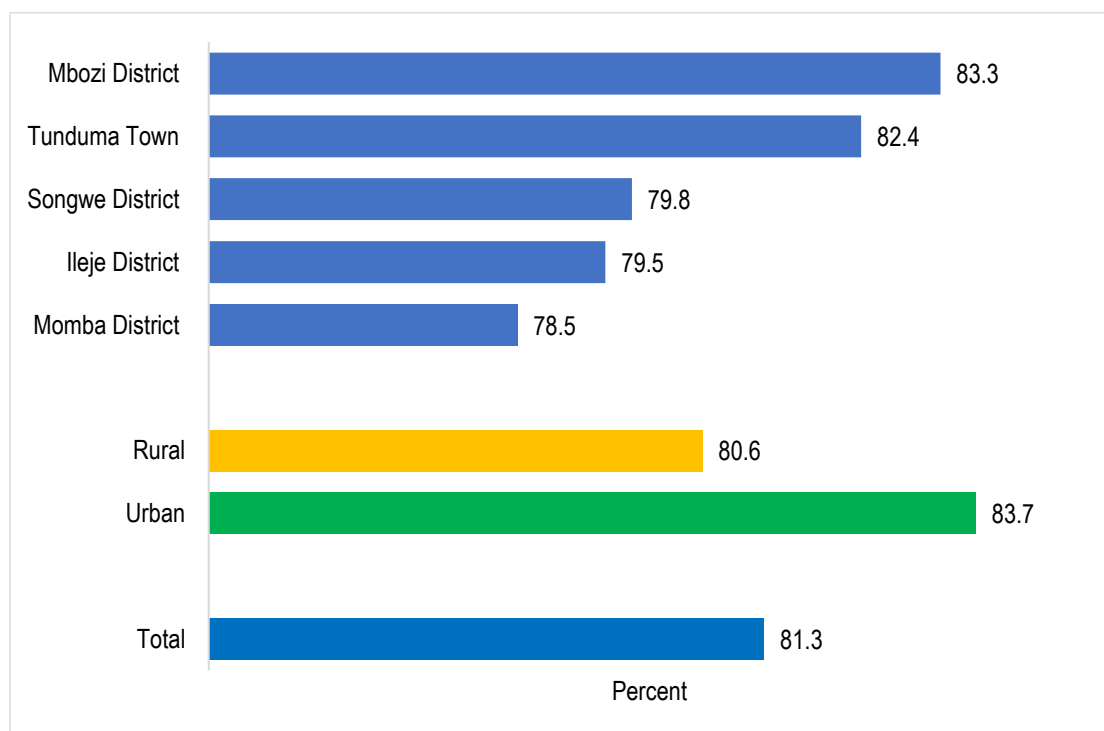


Table 14. 13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	371,247	16.2	26.7	17.0	81.3
Rural	285,929	8.1	29.2	13.3	80.6
Urban	85,318	43.2	18.2	29.2	83.7
Council					
Momba District	65,547	4.1	30.5	7.4	78.5
Tunduma Town	47,449	40.4	20.9	17.9	82.4
Songwe District	50,652	9.5	28.5	9.8	79.8
Mbozi District	156,017	16.2	26.7	20.3	83.3
Ileje District	51,582	15.9	25.5	25.1	79.5

