



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mjini Magharibi Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Mjini Magharibi 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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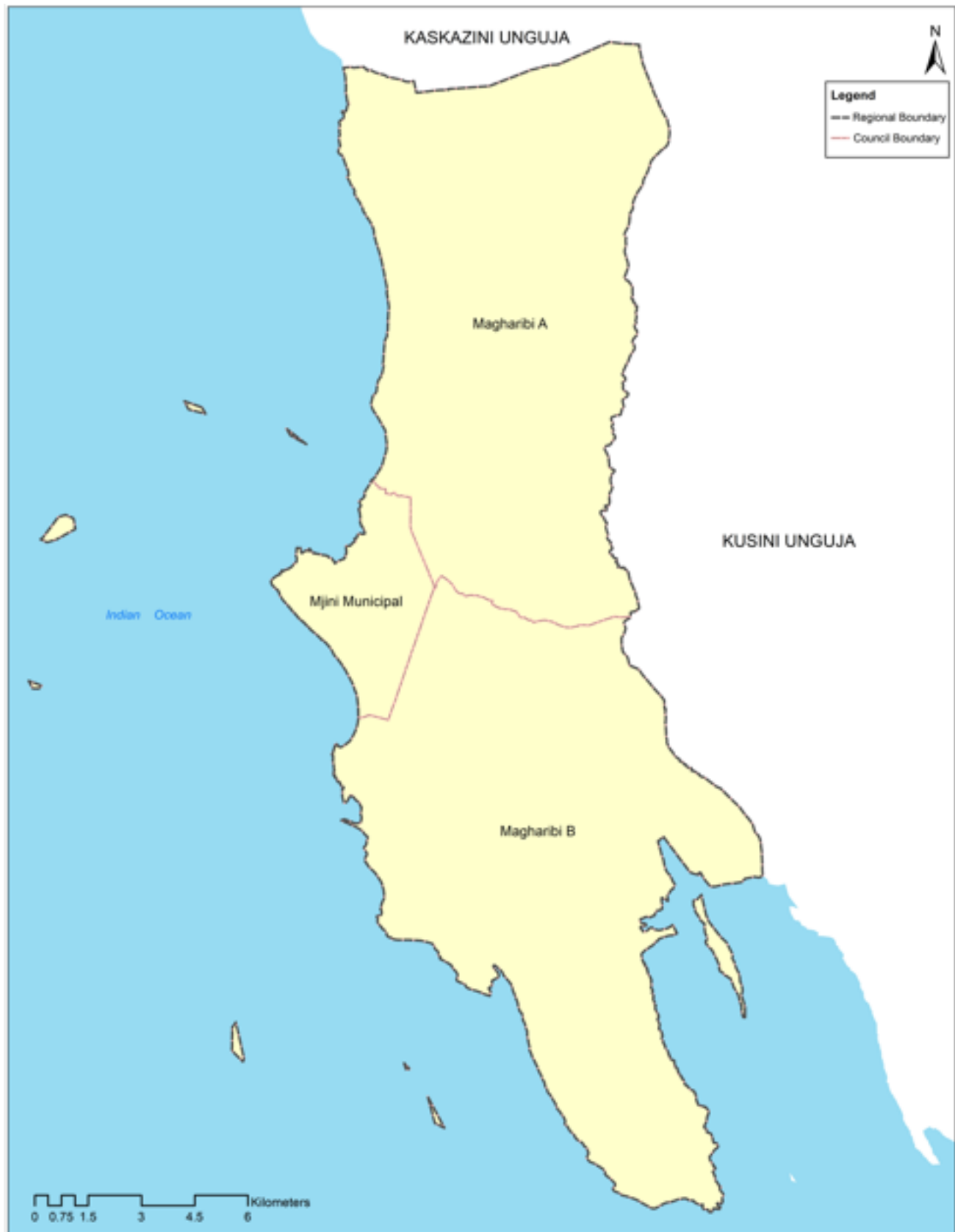
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Notes:

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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MJINI MAGHARIBI 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, building census is the primary means of accessing complete, accurate, adequate, timely and reliable building information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It 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 Mjini Magharibi Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Mjini Magharibi Region has a population of 893,169 persons, out of those, 465,242 are females and 427,927 are males. Population grew at an average annual growth rate of 4.1 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing a decrease of 0.1 percent point over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 17 years. Mjini Magharibi Region population

remains predominantly urban, with 79.5 percent of its total population living in urban and 20.5 percent living in rural areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Mjini Magharibi Region. The chapter presents population by age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 21 years. About thirty-eight percent (38.1%) of the population is below 15 years. The working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 54.3 percent in 1988 Census to 59.6 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher (60.5%) in urban than in rural areas (56.0%). Furthermore, the age dependency ratio for Mjini Magharibi Region is 68. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above decreased from 2.9 in 2002 to 2.1 in 2012 and then slightly increased to 2.4 in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Mjini Magharibi Region has 180,889 private households, out of which 142,371 households (78.7%) are in urban areas. This is a decrease from 82.9 percent in 2012 PHC indicating net movement of private households out of urban areas in Mjini Magharibi Region overtime. Female-headed households decreased from 30.7 percent in 2012 to 29.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (30.9%) than in rural areas (25.9%). The average household size decreased from 5.2 persons in 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi. More than fifty percent (51.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (52.8%) to be married than males (51.0%). About 2.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (4.5%) than that of males (0.6%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Mjini Magharibi Region is 28.1 years for males and 24.5 years for females.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. Most of the population (81.1%) in Mjini Magharibi have birth certificates. Percentage of population with birth certificates are higher (92.7%) among age group 10 – 14 than other age groups. About 286,874 persons (58.3%) aged 18 years and above have National Identification Cards and

20,312 persons (4.1%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that 74,030 (8.4 %) out of 884,061 persons in the private households in Mjini Magharibi have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

More than ninety-nine percent (99.7%) of the persons enumerated in Mjini Magharibi Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from outside Africa (1,789 persons) followed by other East African Countries (479 persons)

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (93.8%) children under 18 years in Mjini Magharibi Region have both parents alive. About 6 percent (6.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans that is proportionately higher in urban areas (6.4%) than in rural areas (5.5%). About five percent (4.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while almost one percent (1.2%) are orphans with both parents dead. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (7.6%) of orphans compared with other councils in Mjini Magharibi Region.

Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region is 96.2 percent. It is higher in urban areas (96.5%) than in rural areas (95.1%) and it is higher among males (97.3%) than females (95.3%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 89.9 percent, it is slightly higher (90.0%) among males than females (89.8%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 97.5 percent. It is higher (97.7%) in urban than in rural areas (96.7%). Majority (24.6%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 61.8 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education and 10.6 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 339,663 (62.3%) persons who are in employment. The unemployment rate in Mjini Magharibi Region using International relaxed definition is 19.2 percent. Unemployment rate is higher (25.9%) among females than males (12.4%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Mjini Magharibi Region is 77.1 percent.

Chapter Ten highlights statistics on disability status in Mjini Magharibi 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. Nearly eleven percent (10.8%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (4.0%) is the most common types of disabilities in Mjini Magharibi Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Mjini Magharibi. Fifteen percent (15.3%) 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 significantly lower (10.2%) than that of males (21.2%). More than twenty percent (20.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Mjini Magharibi Region, majority of them own land alone (60.9%) followed by those owning land jointly (15.5%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Mjini Magharibi Region. Six out of ten (62.5%) households live in their own houses. About twenty-six percent (25.9%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than ninety-seven percent (97.8%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than ninety-seven percent (97.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water and 99.0 percent of households use improved toilet facilities.

The majority (44.0%) of households in Mjini Magharibi Region use charcoal as main source of energy for cooking followed by gas (22.1%). The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (TANESCO/ZECO) which is used by 88.9 percent of the households. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 68.6 percent in 2012 to 88.9 percent in 2022. About eighteen percent (2.9%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 86.7 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights on both households and individuals access to and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of use of ICT equipment in Mjini Magharibi Region. Results reveal that there is a significant mobile phone penetration in Mjini Magharibi Region, with 92.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones where 42.3 percent own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, with 91.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above using ICT equipment for communication. Non-smartphones are mostly utilised by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after secondary education (98.0%). Furthermore, one out of ten (9.7%) persons aged 15 and above in Mjini Magharibi Region use laptops and about five percent (4.8%) use desktop computers

Chapter Fourteen Presents information on the number, types, main uses of buildings, number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 64.8 percent of all buildings/Units in Mjini Magharibi Region are occupied by the owners themselves, and 15.5 percent are occupied by tenants alone. More than seventy-two percent (72.2%) of all individually owned buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are owned by males, 20.6 percent by females, and 4.3 percent are jointly owned. About eighty-three percent (82.7%) of all buildings/Units have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). About thirty-four percent (33.5%) of all buildings in the Region are built on un-surveyed land. Nineteen percent (19.0%) of all buildings/Units in Mjini Magharibi Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. About seventy percent (69.7%) of all buildings/Units in Mjini Magharibi Region are connected to electricity from the national grid, while 1.9 percent are powered by other sources. More than sixty percent (57.7%) of all buildings/Units have water services. More than five percent (5.1%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region have infrastructures for the People with Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	893,169	100.0	183,360	100.0	709,809	100.0
Male	427,927	47.9	88,701	48.4	339,226	47.8
Female	465,242	52.1	94,659	51.6	370,583	52.2
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	4.1	-	6.8	-	3.5
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	124,639	14.0	29,720	16.2	94,919	13.4
Male	62,393	14.6	14,962	16.9	47,431	14.0
Female	62,246	13.4	14,758	15.6	47,488	12.8
Young Population (0–14 years)	339,981	38.1	77,663	42.4	262,318	37.0
Male	168,132	39.3	38,668	43.6	129,464	38.2
Female	171,849	36.9	38,995	41.2	132,854	35.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	394,024	44.1	87,867	47.9	306,157	43.1
Male	193,627	45.2	43,497	49.0	150,130	44.3
Female	200,397	43.1	44,370	46.9	156,027	42.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	189,334	21.2	34,702	18.9	154,632	21.8
Male	87,183	20.4	15,543	17.5	71,640	21.1
Female	102,151	22.0	19,159	20.2	82,992	22.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	353,950	39.6	68,952	37.6	284,998	40.2
Male	164,484	38.4	31,473	35.5	133,011	39.2
Female	189,466	40.7	37,479	39.6	151,987	41.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	251,319	54.0	49,468	52.3	201,851	54.5
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	531,950	59.6	102,680	56.0	429,270	60.5
Male	250,181	58.5	48,718	54.9	201,463	59.4
Female	281,769	60.6	53,962	57.0	227,807	61.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	34,817	3.9	4,979	2.7	29,838	4.2
Male	16,297	3.8	2,284	2.6	14,013	4.1
Female	18,520	4.0	2,695	2.8	15,825	4.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	21,238	2.4	3,017	1.6	18,221	2.6
Male	9,614	2.2	1,315	1.5	8,299	2.4
Female	11,624	2.5	1,702	1.8	9,922	2.7
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	180,889	100.0	39,519	21.3	142,371	78.7
Male Headed Households	126,970	70.2	28,549	74.1	98,421	69.1
Female Headed Households	53,919	29.8	9,969	25.9	43,950	44.7
Average Household Size^[1]	-	4.9	-	4.7	-	4.9
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.9	-	4.8	-	5.0
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	4.8	-	4.6	-	4.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	210,904	38.1	34,406	32.6	176,498	39.4
Married	287,358	51.9	61,992	58.7	225,366	50.4
Living Together	3,203	0.6	613	0.6	2,590	0.6
Divorced	34,448	6.2	5,994	5.7	28,454	6.4
Separated	2,542	0.5	535	0.5	2,007	0.4
Widowed	14,733	2.7	2,157	2.0	12,576	2.8
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	717,055	81.1	140,818	77.4	576,237	82.1
Population with Birth Notification	31,079	3.5	7,988	4.4	23,091	3.3
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	74,030	8.4	12,101	6.7	61,929	8.8
Other Health Insurance	10,830	1.2	2,098	1.2	8,732	1.2
National Identification Card	286,874	58.3	51,093	54.3	235,781	59.3
National Identification Number	20,312	4.1	4,020	4.3	16,292	4.1
Zanzibar Identification Card	283,985	57.8	53,757	57.1	230,228	57.9
Driving License	70,016	14.2	12,259	13.0	57,757	14.5
Voter's Identification Card	274,000	55.7	50,802	53.9	223,198	56.2
Travel Passport	59,531	6.7	7,571	4.2	51,960	7.4
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	890,484	99.7	183,029	99.8	707,455	99.7
Non-Tanzanians	2,685	0.3	331	0.2	2,354	0.3
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	24,475	6.2	4,790	5.5	19,667	6.4
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	532,386	96.2	100,559	97.3	431,827	95.3
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	731,135	98.1	483,804	97.4	247,331	98.2
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	512,827	94.0	96,659	92.6	416,168	94.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	148,280	97.5	33,163	96.7	115,117	97.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	247,608	149.6	48,340	140.9	179,268	152.1
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	451,737	100.0	87,253	100.0	364,484	100.0
Pre-Primary	590	0.1	147	0.2	443	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	111,079	24.6	24,198	27.7	86,881	23.8
Training After Primary	343	0.1	73	0.1	270	0.1
Pre-Form One	1,595	0.4	572	0.7	1,023	0.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	279,259	61.8	52,913	60.6	226,346	62.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,783	1.9	1,497	1.7	7,286	2.0
Training After Secondary Education	2,084	0.5	324	0.4	1,760	0.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
University and Other Related	47,978	10.6	7,525	8.6	40,453	11.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	0.0	4	0.0	22	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	10,782	3.2	2,300	3.3	8,482	3.1
Professionals	21,837	6.4	3,976	5.8	17,861	6.6
Technicians and associate professionals	31,734	9.3	6,953	10.1	24,781	9.2
Clerks	6,205	1.8	1,120	1.6	5,085	1.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	54,070	15.9	9,269	13.5	44,801	16.5
Agricultural and fishery workers	22,674	6.7	8,226	11.9	14,448	5.3
Craft and related workers	63,573	18.7	13,088	19.0	50,485	18.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,256	1.3	866	1.3	3,390	1.3
Elementary occupations	124,532	36.7	23,082	33.5	101,450	37.5
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	77,371	10.8	14,913	10.6	62,458	10.9
Type of Disability						
Albinism	1,311	0.1	288	0.2	1,023	0.1
Seeing	28,676	4.0	5,209	3.7	23,467	4.1
Hearing	8,158	1.1	1,802	1.3	6,356	1.1
Walking	9,278	1.3	1,772	1.3	7,506	1.3
Remembering	3,411	0.5	712	0.5	2,699	0.5
Self-Care	1,445	0.2	312	0.2	1,133	0.2
Communication	2,348	0.3	488	0.3	1,860	0.3
Other Disability	24,055	3.4	4,618	3.3	19,437	3.4
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	83,491	15.3	16,904	16.2	66,587	15.1
Male	53,871	21.2	11,895	24.2	41,976	20.5
Female	29,620	10.2	5,009	9.1	24,611	10.4
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	112,992	62.5	28,379	73.7	84,613	59.4
Living without Paying any Rent	22,154	12.2	4,856	12.6	17,298	12.1
Rented Privately	33,291	18.4	3,395	8.8	29,896	21.0
Rented by Employer	3,318	1.8	439	1.1	2,879	2.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	5,282	2.9	603	1.6	4,679	3.3
Owned by Employer (Free)	1,909	1.1	536	1.4	1,373	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	1,943	1.1	310	0.8	1,633	1.1
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	176,364	79.6	3,7421	75.4	13,8943	91.1
Grass/Leaves	1,058	16.2	803	19.7	255	6.7
Mud and Leaves	73	1.3	54	1.7	19	0.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Others	3,394	2.9	240	3.3	3154	1.9
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	139,838	77.3	30,927	80.3	10,8911	76.5
Earth/Sand	3,932	2.2	2,264	5.9	1,668	1.2
Ceramic tiles	35,111	19.4	4,923	12.8	30,188	21.2
Other	2,008	1.1	404	1.0	1,604	1.1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	171,338	94.7	36,091	93.7	135,247	95.0
Baked Bricks	179	0.1	79	0.2	100	0.1
Sundried Bricks	980	0.5	289	0.8	691	0.5
Poles and Mud	1,358	0.8	1,076	2.8	282	0.2
Stones	6,629	3.7	742	1.9	5,887	4.1
Others	405	0.2	241	0.6	164	0.1
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	160,899	88.9	29,221	75.9	131,678	92.5
Solar	2,782	1.5	1,625	4.2	1,157	0.8
Kerosene	9,789	5.4	4,372	11.4	5,417	3.8
Others	7,419	4.1	3,300	8.6	4,119	2.9
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	33,606	18.6	13,676	17.6	19,930	20.9
Charcoal	79,533	44.0	14,750	44.6	64,783	42.4
Kerosene	1,909	1.1	353	1.1	1,556	1.1
Electricity	20,464	11.3	3,150	11.3	17,314	11.5
Gas	39,935	22.1	5,688	21.7	34,247	22.9
Others	5,442	3.0	901	3.8	4,541	1.2
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	132,996	73.5	27,058	70.2	105,938	74.4
Other Protected Sources	43,058	23.8	9,192	23.9	33,866	23.8
Unprotected Sources	4,835	2.7	2,268	5.9	2,567	1.8
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	131,038	72.4	26,552	68.9	104,486	73.4
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	22,353	12.4	5,140	13.3	17,213	12.1
Pit Latrine	26,863	14.9	6,456	16.8	20,407	14.3
Others	49	0.0	12	0.0	37	0.0
No Facility	586	0.3	358	0.9	228	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	125,906	69.6	12,481	32.4	113,425	79.7
Burnt	33,420	18.5	16,853	43.8	16,567	11.6
Roadside Dumping	594.00	0.3	125	0.3	469	0.3
Burying/Pit	9,834	5.4	4,534	11.8	5,300	3.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	11,135	6.2	4525	11.7	6,610	4.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	49,272	27.2	17,019	44.2	32,253	22.7
Farm Land	67,334	37.2	15,510	40.3	51,824	36.4
House	118,542	65.5	28,762	74.7	89,780	63.1
Bicycle	51,624	28.5	11,770	30.6	39,854	28.0
Motorcycle or Vespa	22,144	12.2	4,024	10.4	18,120	12.7
Power Tiller	427	0.2	103	0.3	324	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	86,421	47.8	18,086	47.0	68,335	48.0
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	502,577	92.2	95,449	91.5	407,128	92.3
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	177,095	97.9	37,454	97.2	139,641	98.1
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	498,649	91.4	93,801	89.9	404,848	91.8
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	11,046	2.0	1,626	1.6	9,420	2.1
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	34,160	6.3	4,702	4.5	29,458	6.7
Building Summary						
Buildings with Physical Address	130,218	73.4	45,340	61.6	84,878	81.7
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	130,705	69.7	26,413	48.5	104,292	78.5
Water	108,104	57.7	22,615	41.5	85,489	64.3
Toilet	148,219	79.1	36,835	67.6	111,384	83.8
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	8,986	4.8	2,691	4.9	6,295	4.7
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	70,225	39.6	13,963	26.2	56,262	45.3
Not Surveyed	59,370	33.5	22,970	43.1	36,400	29.3
Regularised	16,491	9.3	4,353	8.2	12,138	9.8

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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 Latrine
WB	World Bank
WHC	Watumishi Housing company
ZAN ID	Zanzibar Identification Card
ZBA	Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population age 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

Never Married means persons who have remained single all their lives and exclude persons who have lived with 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 a short simple sentence in everyday life.

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

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

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

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

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
- c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in the 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 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 schedule and massive logistic requirements are met. During the 2022 Census, a well-planned decentralized census organisation was formed with a primary role of coordinating all census activities from the national down to the grass root level.

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

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

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

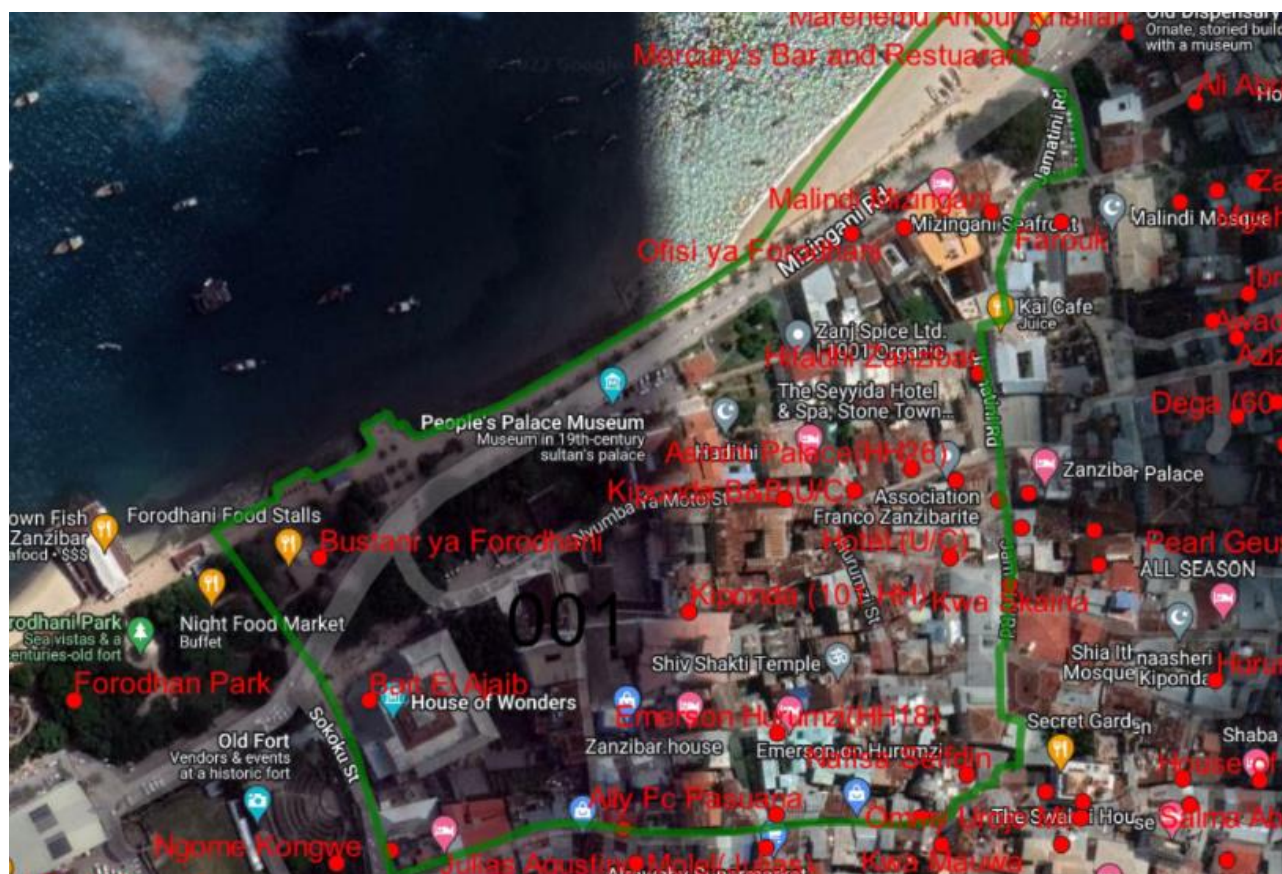
The 2022 PHC had three main digital tools for data collection. The first one was a community questionnaire, which collected information on all social amenities; land use patterns and environmental or natural features and available community infrastructure. The second tool was the main census questionnaire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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue-based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 2,093 EAs were delineated in Mjini Magharibi Region (1,469 EAs in urban areas and 624 in rural areas).

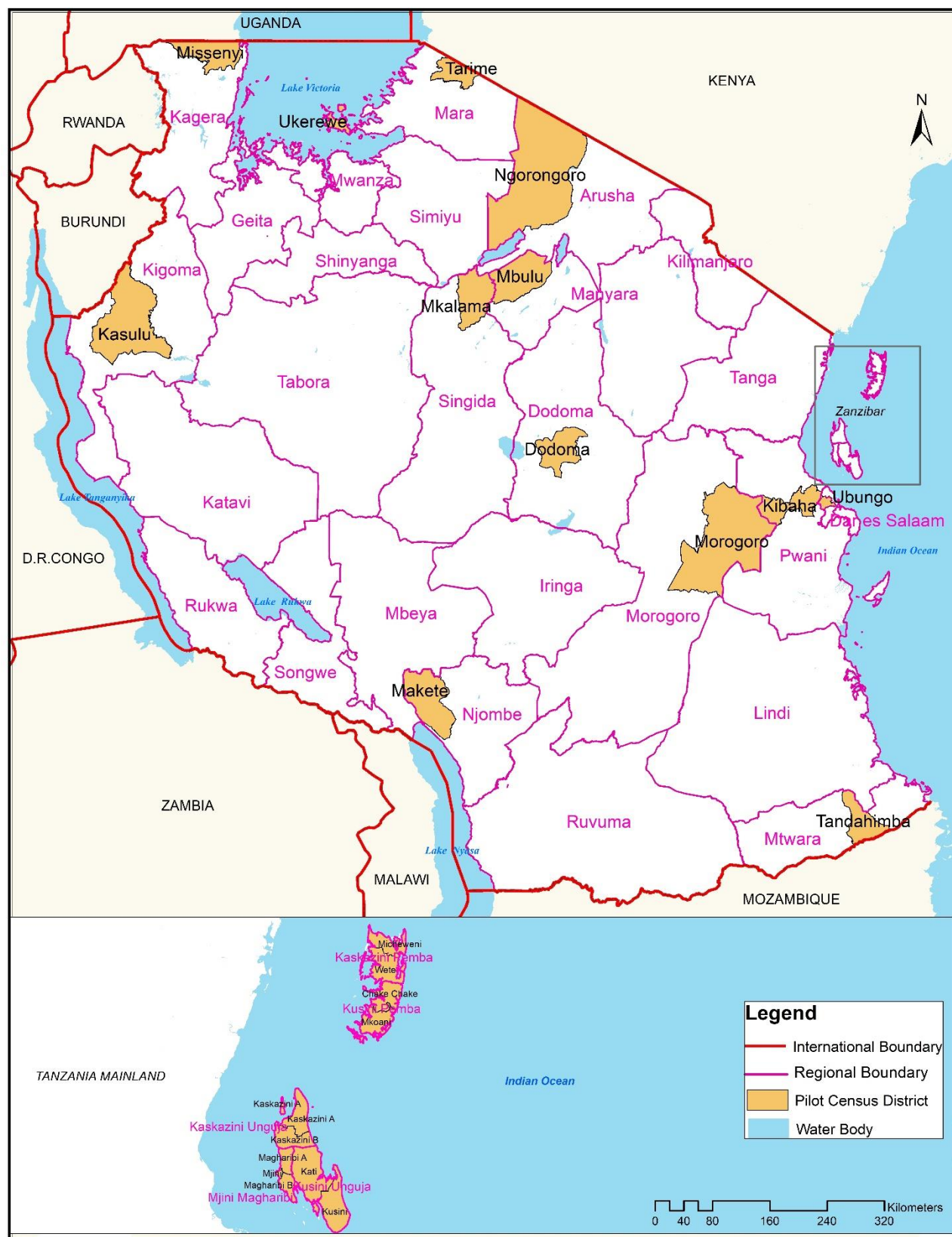
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS/OCGS conducted a Pilot Census in September, 2021; one year before the actual census. The main purpose of the Pilot Census was to test the effectiveness of the entire Census mechanism that would be used during implementation of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Pilot census was conducted in 18 purposively selected regions, of which 13 were in Tanzania Mainland and five in Tanzania Zanzibar (Map 1.2). The field experience and 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. Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza, Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar speaking to Michungwani Shehia Census Committee during the 2021 pilot census publicity campaign on 15th September, 2021.

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

The duration for enumeration, as per the Presidential Order, was seven days from 23rd to 29th August, 2022. Enumeration exercise was completed by 93.45 percent within the planned period of seven days. In some areas, enumeration could not be completed within the seven days' period due to various reasons including 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. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of the Government of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council with the First Lady Maryam Hussein Mwinyi being enumerated at the State House, Migombani Zanzibar on 23rd August, 2022.

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

The whole process of compilation of 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

- Mjini Magharibi Region has a population of 893,169 persons (427,927 males and 465, 242 females).
- Mjini Magharibi Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 4.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 17 years (2039).
- Percentage of regional population living in rural areas (20.5%) is lower than in urban areas (79.5%).

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 Mjini Magharibi 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

Mjini Magharibi Region has a population of 893,169 persons and is the first populous Region in Tanzania Zanzibar. More than fifty percent (52.1%) of this population are females (465,242 persons) and 47.9 percent (427,927 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

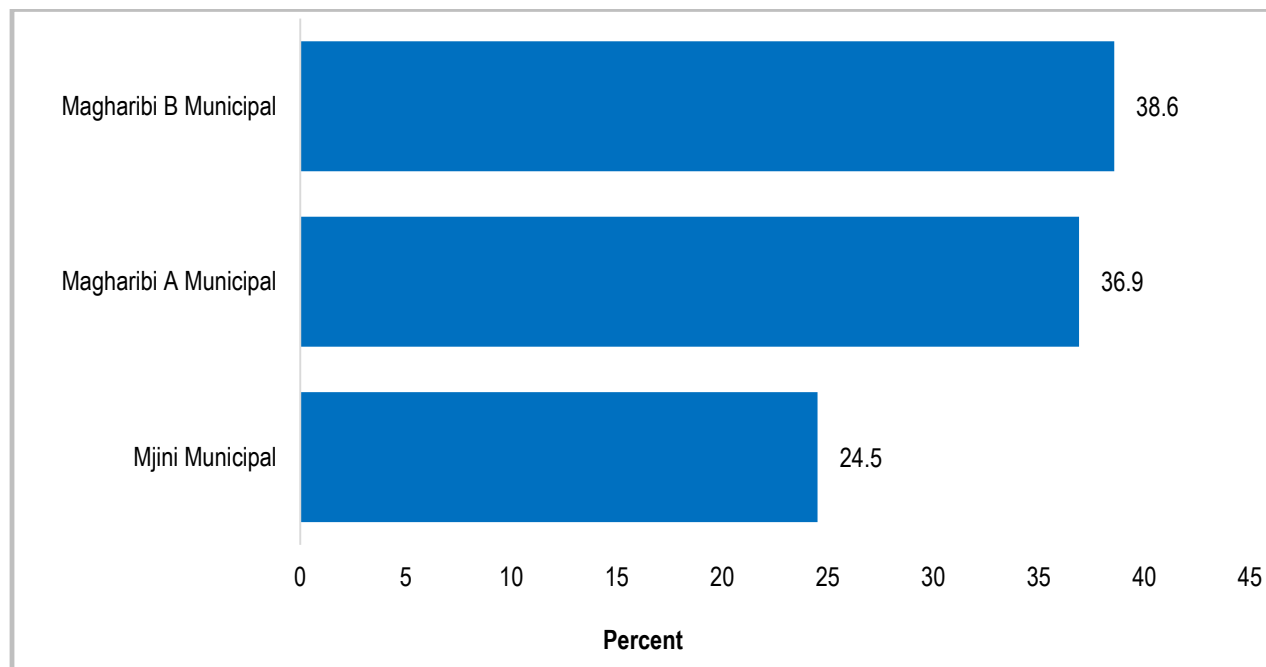
2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Mjini Magharibi Region has three Councils, Magharibi A, Magharibi B and Mjini Municipal. Magharibi B Council has the largest population (344,517 persons) compared with other councils. About 39 percent of the total population of Mjini Magharibi Region live in this Council. Mjini Municipal Council with a population of 219,007 persons (24.5%) is the least populated. The proportion of females is high compared with males in all three councils (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	893,169	427,927	47.9	465,242	52.1
Mjini Municipal	219,007	105,888	48.3	113,119	51.7
Magharibi A Municipal	329,645	158,500	48.1	171,145	51.9
Magharibi B Municipal	344,517	163,539	47.5	180,978	52.5

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Mjini Magharibi Region population is predominantly urban, with 79.5 percent of its population living in urban areas and 20.5 percent in rural areas. Mjini Municipal is the most urbanized Council with the whole population residing in urban areas. The other urbanised

Council is Magharibi B District with 87.3 percent of its population living in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

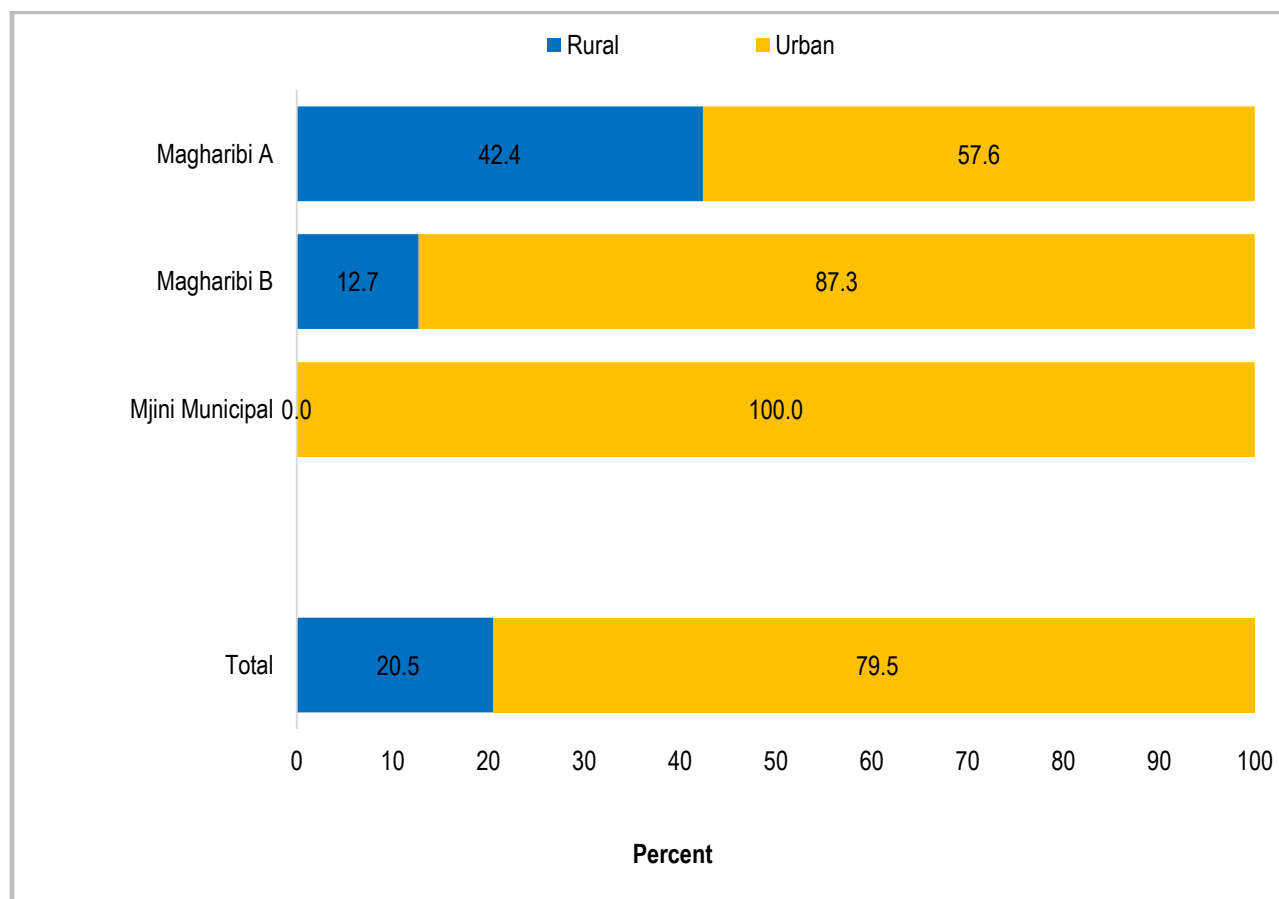


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	893,169	427,927	465,242	183,360	20.5	88,701	94,659	709,809	79.5	339,226	370,583
Mjini Municipal	219,007	105,888	113,119	NA	NA	NA	NA	219,007	100.0	105,888	113,119
Magharibi A Municipal	329,645	158,500	171,145	139,664	42.4	67,216	72,448	189,981	57.6	91284	98697
Magharibi B Municipal	344,517	163,539	180,978	43,696	12.7	21,485	22,211	300,821	87.3	142,054	158,767

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Mjini Magharibi Region has increased by 50.4 percent from 593,678 persons in 2012 to 893,169 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rates over the two consecutive decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

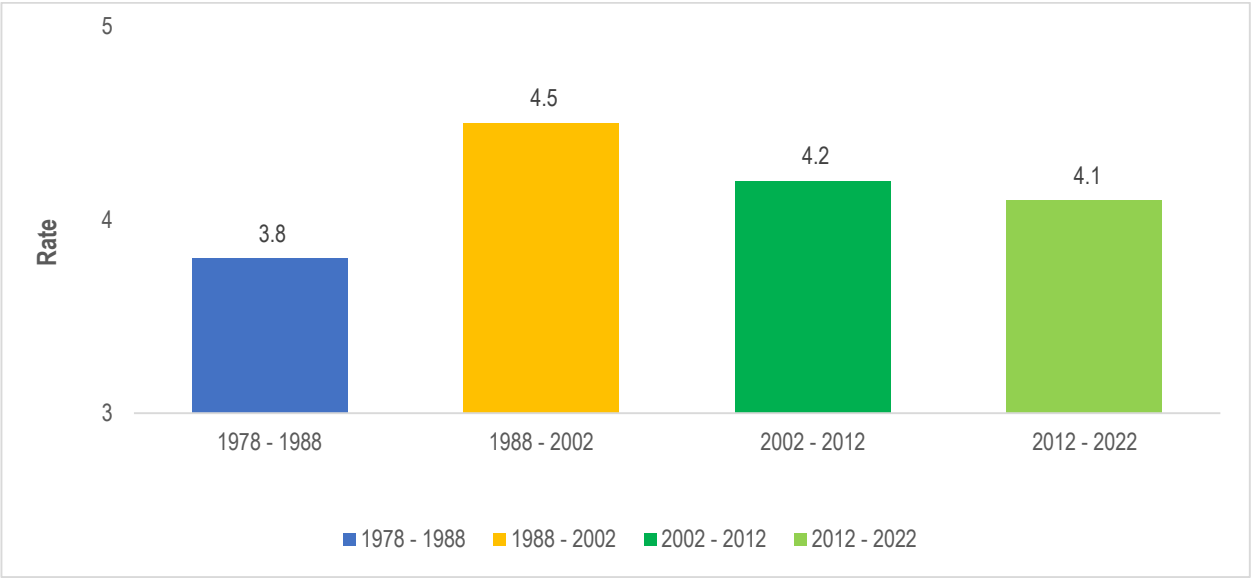
Mjini Magharibi Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 4.1 percent between 2012 and 2022. This rate is slightly above the Tanzania Zanzibar average which stands at an average of 3.7 percent annually. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 17 years; that is in year 2039. The growth rate is the same for both male and female population (4.1%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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	593,678	893,169	50.4	4.1	17
Male	283,590	427,927	50.9	4.1	17
Female	310,088	465,242	50.0	4.1	17

The average annual inter-censal population growth rate increased from 3.8 percent in 1978-1988 to 4.5 percent in 1988-2002 then decreased to 4.1 percent in 2012-2022 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Inter-Censal Population Growth Rates; Mjini Magharibi Region, 1978–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 38.1 percent of the population in Mjini Magharibi Region is aged below 15 years and 2.4 percent is 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the population in Mjini Magharibi Region is 20.7 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 54.3 percent in 1988 Census to 59.6 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of the population 60 years and above is 3.9.
- The age dependency ratio for Mjini Magharibi Region is 67.9.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and their respective demographic attributes in Mjini Magharibi 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 as well as 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 important input in population projections and for planning of social economic development including provision of health, education, food security and energy. However, 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.

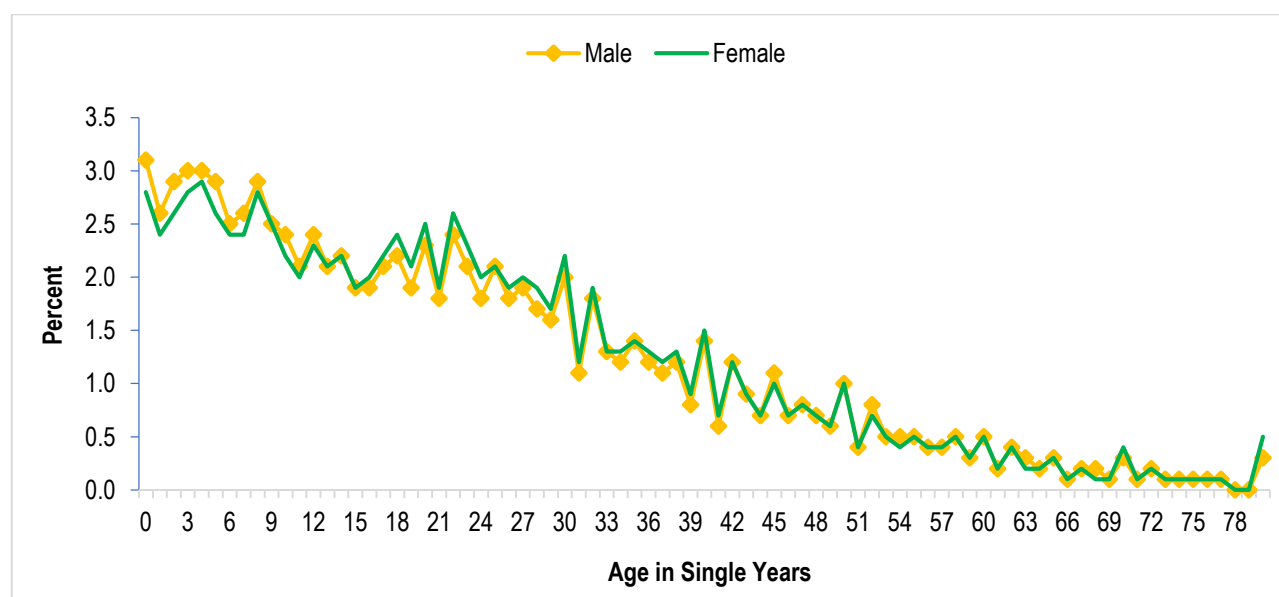
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Mjini Magharibi Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically 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 – Mjini Magharibi 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 Mjini Magharibi Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 38.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 2.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Mjini Magharibi Region is 20.7 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 reveals that the overall sex ratio for Mjini Magharibi Region is 92 males for every 100 females (94 for rural areas and 92 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 40 – 44 and 45-49 years in rural areas is relatively high (107 and 115 males per 100 females respectively). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (86 and 92 males per 100 females respectively). This indicates that there may be a net out migration of females from rural to urban areas.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	893,169	100.0	427,927	100.0	465,242	100.0	92
0-4	124,639	14.0	62,393	14.6	62,246	13.4	100
5-9	116,737	13.1	57,524	13.4	59,213	12.7	97
10-14	98,605	11.0	48,215	11.3	50,390	10.8	96
15-19	92,483	10.4	42,855	10.0	49,628	10.7	86
20-24	96,851	10.8	44,328	10.4	52,523	11.3	84
25-29	83,828	9.4	39,182	9.2	44,646	9.6	88
30-34	68,255	7.6	32,138	7.5	36,117	7.8	89
35-39	52,872	5.9	24,750	5.8	28,122	6.0	88
40-44	43,318	4.8	20,521	4.8	22,797	4.9	90
45-49	34,302	3.8	16,816	3.9	17,486	3.8	96
50-54	27,760	3.1	13,711	3.2	14,049	3.0	98
55-59	18,702	2.1	9,197	2.1	9,505	2.0	97
60-64	13,579	1.5	6,683	1.6	6,896	1.5	97
65-69	8,001	0.9	3,932	0.9	4,069	0.9	97
70-74	6,535	0.7	3,011	0.7	3,524	0.8	85
75-79	3,116	0.3	1,355	0.3	1,761	0.4	77
80-84	1,871	0.2	778	0.2	1,093	0.2	71
85+	1,715	0.2	538	0.1	1,177	0.3	46
Median Age	21		20		21		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	183,360	100.0	88,701	100.0	94,659	100.0	94
0 – 4	29,720	16.2	14,962	16.9	14,758	15.6	101
5 – 9	26,986	14.7	13,321	15.0	13,665	14.4	97
10 – 14	20,957	11.4	10,385	11.7	10,572	11.2	98
15 – 19	17,229	9.4	7,939	9.0	9,290	9.8	85
20 – 24	17,473	9.5	7,604	8.6	9,869	10.4	77
25 – 29	16,187	8.8	7,267	8.2	8,920	9.4	81
30 – 34	15,064	8.2	7,191	8.1	7,873	8.3	91
35 – 39	12,215	6.7	6,025	6.8	6,190	6.5	97
40 – 44	9,065	4.9	4,691	5.3	4,374	4.6	107
45 – 49	6,337	3.5	3,385	3.8	2,952	3.1	115
50 – 54	4,483	2.4	2,330	2.6	2,153	2.3	108
55 – 59	2,665	1.5	1,317	1.5	1,348	1.4	98
60 – 64	1,962	1.1	969	1.1	993	1.0	98
65 – 69	1,132	0.6	529	0.6	603	0.6	88
70 – 74	920	0.5	400	0.5	520	0.5	77
75 – 79	399	0.2	158	0.2	241	0.3	66
80-84	292	0.2	130	0.1	162	0.2	80
85+	274	0.1	98	0.1	176	0.2	56
Median Age	19		18		19		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	709,809	100.0	339,226	100.0	370,583	100.0	92
0 – 4	94,919	13.4	47,431	14.0	47,488	12.8	100
5 – 9	89,751	12.6	44,203	13.0	45,548	12.3	97
10 – 14	77,648	10.9	37,830	11.2	39,818	10.7	95
15 – 19	75,254	10.6	34,916	10.3	40,338	10.9	87
20 – 24	79,378	11.2	36,724	10.8	42,654	11.5	86
25 – 29	67,641	9.5	31,915	9.4	35,726	9.6	89
30 – 34	53,191	7.5	24,947	7.4	28,244	7.6	88
35 – 39	40,657	5.7	18,725	5.5	21,932	5.9	85
40 – 44	34,253	4.8	15,830	4.7	18,423	5.0	86
45 – 49	27,965	3.9	13,431	4.0	14,534	3.9	92
50 – 54	23,277	3.3	11,381	3.4	11,896	3.2	96
55 – 59	16,037	2.3	7,880	2.3	8,157	2.2	97

60 – 64	11,617	1.6	5,714	1.7	5,903	1.6	97
65 – 69	6,869	1	3,403	1.0	3,466	0.9	98
70 – 74	5,615	0.8	2,611	0.8	3,004	0.8	87
75 – 79	2,717	0.4	1,197	0.4	1,520	0.4	79
80-84	1,579	0.2	648	0.2	931	0.3	70
85+	1,441	0.2	440	0.1	1,001	0.3	44
Median Age	21		21		21		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

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 population pyramid of Mjini Magharibi 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). Mjini Magharibi Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, population pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the population pyramid for Mjini Municipal Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Mjini Magharibi Region shows a bulge in age group 20 – 29, an indication of youth in-migration from other parts of the country.