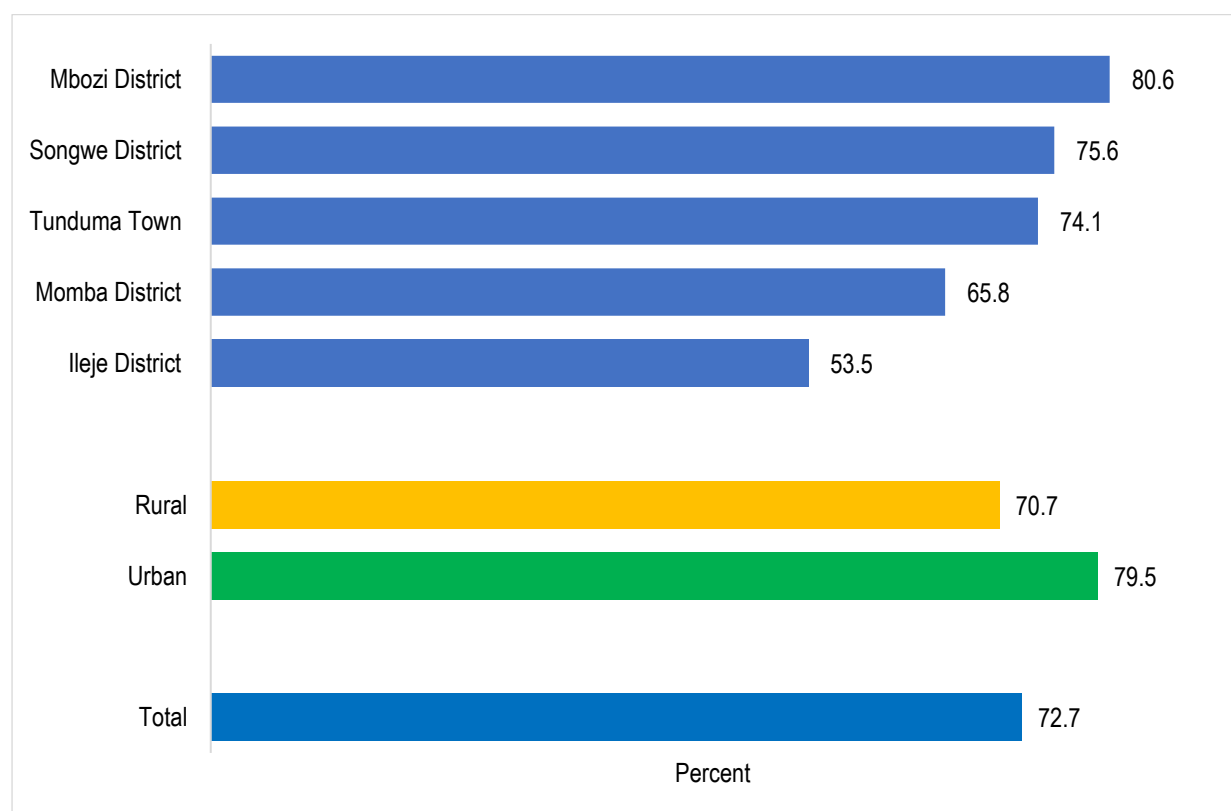
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

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

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 72.7 percent of all buildings in Songwe Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (79.5%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 70.7 percent in rural areas. Mbozi District Council has the highest percentage (80.6%) of buildings accessible by road while Ileje District Council has the lowest (53.5%) (Figure 14.11).

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

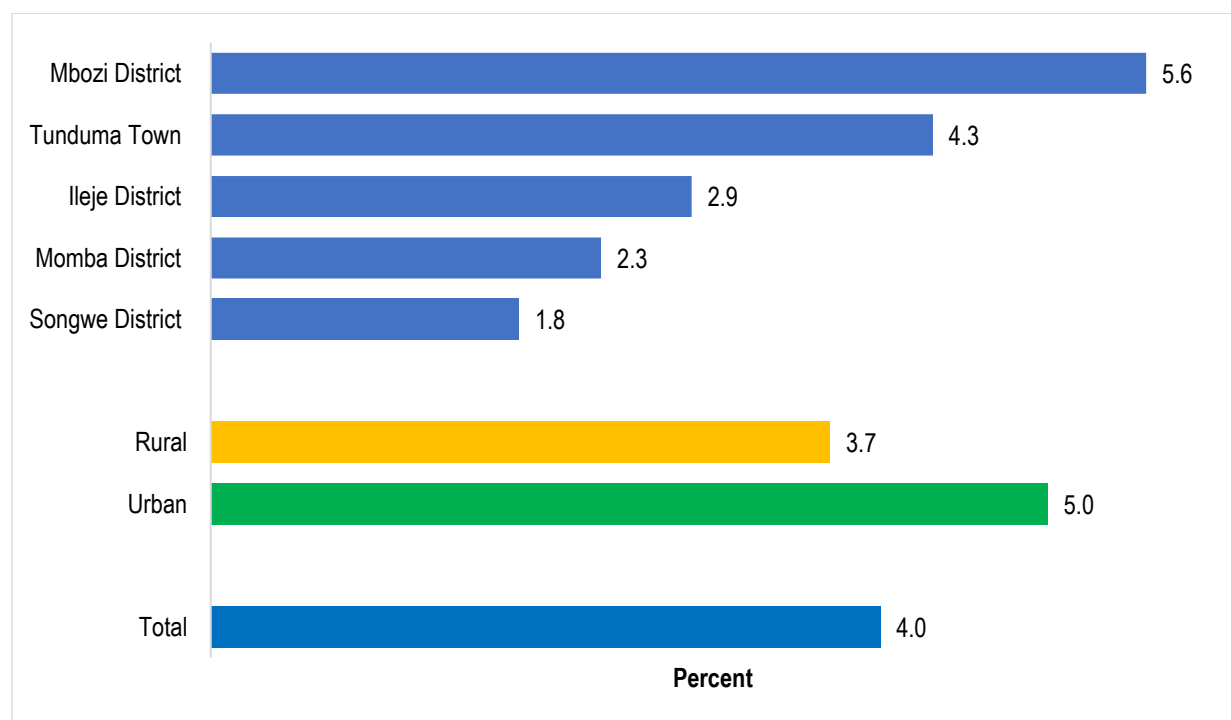


14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that four (4.0%) of all buildings in Songwe Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.0 percent and 3.7 percent of buildings in urban and rural areas respectively. Mbozi District Council has the highest percentage (5.6%) of buildings with

infrastructure for PWDs while Songwe District Council has the lowest percentage (1.8%) (Figure 14.12).

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



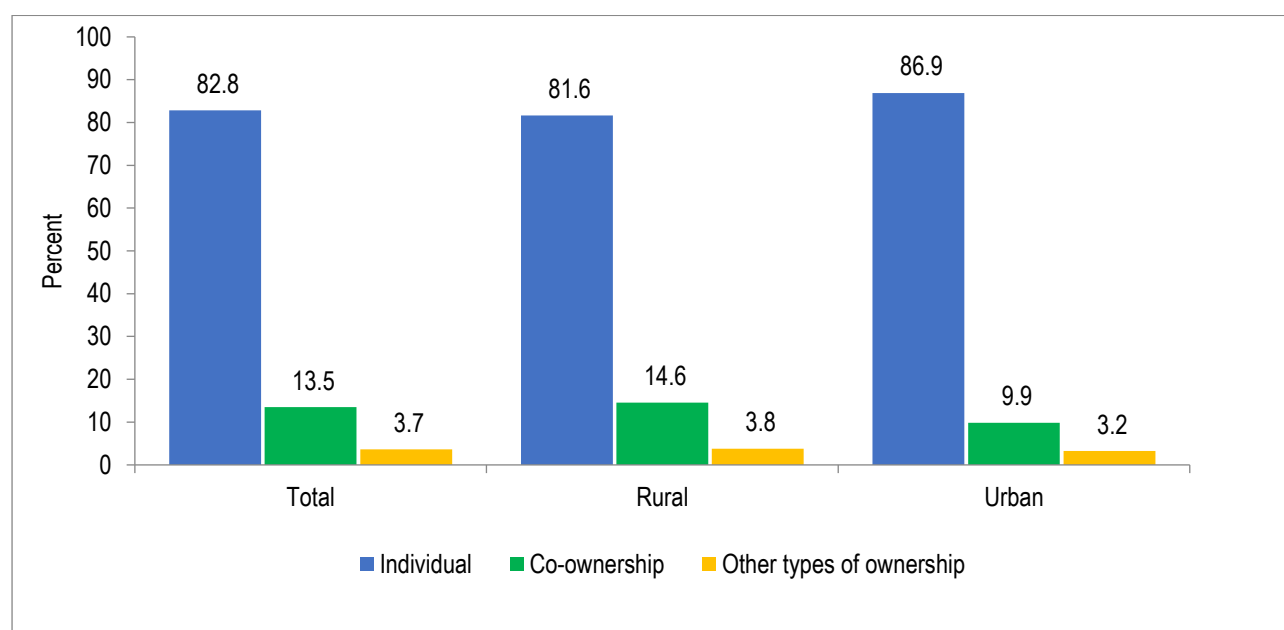
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 Building Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (82.8%) of buildings in Songwe Region are individually owned, followed by 13.5 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; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Building Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Songwe Region are owned by males only (70.5%), followed by females only (18.6%) and 8.1 percent male(s) and female(s) jointly. The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Tunduma Town Council has the highest proportion (20.1%) of buildings owned by females alone while Momba District Council has the lowest proportion (16.9%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14. 144: Number and Percentage Distribution of Individually and Co-owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	371,247	70.5	18.6	8.1	1.4	1.4	285,929	70.6	17.9	8.6	1.5	1.5	85,318	70.4	21.3	6.3	1.1	1.0
Momba District	65,547	74.7	16.9	7.0	0.7	0.7	64,512	74.7	16.7	7.1	0.7	0.7	1,035	73.4	24.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
Tunduma Town	47,449	70.6	20.1	7.2	1.1	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,449	70.6	20.1	7.2	1.1	1.0
Songwe District	50,652	70.9	19.7	6.6	1.5	1.3	47,979	71.2	19.2	6.8	1.5	1.3	2,673	65.2	29.1	3.1	1.3	1.2
Mbozi District	156,017	72.2	18.3	6.3	1.6	1.6	127,551	72.3	17.5	6.7	1.7	1.7	28,466	71.8	22.0	4.3	1.0	0.9
Ileje District	51,582	59.6	19.5	17.1	1.9	1.8	45,887	59.3	19.1	17.9	1.9	1.9	5,695	62.6	23.2	11.0	1.7	1.5