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

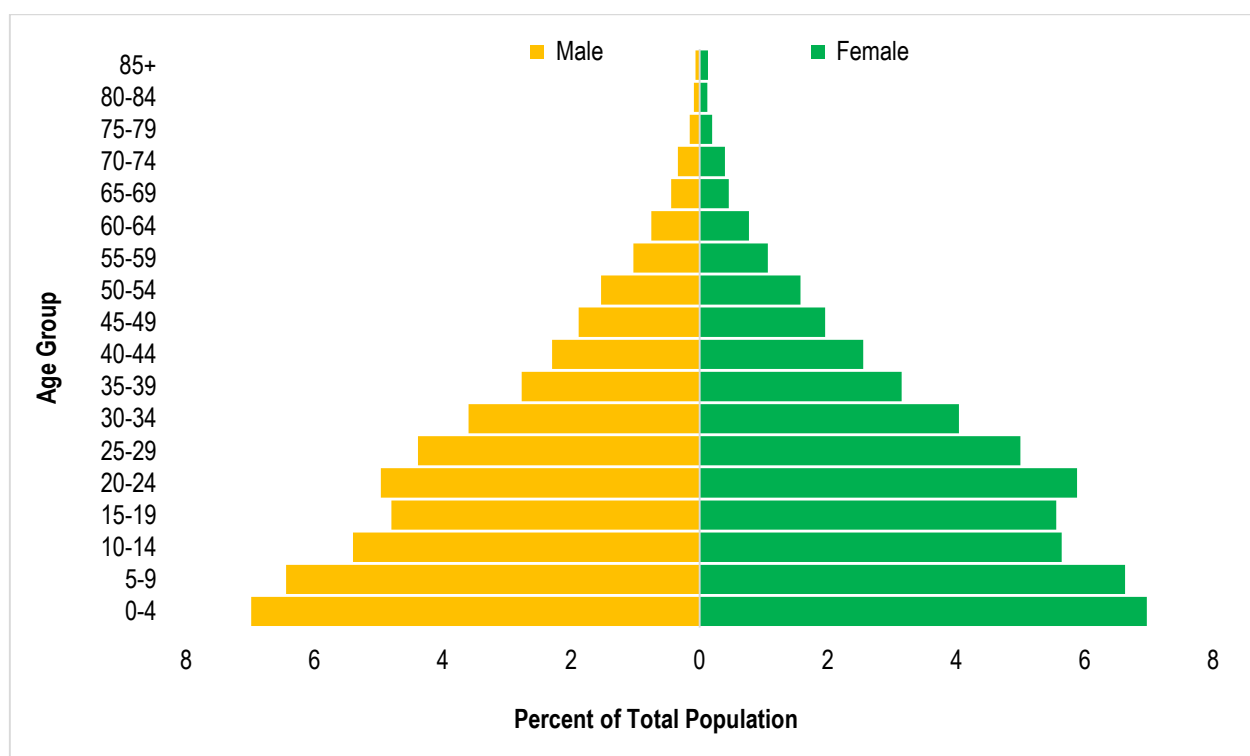


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Rural, 2022 PHC

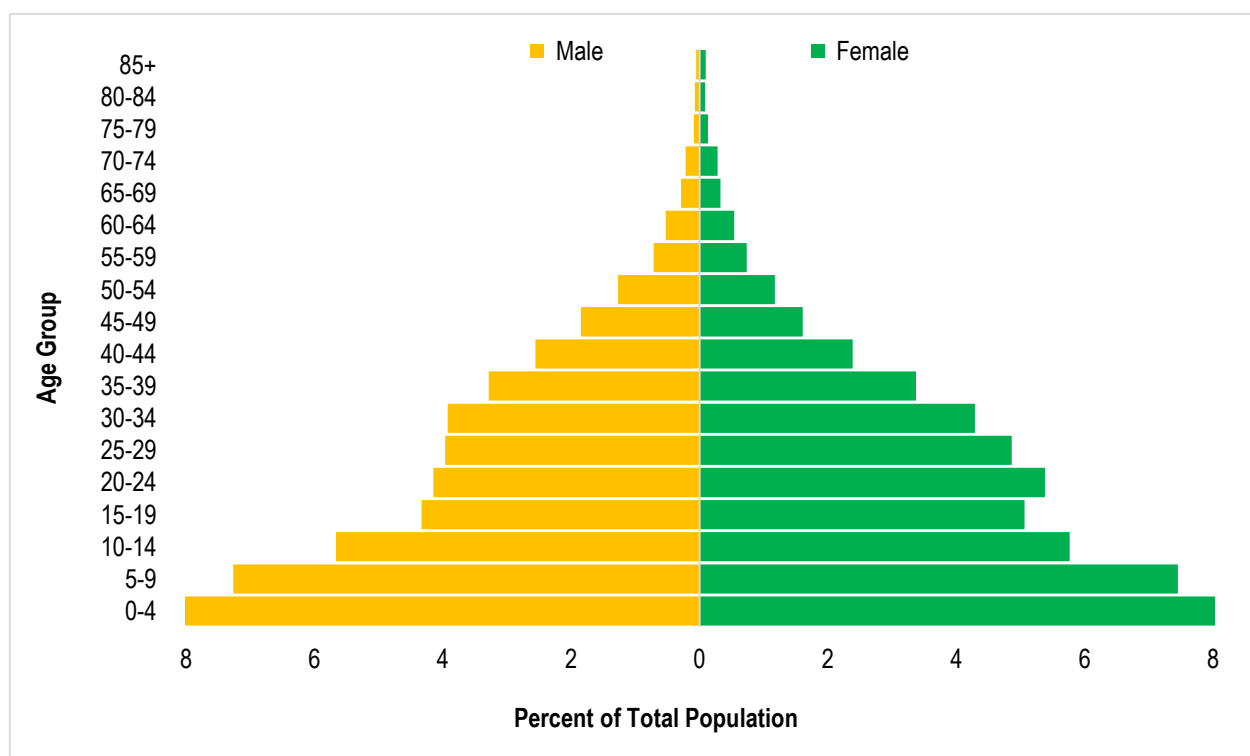


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Urban, 2022 PHC

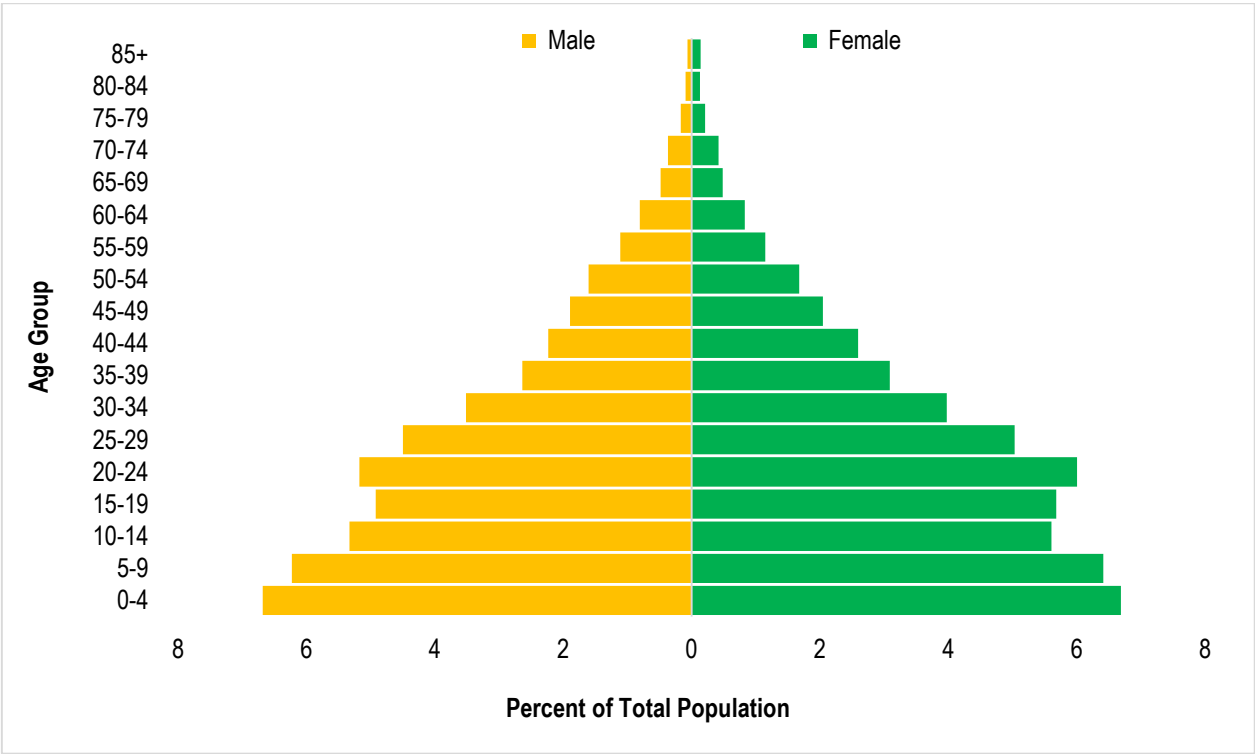
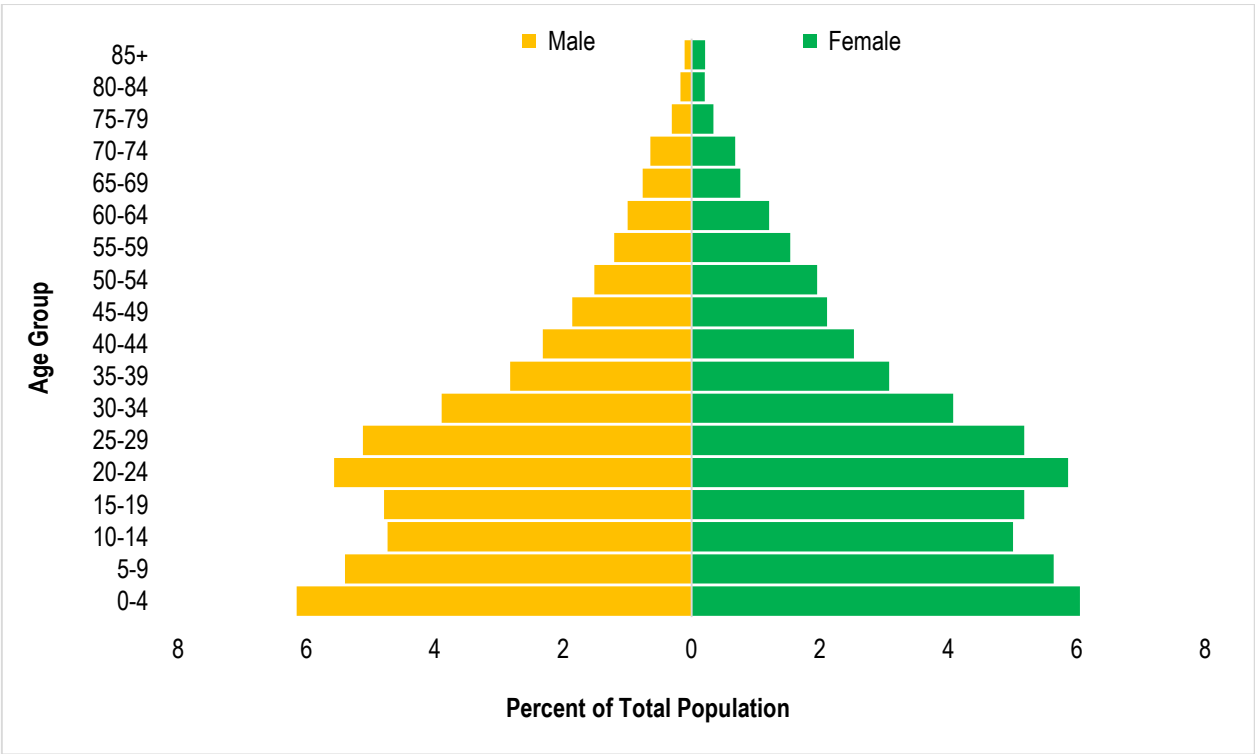


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Mjini Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Mjini Magharibi Region has a young population with 38.1 percent of the total population below 15 years and 2.4 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

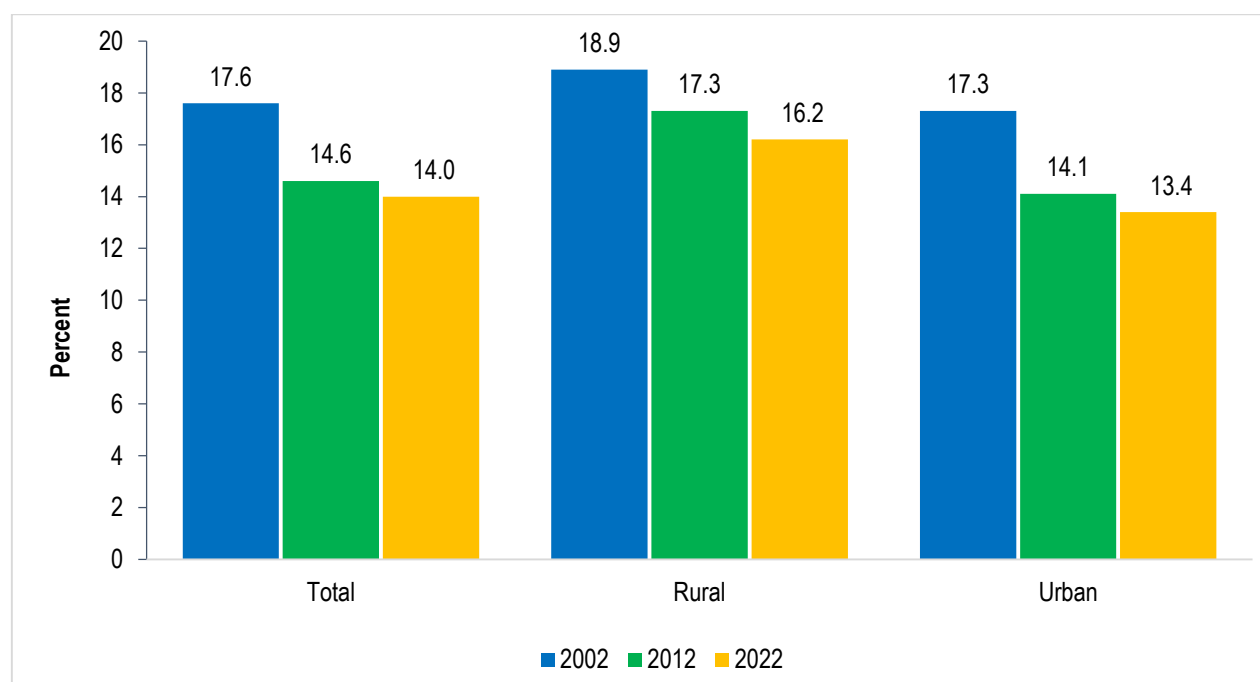
Age Groups	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	893,169	100.0	183,360	100.0	709,809	100.0
Male	427,927	47.9	88,701	48.4	339,226	47.8
Female	465,242	52.1	94,659	51.6	370,583	52.2
Children (Under 1 year)	26,240	2.9	5,986	3.3	20,254	2.9
Male	13,119	3.1	2,943	3.3	10,176	3.0
Female	13,121	2.8	3,043	3.2	10,078	2.7
Children (0–4 years)	124,639	14.0	29,720	16.2	94,919	13.4
Male	62,393	14.6	14,962	16.9	47,431	14.0
Female	62,246	13.4	14,758	15.6	47,488	12.8
Children (0–8 years)	219,115	24.5	51,681	28.2	167,434	23.6
Male	109,071	25.5	25,854	29.1	83,217	24.5
Female	110,044	23.7	25,827	27.3	84,217	22.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	339,981	38.1	77,663	42.4	262,318	37.0
Male	168,132	39.3	38,668	43.6	129,464	38.2
Female	171,849	36.9	38,995	41.2	132,854	35.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	394,024	44.1	87,867	47.9	306,157	43.1
Male	193,627	45.2	43,497	49.0	150,130	44.3
Female	200,397	43.1	44,370	46.9	156,027	42.1
Teenagers (13–19 years)	131,109	14.7	25,168	13.7	105,941	14.9
Male	61,526	14.4	11,821	13.3	49,705	14.7
Female	69,583	15.0	13,347	14.1	56,236	15.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	189,334	21.2	34,702	18.9	154,632	21.8
Male	87,183	20.4	15,543	17.5	71,640	21.1
Female	102,151	22.0	19,159	20.2	82,992	22.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	353,950	39.6	68,952	37.6	284,998	40.2
Male	164,484	38.4	31,473	35.5	133,011	39.2
Female	189,466	40.7	37,479	39.6	151,987	41.0
Primary School (6–12 years)	152,143	17.0	34,297	18.7	117,846	16.6
Male	74,813	17.5	16,992	19.2	57,821	17.0
Female	77,330	16.6	17,305	18.3	60,025	16.2
Primary School (7–13 years)	149,045	16.7	32,999	18.0	116,046	16.3
Male	73,150	17.1	16,329	18.4	56,821	16.8

Age Groups	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	75,895	16.3	16,670	17.6	59,225	16.0
Secondary School (13-16 years)	73,187	8.2	14,541	7.9	58,646	8.3
Male	35,151	8.2	7,007	7.9	28,144	8.3
Female	38,036	8.2	7,534	8.0	30,502	8.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	73,866	8.3	14,235	7.8	59,631	8.4
Male	35,038	8.2	6,788	7.7	28,250	8.3
Female	38,828	8.3	7,447	7.9	31,381	8.5
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	251,319	54.0	49,468	52.3	201,851	54.5
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	531,950	59.6	102,680	56.0	429,270	60.5
Male	250,181	58.5	48,718	54.9	201,463	59.4
Female	281,769	60.6	53,962	57.0	227,807	61.5
Elderly population (60+ years)	34,817	3.9	4,979	2.7	29,838	4.2
Male	16,297	3.8	2,284	2.6	14,013	4.1
Female	18,520	4.0	2,695	2.8	15,825	4.3
Elderly Population (65+ years)	21,238	2.4	3,017	1.6	18,221	2.6
Male	9,614	2.2	1,315	1.5	8,299	2.4
Female	11,624	2.5	1,702	1.8	9,922	2.7
Elderly Population (70+ years)	13,237	1.5	1,885	1.0	11,352	1.6
Male	5,682	1.3	786	0.9	4,896	1.4
Female	7,555	1.6	1,099	1.2	6,456	1.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		68		79		65

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, 14.0 percent of the population in Mjini Magharibi Region is under five years. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years has declined from 17.6 percent in 2002 to 14.0 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

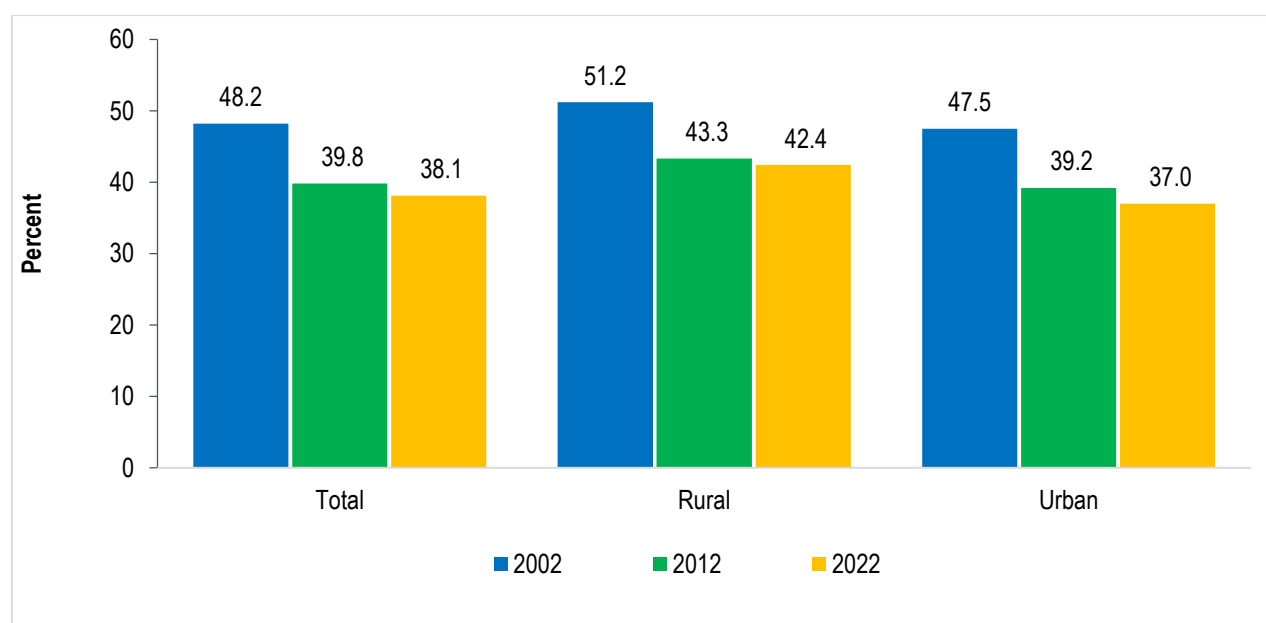
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Mjini Magharibi Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 38.1 percent of the total regional population below 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years has declined from 48.2 percent in 2002 to 38.1 percent in 2022.

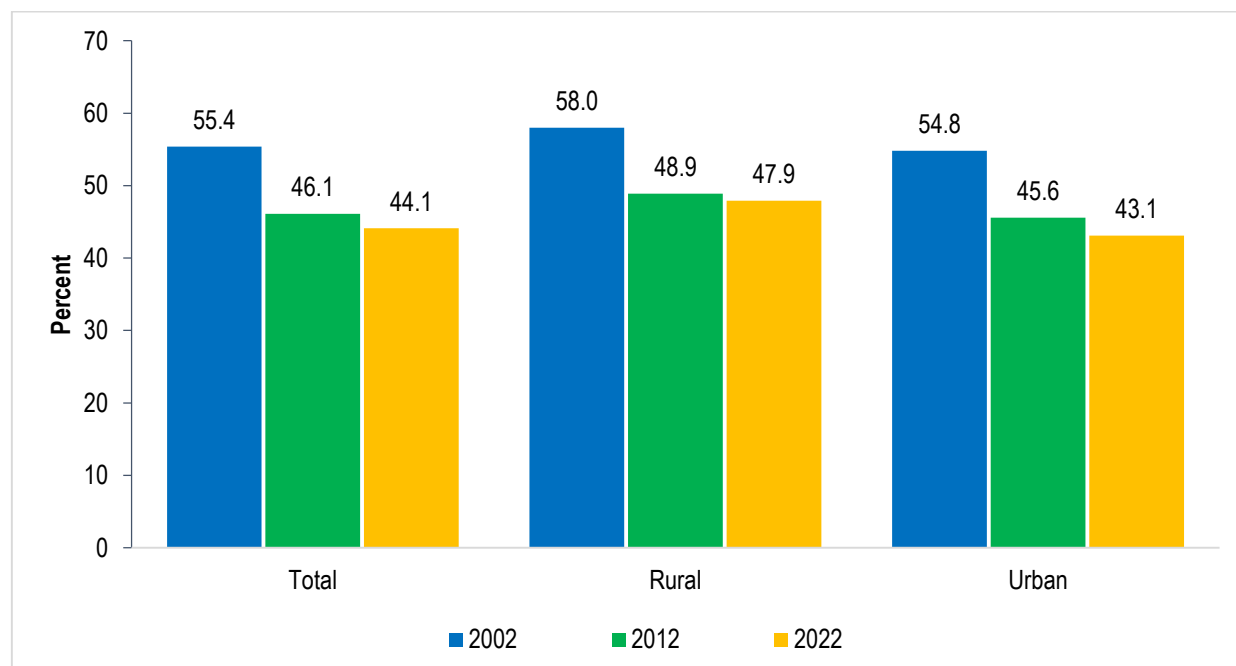
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 44.1 percent of the population in Mjini Magharibi Region is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has declined from 55.4 percent in 2002 to 44.1 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

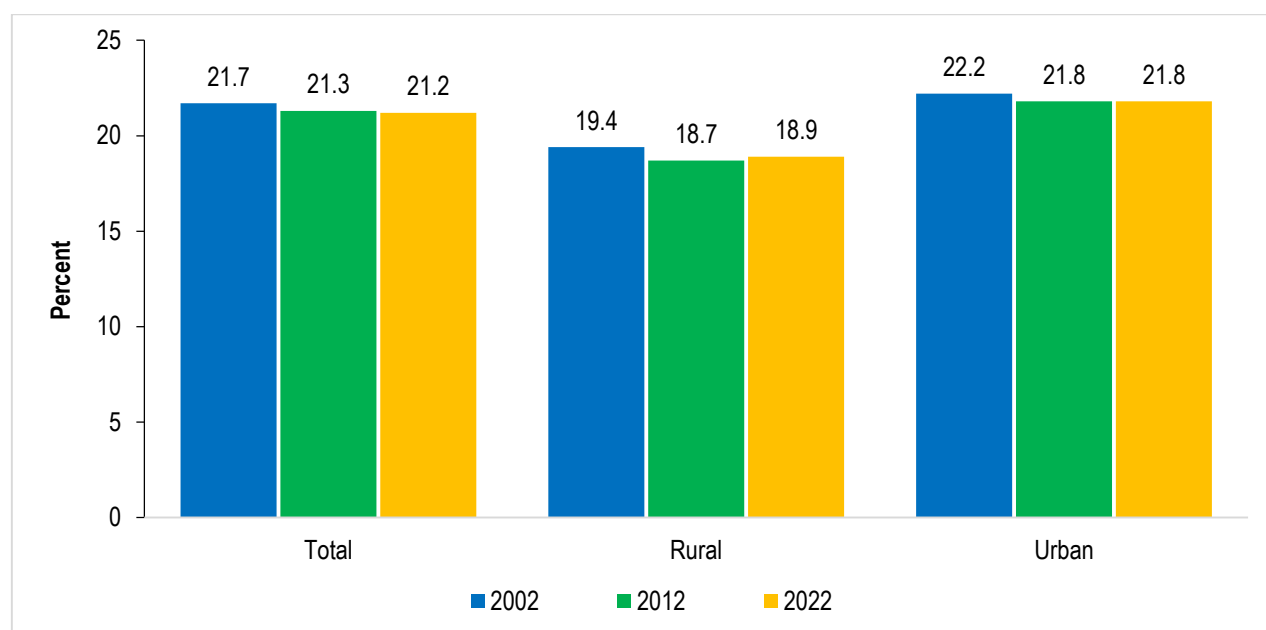


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

The Tanzania National Youth Development Policy, 2007 defines a youth as “a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood”. According to the Policy, a youth is defined as a person aged 15 – 35 years. However, according to the United Nations, a youth is defined as a person aged 15 - 24 years.

Figure 3.9 presents the youth population (age 15 - 24) for Mjini Magharibi Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) account for 21.2 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has remained almost the same during the 2002- 2022 period (21.7 in 2002, 21.3 in 2012, and 21.2 in 2022).

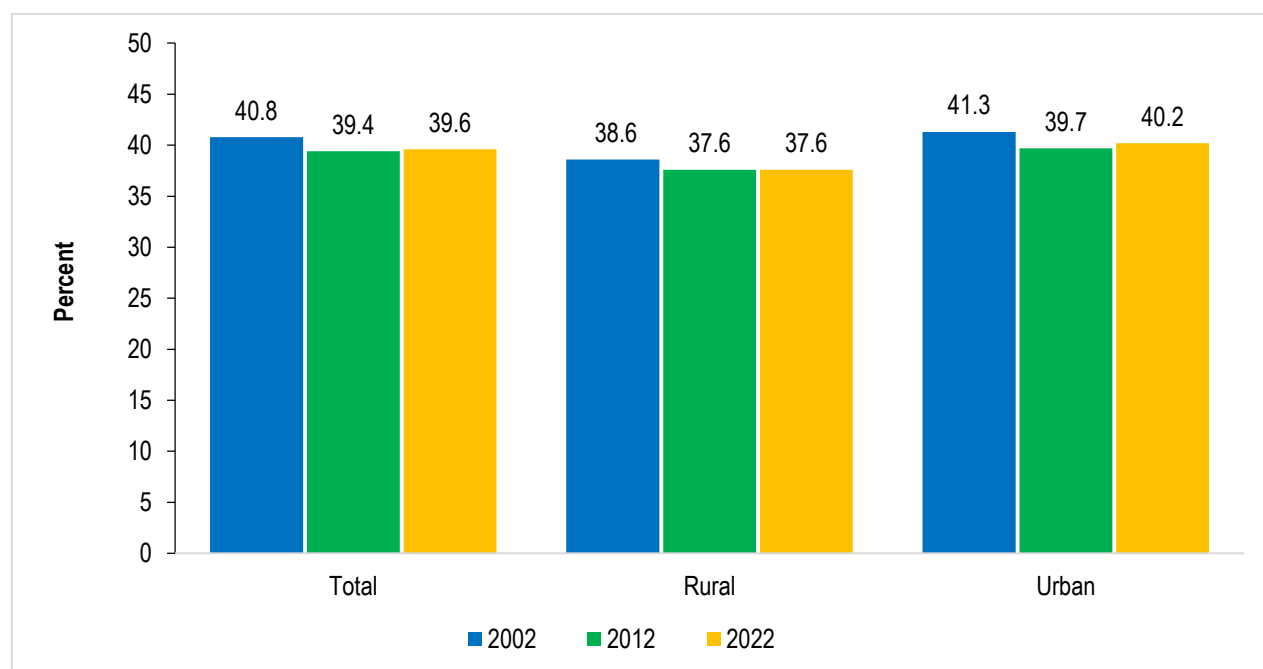
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population (15 - 35 years) accounts for 39.6 percent of the Mjini Magharibi regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15 - 35 years has declined slightly from 40.8 in 2002 to 39.6 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

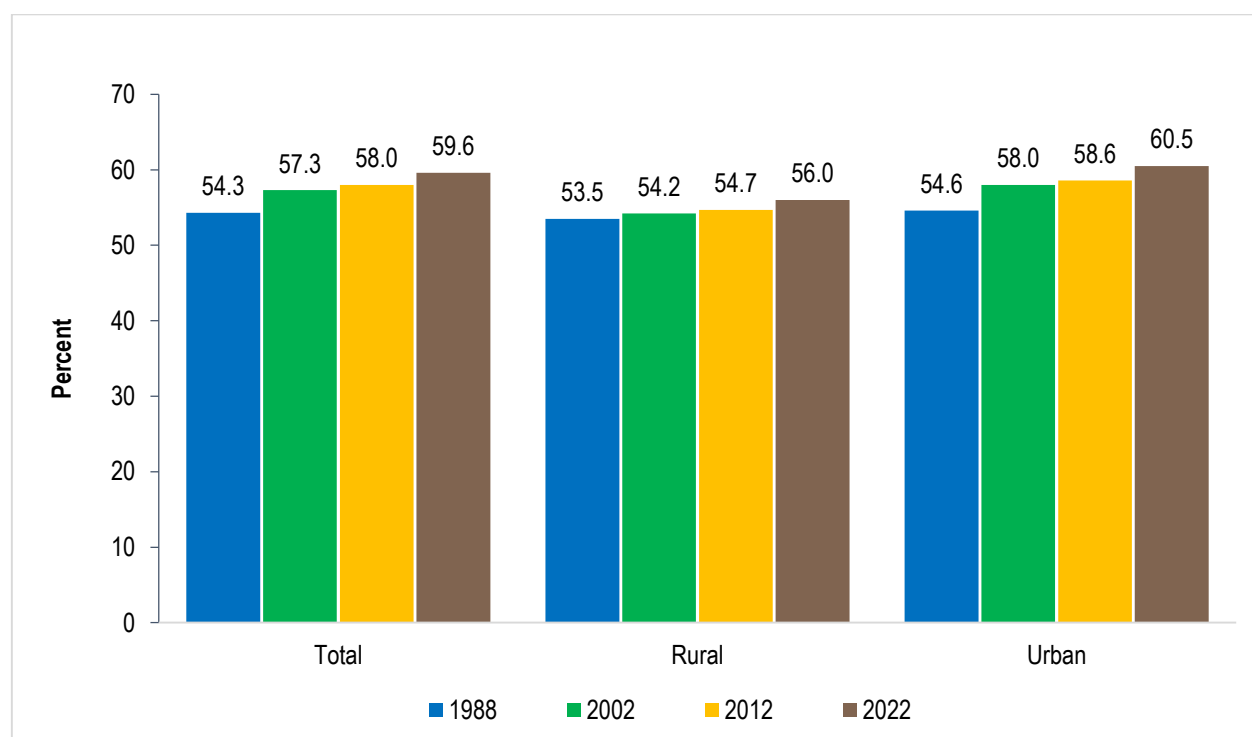
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the working age population (15 – 64 years) in Mjini Magharibi Region is 59.6 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 54.3 in 1988 Census to 59.6 in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



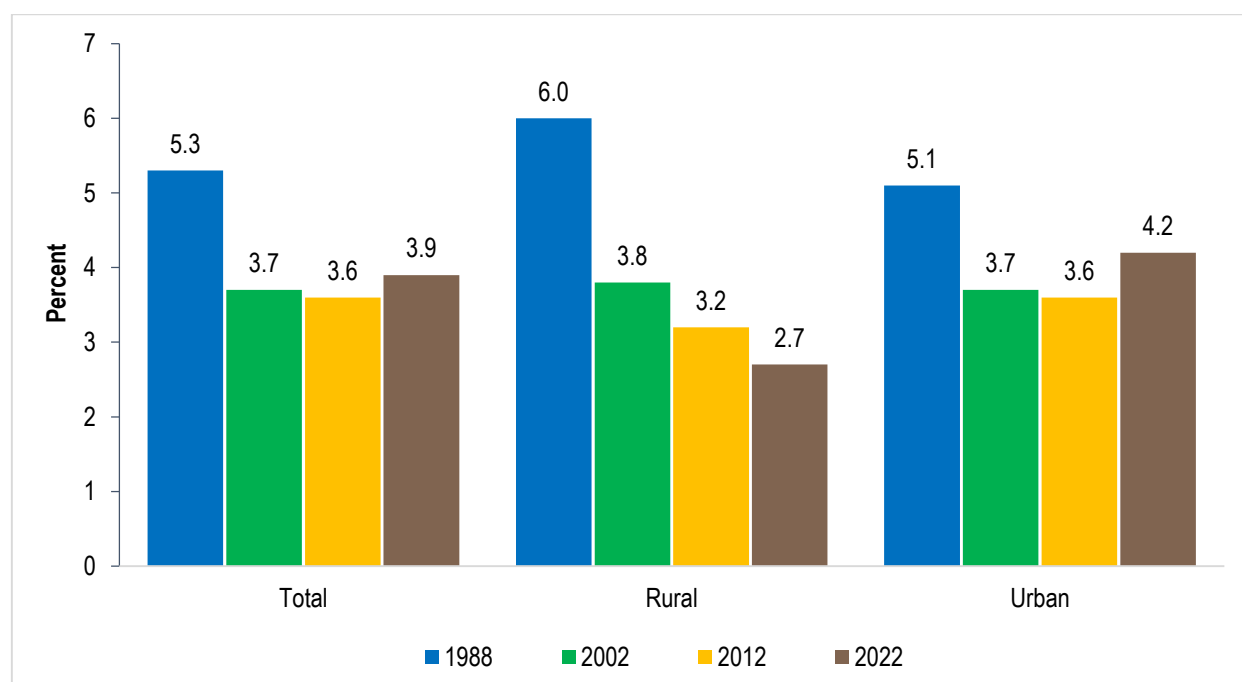
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Mjini Magharibi regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 3.9 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has decreased from 5.3 in 1988 to 3.7 in 2002 then decreased slightly to 3.6 in 2012 and then increased slightly to 3.9 in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

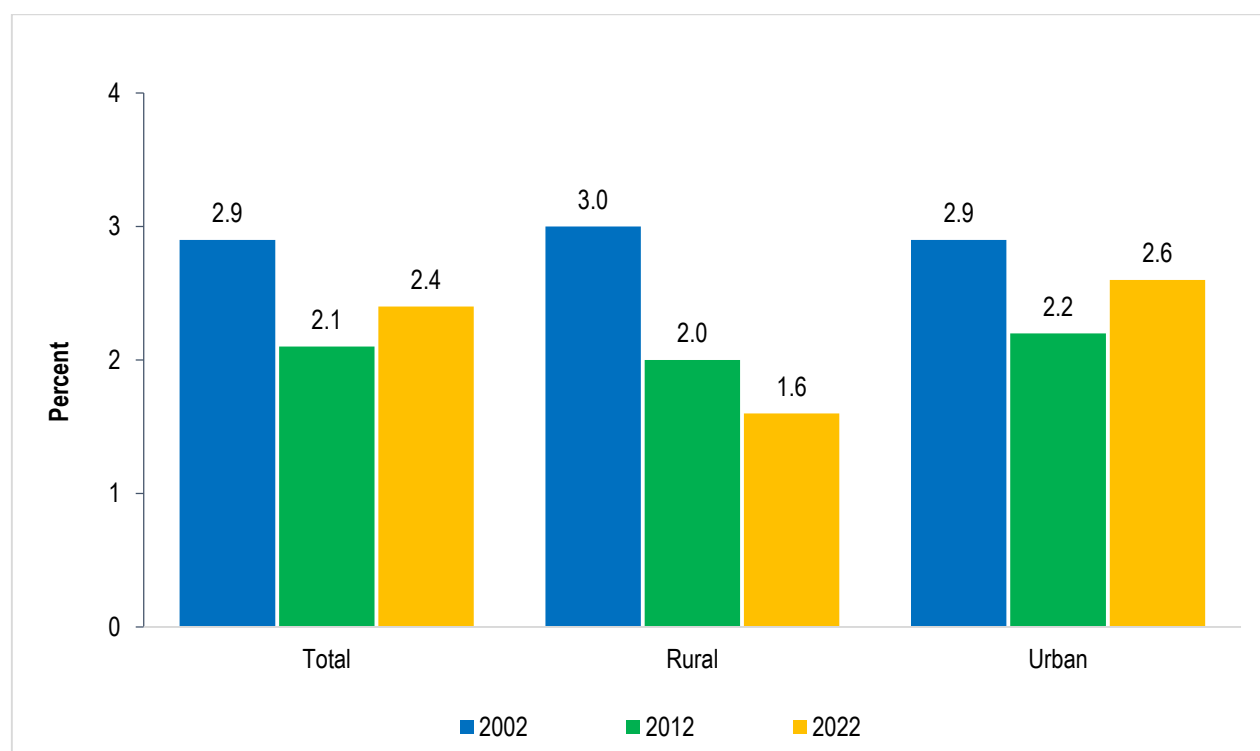
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (2.4%) of Mjini Magharibi regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region decreased from 2.9 in 2002 to 2.1 in 2012 then increased slightly to 2.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

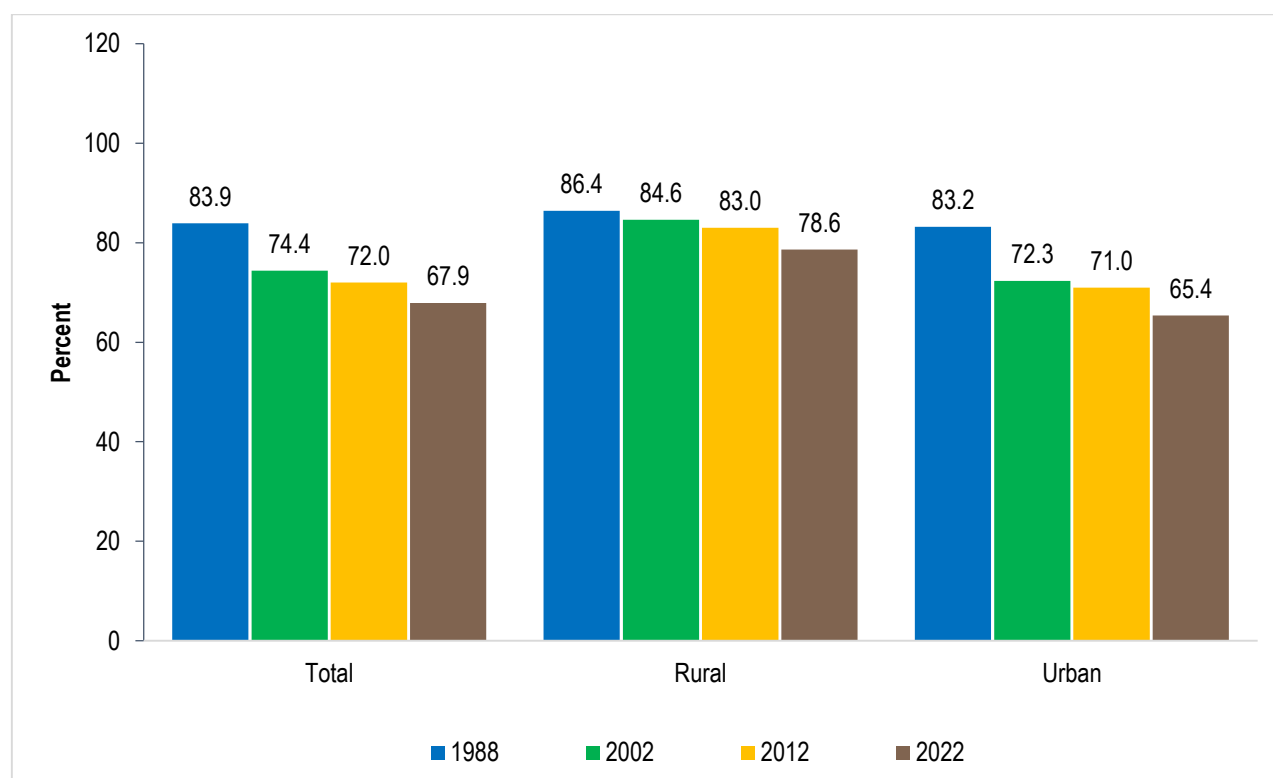


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years 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 Mjini Magharibi Region is 67.9 implying that there are about 68 dependants per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Mjini Magharibi Region has declined substantially in three decades from 83.9 in the 1988 census to 67.9 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- The percentage of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region is higher in urban (78.7%) than in rural areas (21.3%).
- The average household size is 4.9 persons.
- The average household size in rural areas has remained the same at 4.7 persons between 2012 and 2022, while in urban areas it has declined from 5.3 persons to 4.9 persons.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.9 and 4.8 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households decreased slightly from 30.7 percent in 2012 to 29.8 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 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected information from private and collective households; this analysis is based on private households only.

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

4.2 Number of Households

Results reveal that Mjini Magharibi Region has a total of 180,889 private households with 38,518 (21.3%) in rural areas and 142,371 (78.7%) in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 29.8 percent; the percentage of female headed households is higher (30.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (25.9%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2).

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Mjini Magharibi 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	180,889	126,970	70.2	53,919	29.8	38,518	28,549	74.1	9,969	25.9	142,371	98,421	69.1	43,950	30.9
< 10 ¹	14	7	50.0	7	50.0	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	11	5	45.5	6	54.5
10-14	60	31	51.7	29	48.3	15	8	53.3	7	46.7	45	23	51.1	22	48.9
15 - 19	945	568	60.1	377	39.9	198	129	65.2	69	34.8	747	439	58.8	308	41.2
20 - 24	8,715	5,795	66.5	2,920	33.5	1,789	1,258	70.3	531	29.7	6,926	4,537	65.5	2,389	34.5
25 - 29	22,090	16,376	74.1	5,714	25.9	4,991	3,892	78.0	1,099	22.0	17,099	12,484	73.0	4,615	27.0
30 - 34	27,664	20,948	75.7	6,716	24.3	7,020	5,591	79.6	1,429	20.4	20,644	15,357	74.4	5,287	25.6
35 - 39	25,435	18,642	73.3	6,793	26.7	6,667	5,152	77.3	1,515	22.7	18,768	13,490	71.9	5,278	28.1
40 - 44	23,355	16,587	71.0	6,768	29.0	5,653	4,214	74.5	1,439	25.5	17,702	12,373	69.9	5,329	30.1
45 - 49	20,134	14,084	70.0	6,050	30.0	4,175	3,068	73.5	1,107	26.5	15,959	11,016	69.0	4,943	31.0
50 - 54	17,360	11,799	68.0	5,561	32.0	3,034	2,102	69.3	932	30.7	14,326	9,697	67.7	4,629	32.3
55 - 59	12,428	8,076	65.0	4,352	35.0	1,825	1,189	65.2	636	34.8	10,603	6,887	65.0	3,716	35.0
60 - 64	9,369	5,984	63.9	3,385	36.1	1,363	880	64.6	483	35.4	8,006	5,104	63.8	2,902	36.2
65 - 69	5,504	3,481	63.2	2,023	36.8	761	460	60.4	301	39.6	4,743	3,021	63.7	1,722	36.3
70 - 74	4,338	2,594	59.8	1,744	40.2	548	330	60.2	218	39.8	3,790	2,264	59.7	1,526	40.3
75 - 79	1,827	1,094	59.9	733	40.1	209	118	56.5	91	43.5	1,618	976	60.3	642	39.7
80+	1,651	904	54.8	747	45.2	267	156	58.4	111	41.6	1,384	748	54.0	636	46.0

¹ Households headed by children under 10 years may include those households whose responsible heads were temporarily absent during the Census night

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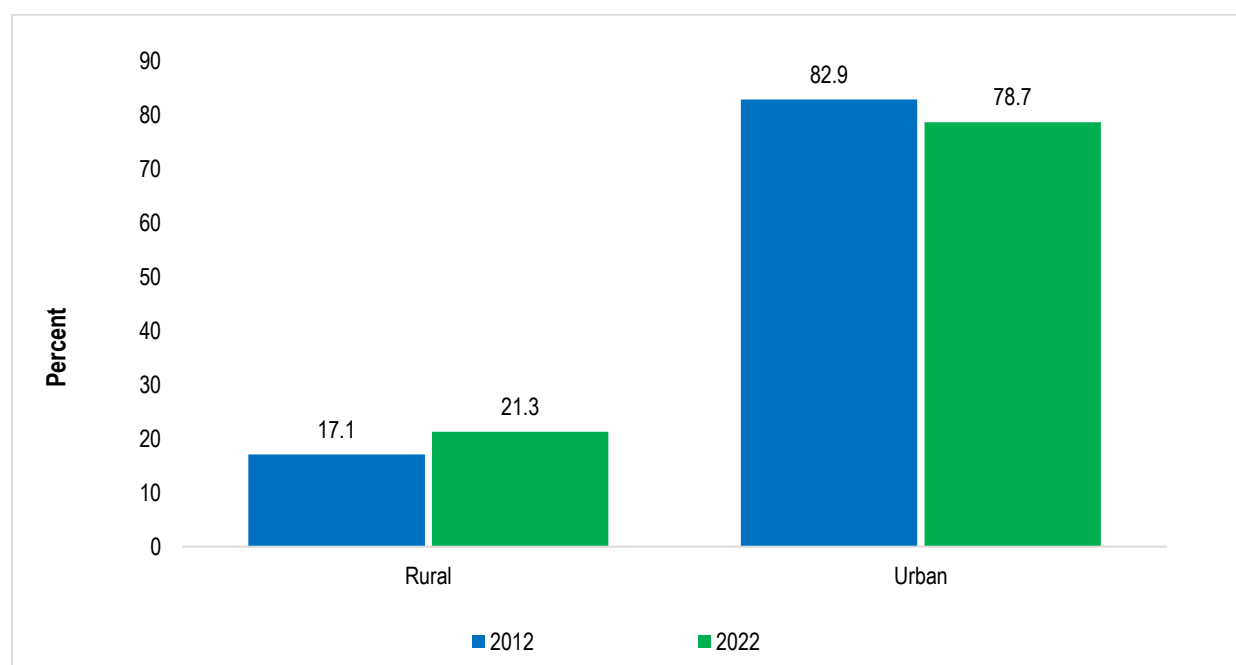
Results further reveal that, Magharibi B Municipal has the highest proportion (39.1%) of households followed by Magharibi A Municipal (35.7%) while Mjini Municipal has the lowest percentage of households (25.1%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	180,889	100.0	38,518	21.3	142,371	78.7
Mjini Municipal	45,456	25.1	NA	NA	45,456	31.9
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	35.7	28,705	74.5	35,915	25.2
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	39.1	9,813	25.5	61,000	42.8

Results show that, the proportion of urban households decreased from 82.9 percent in 2012 to 78.7 percent in 2022 PHC while the proportion of rural households increased from 17.1 percent in 2012 to 21.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 4.1).

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons in a private household. The average household size slightly decreased from 5.2 persons in the 2012 to 4.9 persons in 2022. In rural areas, the average household size has remained the same at 4.7 persons in both 2012 and 2022 censuses, while in urban areas it has declined from 5.3 to 4.9 persons. Across councils the average household size has declined from 2012 to 2022 (5.3 to 4.7 in

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Mjini Municipal, 5.3 to 5.1 persons in Magharibi A Municipal and 5.2 to 4.8 in Magharibi B Municipal) (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

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

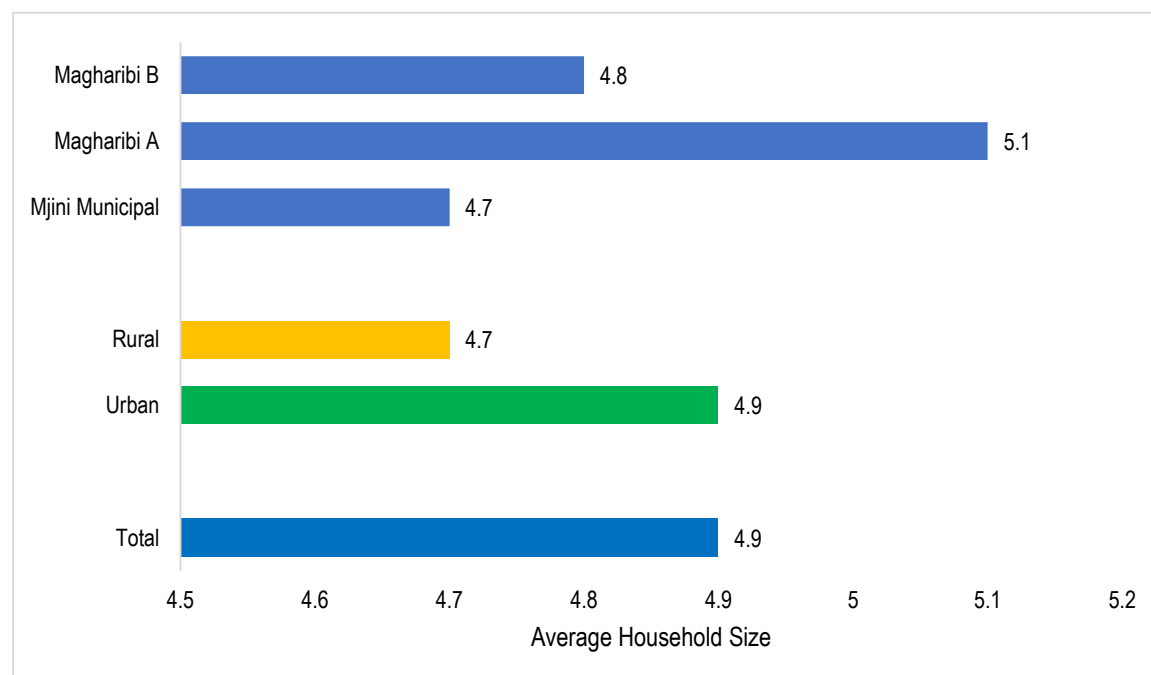
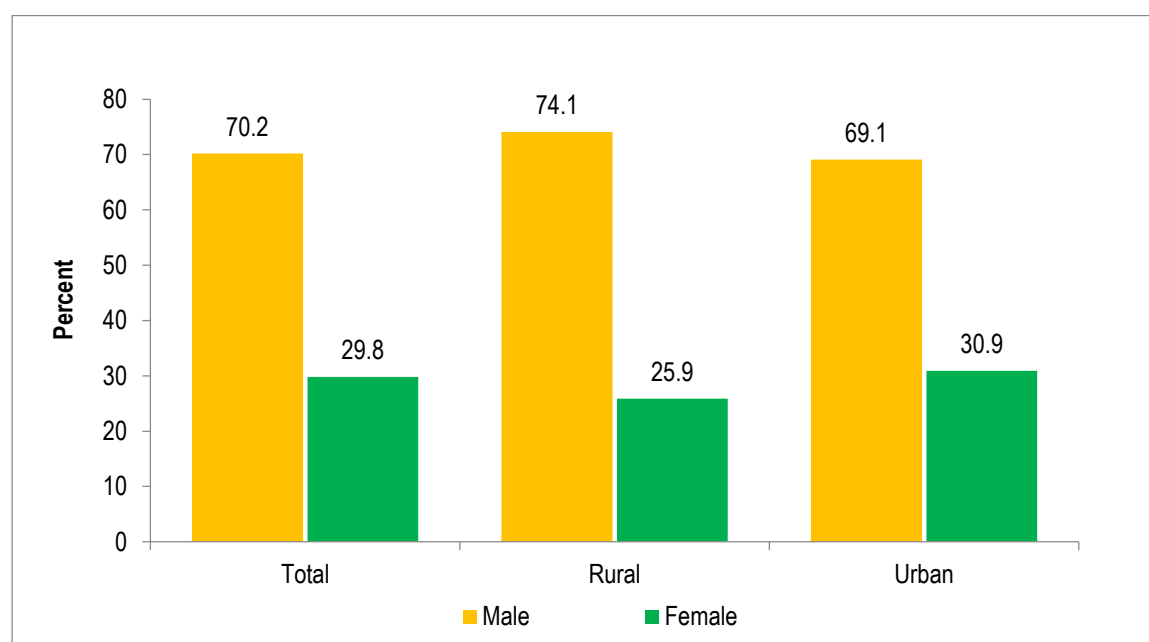


Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	593,678	884,061	112,716	180,889	5.2	4.9
Rural	92,219	181,932	19,320	38,518	4.7	4.7
Urban	501,459	702,129	93,396	142,371	5.3	4.9
Council						
Mjini Municipal	223,033	214,227	41,721	45,456	5.3	4.7
Magharibi A Municipal	163,740	327,290	31,070	64,620	5.3	5.1
Magharibi B Municipal	206,905	342,544	39,925	70,813	5.2	4.8

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, 70.2 percent are headed by males and 29.8 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

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

The percentage of male-headed households increased from 69.3 percent in 2012 to 70.2 percent in 2022 while female-headed households slightly decreased from 30.7 percent in 2012 to 29.8 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	69.3	30.7	70.2	29.8
Rural	72.4	27.6	74.1	25.9
Urban	68.7	31.3	69.1	30.9
Council				
Mjini Municipal	65.4	34.6	66.3	33.7
Magharibi A Municipal	71.2	28.8	72.5	27.5
Magharibi B Municipal	71.3	28.7	70.7	29.3

The average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (4.9 persons) than in female headed households (4.8 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size is highest in Magharibi A Municipal (5.1 persons) followed by Magharibi B Municipal (4.8 persons) while the lowest is Mjini Municipal (4.7 persons) (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	884,061	625,012	259,049	180,889	126,970	53,919	4.9	4.9	4.8
Rural	181,932	136,003	45,929	38,518	28,549	9,969	4.7	4.8	4.6
Urban	702,129	489,009	213,120	142,371	98,421	43,950	4.9	5	4.8
Council									
Mjini Municipal	214,227	139,504	74,723	45,456	30,120	15,336	4.7	4.6	4.9
Magharibi A Municipal	327,290	239,923	87,367	64,620	46,819	17,801	5.1	5.1	4.9
Magharibi B Municipal	342,544	245,585	96,959	70,813	50,031	20,782	4.8	4.9	4.7

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 their main dwellings (houses). For the purpose of this report, an improved house refers to a house that is built using improved building materials of at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

The findings show that 99.1 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (99.7%) than in rural areas (96.9%). Difference by sex of head of household are not significant; 99.1 percent of male headed household are living in improved houses compared with 99.2 percent of those female headed. However, with regard to residence, the percentage of both male and female headed households living in improved houses is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Male headed households living in improved houses in urban areas is 99.7 percent compared with rural areas (97.0%) while for female headed households in urban areas is 99.8 percent compared to rural areas (96.6%). The leading council in this aspect is Mjini Municipal (99.9%) and the least council is Magharibi A Municipal (98.6%) (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; Mjini Magharibi 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	180,889	99.1	0.9	126,970	99.1	0.9	53,919	99.2	0.8
Rural	38,518	96.9	3.1	28,549	97.0	3.0	9,969	96.6	3.4
Urban	142,371	99.7	0.3	98,421	99.7	0.3	43,950	99.8	0.2
Council									
Mjini Municipal	45,456	99.9	0.1	30,120	99.9	0.1	15,336	99.9	0.1
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	98.6	1.4	46,819	98.6	1.4	17,801	98.4	1.6
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	99.1	0.9	50,031	99.1	0.9	20,782	99.3	0.7

The findings show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house slightly decreases. For example, while 99.2 percent of household heads in the age group 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 98.4

percent for those household heads in the age group 80 years and above. 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Groups	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses	Total	Improved Houses	Unimproved Houses
Total	180,889	99.1	0.9	126,970	99.1	0.9	53,919	99.2	0.8
Below 18	289	99.0	1.0	169	98.8	1.2	120	99.2	0.8
18 - 24	9,445	98.4	1.6	6,232	97.8	2.2	3,213	99.4	0.6
25 - 29	22,090	99.0	1.0	16,376	98.9	1.1	5,714	99.4	0.6
30 - 34	27,664	99.2	0.8	20,948	99.3	0.7	6,716	99.1	0.9
35 - 39	25,435	99.3	0.7	18,642	99.3	0.7	6,793	99.1	0.9
40 - 44	23,355	99.3	0.7	16,587	99.3	0.7	6,768	99.1	0.9
45 - 49	20,134	99.2	0.8	14,084	99.2	0.8	6,050	99.2	0.8
50 - 54	17,360	99.1	0.9	11,799	99.1	0.9	5,561	99.2	0.8
55 - 59	12,428	99.2	0.8	8,076	99.1	0.9	4,352	99.3	0.7
60 - 64	9,369	99.1	0.9	5,984	99.1	0.9	3,385	99.1	0.9
65 - 69	5,504	99.2	0.8	3,481	99.3	0.7	2,023	99.2	0.8
70 - 74	4,338	99.0	1.0	2,594	98.8	1.2	1,744	99.1	0.9
75 - 79	1,827	98.7	1.3	1,094	98.5	1.5	733	98.9	1.1
80+	1,651	98.4	1.6	904	98.8	1.2	747	98.0	2.0

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Mjini Magharibi Region majority of male heads of households (27,149 or 27.6%) regardless of their marital status are in elementary occupations, followed by those engaged as crafts and related workers (18,479 or 18.8%) and those who are Service workers and shop sales workers (16,348 or 16.6%). Among the 483 widowed males (150 or 31.1%) are engaged in elementary occupations; 20.5 percent are craft and related workers and 15.6 percent are service and shop sales workers (Tables 4.8 and 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	98,439	7,260	86,521	964	2,919	292	483
Legislators administrators and managers.	4,692	132	4,394	48	99	7	12
Professionals.	6,116	385	5,546	46	111	9	19
Technicians and associate professionals.	12,289	895	10,898	94	329	30	43
Clerks.	1,373	85	1,242	5	29	5	7
Service workers and shop sales workers.	16,348	1,245	14,396	158	427	45	77
Agricultural and fishery workers.	9,788	512	8,741	64	353	48	70
Craft and related workers.	18,479	1,665	15,785	257	619	54	99
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2,205	144	1,961	22	61	11	6
Elementary occupations.	27,149	2,197	23,558	270	891	83	150

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	98,439	7,260	86,521	964	2,919	292	483
Legislators administrators and managers.	4.8	1.8	5.1	5.0	3.4	2.4	2.5
Professionals.	6.2	5.3	6.4	4.8	3.8	3.1	3.9
Technicians and associate professionals.	12.5	12.3	12.6	9.8	11.3	10.3	8.9
Clerks.	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	16.6	17.1	16.6	16.4	14.6	15.4	15.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	9.9	7.1	10.1	6.6	12.1	16.4	14.5
Craft and related workers.	18.8	22.9	18.2	26.7	21.2	18.5	20.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.8	1.2
Elementary occupations.	27.6	30.3	27.2	28.0	30.5	28.4	31.1

Results reveal that 7,294 (30.6%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are in elementary occupations followed by service workers and shop sales workers (5,130 or 21.5%). Among the 2,363 widowed female head of households 805 (34.1%) are engaged in elementary occupations; 519 (22.0%) are craft and related workers; and 425 (18.0%) are craft and service and shop sales workers (Table 4.10 and 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	23,846	3,334	11,769	215	5,660	505	2,363
Legislators administrators and managers.	1,001	72	679	8	164	14	64
Professionals.	2,158	200	1,518	12	292	19	117
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,746	160	1,136	8	298	22	122
Clerks.	588	89	318	5	132	4	40
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5,130	1,087	2,156	56	1,283	123	425
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1,265	51	519	10	371	49	265
Craft and related workers.	4,580	666	2,067	55	1,167	106	519
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	84	14	37	0	25	2	6
Elementary occupations.	7,294	995	3,339	61	1,928	166	805

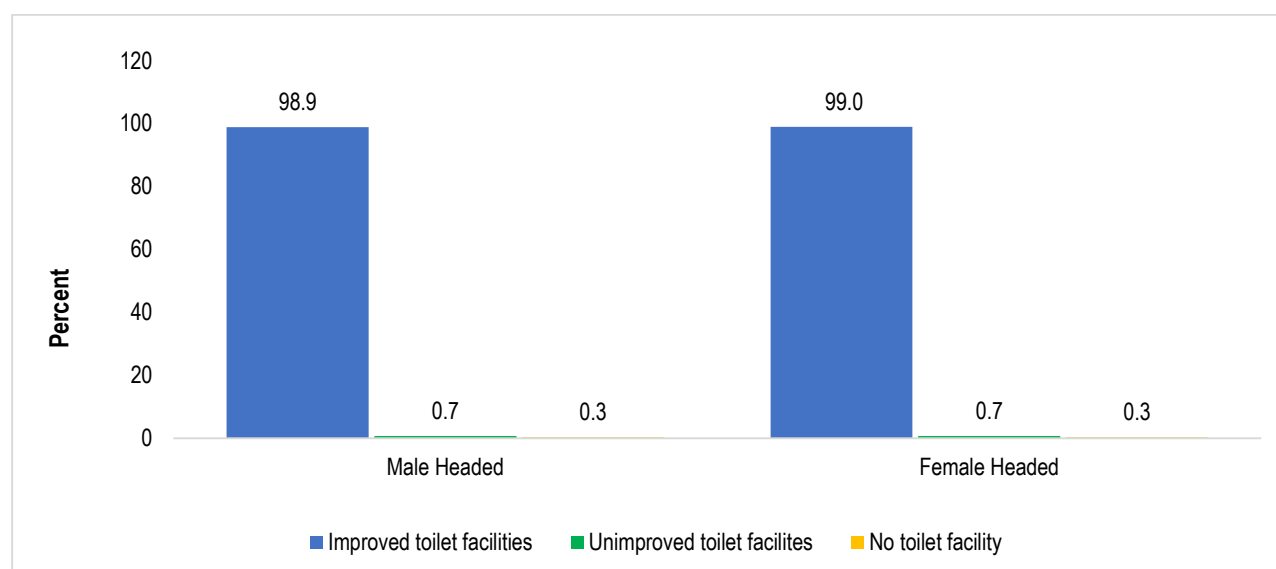
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	23,846	3,334	11,769	215	5,660	505	2,363
Legislators administrators and managers.	4.2	2.2	5.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
Professionals.	9.0	6.0	12.9	5.6	5.2	3.8	5.0
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.3	4.8	9.7	3.7	5.3	4.4	5.2
Clerks.	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.3	0.8	1.7
Service workers and shop sales workers.	21.5	32.6	18.3	26.0	22.7	24.4	18.0
Agricultural and fishery workers.	5.3	1.5	4.4	4.7	6.6	9.7	11.2
Craft and related workers.	19.2	20.0	17.6	25.6	20.6	21.0	22.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Elementary occupations.	30.6	29.8	28.4	28.4	34.1	32.9	34.1

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

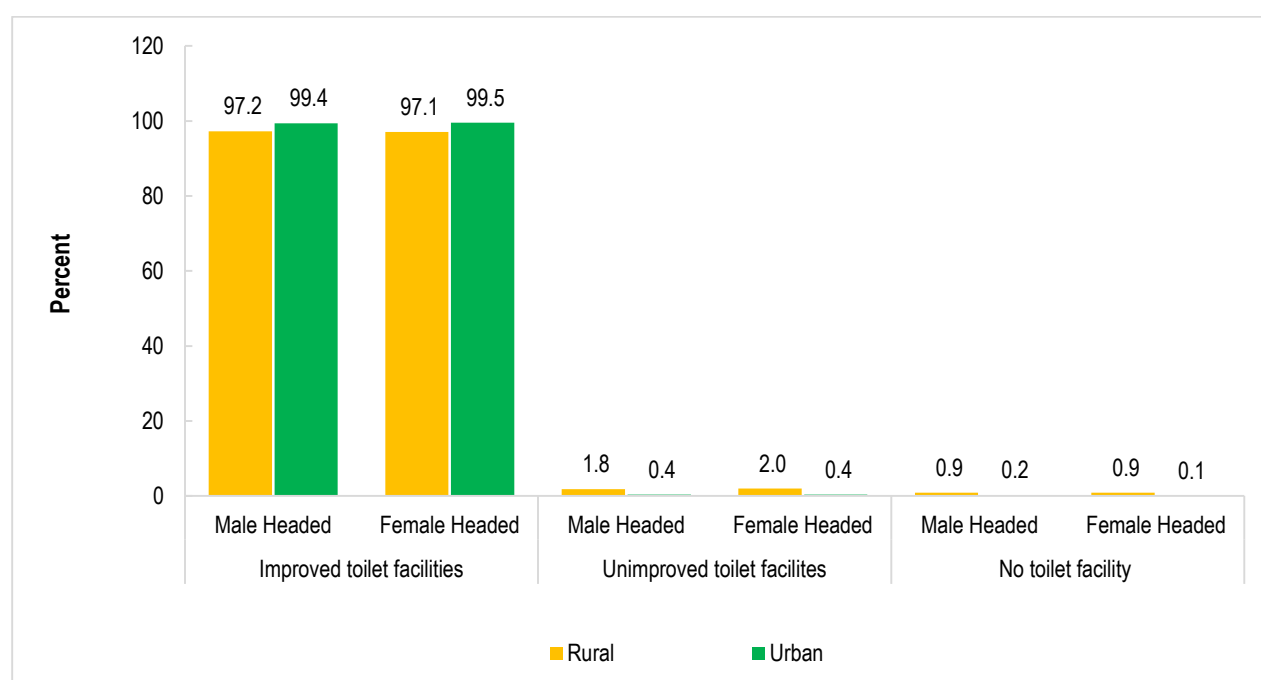
Proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is almost the same as for female headed households (98.9% and 99.0% respectively). On other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities there is no difference between female and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

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



Results reveal that the percentage of households using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban (99.4%) than in rural areas (97.2%) for male headed household, a similar pattern is observed for females headed household. 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; Mjini Magharibi Region; 2022 PHC



Across councils, results reveal that Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (99.5% each) followed by Magharibi B (98.9% and 99.1% for male and female headed households respectively).

Councils with noticeable percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities are Magharibi B (0.5%) followed by Magharibi A (0.4%). The same pattern applies to female headed households (0.4% for Magharibi B and 0.3% for Magharibi A) (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, Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

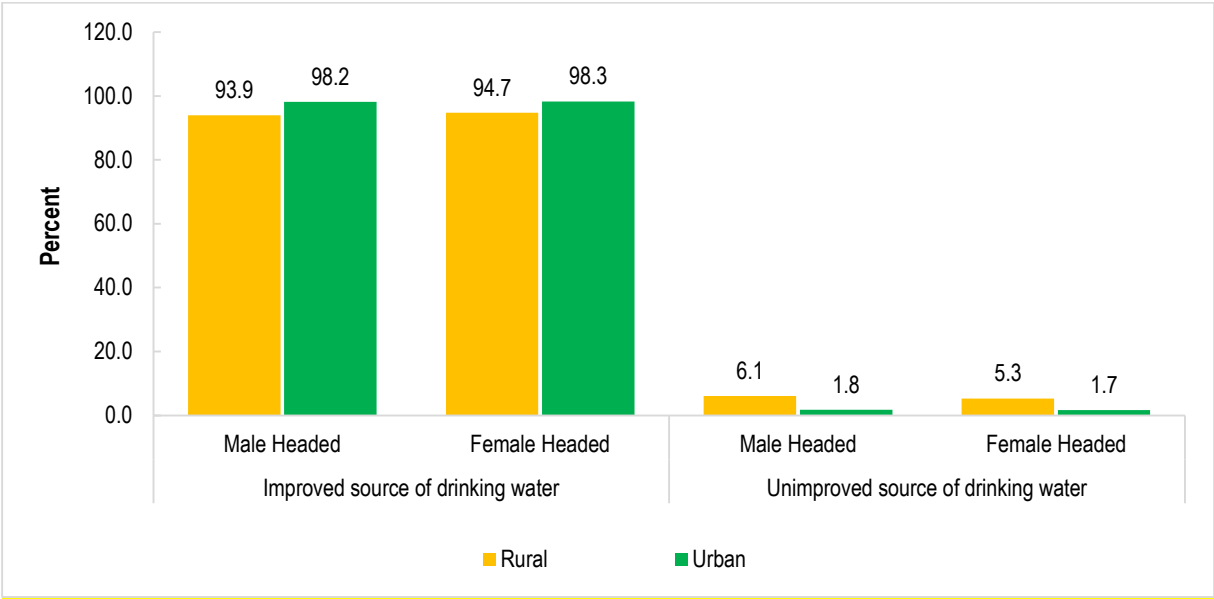
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	180,889	99.0	0.7	0.3	126,970	98.9	0.7	0.3	53,919	99.0	0.7	0.3
Rural	38,518	97.2	1.9	0.9	28,549	97.2	1.8	0.9	9,969	97.1	2.0	0.9
Urban	142,371	99.4	0.4	0.2	98,421	99.4	0.4	0.2	43,950	99.5	0.4	0.1
Council												
Mjini Municipal	45,456	99.5	0.4	0.1	30,120	99.5	0.4	0.1	15,336	99.5	0.4	0.1
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	98.6	1.1	0.3	46,819	98.6	1.1	0.4	17,801	98.6	1.1	0.3
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	99.0	0.6	0.5	50,031	98.9	0.6	0.5	20,782	99.1	0.6	0.4

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 using improved source of drinking water (98.2%) compared with female headed households (98.3%). Moreover, in rural areas the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 93.9 percent and 94.7 percent for female headed households.

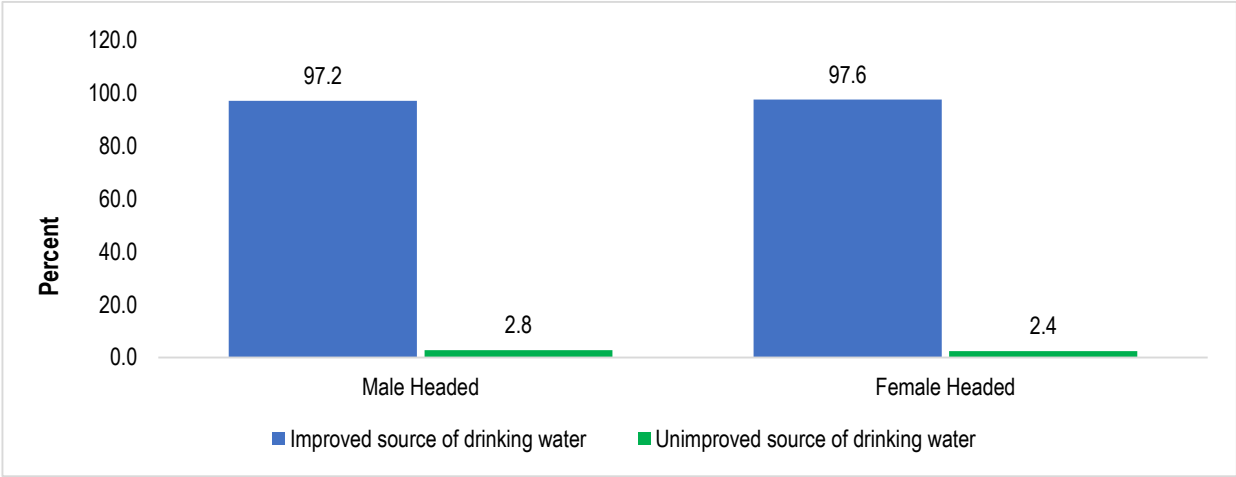
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households in rural areas that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (6.1%) for male than female headed (5.3%) and it is about the same in urban 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that for the whole region, the percentage of male headed households using unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (2.8%) than that of female headed households (2.4%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water (99.5% and 99.3% respectively). It is followed by Magharibi A (97.4% and 97.5% respectively).

On the other hand, Councils with high percentages of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water are Magharibi B (4.3%) followed by Magharibi A (2.6 %). 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

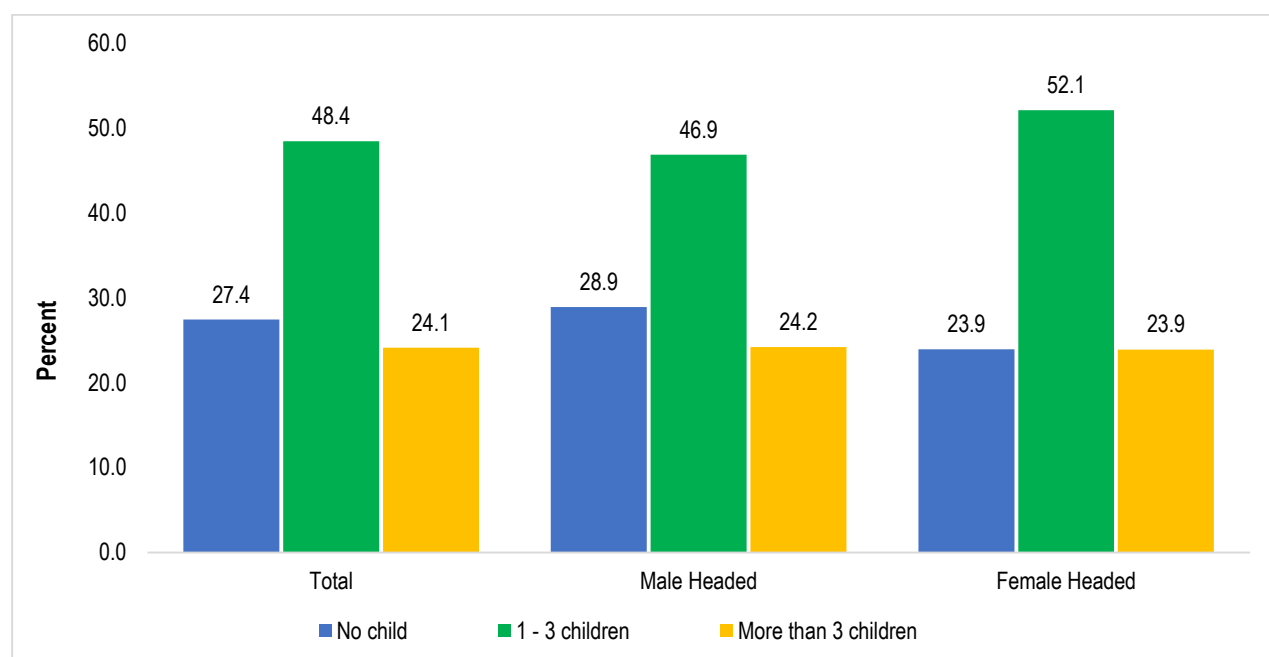
Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	180,889	97.3	2.7	126,970	97.2	2.8	53,919	97.6	2.4
Rural	38,518	94.11	5.9	28,549	93.9	6.1	9,969	94.7	5.3
Urban	142,371	98.20	1.8	98,421	98.2	1.8	43,950	98.3	1.7
Council									
Mjini Municipal	45,456	99.43	0.6	30,120	99.5	0.5	15,336	99.3	0.7
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	97.41	2.6	46,819	97.4	2.6	17,801	97.5	2.5
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	95.90	4.1	50,031	95.7	4.3	20,782	96.4	3.6

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 180,889 households 48.4 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 27.4 percent have no child and 24.1 percent have more than three children.

Results show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (52.1%) than that of male headed households (46.9%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is about the same with that of female headed households (24.2% and 23.9% respectively). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (28.9%) than that of female headed households (23.9%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that, 54.3 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 47.5 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. In rural areas 26.9% of male headed households have no child compared with female headed households (19.4%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.15).

On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (29.5%) in urban areas than female headed households (25.0%). Across councils, Magharibi B has the highest percentage (48.8%) of households with one to three children followed by Magharibi A with 48.5 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

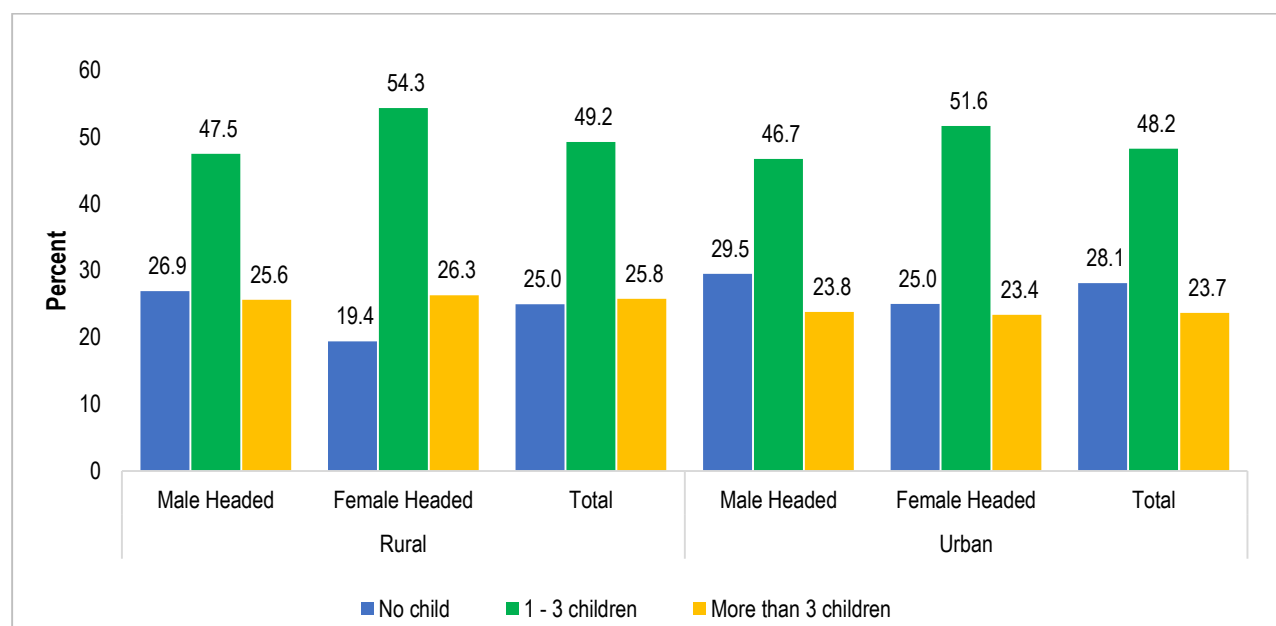


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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	180,889	27.4	48.4	24.1	126,970	28.9	46.9	24.2	53,919	23.9	52.1	23.9
Rural	38,518	25.0	49.2	25.8	28,549	26.9	47.5	25.6	9,969	19.4	54.3	26.3
Urban	142,371	28.1	48.2	23.7	98,421	29.5	46.7	23.8	43,950	25.0	51.6	23.4
Council												
Mjini Municipal	45,456	33.7	47.8	18.5	30,120	36.2	46.2	17.6	15,336	28.8	50.8	20.4
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	23.3	48.5	28.2	46,819	24.7	47.0	28.3	17,801	19.7	52.5	27.8
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	27.2	48.8	24.0	50,031	28.5	47.2	24.3	20,782	24.0	52.8	23.2

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (51.9%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region are married.
- About three percent (2.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (4.5%) than males (0.6%).
- More than six percent (6.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are divorced (8.9 %) than males (3.2%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Mjini Magharibi Region is 25.3 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (23.9 years) than males (26.8 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, the analysis is mainly focused on the population aged 15 years and above. Six categories were adopted to classify marital status which are: - never married, married, living together, separated, divorced and widowed.

Data on marital status for the 2022 PHC is disaggregated by age, sex, rural and urban areas and councils. Information on marital status of the population aged 15 years and above is presented by residence, age, sex and councils.

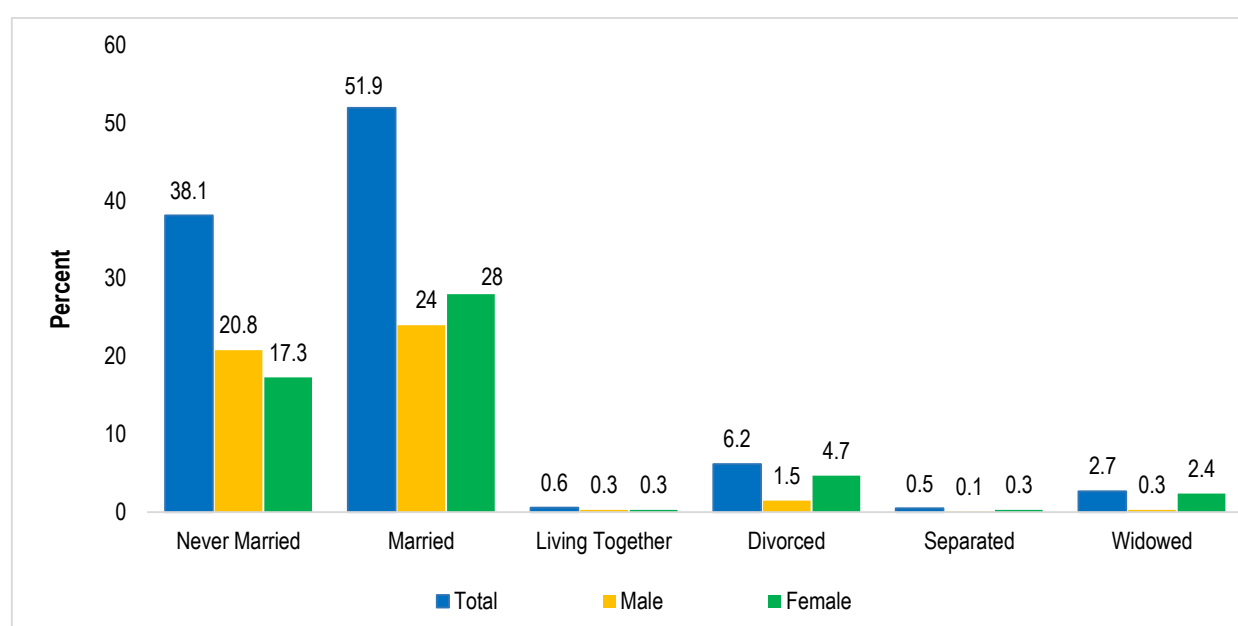
5.2 Marital Status

Results show that more than half (51.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married. More than thirty-eight percent (38.1%) 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 (32.6% in rural and 39.4% in urban areas); for married persons (58.7% in rural and 50.4% in urban areas) and widowed (2.0% in rural and 2.8 % 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	553,188	100.0	100.0	100.0	105,697	100.0	100.0	100.0	447,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	210,904	38.1	44.3	32.6	34,406	32.6	37.7	28.0	176,498	39.4	45.9	33.7
Married	287,358	51.9	51.0	52.8	61,992	58.7	58.0	59.2	225,366	50.4	49.3	51.3
Living Together	3,203	0.6	0.6	0.6	613	0.6	0.6	0.6	2,590	0.6	0.6	0.6
Divorced	34,448	6.2	3.2	8.9	5,994	5.7	3.0	8.1	28,454	6.4	3.3	9.1
Separated	2,542	0.5	0.3	0.6	535	0.5	0.3	0.7	2,007	0.4	0.3	0.6
Widowed	14,733	2.7	0.6	4.5	2,157	2.0	0.4	3.5	12,576	2.8	0.6	4.7

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



The percentage of married persons increases with age from 3.1 percent for persons aged 15-19 years and rising sharply thereafter to 83.5 percent for those aged 40-44 years.

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Percentage of the divorced category ranges from 0.2 percent for those aged 15–19 years to 13.9 percent for those aged 60–64 years. The widowed category increases steadily as age increases and then sharply increases from age group 55–59 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	553,188	38.1	51.9	0.6	6.2	0.5	2.7
15 - 19	92,483	96.6	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	96,851	70.9	24.4	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.1
25 - 29	83,828	32.4	46.7	0.8	4.6	0.3	0.2
30 - 34	68,255	15.4	75.5	0.9	7.3	0.5	0.4
35 - 39	52,872	7.7	81.9	0.8	8.2	0.6	0.8
40 - 44	43,318	4.6	83.5	0.6	9.2	0.7	1.5
45 - 49	34,302	3.8	82.5	0.6	9.7	0.7	2.7
50 - 54	27,760	2.9	79.4	0.5	10.9	0.9	5.5
55 - 59	18,702	2.3	73.5	0.4	12.4	1.0	10.3
60 - 64	13,579	1.8	66.7	0.4	13.9	1.1	16.1
65 - 69	8,001	1.7	58.7	0.3	16.4	1.0	21.9
70 - 74	6,535	1.6	49.3	0.2	17.1	1.6	30.3
75 - 79	20,934	2.0	48.8	1.7	6.2	2.1	39.3
80+	37,094	1.7	36.2	1.2	5.2	1.8	53.9

Results show that in Mjini Magharibi Region more than half (53.0%) of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 43.0 percent are married and 0.5 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.9 %) aged 10 - 14 years and 99.1 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent for those aged 10 – 14 years to 1.5 for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	308,010	53.0	43.0	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.5
10 – 14	48,215	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	42,855	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	44,328	88.7	10.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	39,182	52.6	43.8	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.1
30 – 34	32,138	21.1	73.5	1.0	4.1	0.3	0.1
35 – 39	24,750	10.3	83.3	0.9	4.9	0.4	0.2
40 – 44	20,521	6.2	86.9	0.7	5.4	0.4	0.3
45 – 49	16,816	5.2	87.7	0.6	5.7	0.4	0.5
50 – 54	13,711	4.1	87.7	0.6	6.0	0.6	1.0
55 – 59	9,197	3.3	88.3	0.5	5.8	0.5	1.6
60 – 64	6,683	2.4	87.7	0.6	6.0	0.6	2.7
65 – 69	3,932	2.2	84.2	0.4	8.2	0.7	4.2
70 – 74	3,011	2.6	81.5	0.2	8.0	0.8	6.9
75 – 79	1,355	1.8	76.5	0.6	10.0	0.5	10.6
80+	1,316	2.3	64.7	0.3	11.2	1.7	19.8

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 45.1 percent are married, 42.5 percent are never married and 0.5 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.9 %) aged 10 - 14 years and 94.4 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent for those aged 10–14 years to 2.3 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	343,783	42.5	45.1	0.5	7.6	0.5	3.8
10 – 14	50,390	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	49,628	94.4	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	52,523	58.3	37.1	0.7	3.5	0.2	0.1
25 – 29	44,646	25.4	64.7	1.0	8.1	0.5	0.3
30 – 34	36,117	10.3	77.4	0.8	10.3	0.7	0.6
35 – 39	28,122	5.4	80.6	0.7	11.2	0.8	1.3
40 – 44	22,797	3.1	80.4	0.5	12.5	0.9	2.5

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Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
45 – 49	17,486	2.4	77.6	0.6	13.6	0.9	4.9
50 – 54	14,049	1.6	71.2	0.5	15.7	1.2	9.8
55 – 59	9,505	1.4	59.3	0.3	18.9	1.5	18.7
60 – 64	6,896	1.2	46.3	0.2	21.6	1.7	29.1
65 – 69	4,069	1.1	34.0	0.3	24.3	1.4	39.0
70 – 74	3,524	0.8	21.7	0.1	24.9	2.2	50.2
75 – 79	1,761	0.8	14.9	0.1	24.1	1.9	58.2
80+	2,270	1.0	8.0	0.4	23.2	1.9	65.4

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 52.1 percent while for age group 65 years and above is 48.2 percent. Percentage for widowed persons aged group 65 years and above is 31.3 percent. For age 10 -14 only 0.1 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	651,793	47.5	44.1	0.5	5.3	0.4	2.3
10 - 14	98,605	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	152,648	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	189,334	84.1	14.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0
15 - 35	353,950	57.3	38.0	0.6	3.6	0.2	0.2
15 - 64	531,950	39.6	52.1	0.6	5.8	0.4	1.5
65+	21,238	1.5	48.2	0.3	17.3	1.4	31.3
70+	13,237	1.5	42.0	0.3	17.8	1.6	36.9

Results reveal that 44.3 percent of male population aged 15 years and above are never married while the percentage for females is 32.6. The proportion of divorced category is more than two times higher for females (8.9%) than males (3.2%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is substantially higher among females (4.5%) than males (0.6%) (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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	259,795	44.3	51.0	0.6	3.2	0.3	0.6
15 – 19	42,855	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	44,328	88.7	10.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	39,182	52.6	43.8	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.1
30 – 34	32,138	21.1	73.5	1.0	4.1	0.3	0.1
35 – 39	24,750	10.3	83.3	0.9	4.9	0.4	0.2
40 – 44	20,521	6.2	86.9	0.7	5.4	0.4	0.3
45 – 49	1,6816	5.2	87.7	0.6	5.7	0.4	0.5
50 – 54	13,711	4.1	87.7	0.6	6.0	0.6	1.0
55 – 59	9,197	3.3	88.3	0.5	5.8	0.5	1.6
60 – 64	6,683	2.4	87.7	0.6	6.0	0.6	2.7
65 – 69	3,932	2.2	84.2	0.4	8.2	0.7	4.2
70 – 74	3,011	2.6	81.5	0.2	8.0	0.8	6.9
75 – 79	1,355	1.8	76.5	0.6	10.0	0.5	10.6
80+	1,316	2.3	64.7	0.3	11.2	1.7	19.8

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	293,393	32.6	52.8	0.6	8.9	0.6	4.5
15 – 19	49,628	94.4	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	52,523	58.3	37.1	0.7	3.5	0.2	0.1
25 – 29	44,646	25.4	64.7	1.0	8.1	0.5	0.3
30 – 34	36,117	10.3	77.4	0.8	10.3	0.7	0.6
35 – 39	28,122	5.4	80.6	0.7	11.2	0.8	1.3
40 – 44	22,797	3.1	80.4	0.5	12.5	0.9	2.5
45 – 49	17,486	2.4	77.6	0.6	13.6	0.9	4.9
50 – 54	14,049	1.6	71.2	0.5	15.7	1.2	9.8
55 – 59	9,505	1.4	59.3	0.3	18.9	1.5	18.7
60 – 64	6,896	1.2	46.3	0.2	21.6	1.7	29.1
65 – 69	4,069	1.1	34.0	0.3	24.3	1.4	39.0
70 – 74	3,524	0.8	21.7	0.1	24.9	2.2	50.2
75 – 79	1,761	0.8	14.9	0.1	24.1	1.9	58.2
80+	2,270	1.0	8.0	0.4	23.2	1.9	65.4

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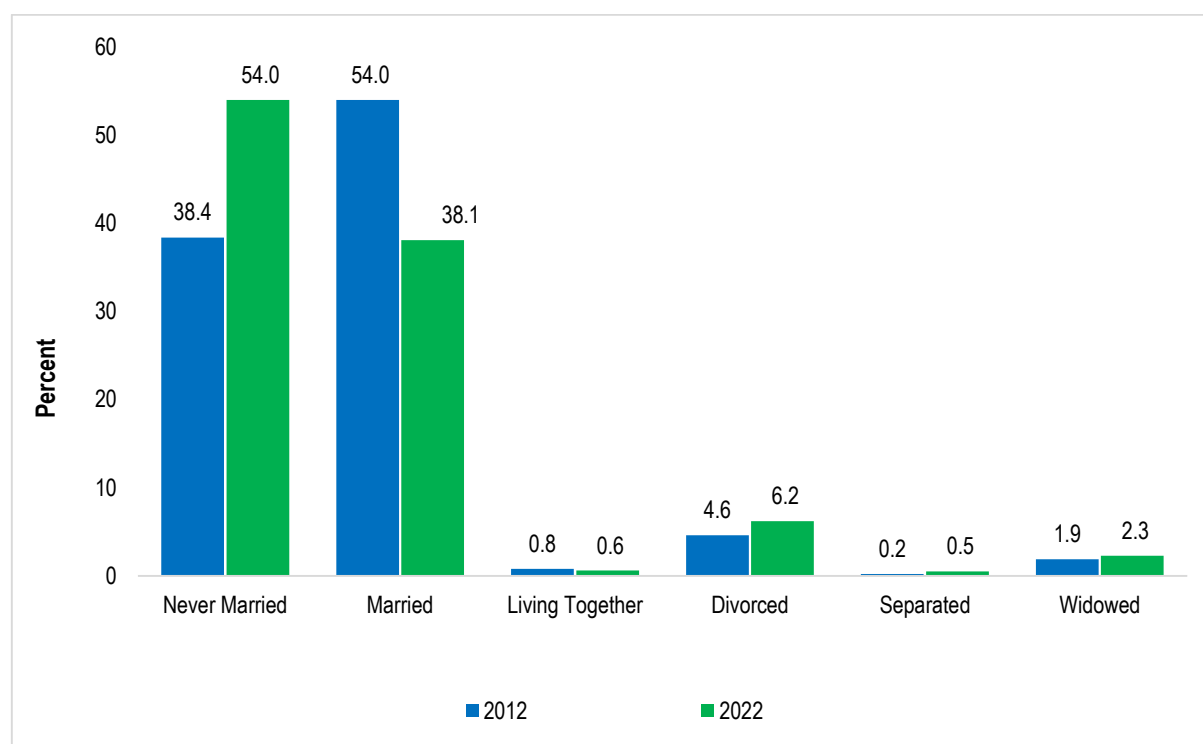
The results further show that never married category ranges from 40.4 percent in Mjini Municipal to 42.1 percent in Magharibi A Municipal Council. For the married category the range is from 46.3 percent in Mjini Municipal to 54.0 percent in Magharibi A Municipal Council. The percentage of persons in the widowed category ranges from 0.4 percent in Magharibi A Municipal to 3.9 percent in Mjini Municipal Council (Table 5.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	553,188	38.1	51.9	0.6	6.2	0.5	2.7
Rural	105,697	32.6	58.7	0.6	5.7	0.5	2.0
Urban	447,491	39.4	54.4	0.6	6.4	0.4	2.8
Council							
Mjini Municipal	146,764	40.4	46.3	0.5	8.4	0.5	3.9
Magharibi A	193,727	42.1	54.0	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.4
Magharibi B	212,697	38.3	32.7	0.8	5.4	0.5	2.3

Figure 5.2 shows an increase in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married from 38.4 percent in 2012 to 54.0 percent in 2022. In the category of living together the results show a decrease from 0.8 to 0.6 percent and the separated category increased from 0.2 to 0.5 percent. On the other hand, an increasing proportion is revealed for the divorced category from 4.6 percent in 2012 census to 6.2 percent in 2022 Census.