14.6.3 Building Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 77.5 percent of all buildings/units in Songwe Region are occupied by the owners themselves followed by buildings occupied by tenants alone (10.0%).

In rural areas, a results reveal that 80.2 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by tenants alone (7.8%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants (17.6%) is substantially higher than that in rural areas.

Momba District Council has the highest percentage (82.3%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Tunduma Town Council has the lowest percentage (67.4%). In addition, Tunduma Town Council has the highest percentage (18.0%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while the Momba District Council has the lowest (7.3%) (Table 14.15).

**Table 14.155: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council;
Songwe Region, 2022 TBC**

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Total	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	371,247	77.5	7.0	5.5	10.0	285,929	80.2	7.3	4.7	7.8	85,318	68.5	5.9	8.0	17.6
Momba District	65,547	82.3	6.4	4.0	7.3	64,512	82.4	6.4	3.9	7.3	1,035	74.6	7.9	7.1	10.3
Tunduma Town	47,449	67.4	6.0	8.6	18.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,449	67.4	6.0	8.6	18.0
Songwe District	50,652	79.4	6.9	5.1	8.6	47,979	80.4	6.8	4.7	8.0	2,673	60.2	7.7	12.7	19.5
Mbozi District	156,017	77.8	7.2	5.3	9.7	127,551	79.3	7.6	5.0	8.1	28,466	71.1	5.3	6.8	16.8
Ileje District	51,582	78.2	7.9	5.2	8.7	45,887	79.6	8.0	5.0	7.5	5,695	67.3	7.4	7.0	18.3

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results further reveal that the majority (75.7%) of buildings in Songwe Region are built on un-surveyed land, while 15.4 percent are built on surveyed land and 5.7 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 31.4 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 10.8 percent of rural buildings. Momba District Council has the highest percentage (85.1%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Tunduma Town Council has the lowest (58.4%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 166: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	362,113	15.4	75.7	5.7	3.2	281,163	10.8	81.9	4.7	2.6	80,950	31.4	54.0	9.1	5.6
Momba District Council	64,271	11.6	85.1	1.8	1.6	63,243	10.8	85.8	1.8	1.5	10,28	57.2	40.3	0.1	2.4
Tunduma Town Council	44,664	27.1	58.4	8.1	6.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,664	27.1	58.4	8.1	6.4
Songwe District Council	49,949	17.9	73.3	5.8	3.1	47,385	15.4	75.6	5.9	3.2	2,564	63.5	31.1	3.9	1.4
Mbozi District Council	152,518	14.6	75.5	6.5	3.4	125,260	11.4	80.0	5.5	3.2	27,258	29.3	54.7	11.2	4.8
Ileje District Council	50,711	9.8	81.8	6.2	2.2	45,275	4.1	88.5	5.6	1.8	5,436	57.0	26.8	11.1	5.0

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificate of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Tanzania Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar) and local Government documents. Results show that 41.1 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 25.9 percent are built on land with certificate of customary right of occupancy documents and 6.6 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Songwe 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	371,247	6.6	0.3	2.5	25.9	2.1	0.0	17.0	41.1	4.6
Momba District	65,547	2.1	0.1	1.0	32.3	1.6	0.0	13.5	47.3	2.0
Tunduma Town	47,449	17.9	0.8	5.9	7.9	3.5	0.0	41.8	14.5	7.7
Songwe District	50,652	5.2	0.2	1.4	21.2	1.8	0.0	22.9	42.4	4.8
Mbozi District	156,017	5.8	0.3	2.1	27.5	2.1	0.0	13.1	44.2	4.9
Ileje District	51,582	5.5	0.1	3.1	34.6	2.0	0.0	4.4	46.7	3.6

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results, their policy implications and recommendations with the aim of informing Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders on the key indicators, implication for policy and programmes emanating from those indicators and recommendations to realise socio-economic development of Songwe Region.