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

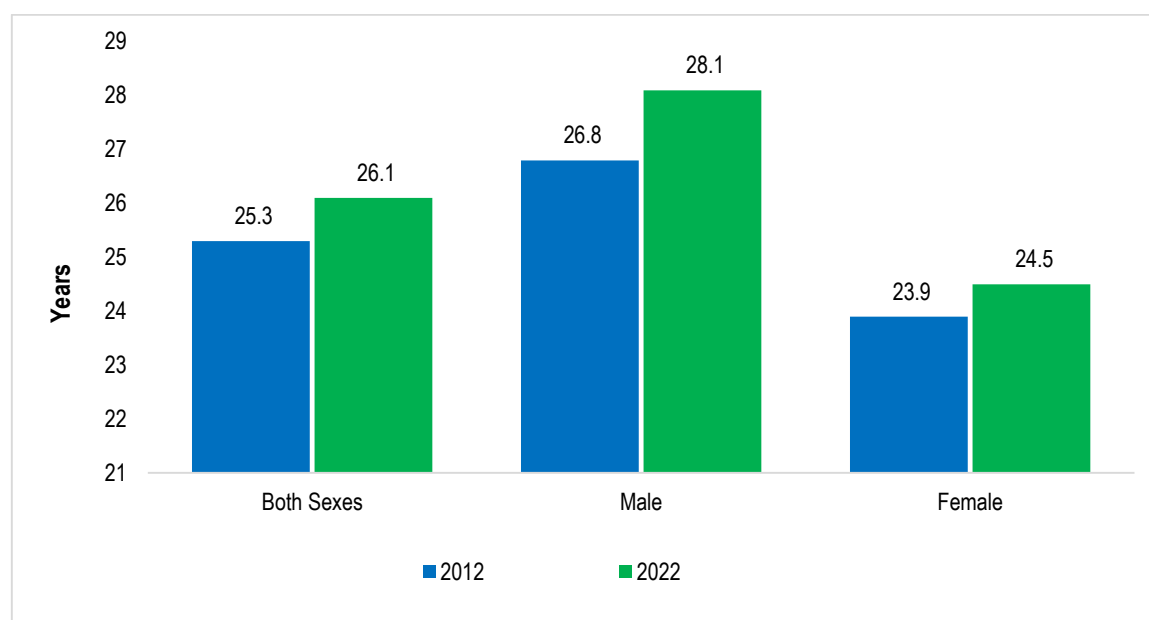


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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.

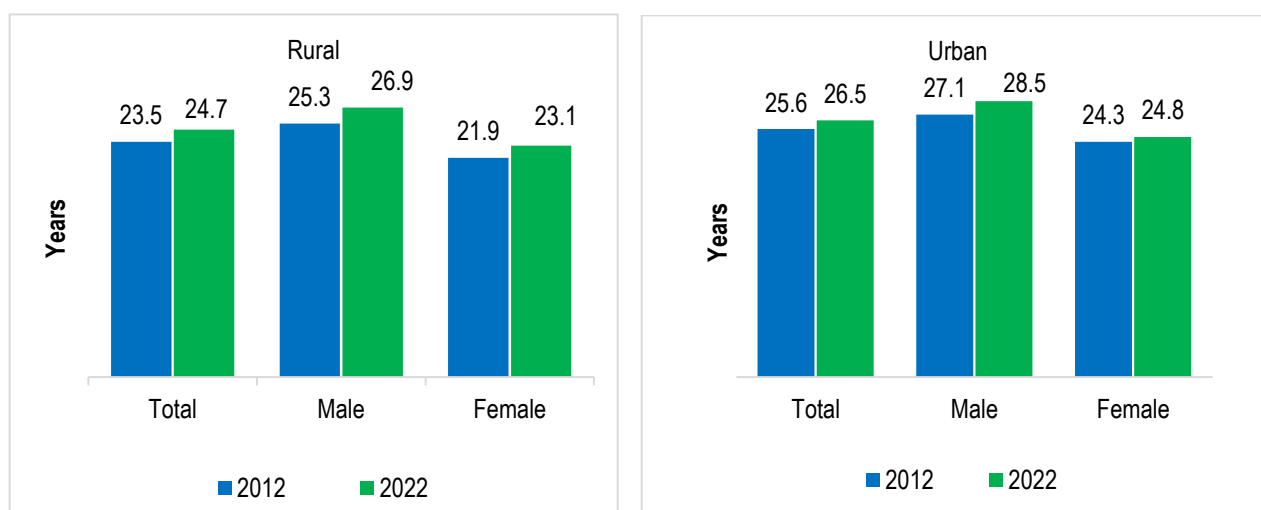
Results show that, MAFM in 2022 Census is 26.1 years; females are getting married at a younger age (24.5 years) than males (28.1 years). Results also show a slight increase in the MAFM for females from 23.9 years in 2012 to 24.5 years in 2022 censuses. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 26.8 years in 2012 to 28.1 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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

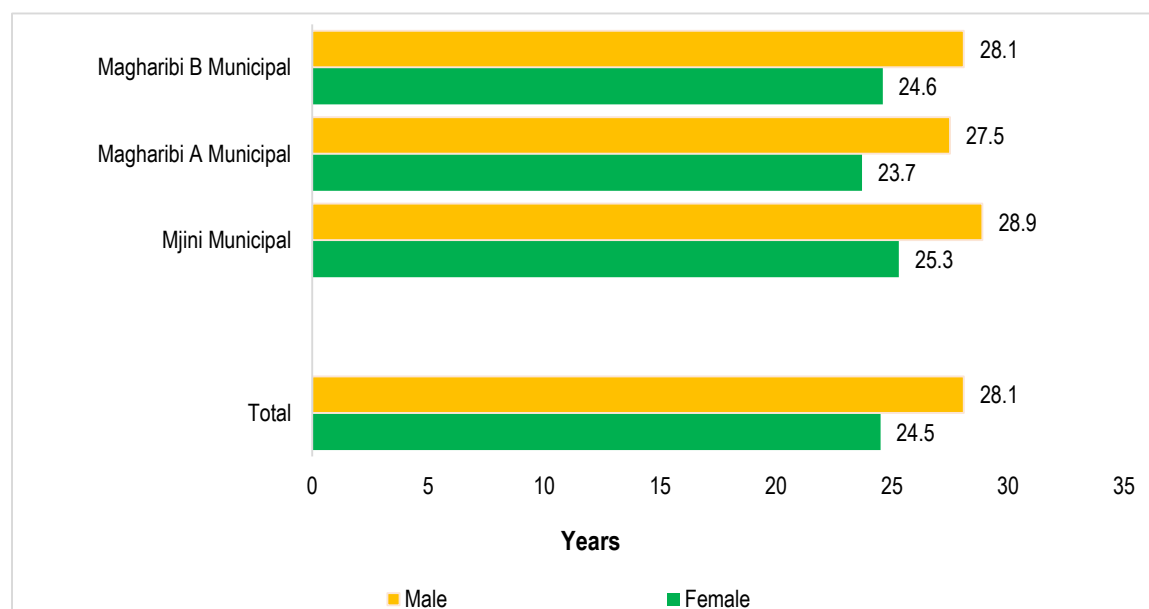


In Mjini Magharibi Region, results show that the MAFM for females slightly increased from 23.9 years in 2012 to 24.5 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 26.8 years in 2012 to 28.1 years in 2022. In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to an increased enrolment 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	25.3	26.8	23.9	26.1	28.1	24.5
Rural	23.5	25.3	21.9	24.7	26.9	23.1
Urban	25.6	27.1	24.3	26.5	28.5	24.8
Council						
Mjini Municipal	25.6	27.7	25.5	27.0	28.9	25.3
Magharibi A Municipal	24.4	25.9	23.1	25.4	27.5	23.7
Magharibi B Municipal	24.7	26.2	23.5	26.2	28.1	24.6

Across the councils, results show that there are variations whereby Mjini Municipal has the highest MAFM for both males (28.9 years) and females (25.3 years), followed by Magharibi B (28.1 years for males and 24.6 years for females). The council with the lowest MAFM is Magharibi A (27.5 years for males and females 23.7 years) (Figure 5.5).

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

Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About 15 percent (14.8%) of the population in Mjini Magharibi Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About 82 percent of children (81.7%) under-five years have birth certificates.
- More than four percent of persons (4.1%) aged 18 years and above have National Identification Number and 58.3 percent have national identification cards.
- About eight percent (8.4%) of persons in Mjini Magharibi 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

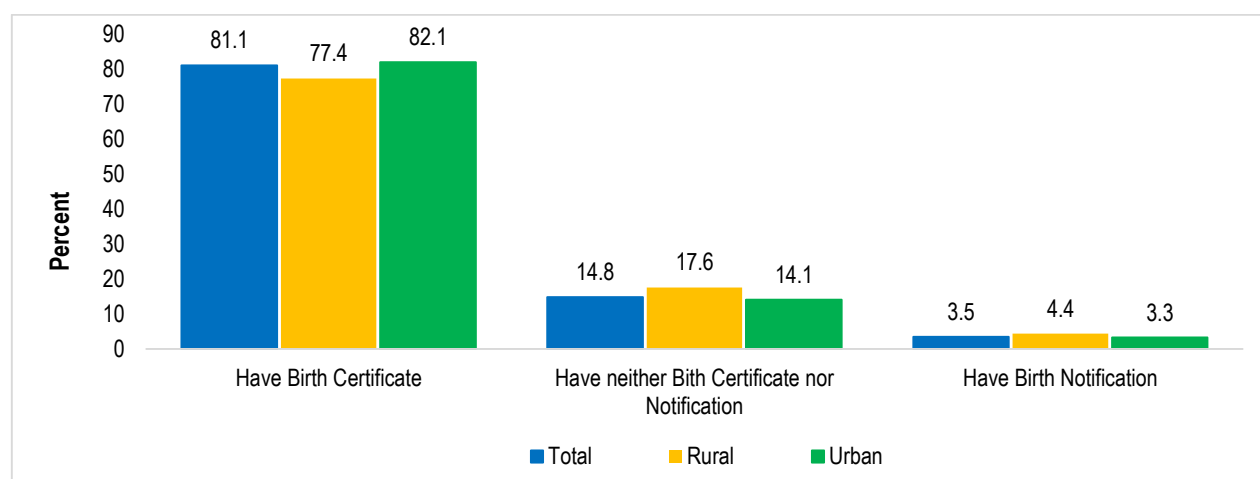
A birth certificate is a vital record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Mjini Magharibi Region 81.1 percent of the persons have birth certificates while few of the population (14.8%) have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Population with birth certificates is high for age group 10 - 14 years (92.7 %) followed by age group 5 - 9 years (91.9%) (Table 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in urban (82.1%) than in rural areas (77.4%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (83.0%) than females (79.4%). Further results show, 84.1 percent of males and 80.2 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates compared with males and females living in rural areas (78.7% and 76.2 % 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 Mjini Magharibi Region 3.5 percent have birth notification. The percentage is higher (4.4%) in rural than in urban 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC**Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi 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	81.1	83.0	79.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	14.8	13.0	16.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
0 – 4	81.8	82.1	81.5	12.2	12.0	12.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 – 9	91.9	91.7	92.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
10 – 14	92.7	92.9	92.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	4.9	4.6	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	88.3	90.2	86.7	2.1	1.8	2.3	9.0	7.4	10.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
20 – 24	83.4	85.4	81.8	2.0	1.6	2.3	13.9	12.0	15.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
25 – 29	82.2	84.0	80.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	15.4	13.5	17.1	0.7	1.1	0.4
30 – 34	80.8	83.3	78.6	1.6	1.3	1.8	17.0	14.5	19.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
35 – 39	73.5	76.9	70.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	23.7	20.3	26.6	0.9	1.2	0.5
40 – 44	70.2	73.2	67.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	27.4	24.0	30.4	0.9	1.2	0.5
45 – 49	67.9	71.3	64.7	1.5	1.2	1.7	29.9	26.5	33.2	0.7	1.0	0.4
50 – 54	64.1	68.1	60.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	33.5	29.3	37.5	0.8	1.2	0.5
55 – 59	60.5	66.7	54.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	37.1	30.9	43.1	0.8	1.0	0.6
60 – 64	55.6	60.9	50.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	41.5	36.4	46.5	1.0	1.2	0.8
65 – 69	46.1	52.2	40.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	51.3	44.9	57.6	0.8	1.0	0.7
70 – 74	36.6	42.5	31.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	60.6	54.6	65.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
75 – 79	35.4	43.8	28.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	61.9	53.6	68.2	1.0	0.7	1.2
80+	24.6	34.8	18.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	71.8	62.0	77.4	1.4	0.5	1.9

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi 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	77.4	78.7	76.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	17.6	16.2	18.9	0.6	0.8	0.4
0 – 4	78.8	78.7	78.8	13.0	12.9	13.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 – 9	88.7	88.3	89.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	6.7	7.0	6.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
10 – 14	88.7	89.0	88.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	7.9	7.8	8.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
15 – 19	83.9	84.4	83.5	2.9	2.8	2.9	12.6	12.1	13.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
20 – 24	78.1	78.7	77.7	2.6	2.2	2.8	18.5	17.9	18.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
25 – 29	78.1	78.9	77.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	19.2	18.0	20.1	0.7	1.2	0.3
30 – 34	77.7	79.9	75.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	19.7	17.5	21.7	0.6	0.9	0.4
35 – 39	70.2	73.8	66.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	26.7	23.2	30.1	0.9	1.3	0.6
40 – 44	64.8	68.7	60.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	32.3	28.1	36.8	1.1	1.5	0.7
45 – 49	60.2	64.9	54.9	1.9	1.3	2.5	37.2	32.8	42.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
50 – 54	53.4	57.6	48.8	2.3	1.7	3.0	43.0	38.9	47.4	1.3	1.7	0.7
55 – 59	47.0	53.7	40.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	49.9	42.9	56.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
60 – 64	43.2	47.9	38.6	2.3	2.0	2.5	53.3	48.8	57.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
65 – 69	30.9	40.4	22.6	1.2	1.9	0.7	66.9	56.6	75.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
70 – 74	24.3	31.0	19.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	72.9	67.0	77.5	1.1	1.0	1.2
75 – 79	19.5	29.7	12.9	2.8	1.9	3.3	75.9	67.1	81.7	1.8	1.3	2.1
80+	15.8	24.1	10.1	1.9	3.5	0.9	81.8	71.5	88.7	0.5	0.9	0.3

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi 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	82.1	84.1	80.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	14.1	12.1	15.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
0 – 4	82.7	83.2	82.3	12.0	11.7	12.3	5.1	5.0	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 – 9	92.8	92.8	92.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
10 – 14	93.7	94.0	93.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	89.3	91.5	87.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	8.2	6.3	9.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
20 – 24	84.6	86.8	82.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	12.9	10.8	14.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
25 – 29	83.1	85.2	81.3	1.6	1.3	1.9	14.5	12.5	16.3	0.7	1.0	0.5
30 – 34	81.7	84.3	79.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	16.3	13.7	18.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
35 – 39	74.5	77.9	71.7	1.9	1.4	2.2	22.8	19.4	25.5	0.8	1.2	0.5
40 – 44	71.6	74.6	69.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	26.1	22.8	28.8	0.8	1.1	0.5
45 – 49	69.6	72.9	66.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	28.3	24.9	31.4	0.7	1.1	0.4

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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
50 – 54	66.2	70.3	62.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	31.6	27.3	35.7	0.8	1.1	0.4
55 – 59	62.8	68.9	57.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	35.0	28.9	40.8	0.7	0.9	0.5
60 – 64	57.7	63.1	52.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	39.5	34.2	44.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
65 – 69	48.6	54.0	43.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	48.8	43.0	54.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
70 – 74	38.6	44.2	33.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	58.6	52.7	63.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
75 – 79	37.7	45.7	31.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	59.8	51.8	66.0	0.9	0.7	1.1
80+	26.3	37.0	20.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	69.9	60.0	75.4	1.6	0.5	2.2

Table 6.4 indicates that the council with the highest percentage of population with birth certificates is Magharibi B Municipal (81.7%) and the lowest percentage is Magharibi A Municipal (80.1%). Mjini Municipal and Magharibi B Municipal Councils are above the regional average (81.1%)

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

Councils	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	81.1	83.0	79.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	14.8	13.0	16.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Mjini Municipal	81.6	83.7	79.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	14.8	12.7	16.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Magharibi A Municipal	80.1	82.1	78.4	4.0	3.9	4.2	15.3	13.4	17.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
Magharibi B Municipal	81.7	83.4	80.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	14.4	12.7	15.9	0.5	0.1	0.5

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 58.3 percent (286,874 persons) of aged 18 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region have national identification cards while 4.1 percent (20,312 persons) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (59.3%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (54.2%). Additionally, results reveal that, 55.7 percent (274,000 persons) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that two percent (2.4%) 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

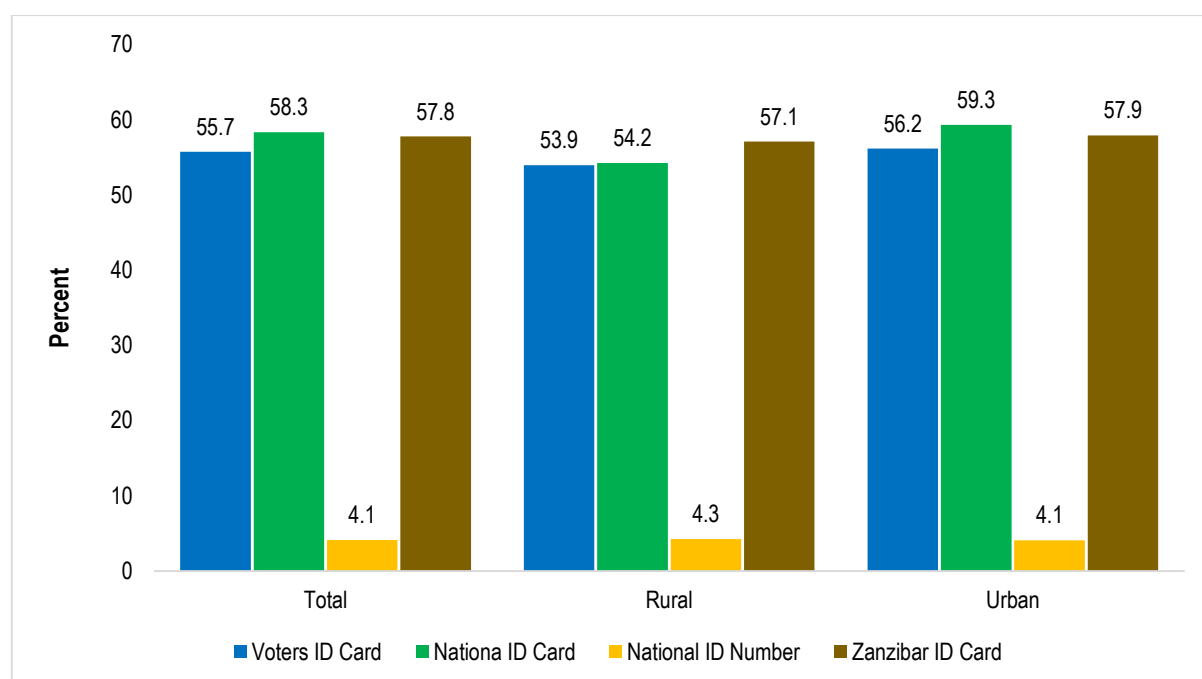


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/council	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and Above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	58.3	4.1	57.8	14.2	55.7	6.7	2.4
Rural	54.3	4.3	57.1	13.0	53.9	4.2	2.5

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Place of Residence/council	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and Above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Urban	59.3	4.1	57.9	14.5	56.2	7.4	2.4
Council							
Mjini Municipal	62.1	3.9	60.5	13.4	61.3	8.9	2.1
Magharibi A Municipal	55.6	4.2	57.6	12.4	52.6	4.8	2.7
Magharibi B Municipal	58.2	4.2	56.0	16.5	54.8	7.3	2.4

6.2.3.2 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 8.4 percent persons in private households in Mjini Magharibi Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Mjini Magharibi B Council has the highest percentage (10.1%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance followed by Mjini Municipal with 8.3 percent and lastly Magharibi A Municipal with 6.6 percent. In addition, 1.2 percent have health insurance from other health insurers. Results further indicate that more persons (8.8%) in urban have NHIF/CHIF than in rural areas (6.7%). On the other hand, rural and urban areas have the same percentage of persons with other health insurance schemes (1.2% each).

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	884,061	8.4	8.2	8.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.6	3.1
Rural	181,932	6.7	6.7	6.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.8	3.4	4.1
Urban	702,129	8.8	8.6	9.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.9
Council										
Mjini Municipal	214,227	8.3	7.9	8.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Magharibi A Municipal	327,290	6.6	6.6	6.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.0	4.0
Magharibi B Municipal	342,544	10.1	10.0	10.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.9	3.5

6.3 Citizenship

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

Results show that 890,484 persons (99.7%) out of 893,169 persons enumerated in Mjini Magharibi Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from outside Africa (1,789 persons) followed by other East African Countries (479 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	893,169	427,927	465,242	183,360	88,701	94,659	709,809	339,226	370,583
Tanzania	890,484	426,535	463,949	183,029	88,538	94,491	707,455	337,997	369,458
Other East African Countries	479	219	260	80	42	38	399	177	222
Other African Countries	409	191	218	66	24	42	343	167	176
Countries Outside Africa	1,789	975	814	185	97	88	1,604	878	726
Dual Citizenship	7	6	1	0	0	0	7	6	1
No Citizenship	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About 94 percent (93.8%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- More than six percent (6.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percent (6.4%) in urban than rural areas (5.5%).
- About five percent (4.9%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- More than one percent (1.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Mjini Municipal Council has the highest proportion (7.6%) of orphans than other Councils in Mjini Magharibi 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 and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents². This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of deaths among under-5 children left behind³. 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

² The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

³ Hani K. Atrash, (2011);

role of heads of households and taking care of their younger siblings. Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents but not from adopting or fostering parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 93.8 percent of all children under 18 years in Mjini Magharibi Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parent's alive decreases with increasing age from 97.8 percent for children under one year to 85.6 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (3.7%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.3%). 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; Mjini Magharibi 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	394,024	369,567	93.8	5,301	1.3	14,481	3.7	4,675	1.2
0	26,240	25,651	97.8	73	0.3	190	0.7	326	1.2
1	22,157	21,702	97.9	88	0.4	200	0.9	167	0.8
2	24,474	23,900	97.7	108	0.4	262	1.1	204	0.8
3	25,609	24,890	97.2	129	0.5	368	1.4	222	0.9
4	26,159	25,356	96.9	186	0.7	422	1.6	195	0.7
5	24,573	23,649	96.2	199	0.8	491	2.0	234	1.0
6	21,901	21,023	96.0	182	0.8	498	2.3	198	0.9
7	22,491	21,367	95.0	237	1.1	642	2.9	245	1.1
8	25,511	24,137	94.6	298	1.2	804	3.2	272	1.1
9	22,261	20,931	94.0	306	1.4	785	3.5	239	1.1
10	20,433	19,058	93.3	312	1.5	862	4.2	201	1.0
11	18,430	17,008	92.3	298	1.6	910	4.9	214	1.2
12	21,116	19,327	91.5	402	1.9	1,127	5.3	260	1.2
13	18,803	16,957	90.2	429	2.3	1,154	6.1	263	1.4
14	19,823	17,781	89.7	460	2.3	1,263	6.4	319	1.6
15	16,960	14,930	88.0	440	2.6	1,291	7.6	299	1.8
16	17,601	15,233	86.5	502	2.9	1,492	8.5	374	2.1
17	19,482	16,667	85.6	652	3.3	1,720	8.8	443	2.3

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mjini Magharibi, 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	193,627	181,773	93.9	2,590	1.3	6,890	3.6	2,374	1.2
0	13,119	12,827	97.8	35	0.3	90	0.7	167	1.3
1	11,194	10,948	97.8	46	0.4	99	0.9	101	0.9
2	12,389	12,118	97.8	52	0.4	128	1.0	91	0.7
3	12,808	12,442	97.1	71	0.6	179	1.4	116	0.9
4	12,883	12,502	97.0	100	0.8	191	1.5	90	0.7
5	12,255	11,761	96.0	107	0.9	268	2.2	119	1.0
6	10,791	10,363	96.0	102	0.9	232	2.1	94	0.9
7	11,168	10,614	95.0	110	1.0	315	2.8	129	1.2
8	12,464	11,812	94.8	157	1.3	363	2.9	132	1.1
9	10,846	10,179	93.9	149	1.4	393	3.6	125	1.2
10	10,150	9,466	93.3	156	1.5	423	4.2	105	1.0
11	9,038	8,326	92.1	148	1.6	456	5.0	108	1.2
12	10,356	9,462	91.4	210	2.0	553	5.3	131	1.3
13	9,128	8,254	90.4	197	2.2	547	6.0	130	1.4
14	9,543	8,606	90.2	223	2.3	566	5.9	148	1.6
15	8,278	7,299	88.2	210	2.5	615	7.4	154	1.9
16	8,202	7,126	86.9	215	2.6	671	8.2	190	2.3
17	9,015	7,668	85.1	302	3.3	801	8.9	244	2.7

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Mjini Magharibi 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	200,397	187,794	93.7	2,711	1.4	7,591	3.8	2,301	1.1
0	13,121	12,824	97.7	38	0.3	100	0.8	159	1.2
1	10,963	10,754	98.1	42	0.4	101	0.9	66	0.6
2	12,085	11,782	97.5	56	0.5	134	1.1	113	0.9
3	12,801	12,448	97.2	58	0.5	189	1.5	106	0.8
4	13,276	12,854	96.8	86	0.6	231	1.7	105	0.8
5	12,318	11,888	96.5	92	0.7	223	1.8	115	0.9
6	11,110	10,660	95.9	80	0.7	266	2.4	104	0.9
7	11,323	10,753	95.0	127	1.1	327	2.9	116	1.0
8	13,047	12,325	94.5	141	1.1	441	3.4	140	1.1
9	11,415	10,752	94.2	157	1.4	392	3.4	114	1.0
10	10,283	9,592	93.3	156	1.5	439	4.3	96	0.9
11	9,392	8,682	92.4	150	1.6	454	4.8	106	1.1
12	10,760	9,865	91.7	192	1.8	574	5.3	129	1.2
13	9,675	8,703	90.0	232	2.4	607	6.3	133	1.4
14	10,280	9,175	89.3	237	2.3	697	6.8	171	1.7

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
15	8,682	7,631	87.9	230	2.6	676	7.8	145	1.7
16	9,399	8,107	86.3	287	3.1	821	8.7	184	2.0
17	10,467	8,999	86.0	350	3.3	919	8.8	199	1.9

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

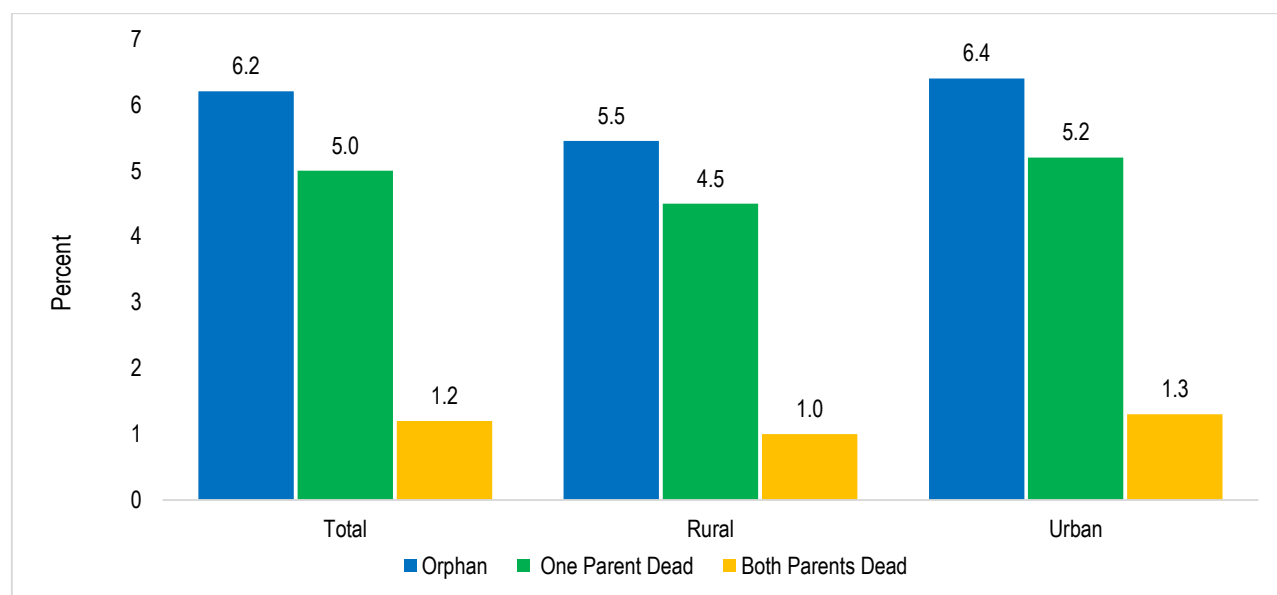
Results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years for all Councils in Mjini Magharibi Region ranges from 92.4 percent in Mjini Municipal to 94.4 percent in Magharibi A Municipal. The results further show that Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (4.1%) of children with father dead and mother alive, father alive and mother dead (1.5%) as well as children with both parents dead (2.1%) compared with other Councils (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	394,024	369,567	93.8	5,301	1.3	14,481	3.7	4,675	1.2
Rural	87,867	83,077	94.5	1,038	1.2	2,905	3.3	847	1.0
Urban	306,157	286,490	93.6	4,263	1.4	11,576	3.8	3,828	1.3
Council									
Mjini Municipal	84,694	78,221	92.4	1,248	1.5	3,460	4.1	1,765	2.1
Magharibi A Municipal	156,045	147,236	94.4	2,017	1.3	5,475	3.5	1,317	0.8
Magharibi B Municipal	153,285	144,110	94.0	2,036	1.3	5,546	3.6	1,593	1.0

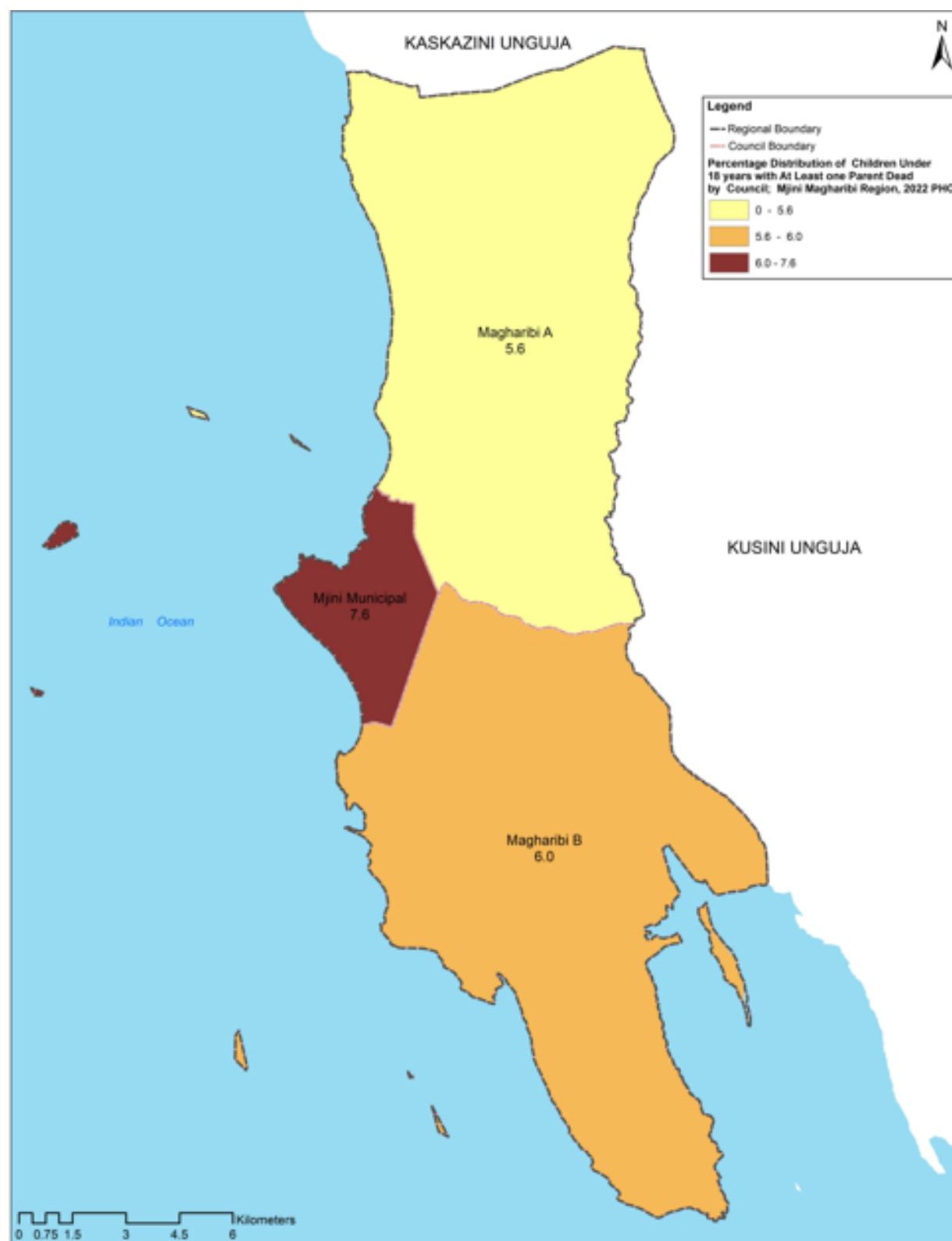
7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 and Table 7.5 reveal that in Mjini Magharibi Region, 6.2 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that five percent (5.0%) of children lost either father or mother and more than one percent (1.2%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher (6.4%) in urban than in rural areas (5.5%). The percentage of orphans varies across councils, ranging from 5.6 percent in Magharibi A to 7.6 percent in Mjini Municipal (Map 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC**Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	394,024	369,567	93.8	19,782	5.0	4,675	1.2	24,457	6.2
Rural	87,867	83,077	94.5	3,943	4.5	847	1.0	4,790	5.5
Urban	306,157	286,490	93.6	15,839	5.2	3,828	1.3	19,667	6.4
Council									
Mjini Municipal	84,694	78,221	92.4	4,708	5.6	1,765	2.1	6,473	7.6
Magharibi A Municipal	156,045	147,236	94.4	7,492	4.8	1,317	0.8	8,809	5.6
Magharibi B Municipal	153,285	144,110	94.0	7,582	4.9	1,593	1.0	9,175	6.0

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region is 96.2 percent. It is higher (96.5%) in urban than in rural areas (95.1%).
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 89.9 percent. It is slightly higher (90.0%) among males than females (89.8%).
- About thirty-seven percent (36.7%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 6.5 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 97.5 percent. It is higher (97.7%) in urban than in rural areas (96.7%).
- About a quarter (24.6%) of population aged four years and above have education attainment of primary level and 61.8 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About eleven percent (10.6%) of the population aged four years and above attained university education.

8.1 Introduction

Education is one of the most important factors in social and economic development of any society. This chapter presents the status of education, literacy and numeracy for the persons aged five years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region. It provides information on school attendance, enrolment, school dropout and education attainment.

8.2 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorised phrases. The literacy rate in 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 Mjini Magharibi Region out of 768,530 persons aged five years and above, 720,886 persons (93.8%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher (94.1%) among males than females (93.5%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population than older population. The highest literacy rate of 98.3 percent is observed for age group 15-19 and 20-24 years. Literacy rates below 81 percent are observed among persons aged 75 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (94.6%) than in rural areas (92.0%). 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

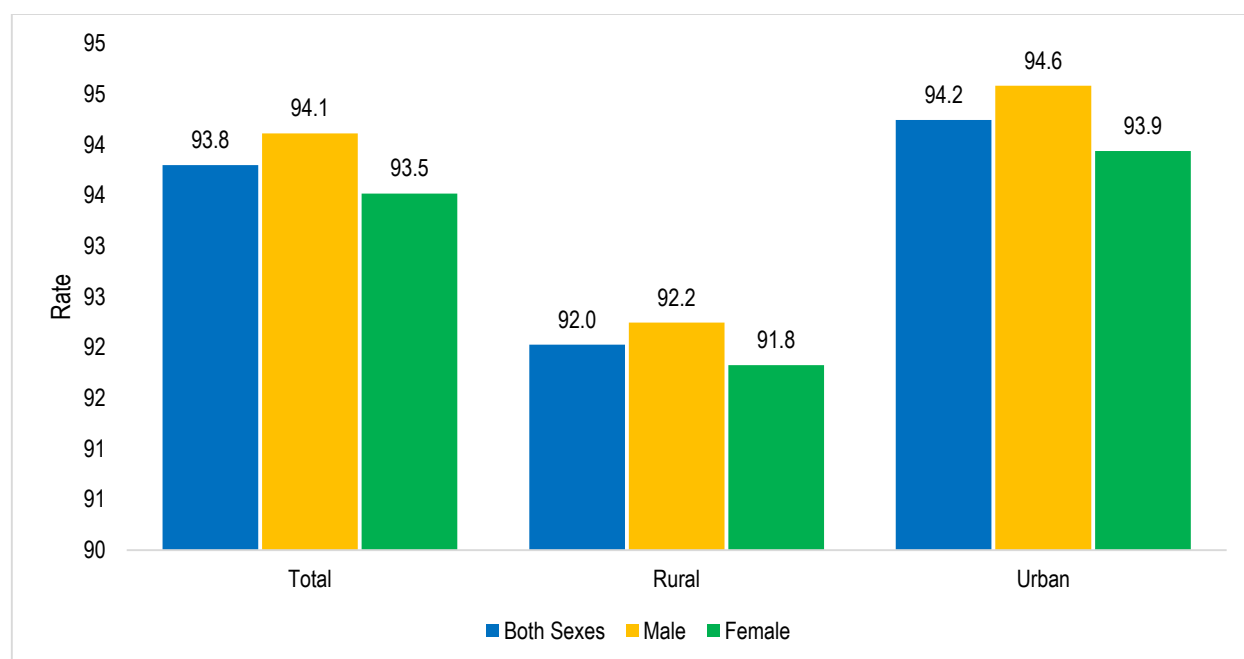
Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	768,530	365,534	402,996	720,886	344,008	376,878	93.8	94.1	93.5
5 - 9	116,737	57,524	59,213	92,463	44,744	47,719	79.2	77.8	80.6
10-14	98,605	48,215	50,390	96,037	46,581	49,456	97.4	96.6	98.1
15 - 19	92,483	42,855	49,628	90,941	41,926	49,015	98.3	97.8	98.8
20 - 24	96,851	44,328	52,523	95,247	43,491	51,756	98.3	98.1	98.5
25 - 29	83,828	39,182	44,646	82,320	38,500	43,820	98.2	98.3	98.1
30 - 34	68,255	32,138	36,117	66,585	31,495	35,090	97.6	98.0	97.2
35 - 39	52,872	24,750	28,122	50,958	24,094	26,864	96.4	97.3	95.5
40 - 44	43,318	20,521	22,797	41,275	19,849	21,426	95.3	96.7	94.0
45 - 49	34,302	16,816	17,486	32,410	16,189	16,221	94.5	96.3	92.8
50 - 54	27,760	13,711	14,049	26,004	13,174	12,830	93.7	96.1	91.3
55 - 59	18,702	9,197	9,505	17,267	8,849	8,418	92.3	96.2	88.6
60 - 64	13,579	6,683	6,896	12,285	6,368	5,917	90.5	95.3	85.8
65 - 69	8,001	3,932	4,069	6,986	3,725	3,261	87.3	94.7	80.1
70 - 74	6,535	3,011	3,524	5,293	2,725	2,568	81.0	90.5	72.9
75 - 79	3,116	1,355	1,761	2,395	1,205	1,190	76.9	88.9	67.6
80+	3,586	1,316	2,270	2,420	1,093	1,327	67.5	83.1	58.5

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	153,640	73,739	79,901	141,390	68,020	73,370	92.0	92.2	91.8
5 – 9	26,986	13,321	13,665	20,551	9,906	10,645	76.2	74.4	77.9
10-14	20,957	10,385	10,572	20,280	9,940	10,340	96.8	95.7	97.8
15 – 19	17,229	7,939	9,290	16,833	7,709	9,124	97.7	97.1	98.2
20 – 24	17,473	7,604	9,869	17,048	7,398	9,650	97.6	97.3	97.8
25 – 29	16,187	7,267	8,920	15,772	7,082	8,690	97.4	97.5	97.4
30 – 34	15,064	7,191	7,873	14,618	7,023	7,595	97.0	97.7	96.5
35 – 39	12,215	6,025	6,190	11,685	5,830	5,855	95.7	96.8	94.6
40 – 44	9,065	4,691	4,374	8,480	4,487	3,993	93.5	95.7	91.3
45 – 49	6,337	3,385	2,952	5,853	3,199	2,654	92.4	94.5	89.9
50 – 54	4,483	2,330	2,153	4,083	2,195	1,888	91.1	94.2	87.7
55 – 59	2,665	1,317	1,348	2,360	1,247	1,113	88.6	94.7	82.6
60 – 64	1,962	969	993	1,681	892	789	85.7	92.1	79.5
65 – 69	1,132	529	603	888	481	407	78.4	90.9	67.5
70 – 74	920	400	520	660	327	333	71.7	81.8	64.0
75 – 79	399	158	241	260	126	134	65.2	79.7	55.6
80+	566	228	338	338	178	160	59.7	78.1	47.3

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	614,890	291,795	323,095	579,496	275,988	303,508	94.2	94.6	93.9
5 – 9	89,751	44,203	45,548	71,912	34,838	37,074	80.1	78.8	81.4
10-14	77,648	37,830	39,818	75,757	36,641	39,116	97.6	96.9	98.2
15 – 19	75,254	34,916	40,338	74,108	34,217	39,891	98.5	98.0	98.9
20 – 24	79,378	36,724	42,654	78,199	36,093	42,106	98.5	98.3	98.7
25 – 29	67,641	31,915	35,726	66,548	31,418	35,130	98.4	98.4	98.3
30 – 34	53,191	24,947	28,244	51,967	24,472	27,495	97.7	98.1	97.3
35 – 39	40,657	18,725	21,932	39,273	18,264	21,009	96.6	97.5	95.8
40 – 44	34,253	15,830	18,423	32,795	15,362	17,433	95.7	97.0	94.6
45 – 49	27,965	13,431	14,534	26,557	12,990	13,567	95.0	96.7	93.3
50 – 54	23,277	11,381	11,896	21,921	10,979	10,942	94.2	96.5	92.0
55 – 59	16,037	7,880	8,157	14,907	7,602	7,305	93.0	96.5	89.6
60 – 64	11,617	5,714	5,903	10,604	5,476	5,128	91.3	95.8	86.9
65 – 69	6,869	3,403	3,466	6,098	3,244	2,854	88.8	95.3	82.3
70 – 74	5,615	2,611	3,004	4,633	2,398	2,235	82.5	91.8	74.4
75 – 79	2,717	1,197	1,520	2,135	1,079	1,056	78.6	90.1	69.5
80+	3,020	1,088	1,932	2,082	915	1,167	68.9	84.1	60.4

Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi 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 98 percent and the rate is highest among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 and 15-24 years (98.3% each). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas. For youth population as well as school age population groups, females are more literate than males in both rural and urban areas whereas for the other population groups males are more literate than females. Literacy rate among the population in primary school age is 89.8 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 98.2 percent (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi 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)	98.3	97.7	98.8	97.7	97.1	98.3	98.4	97.9	98.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	98.3	98.0	98.6	97.6	97.2	98.0	98.5	98.1	98.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	98.1	98.0	98.1	97.4	97.3	97.4	98.2	98.2	98.3
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	89.8	88.5	91.1	87.6	85.9	89.2	90.5	89.3	91.6
Secondary School (13-16 years)	98.2	97.7	98.7	97.8	97.2	98.3	98.3	97.8	98.8

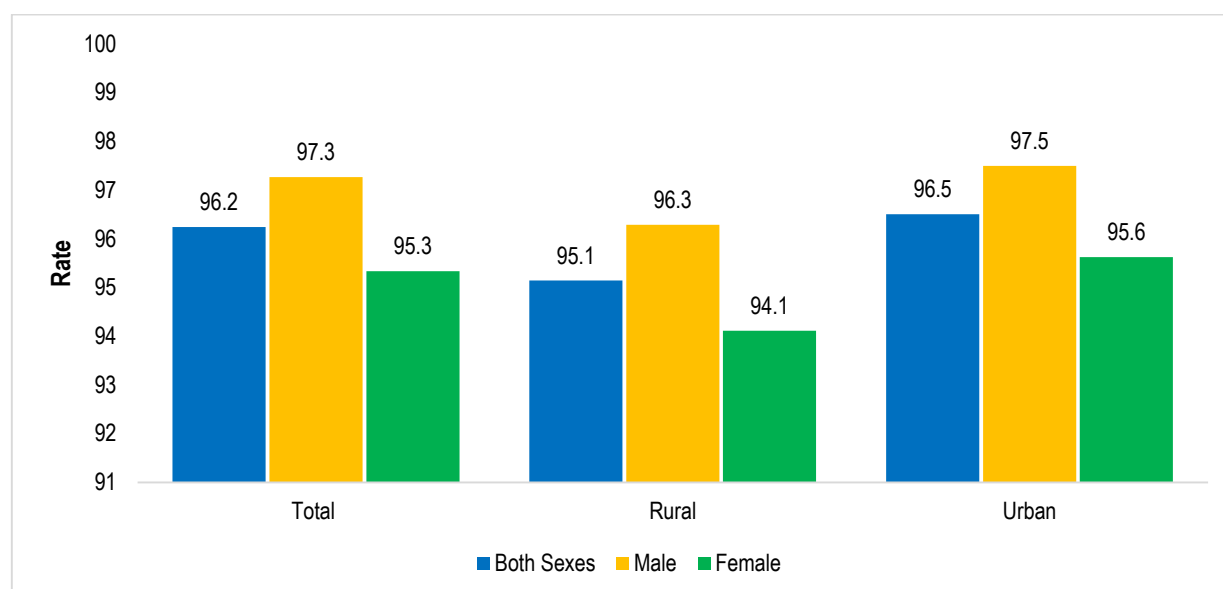
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	96.9	97.5	96.3	95.8	96.6	95.2	97.1	97.7	96.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	84.4	92.8	77.0	76.9	87.7	67.6	85.6	93.6	78.6
Population Aged 4 years and above	92.1	92.3	91.9	89.9	90.0	89.9	92.6	92.9	92.4
Population Aged 14+ years and above	96.3	97.3	95.5	95.2	96.3	94.3	96.6	97.5	95.7
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	96.0	97.2	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.7	96.3	97.4	95.3

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

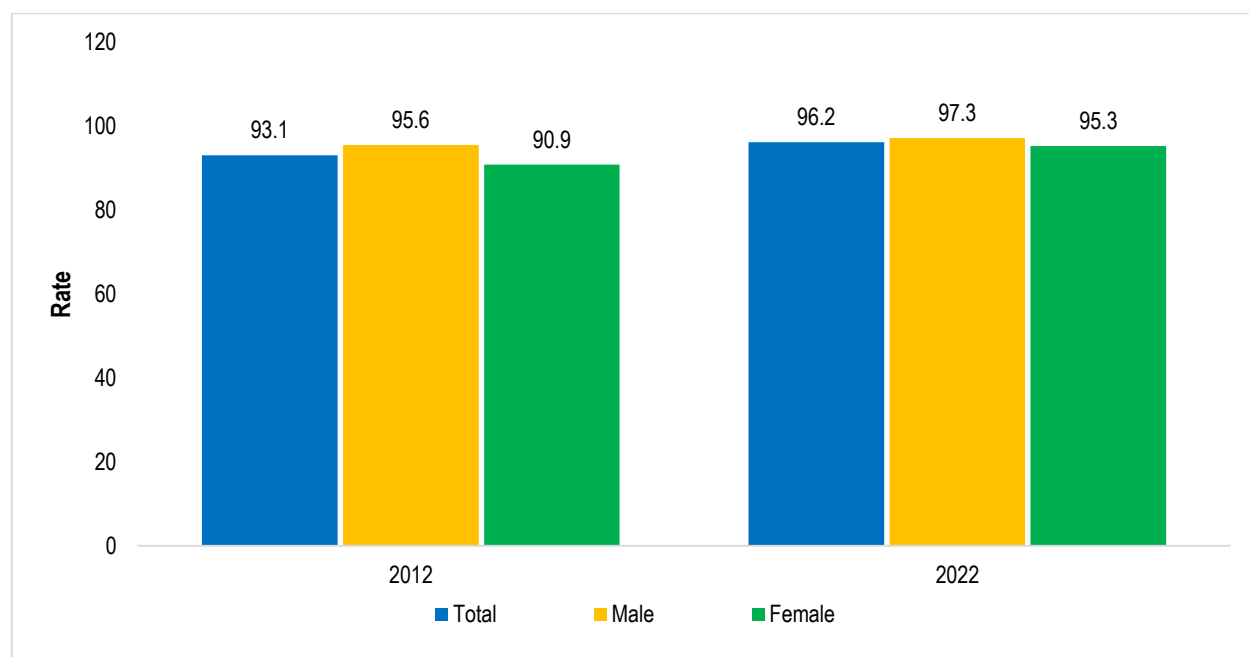
Results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region is 96.2 percent and it is higher (97.3%) among males than females (95.3%). Adult Literacy rate is higher (96.5%) in urban than in rural areas (95.1%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



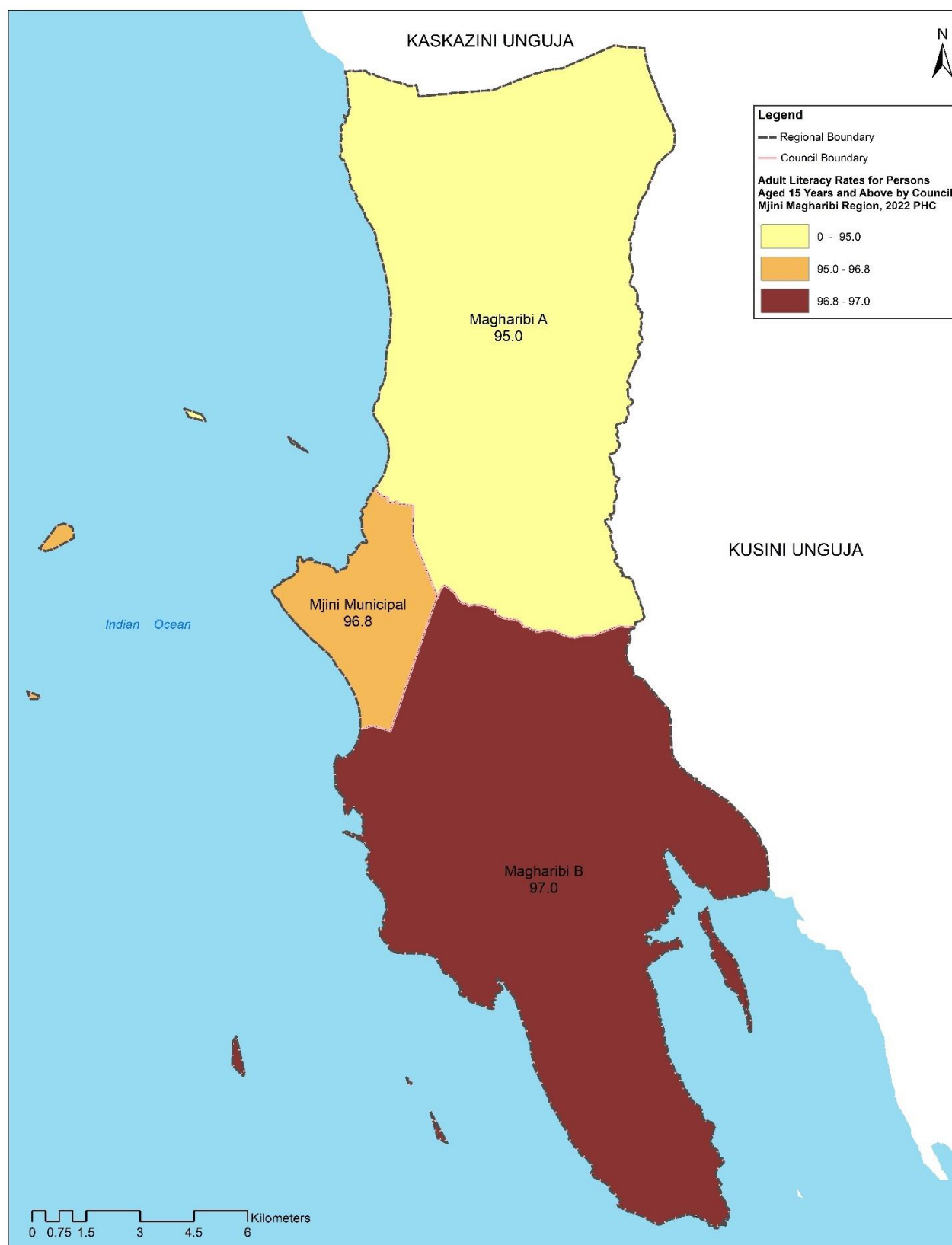
Literacy rates among adults increased from 93.1 percent in 2012 to 96.2 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 90.9% in 2012 to 95.3% in 2022) than males (from 95.6% in 2012 to 97.3% in 2022) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rates vary across councils ranging from 95.0 percent in Mjini Municipal to 97.0 percent in Magharibi B (Map 8.1).

Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



Results further reveal substantial increases of 3.1 percentage points in adult literacy rates between 2012 to 2022 censuses. Magharibi A District Council has the highest percentage

point increase (4.0), while Magharibi B District Council has the lowest percentage points (34.0) (Table 8.5).

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

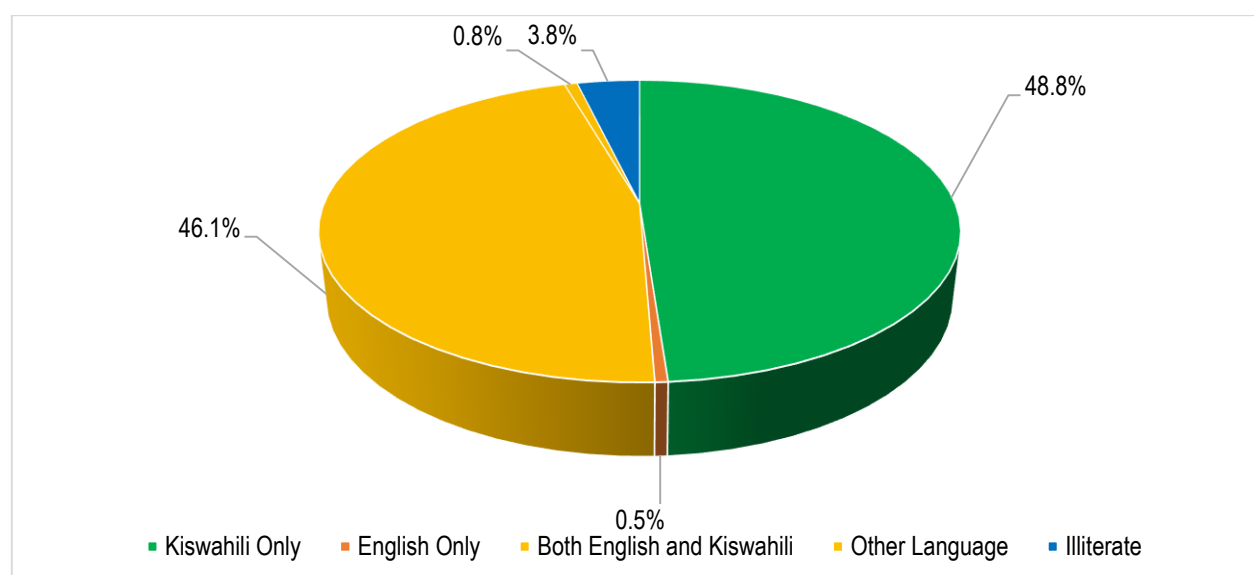
Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	93.1	95.6	90.9	96.2	97.3	95.3	3.1	1.7	4.4
Rural	89.9	92.9	87.1	95.1	96.3	94.1	6.3	4.4	8.2
Urban	93.6	96.0	91.5	96.5	97.5	95.6	2.9	1.5	4.1
Council									
Mjini Municipal	93.7	96.3	91.4	96.8	97.8	95.9	3.1	1.5	4.5
Magharibi A Municipal	91.0	93.9	88.5	95.0	96.3	93.9	4.0	2.4	5.4
Magharibi B Municipal	94.0	96.0	92.2	97.0	97.8	96.2	3.0	1.8	4.0

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

Results also show that literacy rate is high for Kiswahili Only (48.8%), followed by both Kiswahili and English (46.1%) and is low for English Only (0.5%) (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; Mjini Magharibi 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	48.8	0.5	46.1	0.8	96.2	3.8	553,188
15 – 19	42.2	0.5	55.2	0.4	98.3	1.7	92,483
20 – 24	45.0	0.6	52.2	0.6	98.3	1.7	96,851
25 – 29	47.2	0.6	49.7	0.8	98.2	1.8	83,828
30 – 34	49.4	0.6	46.7	0.9	97.6	2.4	68,255
35 – 39	51.8	0.6	43.1	0.9	96.4	3.6	52,872
40 – 44	53.6	0.5	40.3	0.9	95.3	4.7	43,318
45 – 49	54.8	0.6	38.2	0.9	94.5	5.5	34,302
50 – 54	56.9	0.6	35.3	0.9	93.7	6.3	27,760
55 – 59	55.6	0.6	35.1	1.0	92.3	7.7	18,702
60 – 64	53.9	0.5	35.2	0.9	90.5	9.5	13,579
65 – 69	54.0	0.4	32.0	1.0	87.3	12.7	8,001
70 – 74	53.2	0.4	26.4	1.0	81.0	19.0	6,535
75 – 79	53.4	0.3	21.9	1.3	76.9	23.1	3,116
80+	53.1	0.5	12.6	1.3	67.5	32.5	3,586

Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Results show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili Only is higher (57.7%) in rural than in urban areas (46.7%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher (48.5%) in urban than in rural areas (36.0%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili Only (58.7%) than males (56.7%) (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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	48.8	0.5	46.1	0.8	96.2	3.8	553,188
Male	47.1	0.6	48.6	1.0	97.3	2.7	259,795
Female	50.4	0.5	43.9	0.6	95.3	4.7	293,393
Rural	57.7	0.6	36.0	0.8	95.1	4.9	105,697
Male	56.7	0.6	37.9	1.1	96.3	3.7	50,033
Female	58.7	0.6	34.3	0.5	94.1	5.9	55,664
Urban	46.7	0.5	48.5	0.8	96.5	3.5	447,491
Male	44.8	0.6	51.1	1.0	97.5	2.5	209,762
Female	48.4	0.5	46.2	0.6	95.6	4.4	237,729

Figure 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mjini Magharibi Rural, 2022 PHC

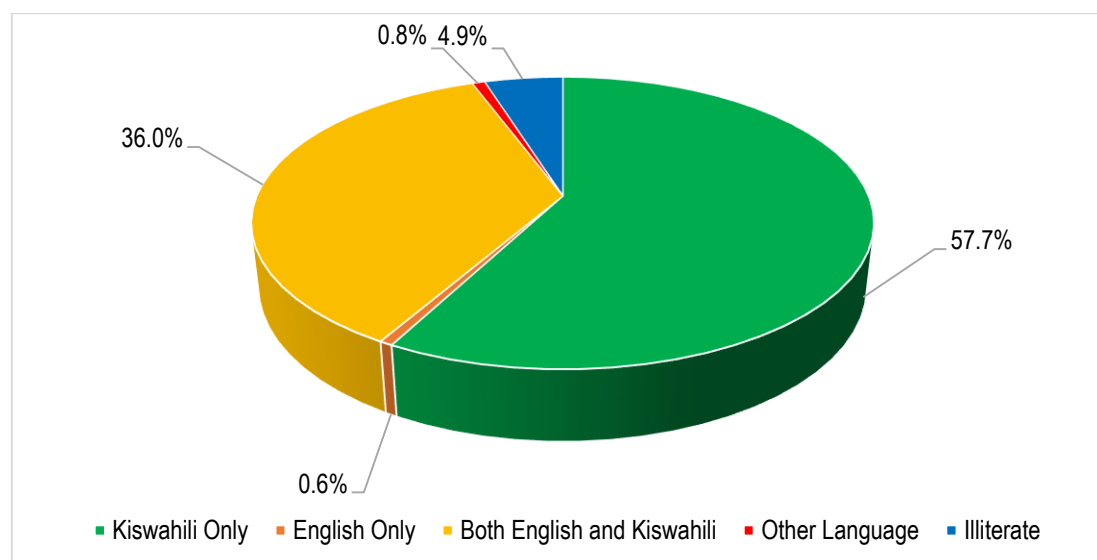
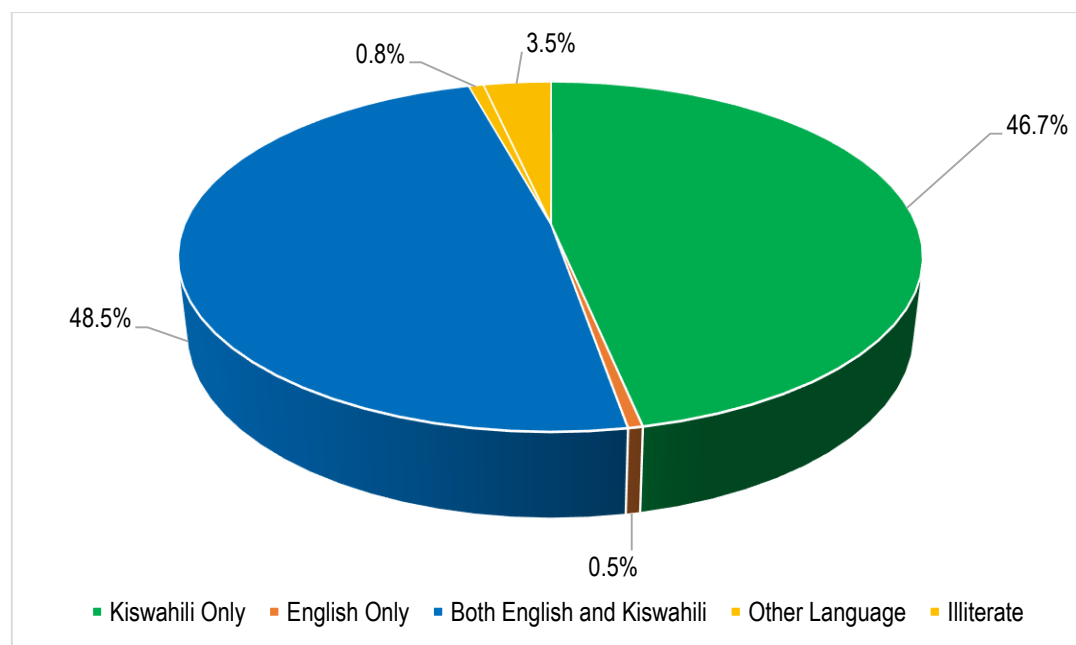


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Mjini Magharibi Urban, 2022 PHC



Further results show that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Magharibi A Municipal having the highest illiteracy rate (5.0%) while the lowest illiteracy rate is in Magharibi B Municipal (3.0%) (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language			
Total	48.8	0.5	46.1	0.8	96.2	3.8	553,188
Rural	57.7	0.6	36.0	0.8	95.1	4.9	105,697
Urban	46.7	0.5	48.5	0.8	96.5	3.5	447,491
Council							
Mjini Municipal	49.7	0.5	45.8	0.7	96.8	3.2	146,764
Magharibi A Municipal	52.8	0.5	41.1	0.6	95.0	5.0	193,727
Magharibi B Municipal	44.6	0.6	50.9	0.9	97.0	3.0	212,697

8.3 Numeracy

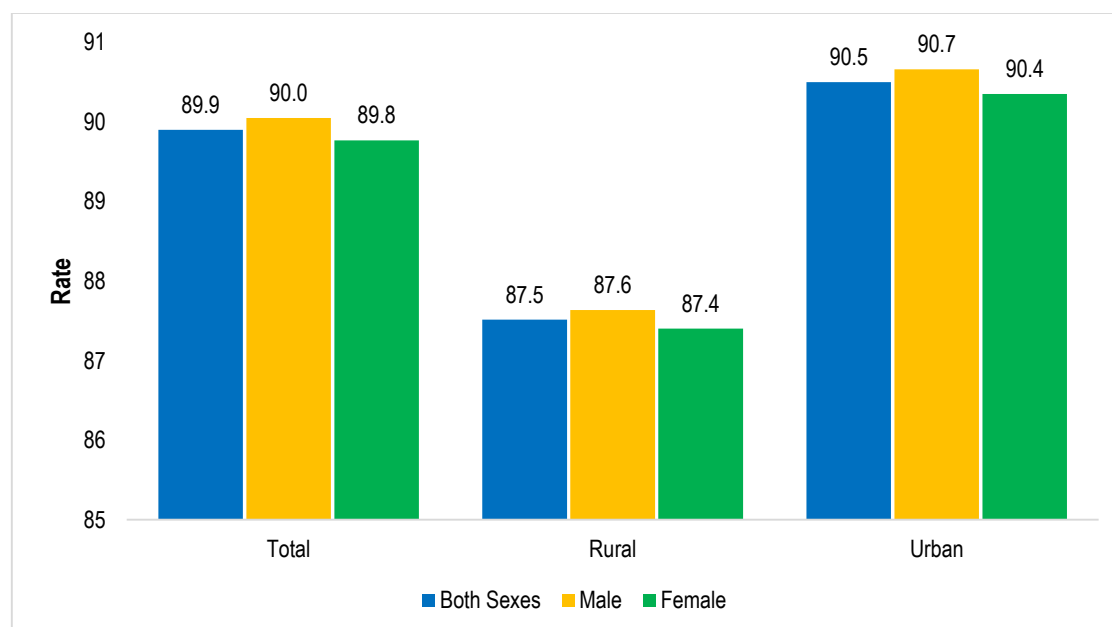
Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, 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 759,876 persons in Mjini Magharibi Region aged 5 years and above, 683,137 persons (89.9%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is almost similar among males (90.0%) and females (89.8%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are high (more than 91%) for persons aged 10 to 60 years and is relatively low (68.8%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (80 years and above) which is 66.3 percent. Numeracy rate in urban areas is higher (90.5%) than in rural areas (87.5%). Further results show, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas in most age groups (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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	89.9	90.0	89.8	87.5	87.6	87.4	90.5	90.7	90.4
5-9	68.8	67.6	70.1	65.6	64.1	67.1	69.8	68.6	70.9
10-14	91.9	91.0	92.7	90.2	89.2	91.2	92.3	91.5	93.1
15 – 19	94.1	93.5	94.6	92.5	91.8	93.2	94.5	93.9	94.9
20 – 24	94.5	94.6	94.5	93.2	92.7	93.5	94.8	95.0	94.7
25 – 29	95.0	95.4	94.8	93.8	94.2	93.5	95.3	95.6	95.1
30 – 34	95.2	95.9	94.5	94.0	95.1	93.1	95.5	96.1	94.9
35 – 39	94.9	95.7	94.3	94.2	95.2	93.3	95.2	95.8	94.6
40 – 44	94.7	95.8	93.8	93.1	94.8	91.3	95.1	96.1	94.4
45 – 49	94.7	95.8	93.7	92.8	94.5	90.9	95.1	96.1	94.3
50 – 54	94.1	96.0	92.3	92.7	95.3	90.0	94.4	96.1	92.8
55 – 59	93.3	95.8	90.9	89.9	93.8	86.0	93.9	96.1	91.8
60 – 64	91.5	95.3	87.9	87.4	93.1	81.7	92.2	95.7	88.9
65 – 69	88.5	93.7	83.3	81.5	89.7	74.4	89.6	94.4	84.9
70 – 74	83.0	90.7	76.5	76.1	85.1	69.2	84.1	91.6	77.7
75–79	78.3	87.5	71.3	71.4	82.3	64.3	79.3	88.2	72.4
80+	66.3	81.6	57.5	58.8	72.8	49.3	67.7	83.4	59.0

Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is slightly higher (94.7%) than for teenagers aged 13–19 years (93.9%). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. The rate among youth aged 15–35 years for males and females is

almost the same (94.8% and 94.6% respectively). For the teenagers, the rate is higher (94.5%) among females than males (93.3%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (94.9%) in urban than in rural areas (93.2%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in primary school age (6–12 years) is 86.4 percent. It is higher (87.4%) among females than males (85.3%). Numeracy rate for persons in secondary school age (13-16 years) is 93.9 percent, it is higher (94.4%) among females than males (93.2%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 8.10).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	93.9	93.3	94.5	92.4	91.7	93.1	94.3	93.7	94.8
Youth Population (15–24 years)	94.3	94.1	94.5	92.9	92.2	93.4	94.7	94.5	94.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	94.7	94.8	94.6	93.3	93.4	93.3	95.0	95.1	94.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	86.4	85.3	87.4	84.1	82.9	85.4	87.0	86.0	88.0
Secondary School (13-16 years)	93.9	93.2	94.4	92.3	91.6	93.0	94.2	93.6	94.8
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	94.5	95.1	94.0	93.2	93.9	92.5	94.9	95.4	94.4
Elderly population (60+ years)	85.5	92.3	79.4	79.4	88.2	72.0	86.5	93.0	80.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	94.0	94.9	93.3	92.6	93.6	91.7	94.4	95.2	93.7
Population Aged 4 years and above	87.8	87.8	87.8	85.0	84.9	85.0	88.5	88.6	88.4

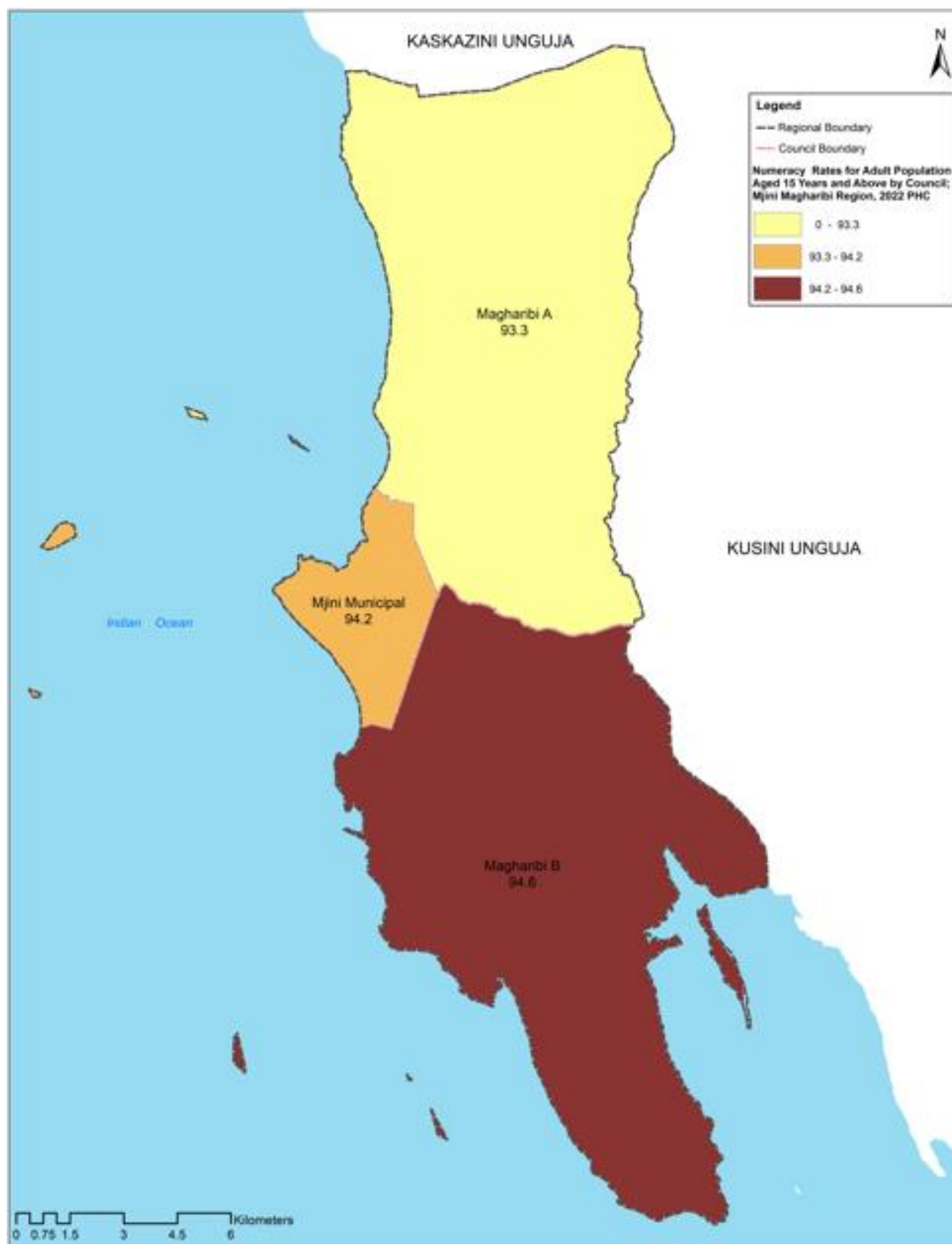
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 94.0 percent. It is higher (94.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (92.6%). Adult numeracy rate is higher (94.9%) for males than females (93.3%). Similar pattern is observed across all councils. The rates vary across councils ranging from 94.2 percent in Mjini Municipal to 94.6 percent in Magharibi B Municipal (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

Table 8.11: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Nurate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	545,327	254,467	290,860	512,827	241,573	271,254	94.0	94.9	93.3
Rural	104,359	49,229	55,130	96,659	46,110	50,549	92.6	93.7	91.7
Urban	440,968	205,238	235,730	416,168	195,463	220,705	94.4	95.2	93.6
Council									
Mjini Municipal	142,836	67,541	75,295	134,510	64,170	70,340	94.2	95.0	93.4
Magharibi Municipal A	191,470	89,649	101,821	178,653	84,556	94,097	93.3	94.3	92.4
Magharibi Municipal B	211,021	97,277	113,744	199,664	92,847	106,817	94.6	95.4	93.9

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



8.4 Education

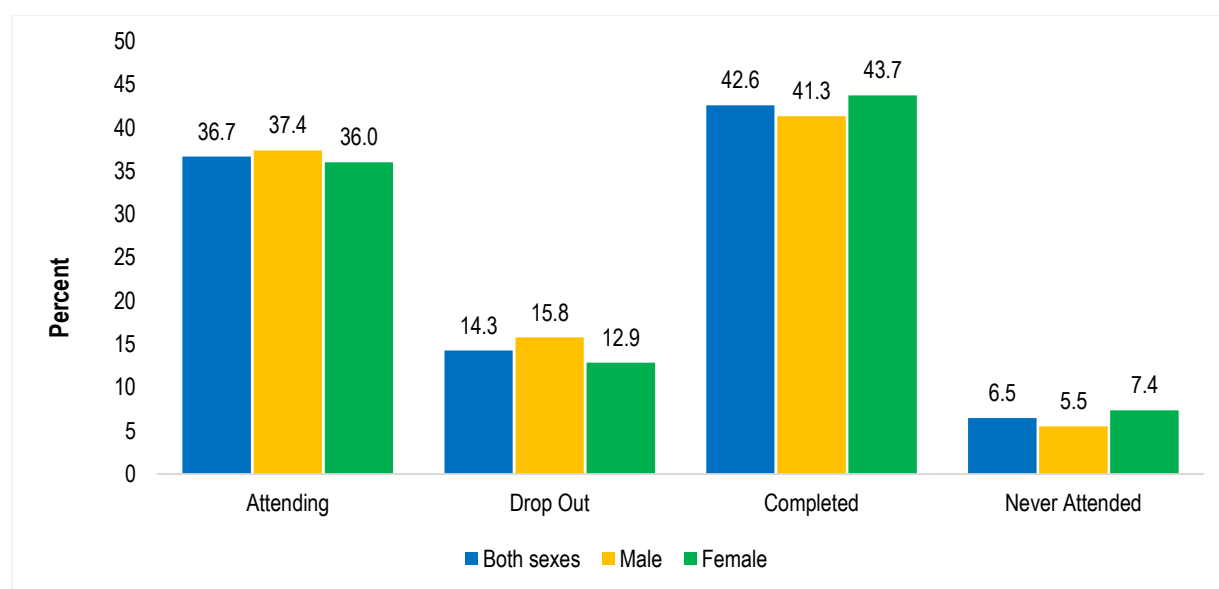
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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 in Mjini Magharibi Region, out of 794,689 persons aged four years and above, 42.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 36.7 percent are attending school, 14.3 percent have dropped out and 6.5 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (7.4%) than males (5.5%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (15.8%) among males than females (12.9%) (Figure 8.8).

Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



About ninety-eight percent (97.5%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 2.1 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 13-16 years, 91.3 percent are attending, 0.7 percent had never been to school, while 3.1 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (5.0%) than primary school age population (0.3%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mjini Magharibi 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	794,689	36.7	14.3	42.6	6.5	378,417	37.4	15.8	41.3	5.5	416,272	36.0	12.9	43.7	7.4
4	26,159	43.9	0.0	0.0	56.0	12,883	42.4	0.0	0.1	57.5	13,276	45.5	0.0	0.0	54.5
5	24,573	79.9	0.1	0.1	19.9	12,255	78.9	0.1	0.1	20.9	12,318	80.8	0.1	0.1	18.9
4-5	50,732	61.3	0.1	0.1	38.5	25,138	60.2	0.1	0.1	39.7	25,594	62.5	0.1	0.1	37.4
6	21,901	92.4	0.1	0.1	7.5	10,791	91.7	0.1	0.1	8.1	11,110	93.0	0.1	0.1	6.9
7	22,491	96.5	0.2	0.1	3.2	11,168	96.2	0.2	0.1	3.5	11,323	96.8	0.2	0.1	2.9
8	25,511	98.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	12,464	98.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	13,047	98.6	0.1	0.1	1.3
9	22,261	98.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	10,846	98.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	11,415	99.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
10	20,433	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	10,150	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	10,283	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
11	18,430	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	9,038	98.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	9,392	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
12	21,116	98.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	10,356	98.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	10,760	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
6-12	152,143	97.5	0.3	0.1	2.1	74,813	97.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	77,330	97.7	0.2	0.1	1.9
13	18,803	97.6	1.5	0.4	0.5	9,128	97.3	2.0	0.2	0.5	9,675	97.9	1.1	0.6	0.5
14	19,823	95.2	3.0	1.3	0.5	9,543	95.0	3.6	0.8	0.6	10,280	95.4	2.5	1.7	0.4
15	16,960	90.0	6.0	3.3	0.8	8,278	89.6	7.5	2.1	0.8	8,682	90.3	4.6	4.4	0.7
16	17,601	81.3	10.0	7.7	0.9	8,202	81.2	12.7	5.2	0.9	9,399	81.4	7.7	9.9	0.9
13 - 16	73,187	91.3	5.0	3.1	0.7	35,151	91.1	6.2	2.0	0.7	38,036	91.4	3.9	4.1	0.6
17	19,482	64.4	14.2	20.4	1.1	9,015	64.9	18.3	15.6	1.3	10,467	64.0	10.6	24.5	0.9
18	20,461	42.1	17.2	39.5	1.2	9,314	44.7	21.9	32.0	1.3	11,147	39.9	13.2	45.7	1.2
19	17,979	28.0	17.9	52.8	1.4	8,046	30.0	23.4	45.4	1.3	9,933	26.4	13.4	58.7	1.4
17 - 19	57,922	45.2	16.4	37.2	1.2	26,375	47.1	21.1	30.5	1.3	31,547	43.6	12.4	42.8	1.2
20	21,147	18.6	20.1	59.5	1.7	9,692	18.9	25.4	53.6	2.1	11,455	18.4	15.7	64.5	1.4
21	16,594	18.1	17.9	62.8	1.2	7,679	17.4	22.5	58.9	1.2	8,915	18.7	13.9	66.2	1.2
22	22,604	13.1	19.7	65.5	1.7	10,371	13.4	23.9	60.9	1.8	12,233	12.9	16.2	69.4	1.6
23	19,534	11.4	18.7	68.5	1.5	8,865	11.5	23.2	63.7	1.6	10,669	11.3	14.9	72.4	1.4
24	16,972	8.3	17.7	72.4	1.6	7,721	9.1	22.5	66.7	1.7	9,251	7.7	13.6	77.3	1.4
20 - 24	96,851	14.0	18.9	65.6	1.5	44,328	14.2	23.6	60.5	1.7	52,523	13.8	15.0	69.8	1.4
25+	363,854	1.5	22.4	69.0	7.2	172,612	1.7	23.9	69.9	4.6	191,242	1.4	21.0	68.1	9.5

In Mjini Magharibi Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural is higher (7.8%) than in urban areas (6.1%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (16.5%) than in urban areas (13.7%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (43.7%) in urban areas than in rural areas (38.1%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

Figure 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

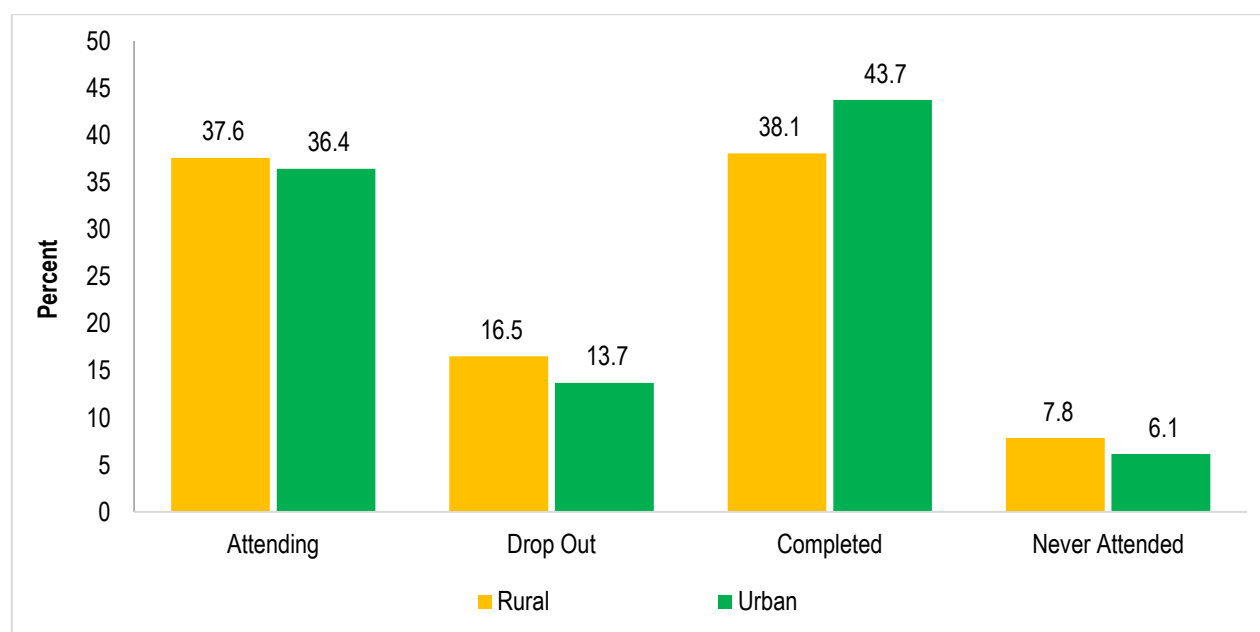


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mjini Magharibi Rural, 2022 PHC

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	159,922	37.6	16.5	38.1	7.8	76,880	38.1	18.3	36.6	7.0	83,042	37.2	14.8	39.4	8.6
4	6,282	39.9	0.0	0.0	60.0	3,141	37.9	0.0	0.0	62.0	3,141	41.8	0.1	0.1	58.0
5	5,707	76.7	0.1	0.1	23.1	2,832	75.5	0.1	0.2	24.3	2,875	78.0	0.0	0.0	21.9
4-5	11,989	57.4	0.1	0.1	42.4	5,973	55.8	0.1	0.1	44.1	6,016	59.1	0.0	0.0	40.8
6	5,206	90.7	0.1	0.1	9.1	2,586	89.5	0.1	0.1	10.3	2,620	91.9	0.1	0.0	8.0
7	5,184	95.4	0.3	0.1	4.2	2,584	94.6	0.4	0.1	4.9	2,600	96.2	0.2	0.1	3.6
8	5,864	98.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	2,890	97.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	2,974	98.0	0.1	0.0	1.8
9	5,025	98.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	2,429	98.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	2,596	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
10	4,499	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	2,295	98.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	2,204	98.9	0.4	0.1	0.6
11	3,973	98.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	1,963	98.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	2,010	98.2	0.7	0.1	0.9
12	4,546	97.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	2,245	97.4	1.3	0.3	1.0	2,301	98.2	1.0	0.3	0.5
6-12	34,297	96.7	0.4	0.1	2.8	16,992	96.3	0.5	0.1	3.1	17,305	97.1	0.3	0.1	2.4
13	3,908	96.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	1,923	96.2	2.7	0.4	0.7	1,985	97.6	1.4	0.6	0.4
14	4,031	94.3	3.7	1.1	0.9	1,959	94.1	4.5	0.6	0.8	2,072	94.5	2.9	1.6	0.9
15	3,244	87.9	8.0	3.2	0.9	1,573	86.8	10.0	2.6	0.6	1,671	88.9	6.2	3.7	1.2
16	3,358	76.4	14.3	8.0	1.3	1,552	74.5	18.6	5.7	1.2	1,806	78.1	10.6	10.0	1.3
13 - 16	14,541	89.5	6.7	3.0	0.9	7,007	88.7	8.3	2.1	0.8	7,534	90.2	5.1	3.8	0.9
17	3,602	60.2	18.0	20.4	1.4	1,704	58.9	23.4	15.8	1.8	1,898	61.4	13.1	24.5	1.0
18	3,699	37.8	21.2	39.5	1.5	1,674	39.9	27.1	31.6	1.4	2,025	36.0	16.3	46.1	1.6
19	3,326	23.5	23.2	51.8	1.5	1,436	25.8	29.2	43.8	1.1	1,890	21.7	18.5	57.9	1.8
17 - 19	10,627	40.9	20.7	36.9	1.5	4,814	42.4	26.4	29.7	1.5	5,813	39.7	16.0	42.9	1.5
20	3,848	14.4	26.3	56.5	2.7	1,673	14.8	34.4	47.8	3.1	2,175	14.2	20.1	63.3	2.4
21	2,985	13.7	23.7	61.0	1.6	1,309	12.5	30.8	55.1	1.6	1,676	14.6	18.1	65.7	1.6

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

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
22	4,231	8.4	25.0	64.0	2.7	1,883	9.1	30.1	58.1	2.7	2,348	7.8	20.8	68.7	2.7
23	3,364	7.8	24.0	65.8	2.5	1,439	9.9	30.2	57.4	2.5	1,925	6.2	19.3	72.0	2.4
24	3,045	5.5	23.4	69.1	2.0	1,300	7.1	30.9	59.5	2.5	1,745	4.3	17.8	76.2	1.7
20 - 24	17,473	10.0	24.6	63.1	2.3	7,604	10.8	31.3	55.4	2.5	9,869	9.4	19.4	68.9	2.2
25+	70,995	1.4	26.5	64.0	8.2	34,490	1.5	28.3	64.8	5.5	36,505	1.3	24.8	63.2	10.7

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Mjini Magharibi 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	634,767	36.4	13.7	43.7	6.1	301,537	37.2	15.1	42.5	5.2	333,230	35.7	12.4	44.8	7.0
4	19,877	45.2	0.0	0.0	54.7	9,742	43.8	0.1	0.1	56.1	10,135	46.6	0.0	0.0	53.4
5	18,866	80.8	0.2	0.1	18.9	9,423	80.0	0.1	0.1	19.9	9,443	81.7	0.2	0.1	18.0
4-5	38,743	62.6	0.1	0.1	37.3	19,165	61.6	0.1	0.1	38.3	19,578	63.5	0.1	0.1	36.3
6	16,695	92.9	0.1	0.1	6.9	8,205	92.4	0.2	0.1	7.3	8,490	93.3	0.1	0.1	6.5
7	17,307	96.8	0.2	0.1	2.9	8,584	96.6	0.2	0.1	3.1	8,723	97.0	0.2	0.2	2.7
8	19,647	98.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	9,574	98.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	10,073	98.7	0.1	0.1	1.1
9	17,236	98.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	8,417	98.7	0.2	0.2	0.9	8,819	99.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
10	15,934	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	7,855	98.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	8,079	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
11	14,457	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	7,075	99.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	7,382	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
12	16,570	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	8,111	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	8,459	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.4
6-12	117,846	97.7	0.2	0.1	1.9	57,821	97.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	60,025	97.9	0.2	0.1	1.8
13	14,895	97.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	7,205	97.6	1.7	0.2	0.5	7,690	97.9	1.0	0.6	0.5
14	15,792	95.4	2.8	1.3	0.5	7,584	95.2	3.4	0.8	0.6	8,208	95.6	2.3	1.7	0.3

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile, 2023

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
15	13,716	90.4	5.6	3.3	0.7	6,705	90.2	6.9	2.0	0.9	7,011	90.6	4.3	4.5	0.5
16	14,243	82.5	9.0	7.6	0.9	6,650	82.7	11.3	5.1	0.9	7,593	82.2	7.0	9.9	0.9
13 - 16	58,646	91.7	4.6	3.1	0.6	28,144	91.7	5.7	1.9	0.7	30,502	91.7	3.6	4.1	0.5
17	15,880	65.3	13.3	20.4	1.0	7,311	66.3	17.1	15.5	1.1	8,569	64.5	10.0	24.5	0.9
18	16,762	43.1	16.3	39.5	1.2	7,640	45.8	20.8	32.1	1.3	9,122	40.8	12.5	45.6	1.1
19	14,653	29.0	16.7	53.0	1.4	6,610	30.9	22.1	45.7	1.3	8,043	27.5	12.2	58.9	1.4
17- 19	47,295	46.2	15.4	37.2	1.2	21,561	48.2	19.9	30.7	1.2	25,734	44.5	11.6	42.7	1.1
20	17,299	19.6	18.7	60.2	1.5	8,019	19.8	23.5	54.9	1.9	9,280	19.3	14.6	64.8	1.2
21	13,609	19.1	16.6	63.2	1.1	6,370	18.4	20.8	59.7	1.1	7,239	19.7	12.9	66.3	1.1
22	18,373	14.2	18.5	65.8	1.5	8,488	14.3	22.5	61.5	1.6	9,885	14.0	15.1	69.5	1.4
23	16,170	12.1	17.6	69.0	1.3	7,426	11.8	21.8	64.9	1.4	8,744	12.4	14.0	72.5	1.1
24	13,927	9.0	16.4	73.2	1.5	6,421	9.5	20.8	68.1	1.6	7,506	8.5	12.6	77.5	1.3
20 - 24	79,378	14.8	17.7	66.1	1.4	36,724	14.9	22.0	61.6	1.5	42,654	14.8	14.0	70.0	1.2
25+	292,859	1.5	21.4	70.2	6.9	138,122	1.7	22.8	71.2	4.3	154,737	1.4	20.1	69.3	9.2

Across councils, Magharibi A Municipal has the highest percentage of persons who had never attended school (7.9%) while Magharibi B Municipal has the lowest (5.6%) (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils for both rural and urban areas.

Magharibi A Municipal is the council with the highest (16.5%) dropout rate while Magharibi B Municipal has the lowest rate (11.9%). 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

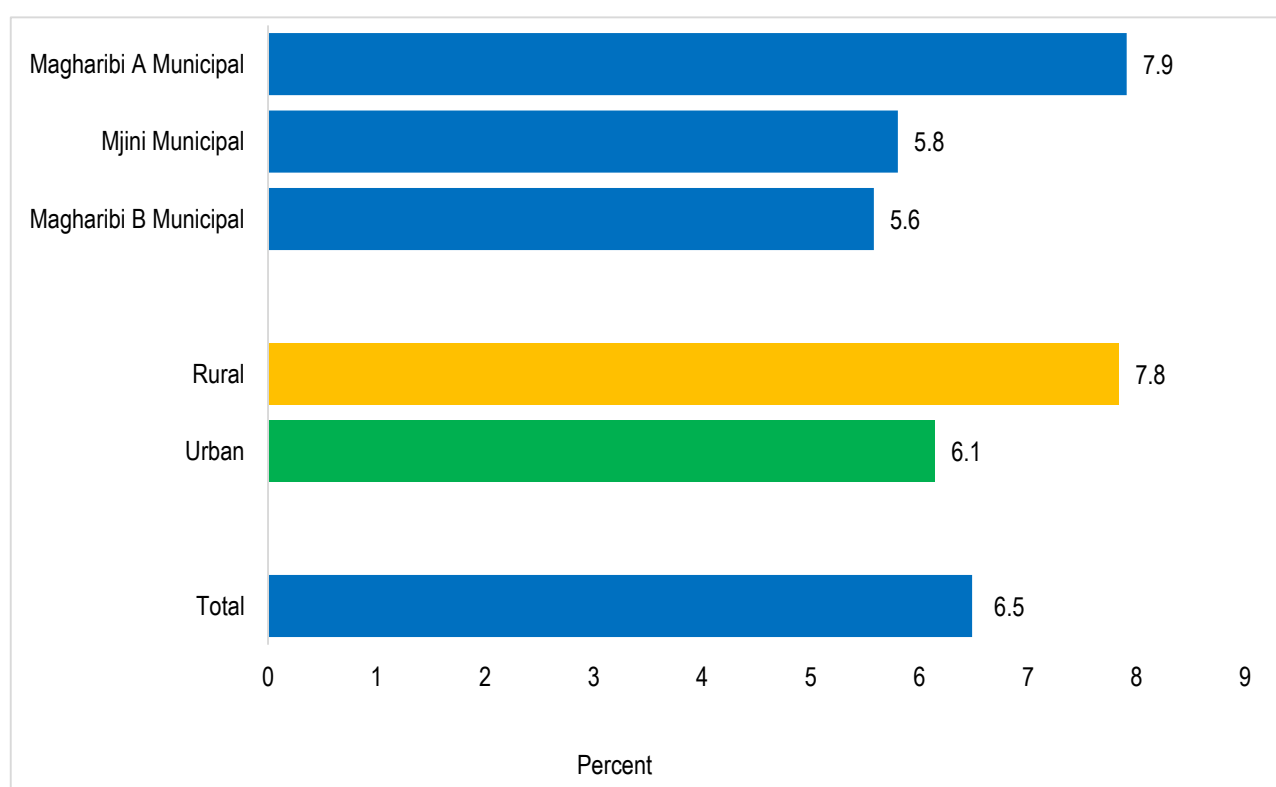


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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	794,689	36.7	14.3	42.6	6.5	378,417	37.4	15.8	41.3	5.5	416,272	36.0	12.9	43.7	7.4
Rural	159,922	37.6	16.5	38.1	7.8	76,880	18.3	8.8	17.6	3.4	83,042	19.3	7.7	20.4	4.5
Urban	634,767	36.4	13.7	43.7	6.1	301,537	37.2	15.1	42.5	5.2	333,230	35.7	12.4	44.8	7.0
Council															
Mjini Municipal	197,879	32.6	14.7	46.9	5.8	95,184	32.8	16.1	46.4	4.6	102,695	32.3	13.4	47.4	6.9
Magharibi A Municipal	290,032	38.5	16.5	37.1	7.9	138,649	39.2	18.4	35.5	6.8	151,383	37.8	14.8	38.5	8.9
Magharibi B Municipal	306,778	37.6	11.9	45.0	5.6	144,584	38.6	13.1	43.5	4.9	162,194	36.7	10.8	46.3	6.2

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	159,922	37.6	16.5	38.1	7.8	76,880	18.3	8.8	17.6	3.4	83,042	19.3	7.7	20.4	4.5
Mjini Municipal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magharibi A Municipal	121,576	38.0	17.2	36.4	8.3	66,984	38.6	19.1	34.9	7.4	74,092	37.5	15.5	37.9	9.1
Magharibi B Municipal	38,346	36.2	14.2	43.1	6.5	18,810	36.4	15.7	42.1	5.9	19,536	36.1	12.7	44.1	7.1

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	634,767	36.4	13.7	43.7	6.1	301,537	37.2	15.1	42.5	5.2	333,230	35.7	12.4	44.8	7.0
Mjini Municipal	197,879	32.6	14.7	46.9	5.8	95,184	32.8	16.1	46.4	4.6	102,695	32.3	13.4	47.4	6.9
Magharibi A Municipal	168,456	38.8	16.0	37.6	7.6	80,579	39.7	17.8	36.0	6.5	87,877	38.1	14.2	39.0	8.7
Magharibi B Municipal	268,432	37.8	11.5	45.2	5.5	125,774	38.9	12.7	43.7	4.7	142,658	36.8	10.6	46.6	6.1

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 16.5 percent completed primary education while 59.0 percent are still attending and 24.5 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 69.1 percent completed secondary education while 17.8 percent are still attending and 15.4 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 73.2 percent completed university education while 25.7 percent are still attending and 1.1 percent dropped out. The proportion of drop outs is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (1.2%) than females (1.1%). The percentage of persons who completed secondary education advanced level and university level is higher in rural than in urban areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mjini Magharibi 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	44,952	98.7	0.7	0.6	22,111	98.7	0.7	0.6	22,841	98.7	0.7	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	270,846	59.0	24.5	16.5	134,748	59.2	26.0	14.8	136,098	58.7	23.0	18.3
Training After Primary	343	0.0	10.2	89.8	168	0.0	11.3	88.7	175	0.0	9.1	90.9
Pre-Form One	1,595	0.0	48.0	52.0	759	0.0	50.6	49.4	836	0.0	45.6	54.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	339,773	17.8	13.1	69.1	159,374	17.3	14.7	68.1	180,399	18.3	11.7	70.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	15,958	45.0	3.3	51.7	8,199	39.9	3.8	56.3	7,759	50.3	2.8	46.9
Training After Secondary Education	2,084	0.0	3.4	96.6	1,076	0.0	3.9	96.1	1,008	0.0	2.8	97.2
University and Other Related	64,580	25.7	1.1	73.2	29,648	25.7	1.2	73.1	34,932	25.7	1.1	73.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	0.0	73.1	26.9	13	0.0	100.0	0.0	13	0.0	83.3	16.7

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mjini Magharibi 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	10,195	98.6	0.8	0.6	5,013	98.3	0.9	0.7	5,182	98.8	0.7	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	59,761	59.5	26.7	13.8	30,503	58.5	28.5	13.0	29,258	60.6	24.8	14.6
Training After Primary	73	0.0	11.0	89.0	30	0.0	16.7	83.3	43	0.0	7.0	93.0
Pre-Form One	572	0.0	46.2	53.8	275	0.0	48.0	52.0	297	0.0	44.4	55.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	63,675	16.9	15.4	67.7	29,400	16.2	17.1	66.7	34,275	17.5	14.0	68.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,465	39.3	4.2	56.6	1,328	35.3	5.0	59.6	1,137	43.9	3.2	52.9
Training After Secondary Education	324	0.0	4.3	95.7	176	0.0	4.0	96.0	148	0.0	4.7	95.3
University and Other Related	9,952	24.4	1.4	74.2	4,609	24.0	1.6	74.4	5,343	24.7	1.2	74.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	0.0	75.0	25.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Mjini Magharibi 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	34,757	98.7	0.7	0.6	17,098	98.7	0.7	0.6	17,659	98.7	0.7	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	211,085	58.8	23.8	17.3	104,245	59.5	25.2	15.3	106,840	58.2	22.5	19.3
Training After Primary	270	0.0	10.0	90.0	138	0.0	10.1	89.9	132	0.0	9.8	90.2
Pre-Form One	1,023	0.0	49.0	51.0	484	0.0	52.1	47.9	539	0.0	46.2	53.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	276,098	18.0	12.6	69.4	129,974	17.5	14.1	68.4	146,124	18.5	11.2	70.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	13,493	46.0	3.1	50.9	6,871	40.8	3.5	55.7	6,622	51.4	2.7	45.9
Training After Secondary Education	1,760	0.0	3.2	96.8	900	0.0	3.9	96.1	860	0.0	2.4	97.6
University and Other Related	54,628	25.9	1.1	73.0	25,039	26.0	1.1	72.8	29,589	25.9	1.0	73.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	22	0.0	72.7	27.3	11	0.0	63.6	36.4	11	0.0	81.8	18.2

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depicts the proportions of children currently attending school which is an important indicator in assessing access to education among the population. In primary education, Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the number of children aged 6-12 years who are attending school divided by the total number of children in that age group. The 6-12 years age group is the official primary school age in Tanzania Zanzibar. 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 6-12 years.

Net Enrolment Rate

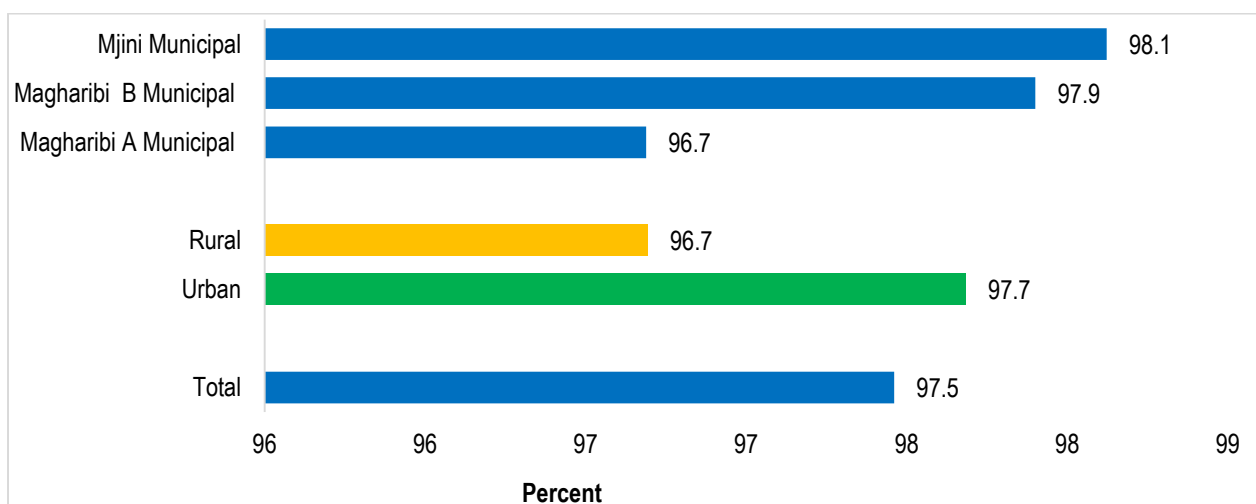
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 97.5 percent; it is higher (97.7%) in urban than in rural areas (96.7%). Furthermore, results show that NER is slightly higher (97.7%) for females than for males (97.2%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	97.5	97.2	97.7	96.7	96.3	97.1	97.7	97.5	97.9
Mjini Municipal	98.1	97.9	98.3	NA	NA	NA	98.1	97.9	98.3
Magharibi A Municipal	96.7	96.2	97.1	96.4	95.9	97.0	96.9	96.5	97.2
Magharibi B Municipal	97.9	97.8	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.9	97.8	98.1

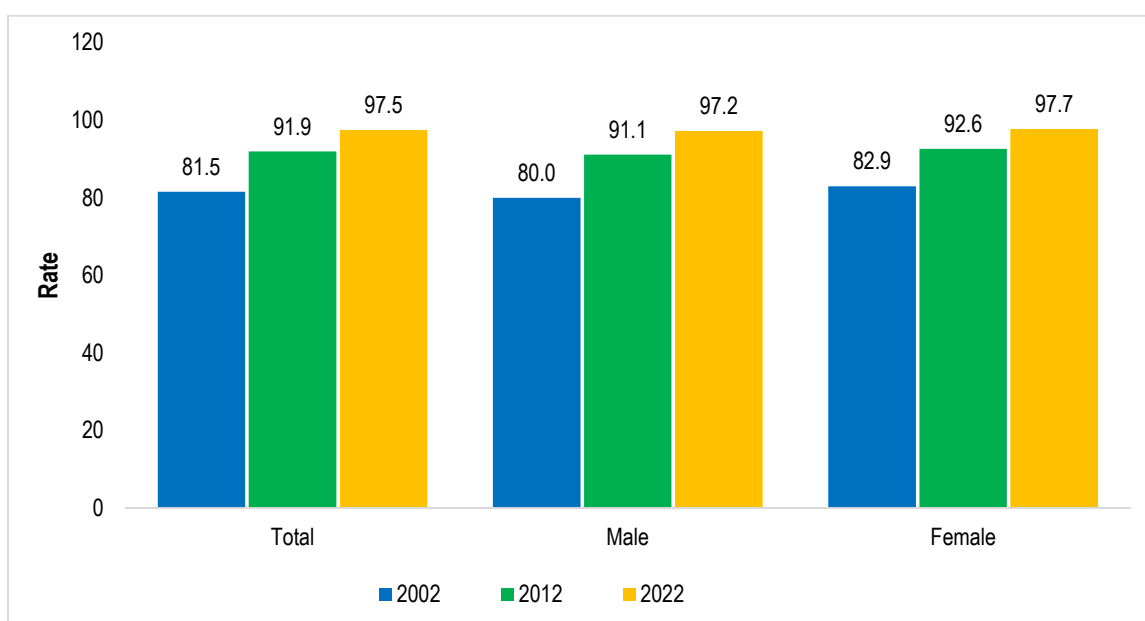
NER in primary schools varies slightly across councils ranging from 96.7 percent in Magharibi A Municipal to 98.1 percent in Mjini Municipal. Magharibi B and Mjini Municipal Councils have NER above the regional average of 97.5 percent (Figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



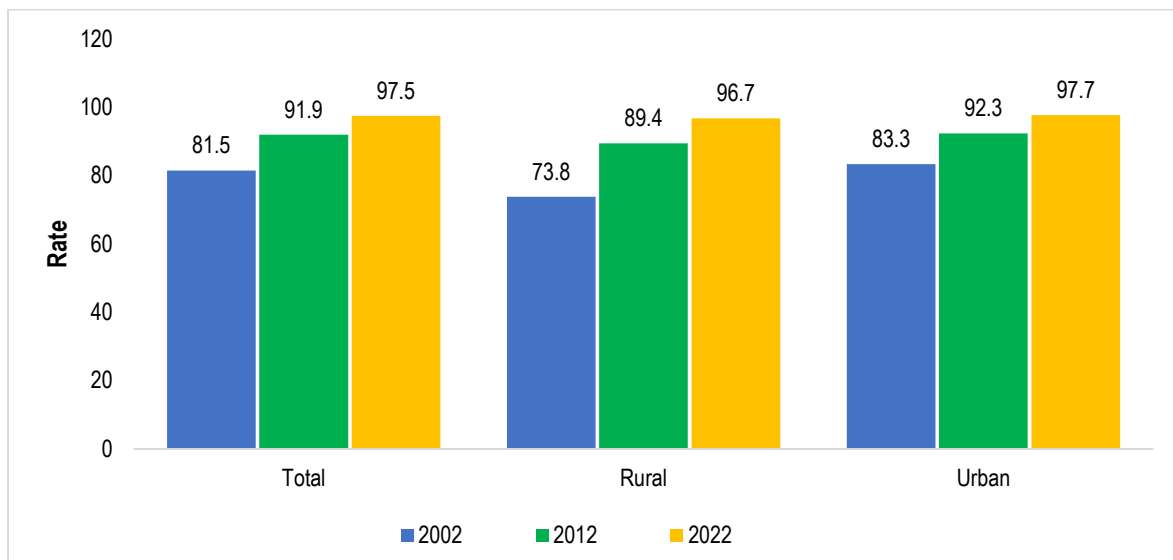
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 81.5 percent in 2002 to 97.5 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is remarkable among males (from 80.0% to 97.2%) compared with females (from 82.9% to 97.7%) (Figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 73.8 percent in 2002 to 96.7 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 83.3 percent in 2002 to 97.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

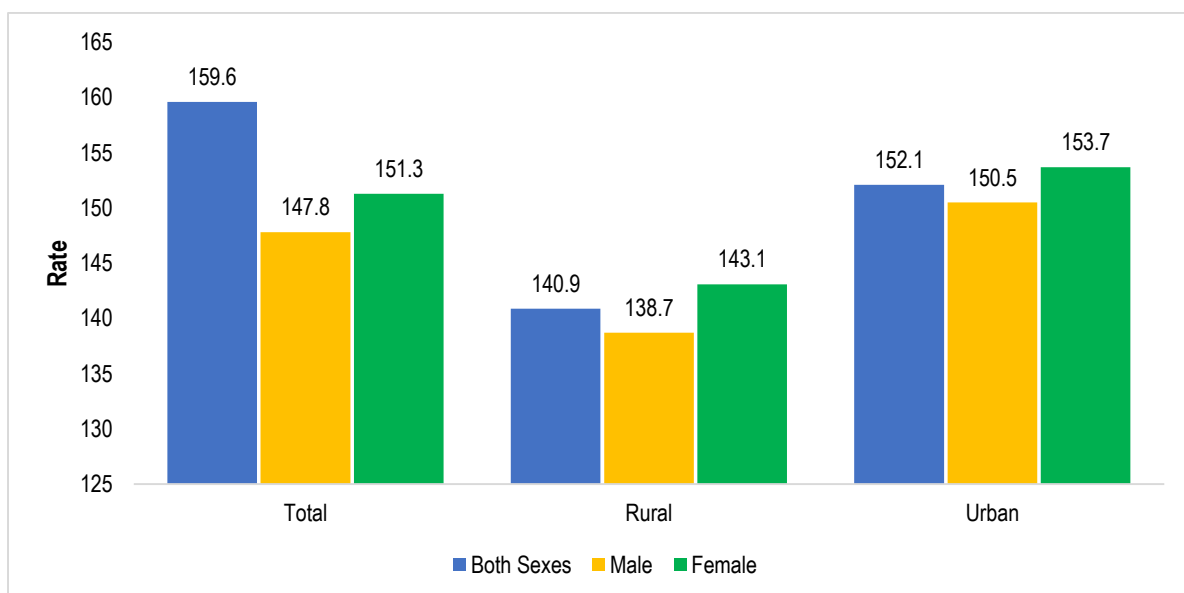
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

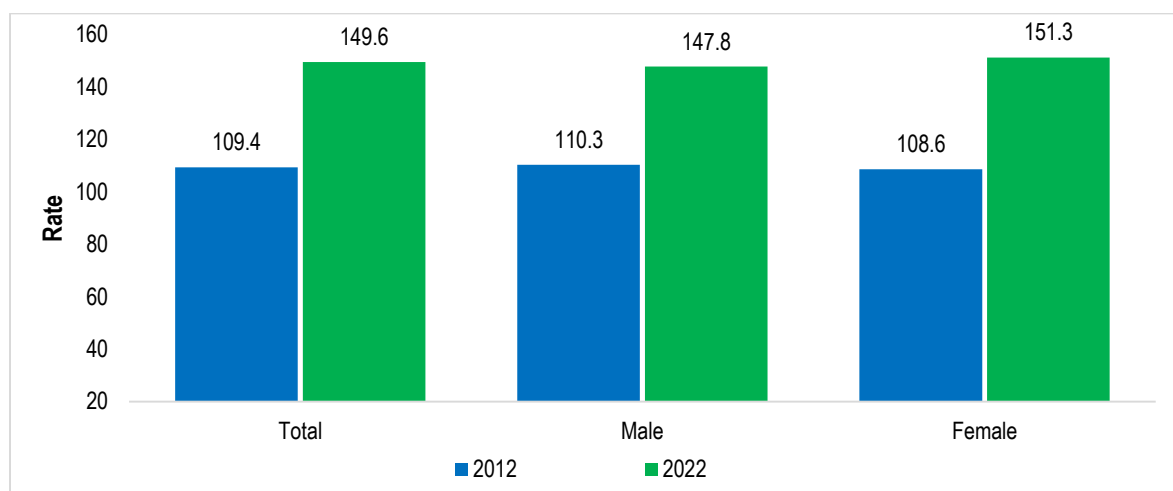
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 149.6 percent. GER is higher (152.1%) in urban areas than in rural areas (140.9%) and is higher (151.3%) for females than males (147.80%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



Results show GER increased from 109.4 percent in the 2012 to 149.6 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 108.6% to 151.3%) than males (from 110.3% to 147.8%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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, about a quarter (24.6%) of population aged four years and above have education attainment of primary education and 61.8 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained ordinary level secondary school education (62.5%) than males (61.0%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 10.6 percent attained university education.

Table 8.22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	451,737	216,047	235,690	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	590	298	292	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	111,079	54,917	56,162	24.6	25.4	23.8
Training After Primary	343	168	175	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	1,595	759	836	0.4	0.4	0.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	279,259	131,869	147,390	61.8	61.0	62.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8,783	4,927	3,856	1.9	2.3	1.6
Training After Secondary Education	2,084	1,076	1,008	0.5	0.5	0.4
University and Other Related	47,978	22,020	25,958	10.6	10.2	11.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	26	13	13	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	87,253	42,241	45,012	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	147	83	64	0.2	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	24,198	12,666	11,532	27.7	30.0	25.6
Training After Primary	73	30	43	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	572	275	297	0.7	0.7	0.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	52,913	24,649	28,264	60.6	58.4	62.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,497	859	638	1.7	2.0	1.4
Training After Secondary Education	324	176	148	0.4	0.4	0.3
University and Other Related	7,525	3,501	4,024	8.6	8.3	8.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	4	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	364,484	173,806	190,678	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	443	215	228	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	86,881	42,251	44,630	23.8	24.3	23.4
Training After Primary	270	138	132	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	1,023	484	539	0.3	0.3	0.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	226,346	107,220	119,126	62.1	61.7	62.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7,286	4,068	3,218	2.0	2.3	1.7
Training After Secondary Education	1,760	900	860	0.5	0.5	0.5
University and Other Related	40,453	18,519	21,934	11.1	10.7	11.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	22	11	11	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall unemployment rate in Mjini Magharibi Region is 19.2 percent; the rate is higher (25.9%) for females than males (12.4%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mjini Magharibi Region is 77.1 percent; it is 75.4 percent in rural and 77.5 percent in urban areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (17.2%) of the total employment, followed by administrative and support services activities (12.9%), other services activities (12.8%) and whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (12.4%).
- Majority (36.7%) of employed persons are in elementary occupations.
- Private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (60.2%).
- There are 141,599 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (73,946 persons) than males (67,653 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on 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 populations. It also includes inactive population covering all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Results indicate that, out of 545,327 persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region, 339,663 persons are in employment, 80,696 persons are unemployed and 124,968 persons are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 68,880 employed persons in urban areas and 68,880 employed persons in rural areas. Further, results show that there are 99,250 inactive persons in urban and inactive persons 99,250 in rural areas (Table 9.1).

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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	339,663	80,696	124,968	545,327
Male	183,312	25,954	45,201	254,467
Female	156,351	54,742	79,767	290,860
Place of Residence				
Rural	68,880	9,761	25,718	104,359
Urban	270,783	70,935	99,250	440,968

Results further show that 62.3 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with the highest percentage (63.1%) of employed persons is Magharibi B Municipal (Figure 9.1).

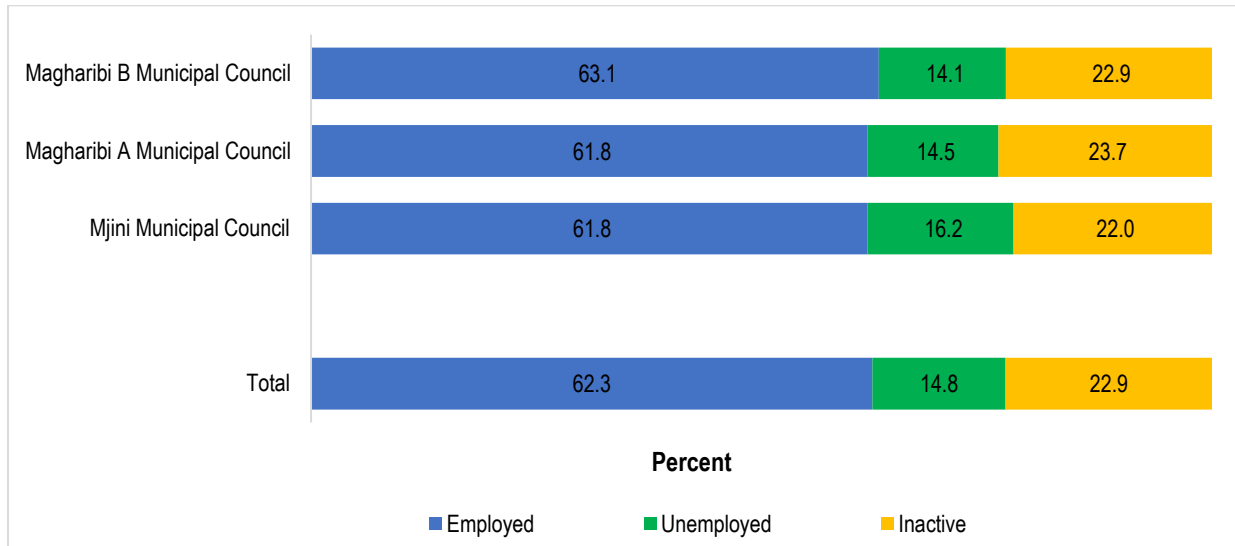
Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Table 9.2 show that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed ranges from 18,161 in Magharibi B Municipal to 50,719 in Magharibi A Municipal Council. In urban areas the number ranges from 67,614 in Magharibi A Municipal to 114,945 in Magharibi B Municipal 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	339,663	80,696	124,968	545,327
	Rural	68,880	9,761	25,718	104,359
	Urban	270,783	70,935	99,250	440,968
Councils					
Mjini Municipal	Total	88,224	23,169	31,443	142,836
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	88,224	23,169	31,443	142,836
Magharibi A Municipal	Total	118,333	27,837	45,300	191,470
	Rural	50,719	7,917	19,950	78,586
	Urban	67,614	19,920	25,350	112,884
Magharibi B Municipal	Total	133,106	29,690	48,225	211,021
	Rural	18,161	1,844	5,768	25,773
	Urban	114,945	27,846	42,457	185,248

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number employed persons is the largest for youths age group 15-35 followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years. The distribution is similar for the unemployed and inactive population.

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

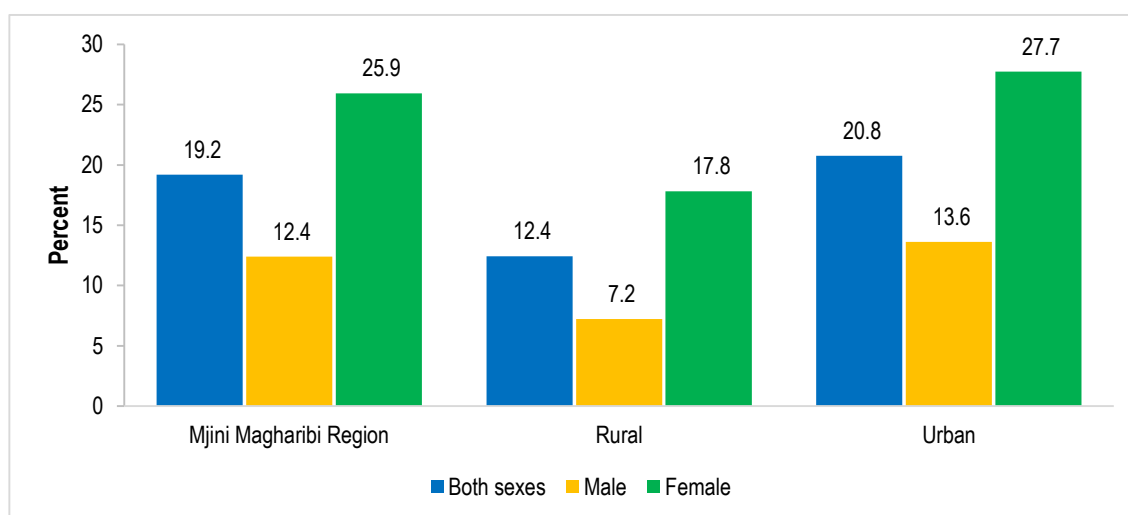
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	339,663	80,696	124,968	545,327
15-35	201,747	59,917	86,697	348,361
36-64	128,400	19,897	27,608	175,905
65 years and above	9,516	882	10,663	21,061

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 Mjini Magharibi Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Mjini Magharibi Region is 19.2 percent. The rate is higher (20.8%) in urban than in rural areas (12.4%). Unemployment rate is higher (25.9%) among females than males (12.4%).

Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

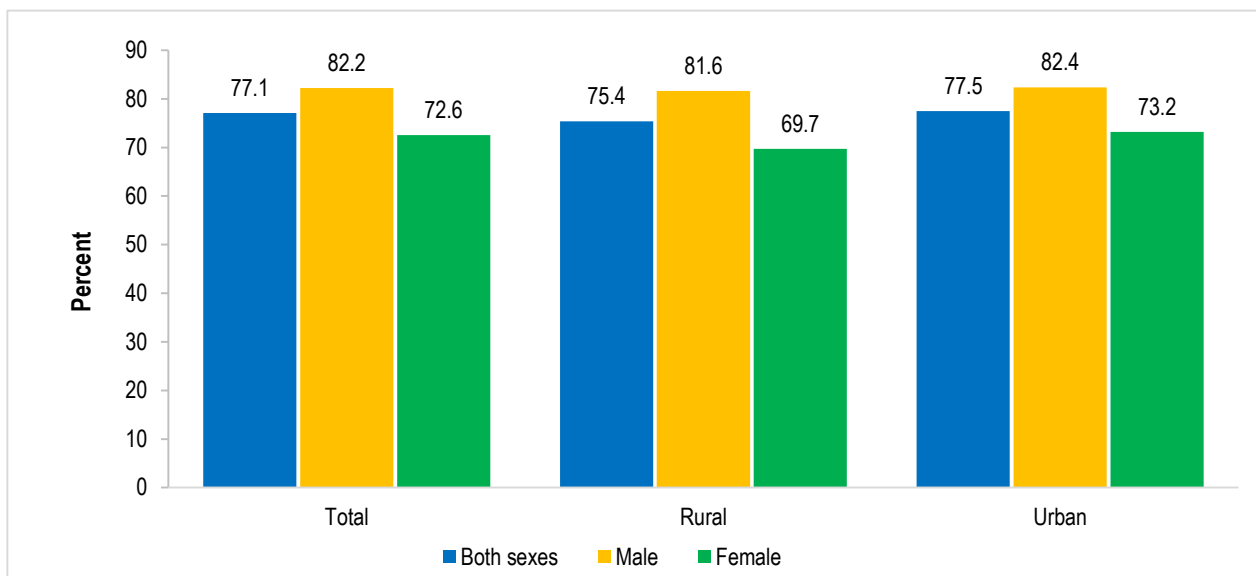


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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.

Results show that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Mjini Magharibi Region is 77.1 percent; it is 75.4 percent in rural areas and 77.5 percent in urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (82.2%) than for females (72.6%). The same pattern is observed in rural and Urban areas (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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 other services activities has the highest proportion (18.4%) of the total employment followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (16.1%) and administrative and support services activities (12.9%). The activities which has the lowest proportion is water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities as well as Real estate activities with 0.3% each 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; Mjini Magharibi Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	339,663	183,312	156,351	68,880	37,284	31,596	270,783	146,028	124,755
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.1	18.8	12.9	20.5	23.7	16.7	14.9	17.5	11.9
Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.5
Manufacturing	6.3	7.7	4.6	5.4	6.5	4.0	6.5	8.0	4.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Construction	4.4	7.9	0.3	5.3	9.4	0.3	4.2	7.5	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.6	12.0	11.1	8.9	8.6	9.2	12.3	12.9	11.6
Transportation and storage	3.1	5.2	0.7	3.2	5.4	0.7	3.1	5.1	0.7
Accommodation and food services activities	8.7	5.5	12.6	8.5	5.4	12.3	8.8	5.5	12.6
Information and communication	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	2.7	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	3.3
Administrative and support services activities	12.1	11.8	12.4	12.3	11.7	13.0	12.1	11.9	12.3
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	4.3	5.1	3.3	4.4	5.4	3.3	4.2	5.0	3.3
Education	4.7	2.2	7.5	4.8	2.2	7.8	4.6	2.2	7.5
Human health and social work activities	1.9	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.9
Other services activities	18.4	15.0	22.4	16.7	13.4	20.7	18.8	15.5	22.8

9.6 Occupation Status

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

Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Mjini Magharibi Region (36.7%) are in elementary occupations followed by craft and related workers (18.7%) and service workers and shop sales workers (15.9%) occupations (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	339,663	183,312	156,351	68,880	37,284	31,596	270,783	146,028	124,755
Legislators, administrators and managers	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.8
Professionals	6.4	4.8	8.4	5.8	4.3	7.5	6.6	4.9	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	9.3	11.4	6.9	10.1	11.9	8.0	9.2	11.3	6.6
Clerks	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	15.9	15.9	16.0	13.5	12.9	14.1	16.5	16.6	16.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	6.7	9.4	3.5	11.9	15.1	8.2	5.3	7.9	2.3
Craft and related workers	18.7	18.5	18.9	19.0	18.4	19.7	18.6	18.6	18.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.3
Elementary occupations	36.7	33.2	40.7	33.5	30.7	36.8	37.5	33.9	41.7

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions.

Results reveal that private sector constitutes the highest percentage (60.2%) of employed persons followed by household activities with 20.4 percent and public sector with 15.5 percent (Table 9.6).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	339,663	183,312	156,351	68,880	37,284	31,596	270,783	146,028	124,755
Public	15.5	15.9	14.9	14.6	15.5	13.4	15.7	16.0	15.3
Private	60.2	63.2	56.7	54.1	56.6	51.2	61.8	64.9	58.1
Agriculture	3.9	5.0	2.5	7.2	8.5	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.7
Household activities	20.4	15.8	25.8	24.1	19.4	29.6	19.5	14.9	24.9

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that in Mjini Magharibi Region there are 141,599 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (73,946 persons) than males (67,653 persons). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youths aged 15-35; accounting for 62.0 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 34.8 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 3.2 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65+	
Total	Both Sexes	62.0	34.8	3.2	141,599
	Male	62.0	34.9	3.1	67,653
	Female	62.0	34.7	3.3	73,946
Rural	Both Sexes	64.3	33.7	2.0	25,801
	Male	62.5	35.6	1.9	12,476
	Female	66.0	31.8	2.2	13,325
Urban	Both Sexes	61.4	35.1	3.5	115,798
	Male	61.9	34.8	3.4	55,177
	Female	61.1	35.4	3.6	60,621

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 77,371 persons (10.8%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common type of disability is seeing (4.0%).
- Most Persons with Disabilities (55.1%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over six percent (6.1%) of PWDs reported accident as a cause of disability.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except persons with walking, albinism and self-care disabilities.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and region, 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 normal life in the community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All the three definitions use the concept of activity limitation in defining disability rather than physical impairment.

Tanzania started to include questions on disability in 2002 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and the definition of disability used was based on impairment rather than activity limitation. The 2012 and 2022 PHC used the broad definition of disability that is based on activity limitation rather than impairment to collect disability statistics. More specifically, the 2022 PHC defined 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 disability main domains 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 some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on type of disability was obtained from relevant authority⁴

⁴ -Shirika la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania – (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



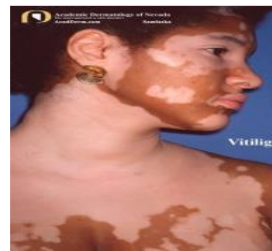
Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

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

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Council

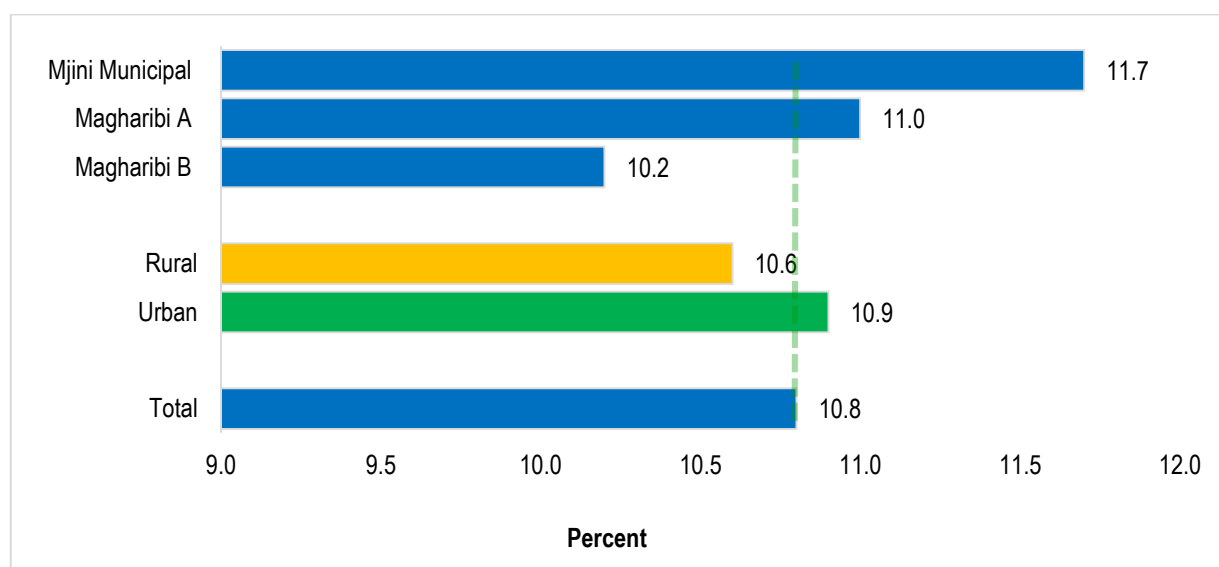
The 2022 PHC results show that 10.8 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above has some types of disability. In Mjini Magharibi Region there is a slight difference of disability prevalence rates for rural (10.6%) and urban areas (10.9%).

The most common types of disability among the six major domains are seeing (4.0%) and walking (1.3%) while self-care is the least common with 0.2 percent of the total population reporting this difficulty. In addition, over three percent of the population (3.4%) have reported other types of disabilities. The proportion of people with seeing, hearing and walking disabilities is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1). Moreover, the prevalence of disability across councils, ranges from 10.2 percent in Magharibi B Municipal to 11.7 percent in Mjini Municipal (Figure 10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	10.8	77,371	4.0	3.1	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.1	3.6
Rural	10.6	14,913	3.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.3	3.0	3.5
Urban	10.9	62,458	4.1	3.2	4.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.1	3.7
Council																							
Mjini Municipal	11.7	20,784	4.2	3.3	5.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	3.5	4.4
Magharibi A Municipal	11.0	28,294	4.0	3.0	4.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.0	3.7
Magharibi B Municipal	10.2	28,293	3.9	3.0	4.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.0	2.8	3.1

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

The 2022 PHC results show that, proportion of PWDs is slightly higher for females than males in all councils. The similar pattern is also observed among rural and urban areas in the region (Table 10.2).

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

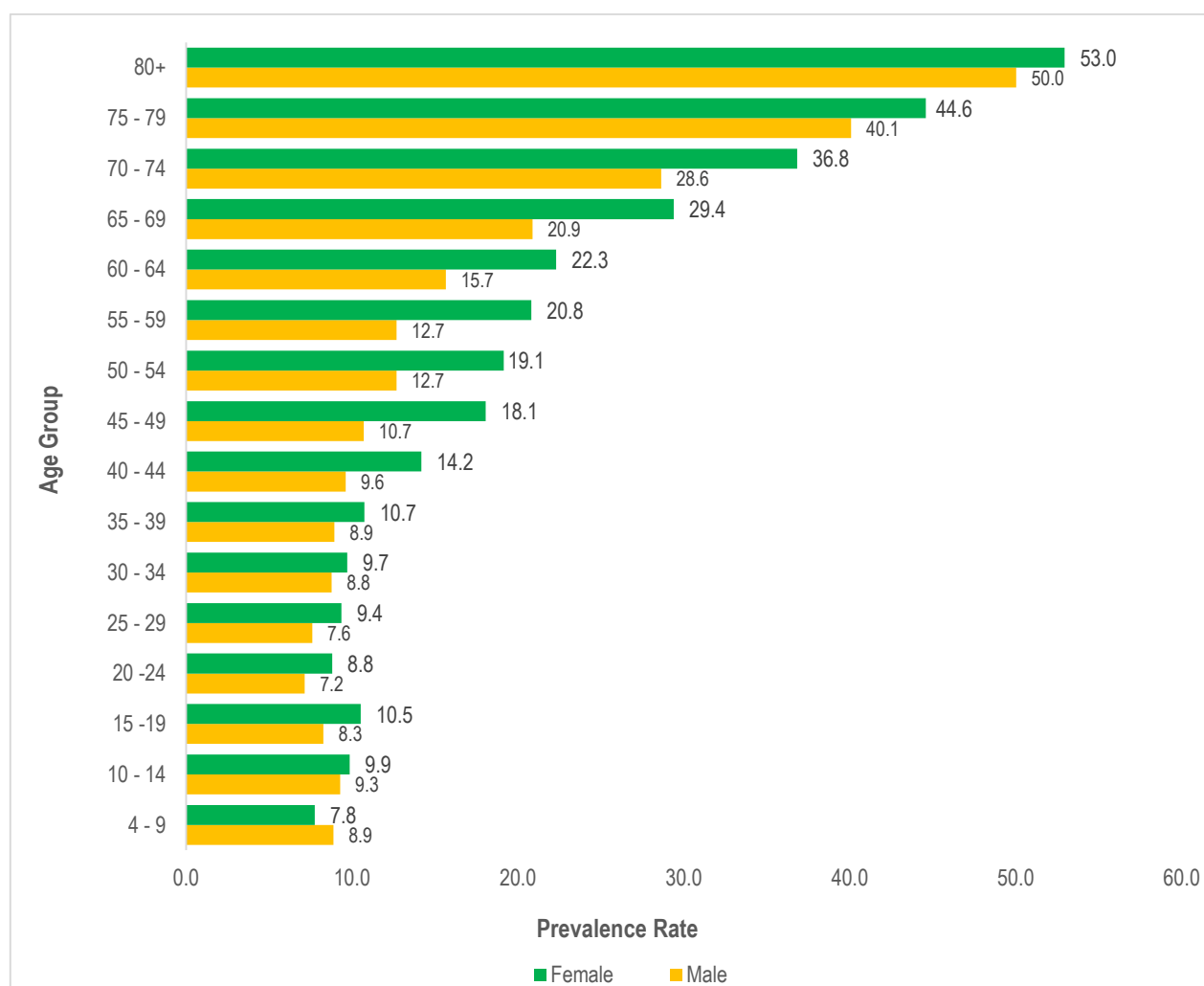
Place of Residence	Prevalence of Disability by Sex					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	77,371	32,337	45,034	10.8	9.6	12.0
Rural	14,913	6,366	8,547	10.6	9.4	11.6
Urban	62,458	25,971	36,487	10.9	9.6	12.0
Council						
Mjini Municipal	20,784	8,633	12,151	11.7	10.2	13.0
Magharibi A Municipal	28,294	11,861	16,433	11.0	9.7	12.1
Magharibi B Municipal	28,293	11,843	16,450	10.2	9.2	11.2

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 is almost the same for males and females, increased gradually from 8.9 percent and 7.8 percent for males and females respectively at age group 4-9 to 12.7 percent for males and 20.8 percent for females at age group 55-59 and then rises

sharply to 53.0 percent for females and 50.0 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

The 2022 PHC results show that, Mjini Magharibi Region has a total of 1,311 persons with albinism which is 0.15 percent of the total population in the region. Out of the total number of persons with albinism, 737 persons are males and 574 are females. Large number of persons with albinism (1,023 persons; 0.15%) are living in urban areas. Across the council, Magharibi B Municipal has 528 persons (0.15%) with albinism while Mjini Municipal has 315 persons (0.15%) (Table 10.3).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Person with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	884,061	421,924	462,137	1,311	0.15	737	0.17	574	0.12
Rural	181,932	87,848	94,084	288	0.16	166	0.19	122	0.13
Urban	702,129	334,076	368,053	1,023	0.15	571	0.17	452	0.12
Council									
Mjini Municipal	214,227	102,752	111,475	315	0.15	175	0.17	140	0.13
Magharibi A Municipal	327,290	156,944	170,346	468	0.14	262	0.17	206	0.12
Magharibi B Municipal	342,544	162,228	180,316	528	0.15	300	0.18	228	0.13

Albinism is “a born with” type of disability and therefore their number is expected to decrease as age increases. This is in line with the general population. Results show the number of persons with albinism decreases from 134 persons for those aged below 5 years to 96 persons for those aged below 20 years, increased inconsistently from age 20-39 years and then decreased to 8 persons for those aged 80 years and above (Table 10.4).

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Total Population in Private Households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,311	0.15	737	0.17	574	0.12	884,061	421,924	462,137
0 – 4	134	0.11	78	0.13	56	0.09	124,185	62,155	62,030
5 – 9	112	0.10	57	0.10	55	0.09	116,377	57,333	59,044
10 – 14	92	0.09	45	0.09	47	0.09	98,172	47,969	50,203
15 – 19	96	0.10	34	0.08	62	0.13	91,508	42,245	49,263
20 – 24	113	0.12	62	0.14	51	0.10	95,019	43,104	51,915
25 – 29	148	0.18	87	0.23	61	0.14	82,299	38,140	44,159
30 – 34	142	0.21	78	0.25	64	0.18	67,172	31,381	35,791
35 – 39	121	0.23	79	0.33	42	0.15	52,132	24,229	27,903
40 – 44	89	0.21	60	0.30	29	0.13	42,754	20,130	22,624
45 – 49	74	0.22	45	0.27	29	0.17	33,924	16,541	17,383
50 – 54	59	0.22	34	0.25	25	0.18	27,440	13,484	13,956
55 – 59	50	0.27	28	0.31	22	0.23	18,525	9,073	9,452
60 – 64	27	0.20	19	0.29	8	0.12	13,493	6,627	6,866
65 – 69	16	0.20	9	0.23	7	0.17	7,936	3,901	4,035
70 – 74	26	0.40	17	0.57	9	0.26	6,489	2,978	3,511
75 – 79	4	0.13	2	0.15	2	0.11	3,086	1,337	1,749
80+	8	0.23	3	0.23	5	0.22	3,550	1,297	2,253

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 20,053 persons which is 2.81 percent of the total population of aged seven years and above have Other Types of disabilities. Out of those, 10,146 (2.81%) are males and 9,907 (3.01%) are females. The most common other type of disability is the Psoriasis with 3,439 (0.16%) persons followed by Mental Health 2,769 (0.39%) persons (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; Mjini Magharibi 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	20,053	10,146	9,907	2.81	3.01	2.63	2.99	3.17	2.82	2.77	2.97	2.58
Cleft Palate	2,651	1,240	1,411	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.34	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.39
Hydrocephalus	274	159	115	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.02
Spinal bifida	198	100	98	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01
Spinal cord injuries	1,169	467	702	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.21	0.16	0.13	0.18
Epilepsy or seizures	1,799	937	862	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.23
Psoriasis	3,439	1,678	1,761	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.46
Storiasis	1,174	592	582	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.23	0.26	0.20	0.15	0.16	0.14
Autism	449	241	208	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.06
Mental Health	2,769	1,550	1,219	0.39	0.46	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.28	0.41	0.49	0.33
Mental Disorder	1,947	1,094	853	0.27	0.32	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.34	0.23
Dwarfism	394	179	215	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.04
Leprosy	82	44	38	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hunch Back	134	74	60	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Other	3,574	1,791	1,783	0.50	0.53	0.47	0.55	0.61	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.47

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

Results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities. More than half (55.1%) of PWDs reported disease as the cause of their disability while 23.7 percent were

born with disability. Other notable cause of disabilities is accidents (6.1%). Most of PWDs (55.7%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 52.2 percent in rural areas.

Reported causes of disabilities are almost the same among males and females in both rural and urban areas. However, relatively large variations are observed with accidents and other causes. Almost nine percent (8.9%) of males with disabilities reported accidents as the cause compared with 4.1 percent for females (Tables 10.6).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Population	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	12,570	100	23.7	55.1	6.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	13.7
Rural	2,398	19.1	28.1	52.2	7.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	10.8
Urban	10,172	80.9	22.6	55.7	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	14.4
Sex									
Male	5,112	40.7	29.7	49.8	8.9	1.0	0.2	NA	10.3
Female	7,458	59.3	19.5	58.6	4.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	16.0

Results further reveal that for almost all six major domains of disabilities, disease was mentioned as the major cause of disability for both males and females. The percentage of disease as the major cause of disability is higher among females than males for almost all types of disabilities. However, with exception of disease and inborn accident is the major cause of disability for males, as more than twice compared with that of females (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Mjini Magharibi 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	4,806	15.0	63.5	5.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	14.8	1,808	17.8	57.9	8.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	14.1	2,998	13.4	66.8	3.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	15.2
Hearing	2,297	37.7	48.5	2.5	1.3	0.1	0.7	9.3	859	45.3	41.6	3.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	8.0	1,438	33.1	52.6	1.9	1.3	0.0	1.0	10.0
Walking	4,898	14.8	51.4	9.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	23.2	1,899	20.6	49.4	13.7	0.6	0.1	-	15.5	2,999	11.1	52.7	6.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	28.1
Remembering	1,608	29.2	46.1	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	21.1	749	35.6	47.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.2	859	23.5	45.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	28.1
Self-care	2,063	25.1	52.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	18.3	962	31.1	53.2	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	11.6	1,101	19.9	52.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	24.2
Communication	1,695	55.9	38.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	4.7	885	61.2	35.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	810	50.0	41.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	6.9

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

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

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low, except for the persons with self-care disability (19.2%) and (16.8%) for persons with albinism. For example, less than two percent of persons with hearing disability are using assistive devices. The use of assistive devices in urban areas is relatively higher than in rural areas for all types of disabilities (Table 10.10).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	5.2	2.2	3.0	4.6	2.1	2.5	5.2	2.2	3.1
Albinism	16.8	18.2	15.0	21.9	26.5	15.6	15.3	15.8	14.8
Seeing	6.3	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.8	6.4	5.8	6.8
Hearing	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7
Walking	13.1	13.5	12.7	10.9	11.7	10.1	13.6	14.0	13.3
Self-care	19.2	18.7	19.7	8.3	9.7	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.1
Communication	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (83.8%) persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region do not own land.
- The proportion of males owning land is higher (21.2%) than that of females (10.2%).
- More than twenty percent (20.4%) of people aged 15 years and above who own land in Mjini Magharibi Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- About sixty-one percent (60.9%) of persons with land legal documents, own land alone.
- Females possess more of jointly owned land with legal documents (21.4%) than males (12.1%).

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 licence, letter of offer/acknowledgment of payment, customary ownership, contract, land registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar) and official documents from *Mtaa/Village/Shehia*.