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of the Songwe Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policies and programmes implementation by councils in Songwe 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. The population of Songwe Region has been growing at a rate of 3.0 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period; and
- ii. The population of Songwe Region has increased from 998,862 persons in 2012 to 1,344,687 persons in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.0 percent (which is below the national average of 3.2%), the population of Songwe Region is expected to double in the next 23 years;
- ii. On the positive side, growth rate of 3.0 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when corresponding investment are made are in educations, skills development and health;
- iii. On the negative side, growth of 3.0 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and

environmental resources, causing widespread pollution, and health hazards; and

- iv. High population growth rate may put pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure as well as on education and health facilities. It may also worsen unemployment situation.

Recommendations

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

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About seventeen percent (16.5%) of Songwe regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. About fifty-one percent (50.7 %) of total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty-five percent (33.9%) of Songwe regional population are youths aged 15 – 35 years;
- iv. About five percent (5.1%) of the total regional population is aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

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

Recommendations

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

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About twenty eight percent (28.1%) of the female population aged 15 - 19 in Songwe Region is married; and
- ii. About eight percent (7.6%) of females aged 15 years and above is widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, increased early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic 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 Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders 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, public works programmes as those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About forty five percent (45.3%) of children under five years of age in Songwe Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;
- ii. About thirteen percent (12.7%) and 16.1 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and national identifications number respectively; and
- iii. About six percent (5.5 %) of persons in Songwe 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.

Recommendations

- i. 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

Key Findings

- i. Almost ten percent (9.6%) of children under age 18 in Songwe Region are orphans (6.9% with one parent dead and 2.7% both parents dead); and
- ii. Songwe District Council has the highest (10.4%) of children under age 18 who are orphans while Ileje District Council has the lowest (7.8 %).

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. Region, Councils and stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding to orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. Eighty-one (81.0%) percent of population aged 15 years and above in Songwe Region is literate. Literacy rates range from 62.2 percent in Momba District Council to 93.6 percent in Tunduma Town Council;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school increased from 61.9 percent in 2012 to 81.0 percent in 2022. The rates for 2022 ranges from 63.1 percent in Songwe District to 94.2 percent in Ileje District;
- iii. About fifteen percent (14.5%) of secondary school age children (14-17 years) dropped out of school; and
- iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 97.7 in 2012 to 115.9 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, 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. The NER for Songwe Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, signifying a higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into better education outcomes for region's children in general and in a long term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;

- iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;
- v. School dropout has significant implication both at the individual and society level. Dropouts lead to cycle of poverty and increased risks of committing crime and may also imply inefficiency in education system;
- vi. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Songwe Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system. However, the increase also shows that the challenge of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Five Year Development Plan III still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education achievements 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 Authorities to establish major causes of relatively drop high drop-out rate in secondary schools, create supportive learning environment, address individual needs and provide resources to keep students engaged and motivated.

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. Overall unemployment rate in Songwe Region is 4.2 percent; the rate is high in urban (7.7%) than in rural (2.6%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (68.7%) of the total employment in Songwe Region; and
- iii. About sixty-one percent (61.4%) 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 4.2 percent unemployment rate for Songwe Region is below the national level (7.8%) and is therefore low, which implies that its impact on economic growth is also moderate;
- ii. Unemployment can also have a significant impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Songwe Region. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. This sector also leads to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit.

15.2.8 People with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About eleven percent (10.5%) of the total Songwe Region population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability;

- ii. Most Persons with Disabilities (52.6%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About seven percent (7.2%) 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 health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanism. However, 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 programmes 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. Persons with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcomes such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earnings and weak social protection mechanisms. However, use of assistive devices reduces the negative effects of disability;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to strive to enforce laws and regulations; and
- iv. Regional and local Government authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programs on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About fifty four percent (53.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal documents in Songwe Region, the percentage ranges from 69.8 in Tunduma Town to 41.3 in Momba District Council; and
- ii. The proportion of males aged 15 years and above who own land alone is higher (20.0%) than females (12.1%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the National Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Dodoma Region, with significant implications;
- iii. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership leads to unequal economic opportunities;
- iv. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities; and
- v. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen monitoring implementation of the 1997 Land Policy to accelerate land ownership process by strengthening capacities of responsible institutions;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to address gender disparity in land ownership to guarantee economic empowerment and achieve human rights outcomes; and
- iii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should regularly conduct education and awareness campaigns about women's land rights and benefits of joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. About fifty-seven (57.1%) percent of private households in Songwe Region use drinking water from improved sources; with significant disparity between councils, ranging from 23.9 percent in Momba District to 85.8 percent in Tunduma Town; and
- ii. There is significant disparity between urban (84.7%) and rural (45.0%) on percentage of private households using improved source of drinking water.

Implications for Policy 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 forty three percent (42.9%) of household in Songwe Region are using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence, 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 fifty seven percent (56.6%) of households in Songwe Region is using improved toilet facility; with significant disparities between councils, ranging from 28.0 percent in Momba District to 89.5 percent in Tunduma Town; and
- ii. About three percent (2.9%) of households in Songwe Region have no toilet facility with notable disparity between Councils, ranging from less than one percent in Ileje District and Tunduma Town to 8.9 percent Momba District.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A,

typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and

- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

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

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About sixty-seven percent (66.8%) and 24.0% of private households in Songwe Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About eight percent (7.6%) of households in use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Twenty-eight percent (28.1%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; with significant disparity between councils ranging from 6.5 in Momba District to 61.7 percent in Tunduma Town; and
- iv. Almost one third (33.4%) of households use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;

- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources;
- iii. Access to national grid in Songwe Region is generally low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the region and councils; and
- iv. Disparities in energy access between councils lead to unequal development due to unlocked income generating opportunities due to unavailability of reliable energy from the national grid.

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 as well as stakeholders to continue sensitizing the population on the importance of using clean energy and educate the public about the negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which is one of the main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with TANESCO and REA to identify and put in place plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

15.2.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households

Key Findings

- i. Almost nine in ten households (81.8%) in Songwe Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. Less than one percent of both males (0.4%) and females (0.5%) aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. Less than one percent (0.8%) and about two (1.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. Thirty-six percent (36.4%) of households in Songwe Region own a radio while 23.7 percent own a television with notable disparities between councils ranging from 30.2 percent in Mbozi District to 52.5 percent in Momba District (Radio) and from 12.7 percent in Ileje District to 42.7 percent in Momba District (Television set).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage in Tanzania, was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low among females compared to males as well as between urban and rural areas.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to promote and supervise digital literacy programmes in education curriculum at preprimary, primary and secondary education levels; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About sixty-six percent (66.2%) of all buildings in Songwe Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About seven-teen percent (16.7%) of all buildings in Songwe Region have electricity services, of which 44.1 percent are connected to the national grid and 26.7 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About eighteen percent (17.0%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About four percent (4.0%) of all buildings in Songwe Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities;

- v. About seventy-five percent (75.7%) of all buildings in Songwe Region are built on un-surveyed land with significant disparity between Councils ranging from 58.4 percent in Tunduma Town to 85.1 percent in Momba District; and
- vi. About forty-one percent (40.8%) of all buildings in Songwe Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate: - 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 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;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and

- iv. 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; Songwe Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,344,687	964,427	380,260	643,679	701,008
Momba District	259,781	256,031	3,750	124,524	135,257
Tunduma Town	219,309	NA	219,309	104,342	114,967
Songwe District	229,129	215,809	13,320	114,020	115,109
Mbozi District	510,599	383,619	126,980	241,636	268,963
Ileje District	125,869	108,968	16,901	59,157	66,712

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	1,323,870	950,940	372,930	628,376	695,494
Momba District	256,144	252,425	3,719	122,285	133,859
Tunduma Town	215,339	NA	215,339	101,256	114,083
Songwe District	220,227	207,329	12,898	106,807	113,420
Mbozi District	506,841	382,445	124,396	239,217	267,624
Ileje District	125,319	108,741	16,578	58,811	66,508

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	327,448	227,850	99,598	208,776	118,672
Momba District	57,196	56,229	967	36,648	82,113
Tunduma Town	56,159	NA	56,159	36,828	20,548
Songwe District	46,294	42,504	3,790	30,368	19,331
Mbozi District	133,099	99,144	33,955	83,464	15,926
Ileje District	34,700	29,973	4,727	21468	49,635

N.A Not Applicable

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Songwe 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)	201,946	98,932	103,014	144,385	72,614	71,771	57,561	26,318	31,243
Youth Population (15–24 years)	254,079	118,318	135,761	175,006	83,740	91,266	79,073	34,578	44,495
Youth Population (15–35 years)	455,575	212,129	243,446	304,649	144,462	160,187	150,926	67,667	83,259
Primary School (6–12 years)	269,079	133,479	135,600	200,817	100,286	100,531	68,262	33,193	35,069
Primary School (7–13 years)	261,341	130,052	131,289	194,964	97,852	97,112	66,377	32,200	34,177
Secondary School (13-16 years)	115,481	58,013	57,468	82,792	43,023	39,769	32,689	14,990	17,699
Secondary School (14-17 years)	697,353	326,310	371,043	480,744	225,997	254,747	216,609	100,313	116,296
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	68,686	29,934	38,752	56,967	24,935	32,032	11,719	4,999	6,720
Elderly population (60+ years)	1,168,212	556,618	611,594	835,573	400,571	435,002	332,639	156,047	176,592
Population Aged 4 years and above	778,457	363,082	415,375	545,247	255,535	289,712	233,210	107,547	125,663
Population Aged 14+ years and above	662,976	305,069	357,907	462,455	212,512	249,943	200,521	92,557	107,964
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	201,946	98,932	103,014	144,385	72,614	71,771	57,561	26,318	31,243

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

Council	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	744,128	345,898	398,230	602,450	298,268	304,182
Rural	519,983	242,499	277,484	391,773	198,710	193,063
Urban	224,145	103,399	120,746	210,677	99,558	111,119
Council						
Momba District	128,744	59,312	69,432	82,641	43,707	38,934
Tunduma Town	126,832	59,403	67,429	118,879	57,125	61,754
Songwe District	120,185	59,724	60,461	80,647	44,409	36,238
Mbozi District	292,169	132,809	159,360	254,872	121,510	133,362
Ileje District	76,198	34,650	41,548	65,411	31,517	33,894

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	864,326	411,882	452,444	586,664	282,920	303,744	277,662	128,962	148,700
5-9	104,998	49,484	55,514	69,428	32,542	36,886	35,570	16,942	18,628
10-14	144,818	70,769	74,049	103,522	51,141	52,381	41,296	19,628	21,668
15 - 19	114,817	55,006	59,811	77,841	38,309	39,532	36,976	16,697	20,279
20 - 24	99,590	43,389	56,201	64,914	29,251	35,663	34,676	14,138	20,538
25 - 29	86,251	39,767	46,484	53,134	25,016	28,118	33,117	14,751	18,366
30 - 34	71,856	33,848	38,008	44,380	21,081	23,299	27,476	12,767	14,709
35 - 39	59,162	27,914	31,248	37,657	17,666	19,991	21,505	10,248	11,257
40 - 44	49,365	23,550	25,815	33,513	15,650	17,863	15,852	7,900	7,952
45 - 49	40,356	19,972	20,384	29,187	14,212	14,975	11,169	5,760	5,409
50 - 54	30,365	14,729	15,636	23,017	10,967	12,050	7,348	3,762	3,586
55 - 59	19,284	9,942	9,342	15,046	7,782	7,264	4,238	2,160	2,078
60 - 64	16,392	8,917	7,475	12,957	7,204	5,753	3,435	1,713	1,722
65 - 69	9,289	4,866	4,423	7,372	3,936	3,436	1,917	930	987
70 - 74	7,778	4,301	3,477	6,374	3,548	2,826	1,404	753	651
75 - 79	4,431	2,419	2,012	3,665	2,030	1,635	766	389	377
80+	5,574	3,009	2,565	4,657	2,585	2,072	917	424	493

Table A8. 4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Songwe 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)	171,701	82,828	88,873	118,384	58,527	59,857	53,317	24,301	29,016
Youth Population (15–24 years)	214,407	98,395	116,012	142,755	67,560	75,195	71,652	30,835	40,817
Youth Population (15–35 years)	386,619	178,777	207,842	249,225	117,932	131,293	137,394	60,845	76,549
Primary School (6–12 years)	181,951	87,116	94,835	125,987	60,357	65,630	55,964	26,759	29,205
Primary School (7–13 years)	193,176	93,074	100,102	135,608	65,483	70,125	57,568	27,591	29,977
Secondary School (13-16 years)	99,033	48,867	50,166	68,501	34,934	33,567	30,532	13,933	16,599
Secondary School (14-17 years)	587,438	277,034	310,404	391,646	187,138	204,508	195,792	89,896	105,896
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	43,464	23,512	19,952	35,025	19,303	15,722	8,439	4,209	4,230
Elderly population (60+ years)	870,593	414,769	455,824	590,232	284,582	305,650	280,361	130,187	150,174
Population Aged 4 years and above	643,673	305,882	337,791	434,448	209,651	224,797	209,225	96,231	112,994
Population Aged 14+ years and above	544,640	257,015	287,625	365,947	174,717	191,230	178,693	82,298	96,395
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	171,701	82,828	88,873	118,384	58,527	59,857	53,317	24,301	29,016

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

Council	Population (7-13 Years)									Children Attending School (7-13 Years)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	261,341	130,052	131,289	194,964	97,852	97,112	66,377	32,200	34,177	211,745	102,102	109,643	149,397	71,972	77,425	62,348	30,130	32,218
Momba District	56,763	28,508	28,255	56,036	28,148	27,888	727	360	367	36,289	17,383	18,906	35,699	17,099	18,600	590	284	306
Tunduma Town	39,320	19,072	20,248	NA	NA	NA	39,320	19,072	20,248	36,685	17,734	18,951	NA	NA	NA	36,685	17,734	18,951
Songwe District	45,608	22,767	22,841	43,546	21,785	21,761	2,062	982	1,080	28,784	13,695	15,089	26,915	12,822	14,093	1,869	873	996
Mbozi District	96,962	48,499	48,463	75,484	38,028	37,456	21,478	10,471	11,007	88,623	42,915	45,708	68,087	32,931	35,156	20,536	9,984	10,552
Ileje District	22,688	11,206	11,482	19,898	9,891	10,007	2,790	1,315	1,475	21,364	10,375	10,989	18,696	9,120	9,576	2,668	1,255	1,413

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Songwe 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	261,341	130,052	131,289	194,964	97,852	97,112	66,377	32,200	34,177	302,840	144,574	158,266	209,207	99,943	109,264	93,633	44,631	49,002
Momba District	56,763	28,508	28,255	56,036	28,148	27,888	727	360	367	49,163	23,623	25,540	48,320	23,220	25,100	843	403	440
Tunduma Town	39,320	19,072	20,248	NA	NA	NA	39,320	19,072	20,248	54,350	25,883	28,467	NA	NA	NA	54,350	25,883	28,467
Songwe District	45,608	22,767	22,841	43,546	21,785	21,761	2,062	982	1,080	39,974	19,115	20,859	37,181	17,803	19,378	2,793	1,312	1,481
Mbozi District	96,962	48,499	48,463	75,484	38,028	37,456	21,478	10,471	11,007	129,076	61,530	67,546	97,469	46,383	51,086	31,607	15,147	16,460
Ileje District	22,688	11,206	11,482	19,898	9,891	10,007	2,790	1,315	1,475	30,277	14,423	15,854	26,237	12,537	13,700	4,040	1,886	2,154

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Songwe Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's)) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	362,113	299,867	48,969	217	1,463	189	4,218	1,556	896	3,701	69	10	420	538
Rural	281,163	229,514	40,985	176	1,055	145	3,654	1,263	668	2,901	32	4	360	406
Urban	80,950	70,353	7,984	41	408	44	564	293	228	800	37	6	60	132
Council														
Momba District	64,271	53,674	8,807	25	240	30	637	241	98	459	3	1	24	32
Tunduma Town	44,664	38,490	4,937	14	144	18	299	157	93	379	4	2	30	97
Songwe District	49,949	42,405	6,213	20	116	23	439	266	130	274	2	0	23	38
Mbozi District	152,518	129,230	17,532	91	751	87	1,616	684	434	1,598	57	5	197	236
Ileje District	50,711	36,068	11,480	67	212	31	1,227	208	141	991	3	2	146	135

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