11.2 Land Ownership Status

Land ownership status is categorised based on the population in the private households 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 15.3 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own land. The proportion of males owning land is more than twice (21.2%) compared with females (10.2%). A similar pattern of ownership of land among males and females is also observed in both urban and rural areas (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	545,327	83,491	15.3
	Male	254,467	53,871	21.2
	Female	290,860	29,620	10.2
Rural	Both Sexes	104,359	16,904	16.2
	Male	49,229	11,895	24.2
	Female	55,130	5,009	9.1
Urban	Both Sexes	440,968	66,587	15.1
	Male	205,238	41,976	20.5
	Female	235,730	24,611	10.4

Table 11.2 shows that eight in every ten persons (83.8%) aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region do not own land, 11.9 percent own land alone and 3.0 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (7.1%) is significantly below that of males (17.3%). However, there is no significant difference between females (2.7%) and males (3.3%) owning land jointly.

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Mjini Magharibi 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	545,327	11.9	3.0	0.5	83.8	0.9
	Male	254,467	17.3	3.3	0.6	77.9	0.9
	Female	290,860	7.1	2.7	0.3	88.9	0.9
Rural	Both Sexes	104,359	13.3	2.5	0.4	82.9	0.9

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Urban	Male	49,229	20.6	2.9	0.6	75.0	0.8
	Female	55,130	6.8	2.0	0.3	90.0	0.9
	Both Sexes	440,968	11.5	3.1	0.5	84.0	0.9
	Male	205,238	16.5	3.3	0.6	78.6	0.9
	Female	235,730	7.2	2.9	0.4	88.6	0.9

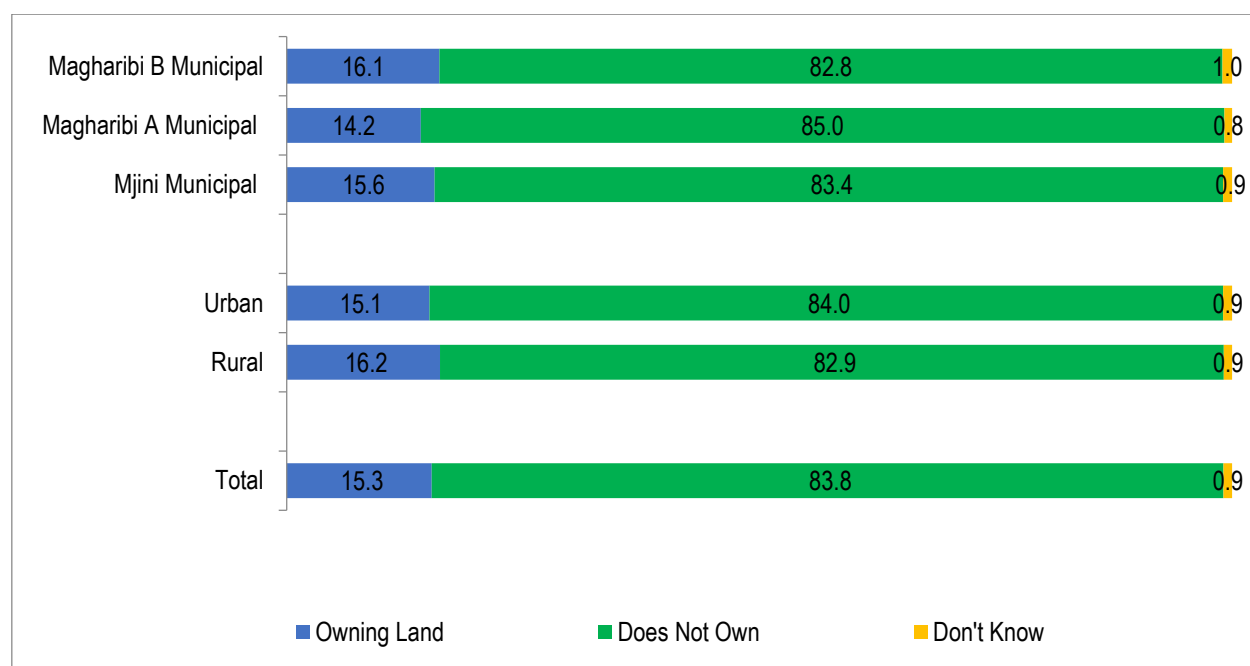
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is owned mostly among persons aged 20-64 years (90.2%) followed by those aged 65 and above years (8.0%). A similar ownership pattern by age is observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (93.1% and 89.5% respectively). 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; Mjini Magharibi 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	545,327	16.8	79.4	3.9	104,359	16.4	80.8	2.9	440,968	16.9	79.0	4.1
Male	254,467	16.6	79.7	3.7	49,229	16.0	81.3	2.7	205,238	16.7	79.3	4.0
Female	290,860	16.9	79.1	4.0	55,130	16.7	80.2	3.1	235,730	17.0	78.8	4.2
Owning land												
Total	83,491	1.8	90.2	8.0	16,904	1.4	93.1	5.5	66,587	1.9	89.5	8.6
Male	53,871	1.5	91.0	7.6	11,895	1.2	93.9	4.9	41,976	1.5	90.1	8.3
Female	29,620	2.4	88.9	8.7	5,009	2.0	91.1	6.9	24,611	2.5	88.5	9.1
Does not own												
Total	456,783	19.4	77.5	3.1	86,552	19.1	78.5	2.4	370,231	19.4	77.3	3.3
Male	198,258	20.6	76.7	2.7	36,945	20.6	77.5	1.9	161,313	20.6	76.5	2.9
Female	258,525	18.5	78.1	3.4	49,607	18.0	79.3	2.7	208,918	18.6	77.8	3.6
Don't Know												
Total	5,053	29.1	66.6	4.3	903	31.5	64.2	4.3	4,150	28.5	67.1	4.3
Male	2,338	27.5	69.7	2.8	389	33.2	64.5	2.3	1,949	26.4	70.8	2.9
Female	2,715	30.4	63.9	5.7	514	30.2	64.0	5.8	2,201	30.4	63.9	5.6

Results further portray that Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest proportion (16.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land, followed by Mjini Municipal (15.6%) and Magharibi A Municipal (14.2%) (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

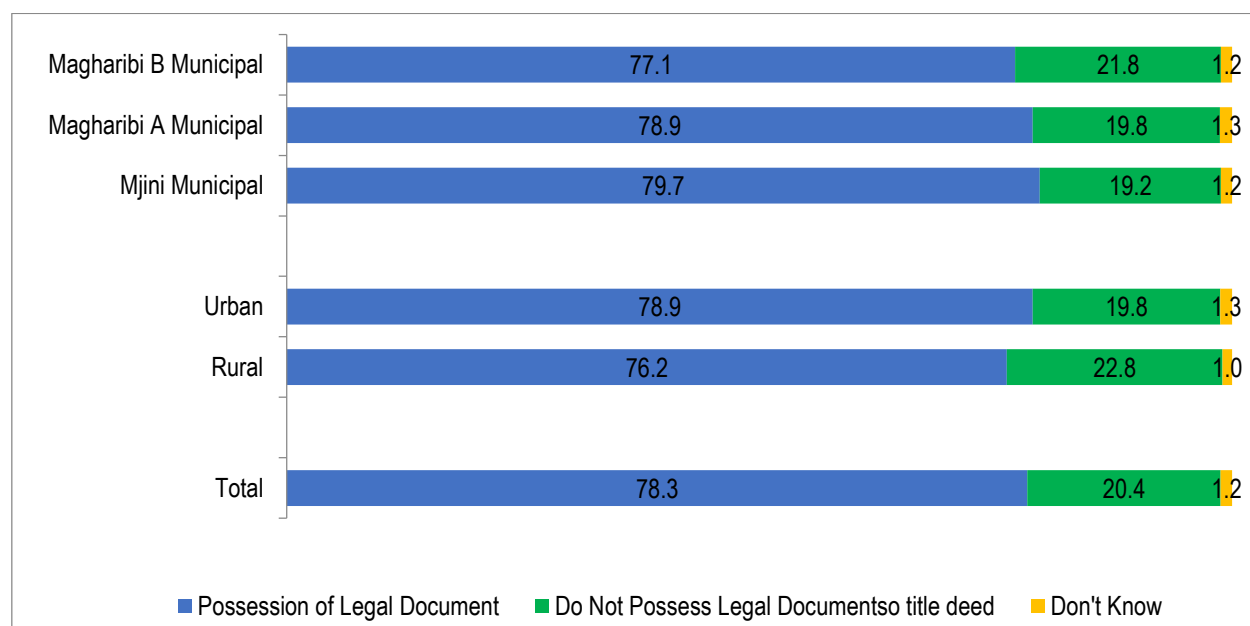
Table 11.4 indicates that 20.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, majority of them own land alone (60.9%) followed by those owning land jointly (15.5%). Results also reveal that percentage of females owning land jointly with legal land documents is higher (21.5%) than that of males (12.1%).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83,491	53,871	29,620	16,904	11,895	5,009	66,587	41,976	24,611
Alone	60.9	66.5	54.4	63.0	25.9	56.3	60.3	64.1	54.0
Jointly	15.5	12.1	21.5	11.6	9.4	16.7	16.4	12.9	22.5
Both alone and jointly	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.5
No legal document	20.4	20.1	21.0	22.8	22.0	24.7	19.8	19.6	20.3
Don't Know	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.8

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Mjini Municipal (79.7%) followed by Magharibi A Municipal (78.9%) and Magharibi B Municipal (77.1%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Six in ten (62.5%) households own houses where they live.
- More than 97 percent (97.3%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- Ninety-nine percent (99.0%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- About 36 percent (35.5%) of households in rural areas and 14.0 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- About 89 percent (88.9%) of households use electricity for lighting from national grid (ZECO).
- About six in ten (64.2%) households use regularly collected 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 status 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; as well as ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, asset 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 was built. About six out of ten (62.5%) households own houses where they live followed by households rented privately (18.4%) and living without paying any rent (12.2%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (73.7%) in rural than urban areas (59.4%). The percentage of male and female headed households owning houses is almost the same (62.5% and 62.3% respectively).

Across councils, Magharibi A Municipal has the highest percentage (70.6%) of households living in their own houses while Mjini Municipal has the lowest percentage (54.7%) (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, Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

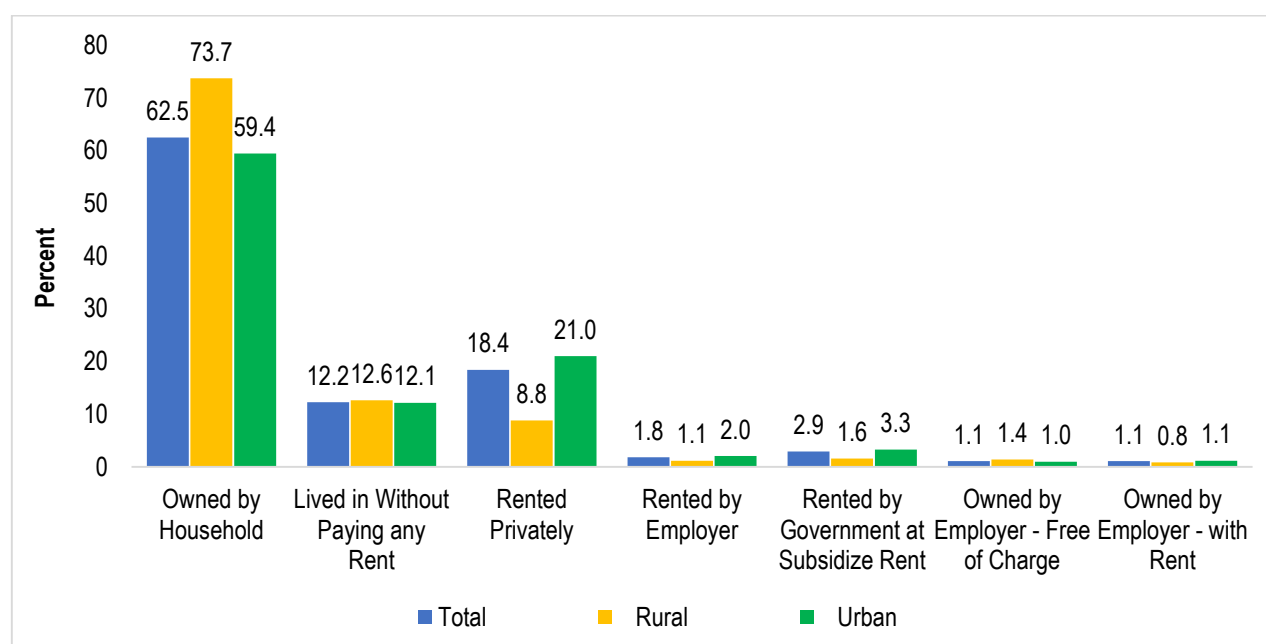


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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	180,889	62.5	12.2	18.4	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.1
Rural	38,518	73.7	12.6	8.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.8
Urban	142,371	59.4	12.1	21.0	2.0	3.3	1.0	1.1
Male Headed Households	126,970	62.5	13.2	17.4	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.0
Female Headed Households	53,919	62.3	10.0	20.7	1.9	3.3	0.7	1.1
Council								
Mjini Municipal	45,456	54.7	11.6	25.6	2.0	4.3	0.6	1.1
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	70.6	11.9	12.8	1.1	2.0	0.8	0.8
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	60.1	12.9	18.9	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.3

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

About twenty-six percent (25.9%) of households had no legal documents for land where their houses are built while half (50.0%) have title deed. Few households have residential licenses (0.9%). Households with title deed documents are common in urban areas (54.2%) compared with rural areas (37.4%). Female-headed households with title deeds as legal right to ownership of land of the main dwelling is 52.5 percent, which is more than 48.9 percent for male-headed households.

At the council level, percentage of households with title deeds ranges from 43.2 percent in Magharibi A Municipal to 67.1 percent in Mjini Municipal. Less than a quarter (21.2%, 21.9% and 20.8%) of the households in Magharibi A, Magharibi B and Mjini Municipal Councils respectively have no legal documents for land where their houses are built (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights Document, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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 Acknowledge ment of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/She hia	No Legal Right
Total	112,992	50.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.5	1.0	11.6	25.9
Rural	28,379	37.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.9	0.8	17.7	26.0
Urban	84,613	54.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.0	1.1	9.5	25.8
Male Headed	79,408	48.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.8	1.0	12.1	25.9
Female Headed	33,584	52.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.8	1.0	10.3	26.0
Council									
Mjini Municipal	24,846	67.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.6	1.1	3.7	23.9
Magharibi A Municipal	45,620	43.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	5.6	0.9	17.3	26.4
Magharibi B Municipal	42,526	47.2	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.1	1.1	10.1	26.6

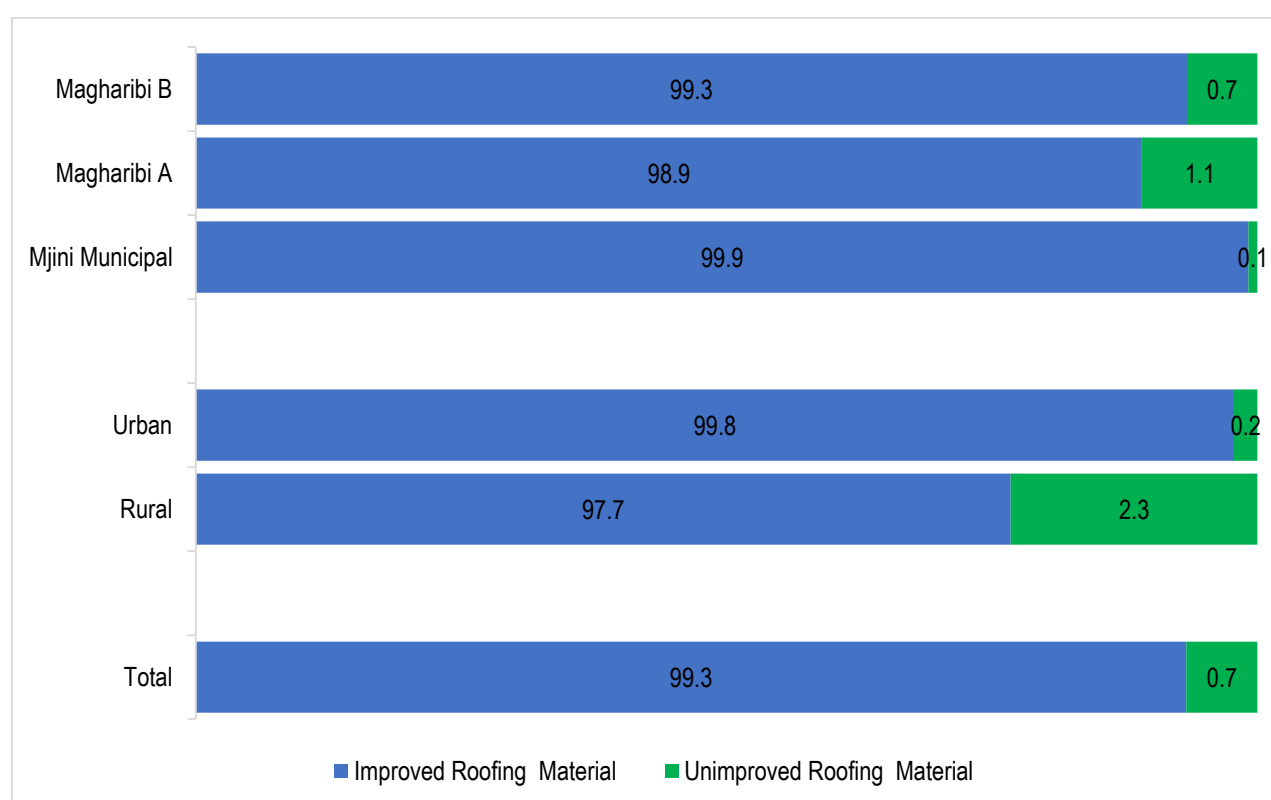
12.3 Household Characteristics

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

Percentage of households living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos) is 99.3 percent. Furthermore, over 98 percent 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



Majority (97.6%) of households in urban areas are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 97.2 percent in rural areas. Across councils, percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets ranges from 95.3 in Mjini Municipal to 98.6 in Magharibi B Municipal. Magharibi B Municipal has the highest percentage (0.6%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (Table 12.3).

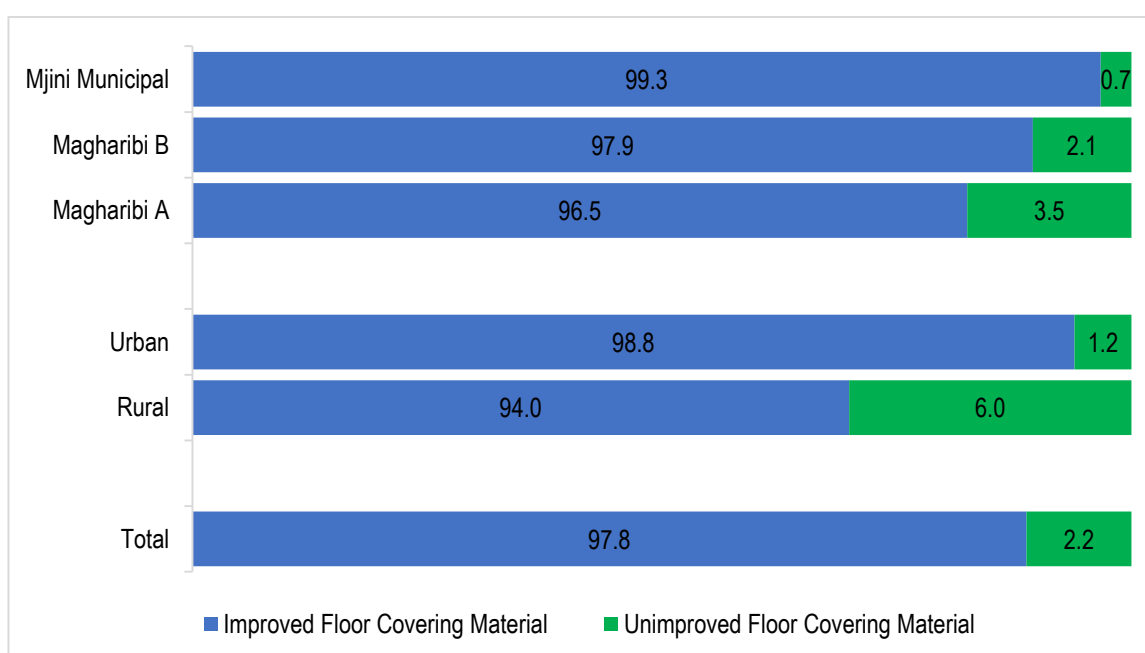
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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	180,889	97.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	38,518	97.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	142,371	97.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council									
Mjini Municipal	45,456	95.3	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	98.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	97.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

The Percentage of households living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 97.8 percent while 2.2 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across the councils, households with improved floor covering materials range from 96.5 percent in Magharibi A Municipal to 99.3 percent in Mjini Municipal (Figure 12.3).

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



Cement is the most common floor covering material used by households, with more being in rural areas (80.3%). Furthermore, over 70 percent of households in all councils are living in houses covered with cement floor. Magharibi A Municipal has the highest percentage (80.7%) of households while Magharibi B Municipal has the lowest (72.4%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 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 ⁵
Total	180,889	77.3	19.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	38,518	80.3	12.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.1
Urban	142,371	76.5	21.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Council											
Mjini Municipal	45,456	80.1	18.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	80.7	14.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	72.4	24.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Results show that more than 90 percent of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks followed by stones (3.7%). In rural areas about nine out of ten (93.7%) households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks while the percentage in urban areas is 95.0 (Table 12.5). Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (97.1 %) of households built with cement bricks or rock bricks while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest (88.1%). Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (1.4%) of their main dwelling built with poles and mud walls materials. About 11 percent (11.1%) of households in Mjini Municipal Council use stones as main wall materials in their main dwelling.

Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (97.1 %) of households while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest (88.1%). Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (1.4%) of their main dwelling built with poles and mud walls materials. About 11 percent (11.1%) of household in Mjini Municipal Council use stones as main wall materials in their main dwelling.

⁵ 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; Mjini Magharibi 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/ Aluminum	Tent/ Containers
Total	180,889	3.7	94.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rural	38,518	1.9	93.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Urban	142,371	4.1	95.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Council	45,456	11.1	88.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mjini Municipal	45,456	11.1	88.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	0.6	97.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	1.7	96.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	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 overcrowding 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 room meant to serve as store were included if they were used for sleeping.

Results show that, more than one in five (22.7%) households have one room for sleeping, 21.2 percent have two rooms and 26.4 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 29.7 percent of households have four or more rooms for sleeping. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4 reveal that the proportion of households with two or three rooms for sleeping is the highest in rural areas (27.74% and 30.4% respectively). Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with one, five and six rooms for sleeping (27.7%,11.0% and 5.4% respectively). Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage of households with two and three rooms for sleeping (23.4% and 29.6% respectively). Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest proportion of (20.0%) households with four rooms for sleeping (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

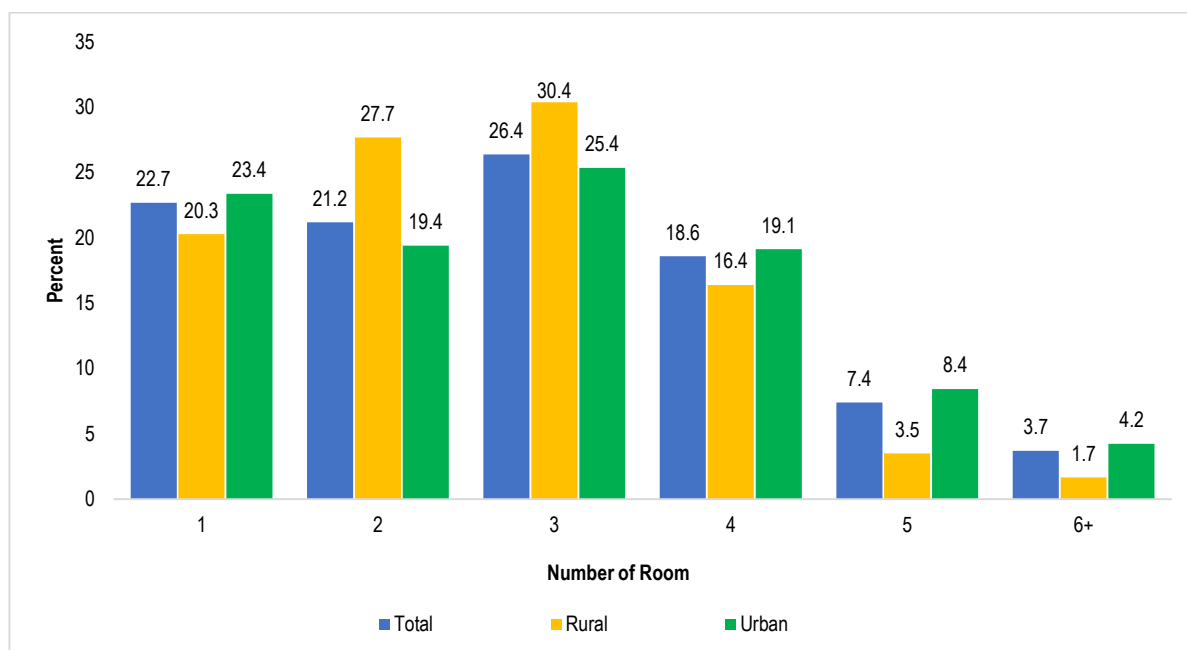


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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	180,889	4.9	22.7	21.2	26.4	18.6	7.4	3.7	2.8
Rural	38,518	4.8	20.3	27.7	30.4	16.4	3.5	1.7	2.6
Urban	142,371	5.0	23.4	19.4	25.4	19.1	8.4	4.2	2.8
Male Headed Households	126,970	4.9	23.0	21.7	26.6	18.2	7.0	3.5	2.8
Female Headed Households	53,919	4.8	22.2	19.9	26.1	19.4	8.4	4.1	2.9
Council									
Mjini Municipal	45,456	4.7	27.7	19.6	19.8	16.5	11.0	5.4	2.8
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	5.1	19.4	23.4	29.6	18.5	6.1	3.2	2.8
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	4.8	22.6	20.2	27.8	20.0	6.3	3.1	2.8

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.

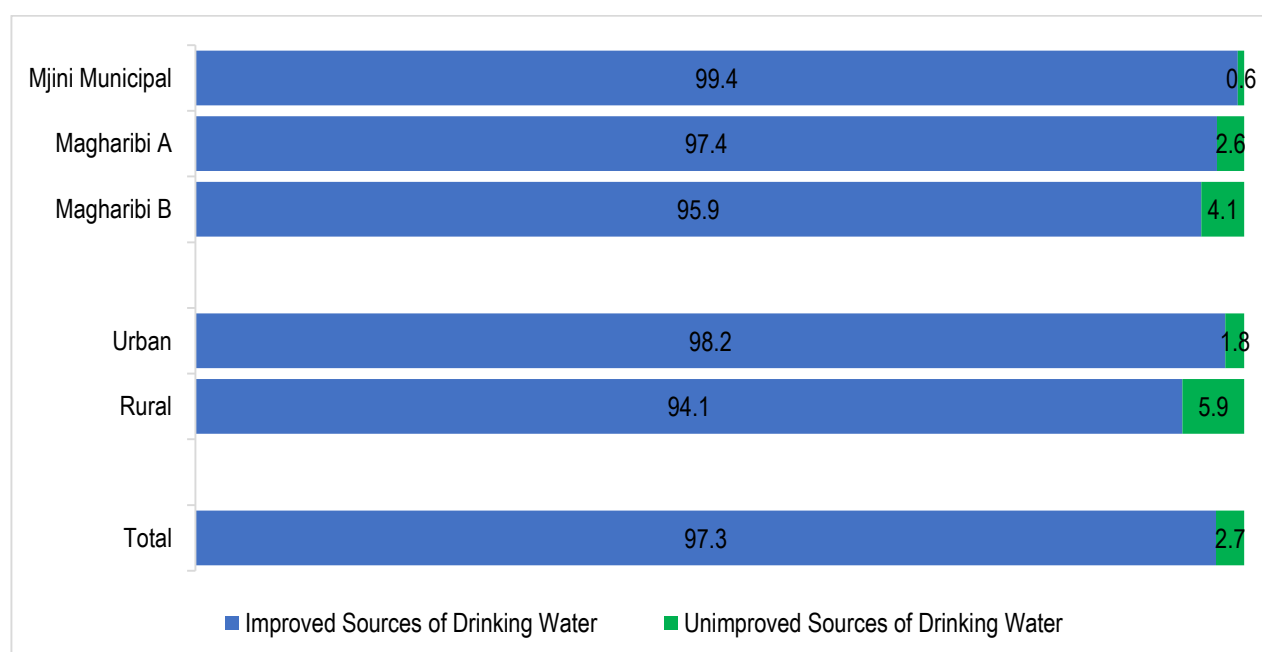
12.4.1 Sources of Drinking Water

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 97.3 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage (99.4%) of households using improved sources of drinking water while Magharibi B Municipal has the lowest proportion (95.9%) (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Mjini Magharibi 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, neighbors tap or standpipe. Results show that the percentage of households using piped water ranges from 60.9 percent in Magharibi B Municipal Council to 85.9 in Mjini Municipal Council (Map 12.1).

Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

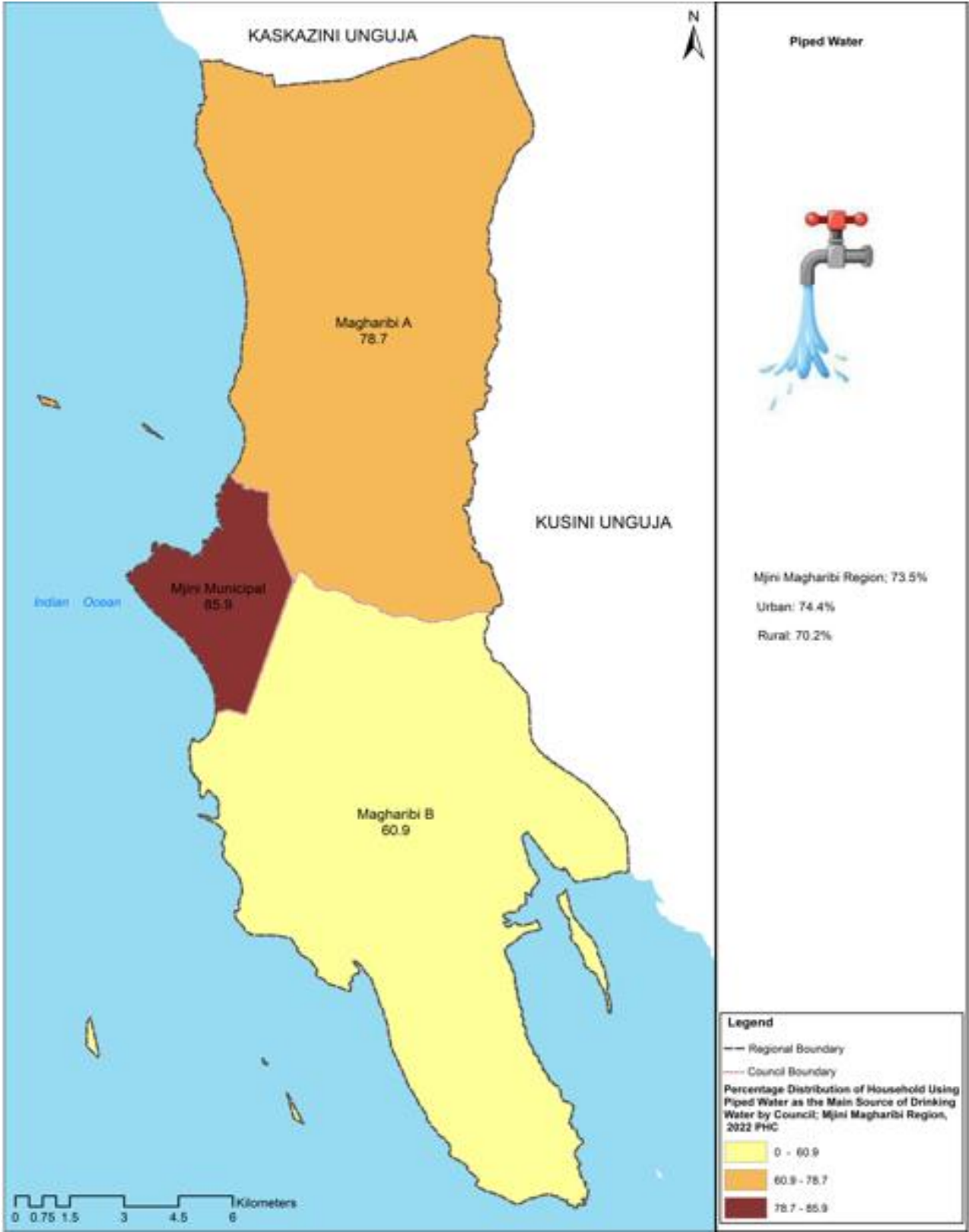


Table 12.7 reveals that, irrespective of proximity, about three quarters (73.5%) of households used piped water as the main source of drinking water. Furthermore, the

proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water (piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck) are 70.3 percent in rural while 74.5 percent are in urban areas.

Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	Neighbors 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	180,889	40.4	6.6	12.4	14.1	11.1	10.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Rural	38,518	30.2	6.7	14.9	18.5	9.1	13.6	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0
Urban	142,371	43.2	6.6	11.7	13.0	11.7	10.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Male Headed Households	126,970	40.0	6.5	12.4	14.1	11.2	11.0	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Female Headed Household	53,919	41.6	6.7	12.3	14.1	10.9	10.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Council															
Mjini Municipal	45,456	58.3	7.0	11.1	9.5	7.2	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	40.2	7.2	14.4	17.0	9.2	8.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	29.2	5.8	11.3	14.6	15.4	17.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.0

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 of improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes water and waste to a piped sewer system, a septic tank, a covered pit or an 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.

Figure 12.6 shows that 99.0 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region use improved toilet facilities. Table 12.8 reveals that the most common type of toilet facility used by households are flush/pour flush to covered pit (45.5% in Mjini Magharibi Region, 47.2% in rural areas and 45.1% in urban areas) followed the second commonly used toilet facility is flush/pour flush to piped sewer system (16.6% in Mjini Magharibi Region). There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in all types of toilet facilities.

Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (99.5%) of improved toilet facilities while Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest percentage (0.5%) of households without toilet facilities (open defecation).

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

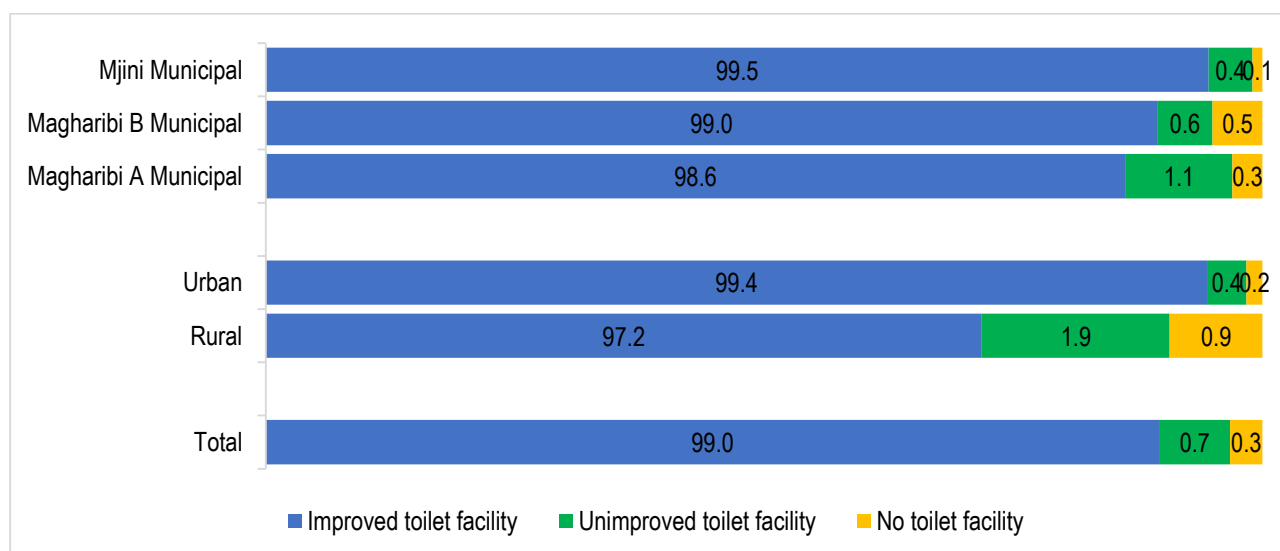


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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 Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to 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	180,889	16.6	5.8	45.5	4.5	12.4	9.4	3.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Rural	38,518	13.1	3.8	47.2	4.7	13.3	8.8	4.0	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.9
Urban	142,371	17.6	6.4	45.1	4.4	12.1	9.6	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2
Male Headed Households	126,970	16.3	5.8	46.0	4.5	12.4	9.2	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3
Female Headed Households	53,919	17.3	5.9	44.4	4.4	12.2	9.8	4.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Council												
Mjini Municipal	45,456	21.5	7.8	30.5	4.5	13.9	14.9	5.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	15.5	3.3	50.7	4.2	12.4	7.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.3
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	14.5	6.8	50.5	4.7	11.3	7.4	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5

12.5 Sources of Energy

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

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Results show that the majority (44.0%) of households use charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking followed by gas (22.1%). Fourteen percent (14.0%) of households in urban areas and 35.5 percent in rural areas use firewood for cooking. About 18 percent (17.6%) of male headed households and 20.9 percent of female headed households use firewood for cooking. A quarter (25.2%) of households in Magharibi A Municipal Council use firewood for cooking and 16.8 percent in Magharibi B Municipal Council. Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest proportion (12.0%) of households using firewood for cooking (Table 12.10).

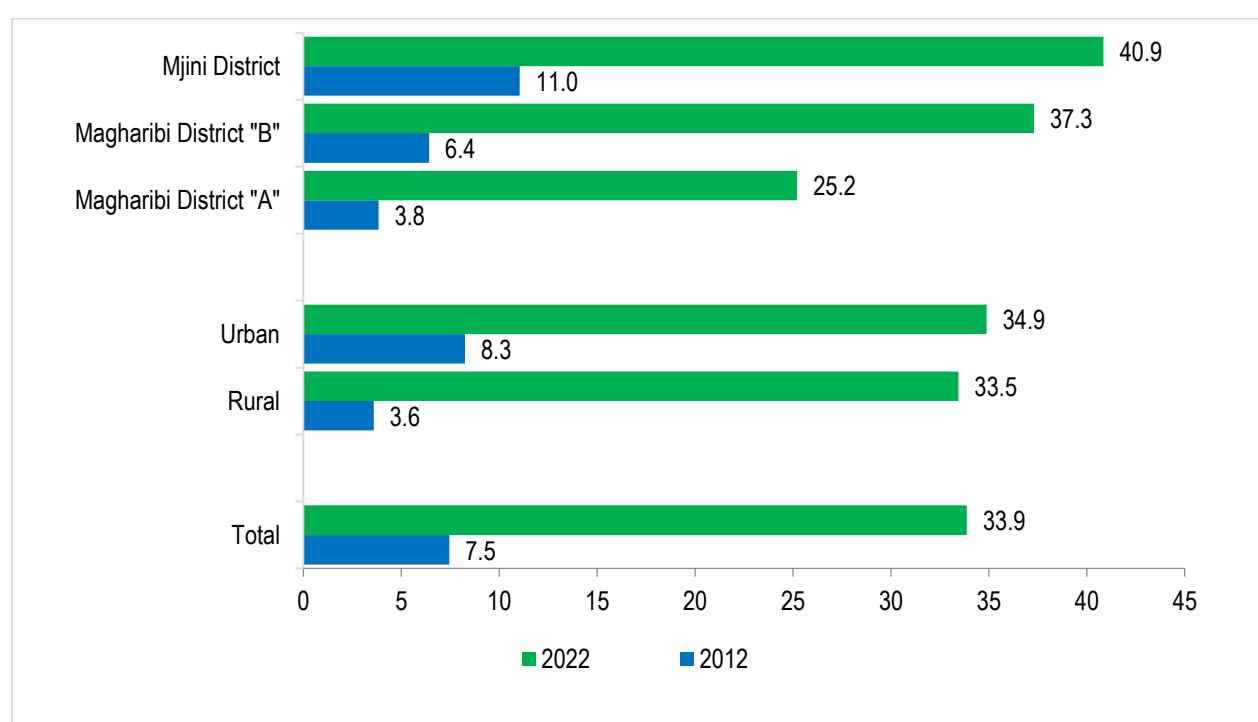
Results show that the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is 44.0 in Mjini Magharibi Region; it is higher (44.6%) in rural than in urban areas (42.4%). Across councils, the proportion of households using charcoal for cooking ranges from 41.4 percent in Mjini Municipal to 46.9 percent in Magharibi A Municipal (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	180,889	11.3	0.1	0.0	22.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	44.0	18.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
Rural	38,518	8.2	0.2	0.0	14.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	38.3	35.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Urban	142,371	12.2	0.1	0.0	24.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	45.5	14.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
Male Headed Households	126,970	11.3	0.1	0.0	21.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.2	44.6	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
Female Headed Households	53,919	11.5	0.1	0.0	22.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	42.4	20.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Council															
Mjini Municipal	45,456	17.0	0.1	0.0	23.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	41.4	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	8.5	0.1	0.0	16.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	46.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	10.2	0.1	0.0	26.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2	42.9	16.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator as well private sources and wind generated electricity. Results indicate that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased by four times from 1.6 percent in 2012 to 6.6 percent in 2022. Furthermore, there is a shift in the use of clean energy in all councils, whereby a significant increase of about eight times is observed in Mjini Municipal (from 0.6% in 2012 to 4.7 percent in 2022) followed by Magharibi B Municipal (from 1.2% to 4.4 percent) and Magharibi A Municipal (from 0.6% to 3.1 percent) (Figure 12.7).

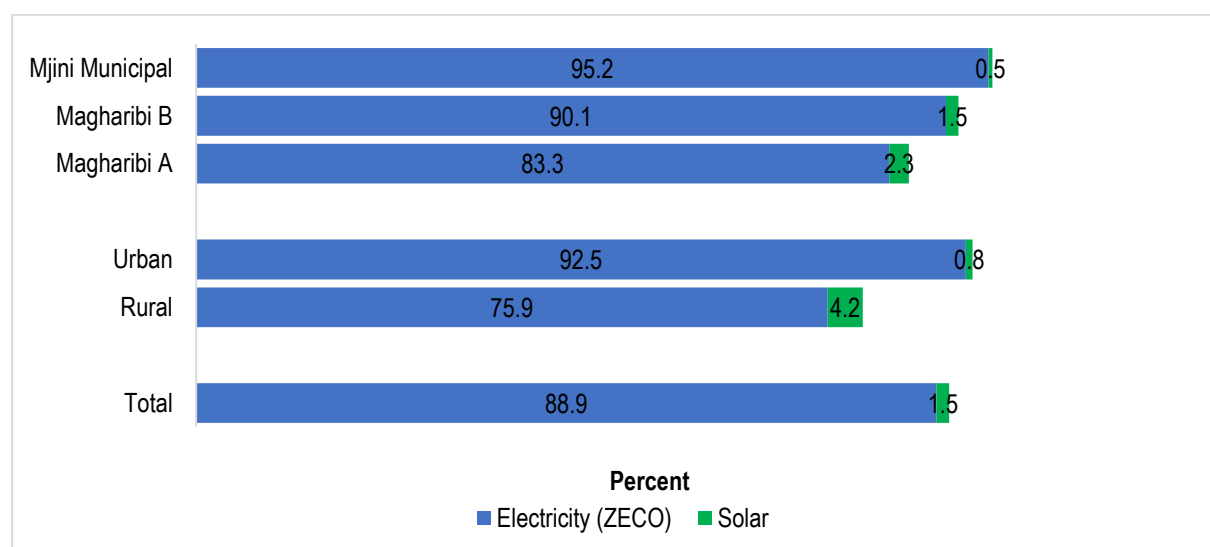
Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

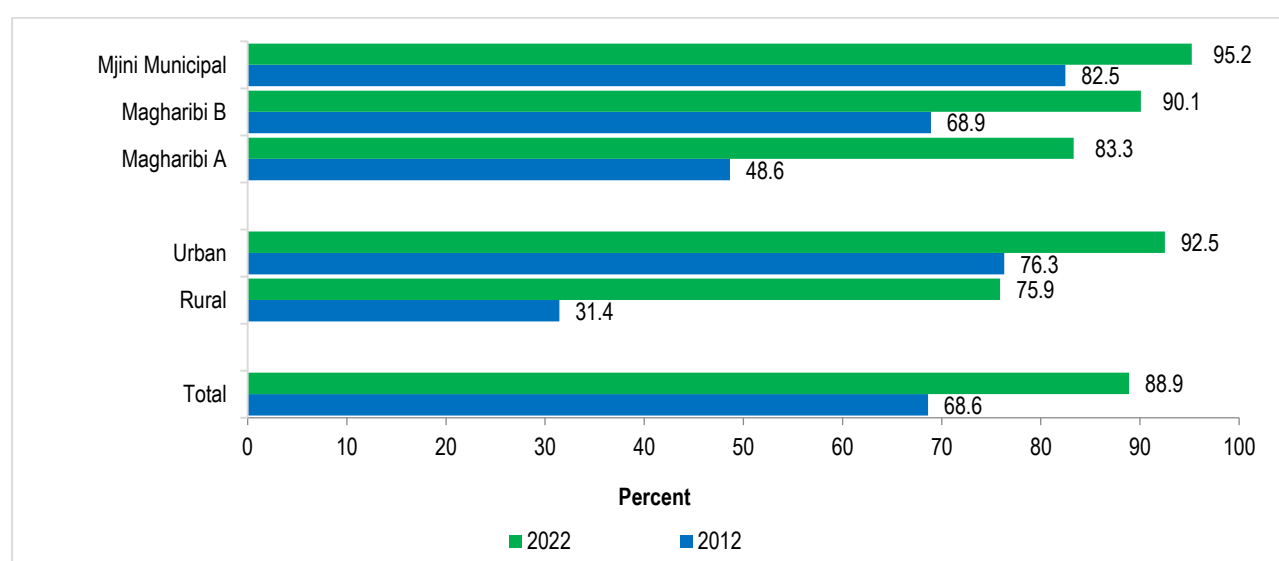
The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid distributed by ZECO. About 89 percent (88.9%) of households use electricity as the main source of lighting. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (95.2%) of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting whereas Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest (83.3%) (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity and Solar as Main Sources of Energy for Lighting by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC



Results show that, there is an increase in the use of national grid electricity for lighting. with the percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 68.6 percent in 2012 to 88.9 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils (Figure 12.9).

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



About one percent (0.6%) of the households in rural areas use kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney) as main source of energy for lighting. Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (0.8%) while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest (0.4%) (Table 12.10).

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

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (ZECO)	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	180,889	88.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.0
Rural	38,518	75.9	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	10.4	1.0	0.6	5.6	0.0
Urban	142,371	92.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.3	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.0
Male Headed Households	126,970	88.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	4.5	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.0
Female Headed Households	53,919	89.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.6	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.0
Council														
Mjini Municipal	45,456	95.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	83.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	8.3	0.8	0.5	2.9	0.0
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	90.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.5	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is collection, processing and recycling or deposition of waste materials generated by human beings. Waste materials are either in form of liquid or solid and the 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 solid and electronics waste disposal means used by households.

Results indicate that more than sixty percent (64.2%) of households use regular collection methods of solid disposal followed by burning (18.5%). About seventy-four percent (73.6%) of households in urban areas use regular collectors compared with 29.5 percent in rural areas. On the other hand, 43.8 percent of households in rural areas and 11.6 percent in urban areas use burning as method of solid waste disposal (Table 12.12).

Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (4.0%) of households which dispose their solid waste in open space while Magharibi B Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (3.4%) (Table 12.11).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	180,889	64.2	5.4	18.5	0.3	5.4	3.7	0.2	1.4	0.9
Rural	38,518	29.5	2.9	43.8	0.3	11.8	5.5	0.1	4.4	1.8
Urban	142,371	73.6	6.1	11.6	0.3	3.7	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
Male Headed Households	126,970	63.1	5.5	18.8	0.3	5.8	3.8	0.2	1.5	0.9
Female Headed Households	53,919	66.6	5.2	17.6	0.3	4.6	3.5	0.2	1.1	0.7
Council										
Mjini Municipal	45,456	89.8	3.8	1.1	0.1	1.2	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	51.0	5.7	25.8	0.6	8.9	4.0	0.3	2.2	1.6
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	59.7	6.2	23.0	0.2	5.0	3.4	0.2	1.5	0.8

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

Results indicate that waste collecting groups (51.5 %) and private individuals (27.1%) are commonly used by households. About one percent (0.7%) of households use contractors for waste collection (Table 12.13 and Figure 12.10).

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

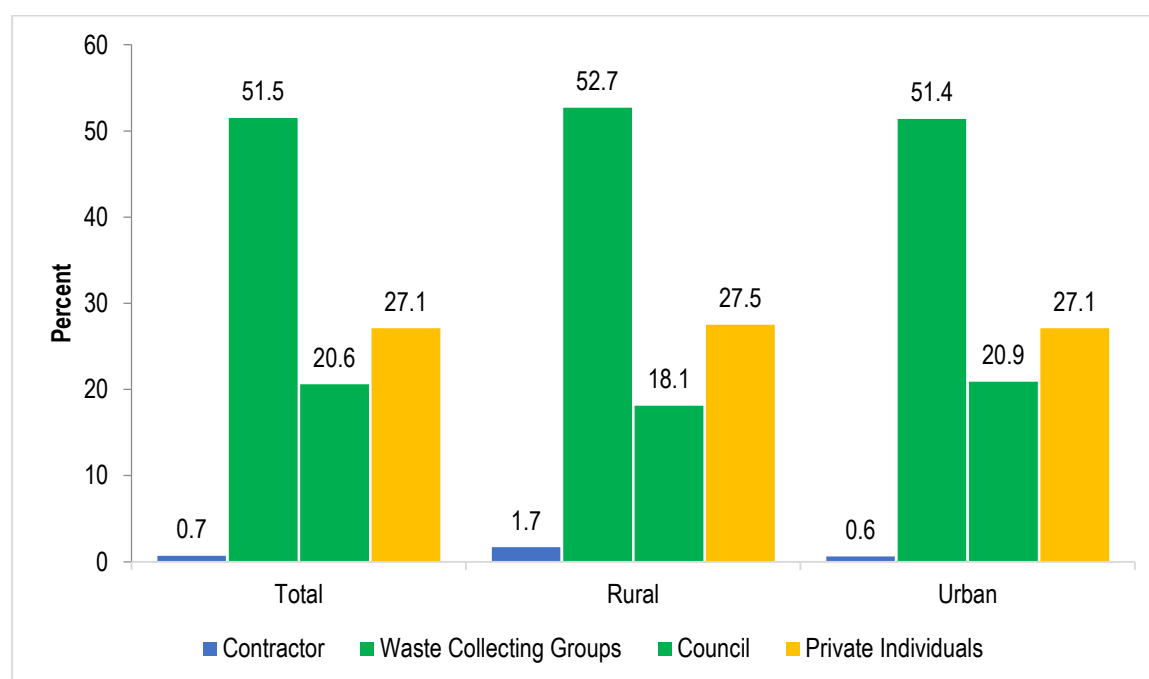


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	125,906	0.7	51.5	20.6	27.1
Rural	12,481	1.7	52.7	18.1	27.5
Urban	113,425	0.6	51.4	20.9	27.1
Male Headed Households	87,146	0.8	51.5	20.7	27.0
Female Headed Households	38,760	0.7	51.5	20.3	27.5
Council					
Mjini Municipal	42,551	0.9	50.9	12.1	36.0
Magharibi A Municipal	36,671	0.8	58.9	20.8	19.5
Magharibi B Municipal	46,684	0.6	46.4	28.1	25.0

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

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

Results show that 86.7 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse, while methods of burn in open/kit and bury account for 2.9 and 2.8 percent respectively. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (94.4%) of households which mix electronic waste with other refuse while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest percentage (81.0%) (Table 12.13).

Table 12.13: Percentage Distribution of Households by Methods of Disposing Electronic Waste by Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								Collected by Individual(s)
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	
Total	180,889	86.7	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.5
Rural	38,518	76.9	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.1	6.3	7.9	2.4	1.4
Urban	142,371	89.3	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.6
Male Headed Households	126,970	86.3	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.6
Female Headed Households	53,919	87.7	2.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.4
Council										
Mjini Municipal	45,456	94.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.7
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	81.0	2.7	0.4	1.9	0.1	4.6	5.4	2.5	1.4
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	86.9	2.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.5

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 (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). Results show bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (28.5%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (19.4%) and motor vehicles (12.2%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (31.1%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (22.4%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher (30.6%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (28.0%). The proportion of household that own bicycles in Magharibi B Municipal Council is higher (33.6%) than other councils. The proportion of households that own motor vehicles ranges from 10.0 percent in Mjini Municipal Council to 15.6 percent in Magharibi B Council (Table 12.14).

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	180,889	28.5	12.2	19.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Rural	38,518	30.6	10.4	19.9	0.1	0.4	0.4
Urban	142,371	28.0	12.7	19.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Male Headed Households	126,970	31.1	13.2	22.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Female Headed Households	53,919	22.4	9.9	12.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Council							
Mjini Municipal	45,456	25.7	10.0	16.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	25.0	10.1	18.0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	33.6	15.6	22.5	0.1	0.4	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. Results show that 65.5 percent of households own a house. The proportion of households owning houses is higher (74.7%) in rural than in

urban areas (63.1%). There is no significant difference between male and female headed households owning a house. The highest proportion (72.0%) of households owning houses is in Magharibi Municipal A Council while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest (57.4%) (Table 12.16).

Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are refrigerators or freezers (46.1%), electric iron (58.0%), and electric or gas cookers (41.1%). Households living in urban areas are more likely (61.1%) to own electric iron than those in rural areas (46.3%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	180,889	65.5	58.0	3.5	41.1	46.1
Rural	38,518	74.7	46.3	4.5	32.2	36.7
Urban	142,371	63.1	61.1	3.3	43.5	48.6
Male Headed Households	126,970	65.9	58.2	3.6	40.9	45.6
Female Headed Households	53,919	64.7	57.4	3.3	41.5	47.1
Mjini Magharibi Region						
Mjini Municipal	45,456	57.4	63.2	2.8	41.6	47.8
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	72.0	51.0	3.9	34.3	39.5
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	64.9	61.0	3.7	47.0	50.9

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. Results shows that 37.2 percent of households own land or farm. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (40.3%) among households living in rural than in urban areas (36.4%). Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest percentage (38.7%) of households that own land or farm while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (35.1%) (Table 12.16).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelb arrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	180,889	0.2	0.2	27.2	2.5	0.1	37.2	0.1
Rural	38,518	0.2	0.3	44.2	3.5	0.2	40.3	0.1
Urban	142,371	0.1	0.2	22.7	2.3	0.1	36.4	0.1
Male Headed Households	126,970	0.2	0.3	28.8	2.9	0.2	39.3	0.1
Female Headed Households	53,919	0.1	0.2	23.5	1.7	0.1	32.2	0.1
Council								
Mjini Municipal	45,456	0.1	0.1	11.6	1.1	0.1	35.1	0.1
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	0.1	0.2	34.5	2.6	0.2	37.1	0.1
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	0.2	0.3	30.6	3.4	0.2	38.7	0.1

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (92.2%) person aged 15 years and above own mobile phones.
- More than (48.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- About two percent (1.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- About four out of ten (42.3%) persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Almost all households (97.9%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who owns a mobile phone in Mjini Magharibi Region.
- Two percent (2.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and about six percent (6.3%) own laptop computers.
- The majority (91.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.0%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (86.7%).

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

Results reveal that 47.8 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region have a radio⁶. There is no significant difference among households with radios between rural and urban areas (47.0% and 48.0% respectively). The percentage of households owning radio ranges from 43.9 percent in Magharibi B Municipal Council to 56.9 percent in Mjini Municipal Council (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

Results show that 63.6 percent of the households in Mjini Magharibi Region own television. The proportion of households with television sets is higher (66.6%) in urban than in rural areas (52.5%). Mjini Municipal Council has the highest proportion (74.9%) of households

⁶ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

owning television followed by Magharibi B Municipal Council (63.1%) and Magharibi A Municipal Council (56.1%) (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.6%) of households in Mjini Magharibi Region have landline telephones. There is no significant difference for the households with landline telephones between urban areas (0.6%) and rural areas (0.4%). Magharibi A Municipal Council and Magharibi B Municipal Council portrays a similar proportion of less than one percent (0.4% each) of households with landline telephones (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

Results reveal that 1.2 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region have Internet⁷ facilities. Urban areas have a higher proportion (1.3%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.7%). Magharibi B Municipal Council has relatively the highest percentage of households with internet facilities (1.6%), followed by Mjini Municipal Council (1.3%) while Magharibi A Municipal Council recorded less than one percent (0.7%) of households with internet facilities (Table 13.1).

⁷ '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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15 Years	Owning Radio without children under 15 Years	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15 Years	Owning Television without children under 15 Years	Has land-line Telephone	Has internet facility
Total	180,889	47.8	33.5	14.3	63.6	46.9	16.6	0.6	1.2
Rural	38,518	47.0	34.8	12.1	52.5	41.6	10.9	0.4	0.7
Urban	142,371	48.0	33.1	14.9	66.6	48.4	18.2	0.6	1.3
Council									
Mjini Municipal	45,456	56.9	36.3	20.6	74.9	49.8	25.2	1.0	1.3
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	45.6	34.0	11.5	56.1	44.3	11.8	0.4	0.7
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	43.9	31.2	12.7	63.1	47.5	15.6	0.4	1.6

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

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

Results reveal that 92.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported the highest mobile phone ownership (92.3%) compared with rural areas (91.5%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (93.7%) among males than females (90.8 %) (Figure 13.1, Table 13.2 and Maps 13.1 to 13.4).

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

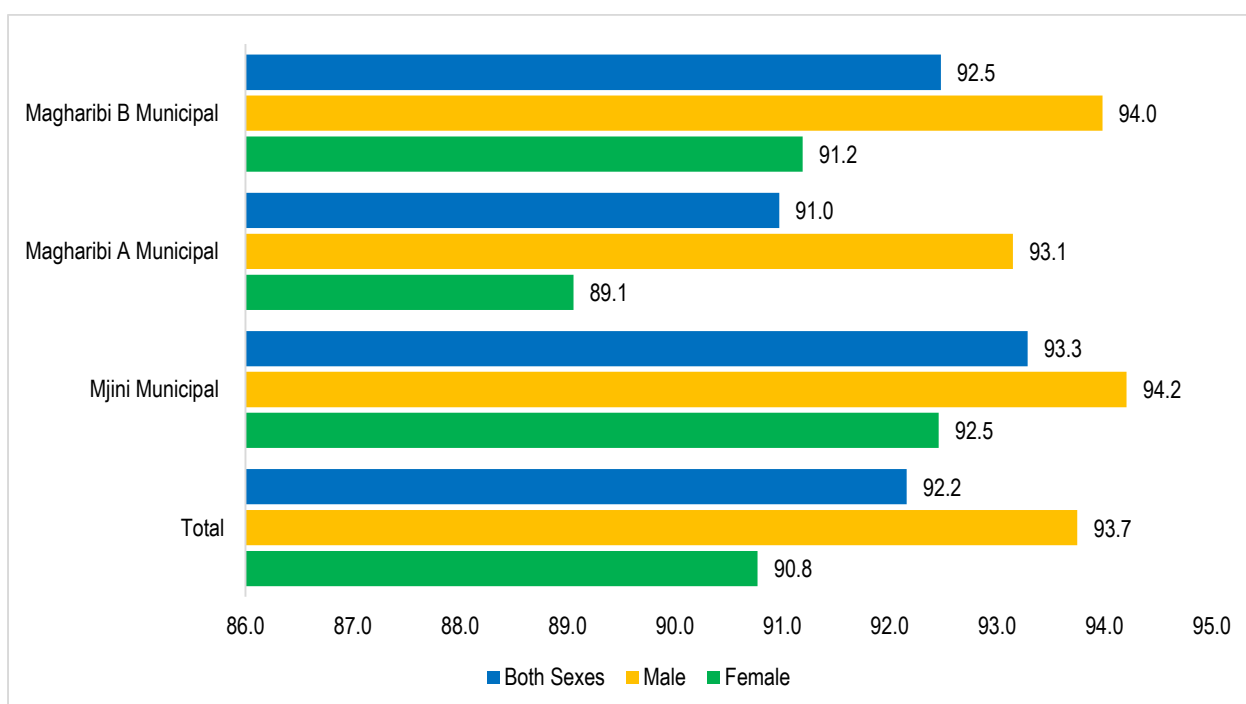
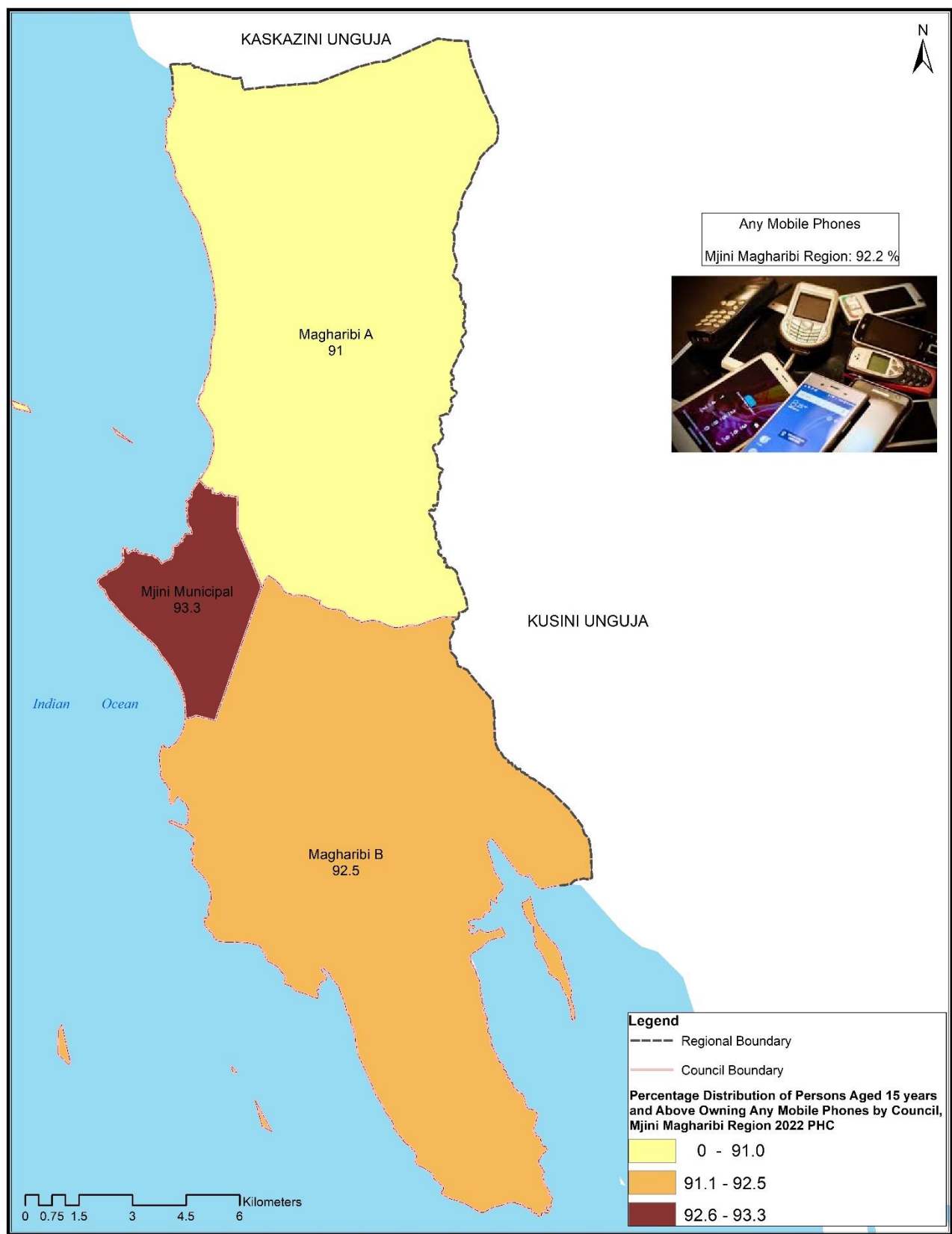


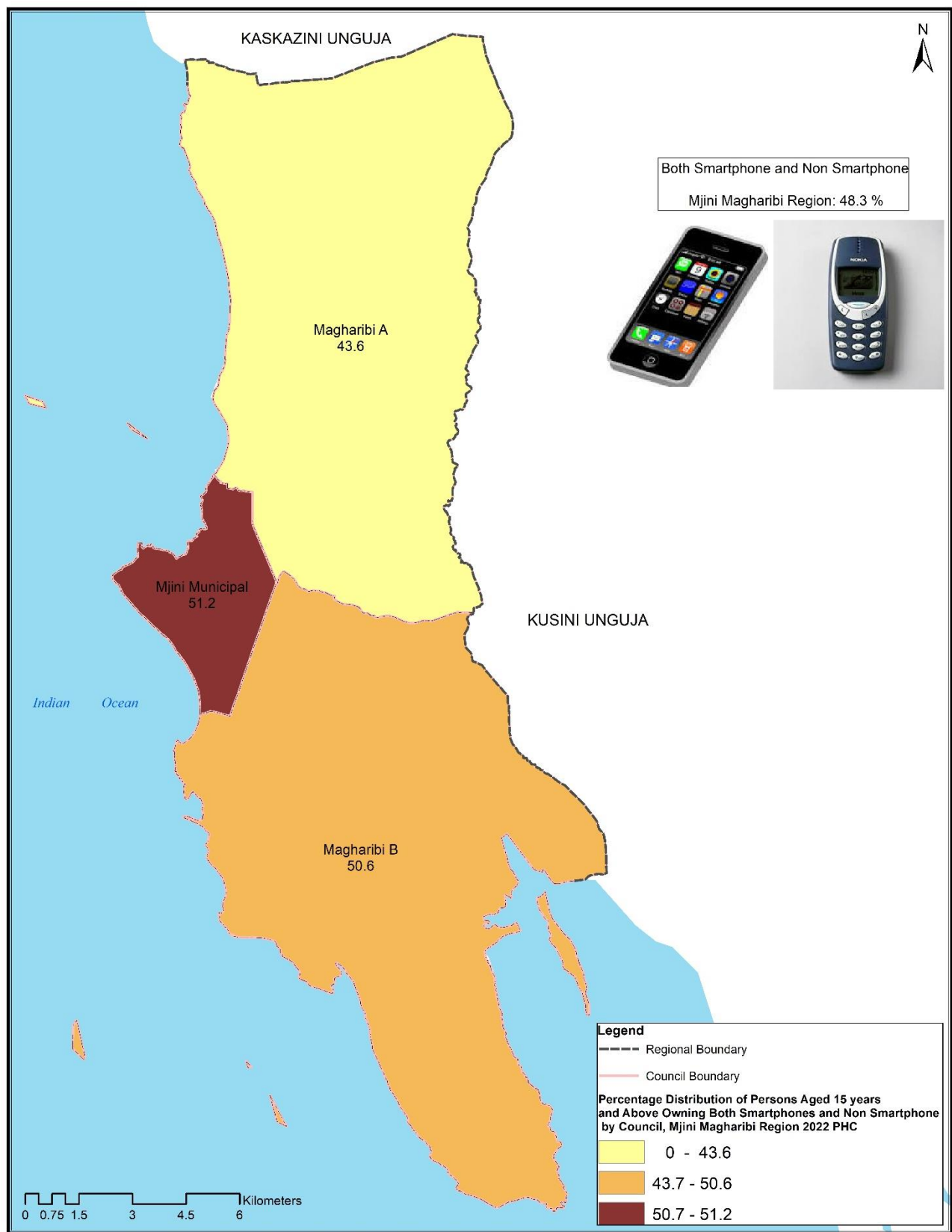
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residences	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				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	545,327	254,467	290,860	92.2	93.7	90.8	48.3	50.8	46.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	42.3	41.5	42.9
Rural	104,359	49,229	55,130	91.5	93.8	89.3	41.6	44.3	39.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	48.4	48.3	48.5
Urban	440,968	205,238	235,730	92.3	93.7	91.1	49.9	52.4	47.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	40.8	39.9	41.6
Council															
Mjini Municipal	142,836	67,541	75,295	93.3	94.2	92.5	51.2	53.4	49.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	40.4	39.4	41.3
Magharibi A Municipal	191,470	89,649	101,821	91.0	93.1	89.1	43.6	46.8	40.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	45.9	45.0	46.6
Magharibi B Municipal	211,021	97,277	113,744	92.5	94.0	91.2	50.6	52.9	48.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	40.2	39.7	40.7

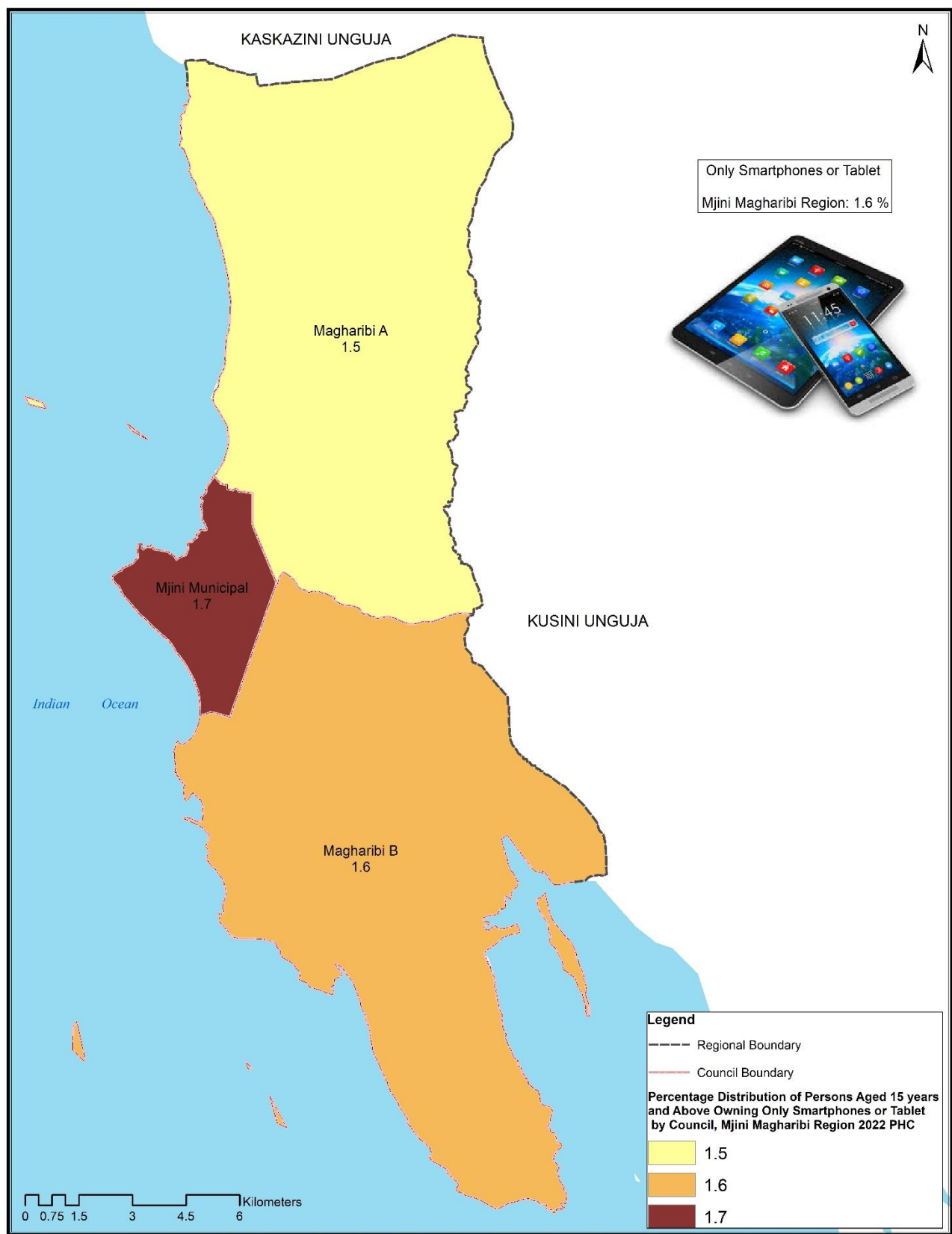
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC.



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



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



Map 13.4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC.



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type shows that 97.9 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region had at least one member aged four years and above who owning any type of mobile phones. The proportion of households owning mobile phone is slightly higher (98.1%) in urban than in rural areas (97.2%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smartphones is higher (72.9%) than in rural areas (61.2%). However, ownership of non-smart phones is slightly higher (82.9%) in rural than in urban areas (80.4%).

Across all councils, more than sixty-five percent of households have smartphones. Results also indicate that Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage (74.4%) of households that own smart mobile phones while Magharibi A Municipal recorded the least (65.0%) (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; Mjini Magharibi 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	180,889	97.9	70.4	80.9
Rural	38,518	97.2	61.2	82.9
Urban	142,371	98.1	72.9	80.4
Council				
Mjini Municipal	45,456	98.3	74.5	80.4
Magharibi A Municipal	64,620	97.4	65.0	83.1
Magharibi B Municipal	70,813	98.1	72.7	79.3

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region. The percentage of males owned non smartphones is higher (63.4%) than for females (62.8%). Results further show that 59.5 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones while 64.0 percent are in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphones is the highest (64.0%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphones ownership is highest (97.0%) in the age group

45-49 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 in the age group 45- 49, thereafter declines steadily to 75.5 percent for persons of aged 80 years and above.

Ownership of smart phones increases from age group 5 – 9 years and attains its maximum point (64.0%) at age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to 11.3 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

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

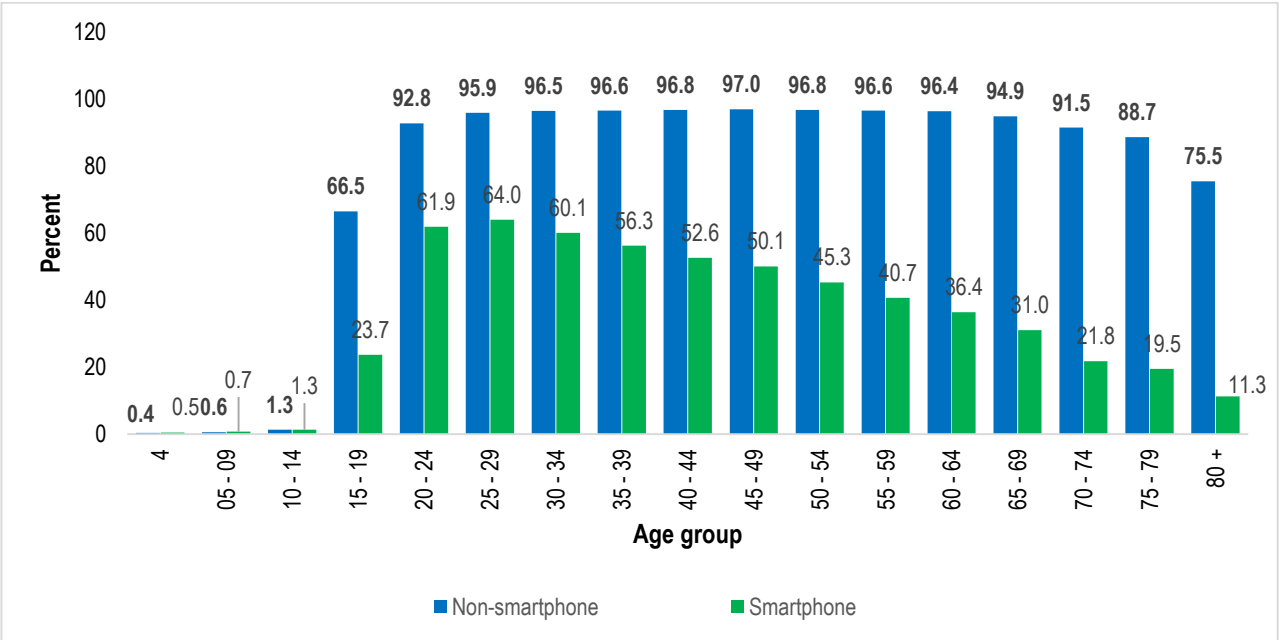


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

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	63.1	63.4	62.8	59.5	60.2	58.8	64.0	64.2	63.8	34.9	36.0	33.9	28.5	29.7	27.4	36.5	37.6	35.5
4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 - 9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8
10- 14	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.3
15 - 19	66.5	68.6	64.7	65.5	67.6	63.8	66.7	68.9	64.9	23.7	27.9	20.0	19.0	22.7	15.8	24.7	29.1	21.0
20 - 24	92.8	94.3	91.6	90.9	93.2	89.2	93.2	94.5	92.1	61.9	63.7	60.3	52.6	55.1	50.6	63.9	65.5	62.6
25 - 29	95.9	97.1	94.9	95.1	97.3	93.3	96.1	97.1	95.3	64.0	65.4	62.9	54.8	56.2	53.6	66.3	67.5	65.2
30 - 34	96.5	97.8	95.3	96.1	98.4	94.1	96.6	97.7	95.6	60.1	61.8	58.7	52.7	55.0	50.7	62.2	63.8	60.9
35 - 39	96.6	98.1	95.3	96.5	98.9	94.2	96.6	97.9	95.6	56.3	57.9	54.9	51.1	53.2	49.1	57.8	59.4	56.5
40 - 44	96.8	98.2	95.7	96.7	98.9	94.4	96.9	98.0	95.9	52.6	53.8	51.5	46.2	47.9	44.4	54.3	55.6	53.2
45 - 49	97.0	98.4	95.7	96.9	98.6	94.9	97.1	98.4	95.9	50.1	52.2	48.1	42.0	45.6	37.9	51.9	53.9	50.2
50 - 54	96.8	98.4	95.3	96.7	99.0	94.1	96.8	98.3	95.5	45.3	48.4	42.3	34.6	38.1	30.7	47.3	50.5	44.3
55 - 59	96.6	98.5	94.8	95.8	98.9	92.7	96.7	98.4	95.1	40.7	44.5	37.0	27.4	31.5	23.5	42.9	46.7	39.3
60 - 64	96.4	98.7	94.1	94.9	98.4	91.5	96.6	98.7	94.6	36.4	40.4	32.6	25.5	28.5	22.6	38.3	42.5	34.3
65 - 69	94.9	97.8	92.2	93.4	97.9	89.5	95.2	97.7	92.7	31.0	34.7	27.5	18.7	21.7	16.0	33.1	36.8	29.5
70 - 74	91.5	96.5	87.3	88.9	96.5	83.0	92.0	96.6	88.0	21.8	25.2	18.9	13.9	18.1	10.6	23.1	26.3	20.3
75 - 79	88.7	94.9	83.9	80.5	92.4	72.6	89.9	95.3	85.7	19.5	22.3	17.4	11.0	12.7	10.0	20.8	23.6	18.6
80 +	75.5	87.4	68.8	73.5	87.3	64.1	75.9	87.4	69.6	11.3	14.5	9.4	8.3	9.6	7.4	11.8	15.5	9.8

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

Results reveal that in Mjini Magharibi Region, ownership of non-smartphones is the highest percent (98.0%) among the group of individuals aged 15 years and above with training after secondary education compared with other levels of education. The group with the lowest percentage (86.7%) is that with pre-primary education. Ownership of non-smartphones is high among males in all education levels except for pre-primary whereby males and females almost portray a similar level (Table 13.5).

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

Education level	Percent									Number of Person Own Non – Smart Phone								
	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	86.7	86.6	86.8	86.9	89.2	85.1	86.6	86.0	87.2	352	162	190	73	33	40	279	129	150
Primary School (1 - 8)	91.1	92.4	89.9	90.5	93.0	87.7	91.3	92.3	90.5	100,227	50,090	50,137	21,695	11,645	10,050	78,532	38,445	40,087
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	89.3	91.2	87.5	88.9	91.4	86.6	89.4	91.1	87.8	286,343	137,775	148,568	53,600	25,625	27,975	232,743	112,150	120,593
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	90.1	93.4	86.7	90.7	93.1	88.0	90.0	93.5	86.5	14,149	7,485	6,664	2,208	1,214	994	11,941	6,271	5,670
University and Other Related	97.6	98.2	97.1	97.4	98.2	96.7	97.6	98.2	97.2	61,913	28,392	33,521	9,582	4,463	5,119	52,331	23,929	28,402
Training After Primary	95.5	97.5	93.7	97.1	100.0	95.3	95.1	97.0	93.2	320	156	164	68	27	41	252	129	123
Training After Secondary Education	98.0	98.2	97.8	97.5	98.3	96.6	98.1	98.2	98.0	1,997	1,034	963	313	171	142	1,684	863	821

Results further reveal that, smartphones in Mjini Magharibi Region are mostly (86.7%) owned by individuals with university and other related levels of education and least owned by those with primary education and pre-primary level (34.0% and 37.9%). With the exception of persons with training after secondary education, ownership of smartphones is higher among males than females. The percentage is almost similar for males and females with university and other related education (86.6% and 86.9% respectively).

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

Education level	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smart Phone								
	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	37.9	41.2	35.2	27.4	29.7	25.5	40.7	44.0	37.8	154	77	77	23	11	12	131	66	65
Primary School (1 - 8)	34.0	34.9	33.0	29.0	30.7	27.1	35.4	36.2	34.6	37,358	18,939	18,419	6,953	3,848	3,105	30,405	15,091	15,314
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	49.8	52.4	47.4	44.2	47.2	41.6	51.1	53.6	48.8	159,651	79,153	80,498	26,660	13,219	13,441	132,991	65,934	67,057
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	67.7	71.3	64.1	63.8	66.4	60.9	68.5	72.2	64.6	10,634	5,709	4,925	1,554	866	688	9,080	4,843	4,237
University and Other Related	86.7	86.6	86.9	82.9	83.4	82.5	87.4	87.1	87.7	55,023	25,027	29,996	8,158	3,791	4,367	46,865	21,236	25,629
Training After Primary	66.0	66.9	65.1	57.1	59.3	55.8	68.3	68.4	68.2	221	107	114	40	16	24	181	91	90
Training After Secondary Education	79.9	77.6	82.4	71.7	67.2	76.9	81.5	79.6	83.4	1,629	817	812	230	117	113	1,399	700	699

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 92.1 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region are using non-smartphones and 51.4 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using smartphones or mobile phones is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, the proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than that of females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is the highest in Mjini Municipal (93.1% non-smartphones and 54.4% smartphones). On the other hand, Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest proportion of individuals using both non smartphones (91.1%) and smartphones (46.4%) (Table 13.7).

Table 13.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Sex, Type of Mobile Phone, Place of Residence and Council, Mjini Magharibi Region; 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	545,327	254,467	290,860	51.4	53.5	49.5	92.1	93.4	90.9
Rural	104,359	49,229	55,130	44.2	46.6	42.0	91.7	93.6	89.9
Urban	440,968	205,238	235,730	53.1	55.2	51.2	92.2	93.4	91.2
Council									
Mjini Municipal	142,836	67,541	75,295	54.4	56.1	52.9	93.1	93.9	92.3
Magharibi A Municipal	191,470	89,649	101,821	46.4	49.3	43.8	91.1	92.9	89.5
Magharibi B Municipal	211,021	97,277	113,744	53.8	55.7	52.2	92.3	93.6	91.2

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

In Mjini Magharibi Region majority (65.5%) of persons aged four years and above used non-smartphones during the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion is the same (65.5%) for males and females. However, non-smartphones usage among individuals is higher (66.4%) in urban areas than in rural areas (61.9%) (Table 13.8).

Results also show that almost four out of ten (38.0%) of persons aged four years and above used smartphones during the reference period. Further, the proportion is higher (38.9%) among males than females (37.1%). The proportion of population that used smart phones is higher (39.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (30.8%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 30 - 64 while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age groups 25–29. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking at age group 45 - 49, thereafter declines to 78.1 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC.

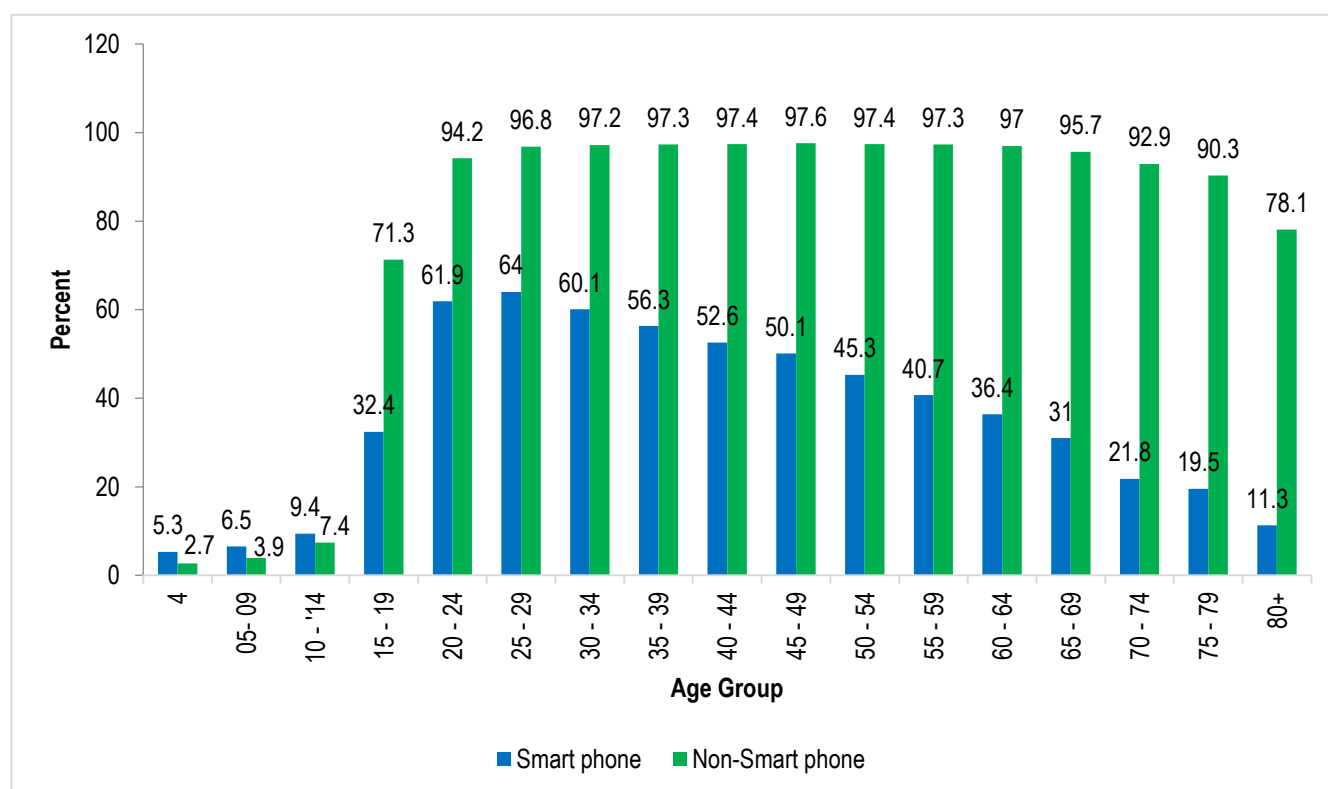


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Type, Sex, Place of Residence, and Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Groups	Non-Smartphone Users									Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	65.5	65.5	65.5	61.9	62.3	61.6	66.4	66.3	66.5	38.0	38.9	37.1	30.8	31.9	29.8	39.8	40.8	38.9
4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	6.0	6.1	5.9
05-09	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	7.2	7.1	7.2
10-14	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.4	9.4	9.2	9.5	6.2	6.0	6.4	10.2	10.1	10.4
15 - 19	71.3	72.9	70.0	70.1	72.0	68.5	71.6	73.1	70.3	32.4	35.9	29.5	25.7	28.8	22.9	34.0	37.5	31.0
20 - 24	94.2	95.2	93.3	92.8	94.3	91.6	94.5	95.4	93.7	61.9	63.7	60.3	52.6	55.1	50.6	63.9	65.5	62.6
25 - 29	96.8	97.5	96.1	96.2	97.7	95.1	96.9	97.5	96.3	64.0	65.4	62.9	54.8	56.2	53.6	66.3	67.5	65.2
30 - 34	97.2	98.2	96.3	97.1	98.6	95.6	97.2	98.0	96.5	60.1	61.8	58.7	52.7	55.0	50.7	62.2	63.8	60.9
35 - 39	97.3	98.3	96.4	97.3	98.9	95.8	97.3	98.1	96.6	56.3	57.9	54.9	51.1	53.2	49.1	57.8	59.4	56.5
40 - 44	97.4	98.4	96.6	97.4	99.1	95.7	97.4	98.2	96.8	52.6	53.8	51.5	46.2	47.9	44.4	54.3	55.6	53.2
45 - 49	97.6	98.6	96.6	97.6	98.7	96.3	97.6	98.6	96.7	50.1	52.2	48.1	42.0	45.6	37.9	51.9	53.9	50.2
50 - 54	97.4	98.6	96.4	97.5	99.2	95.6	97.4	98.4	96.5	45.3	48.4	42.3	34.6	38.1	30.7	47.3	50.5	44.3
55 - 59	97.3	98.7	96.0	97.0	99.2	94.8	97.4	98.6	96.2	40.7	44.5	37.0	27.4	31.5	23.5	42.9	46.7	39.3
60 - 64	97.0	98.8	95.2	95.9	98.7	93.2	97.2	98.8	95.6	36.4	40.4	32.6	25.5	28.5	22.6	38.3	42.5	34.3
65 - 69	95.7	97.9	93.6	94.6	97.9	91.7	95.9	97.9	94.0	31.0	34.7	27.5	18.7	21.7	16.0	33.1	36.8	29.5
70 - 74	92.9	97.0	89.4	90.4	96.5	85.7	93.3	97.1	90.0	21.8	25.2	18.9	13.9	18.1	10.6	23.1	26.3	20.3
75 - 79	90.3	95.3	86.4	82.5	93.0	75.5	91.4	95.6	88.2	19.5	22.3	17.4	11.0	12.7	10.0	20.8	23.6	18.6
80 +	78.1	89.0	71.8	75.9	88.6	67.4	78.5	89.1	72.5	11.3	14.5	9.4	8.3	9.6	7.4	11.8	15.5	9.8

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 (91.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above years in Mjini Magharibi Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication followed by sending and receiving money (60.7%) while online businesses is the least (7.1%) (Table 13.9).

Results show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (89.9% and 91.8% respectively) followed by sending and receiving money (57.7% for rural and 61.6% for urban) as well as searching or receiving information (54.3% for rural and 58.8% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. The most common use of ICT equipment across councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	91.4	92.7	90.3	57.9	60.4	55.8	7.1	8.1	6.2	21.9	22.6	21.4	28.1	30.5	25.9	60.7	64.0	57.8	545,327	254,467	290,860
Rural	89.9	91.8	88.2	54.3	56.9	51.9	6.0	6.9	5.1	17.8	18.6	17.2	24.9	27.0	22.9	57.0	61.0	53.4	104,359	49,229	55,130
Urban	91.8	92.9	90.8	58.8	61.2	56.7	7.4	8.4	6.5	22.9	23.5	22.4	28.8	31.4	26.6	61.6	64.8	58.8	440,968	205,238	235,730
Council																					
Mjini Municipal	93.0	93.6	92.4	62.2	64.2	60.4	8.2	9.4	7.1	23.4	24.1	22.7	31.6	34.2	29.2	63.8	66.4	61.5	142,836	67,541	75,295
Magharibi A Municipal	89.6	91.4	88.0	55.2	58.0	52.7	6.2	7.1	5.4	19.3	20.1	18.6	25.8	28.3	23.6	56.9	60.9	53.3	191,470	89,649	101,821
Magharibi B Municipal	92.0	93.3	91.0	57.6	59.9	55.6	7.2	8.1	6.4	23.4	23.8	23.0	27.8	30.1	25.7	62.0	65.3	59.3	211,021	97,277	113,744

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

Results reveal that, in Mjini Magharibi Region, non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after Secondary Education (98.5%) and least used by those with pre-primary level (87.7%). The use of non-smartphones for those who attained university and other related education is slightly higher among males (98.8%) than females (98.2%). The use of non-smartphones is high for males in most of education levels except among those who attained pre-primary level. There is no significant difference in the proportion of persons using non-smartphones between urban and rural areas at 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; Mjini Magharibi 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	87.7	86.6	88.6	86.9	89.2	85.1	87.9	86.0	89.5	356	162	194	73	33	40	283	129	154
Primary School (1 - 8)	92.7	93.5	92.0	92.3	93.9	90.5	92.8	93.3	92.3	101,938	50,657	51,281	22,136	11,766	10,370	79,802	38,891	40,911
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	91.0	92.5	89.7	90.7	92.7	89.0	91.1	92.4	89.9	291,919	139,672	152,247	54,708	25,976	28,732	237,211	113,696	123,515
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	91.7	94.3	89.0	92.0	93.9	89.8	91.7	94.4	88.9	14,396	7,555	6,841	2,239	1,224	1,015	12,157	6,331	5,826
University and Other Related	97.9	98.4	97.5	97.8	98.5	97.2	97.9	98.4	97.5	62,117	28,462	33,655	9,622	4,474	5,148	52,495	23,988	28,507
Training After Primary	95.8	97.5	94.3	98.6	100.0	97.7	95.1	97.0	93.2	321	156	165	69	27	42	252	129	123
Training After Secondary Education	98.5	98.8	98.2	98.4	100.0	96.6	98.5	98.5	98.4	2,007	1,040	967	316	174	142	1,691	866	825

Smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (86.7%) compared with other levels of education, and it is least used among those who attained primary level (34.7%). The percentage of persons who use smartphone is higher for males than females for most of education levels, except for those who attained university and other related levels as well as training after secondary levels. Usage of smartphones in Mjini Magharibi 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	37.9	41.2	35.2	27.4	29.7	25.5	40.7	44.0	37.8	154	77	77	23	11	12	131	66	65
Primary School (1 - 8)	34.7	35.6	33.8	29.6	31.2	27.7	36.1	36.9	35.3	38,111	19,283	18,828	7,087	3,914	3,173	31,024	15,369	15,655
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	51.9	54.3	49.7	45.7	48.6	43.3	53.3	55.6	51.2	166,357	82,007	84,350	27,587	13,614	13,973	138,770	68,393	70,377
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	71.1	73.1	69.0	66.9	68.3	65.2	71.9	74.0	69.6	11,158	5,855	5,303	1,628	891	737	9,530	4,964	4,566
University and Other Related	86.7	86.6	86.9	82.9	83.4	82.5	87.4	87.1	87.7	55,023	25,027	29,996	8,158	3,791	4,367	46,865	21,236	25,629
Training After Primary	66.0	66.9	65.1	57.1	59.3	55.8	68.3	68.4	68.2	221	107	114	40	16	24	181	91	90
Training After Secondary Education	79.9	77.6	82.4	71.7	67.2	76.9	81.5	79.6	83.4	1,629	817	812	230	117	113	1,399	700	699

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phone by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, usage of non-smartphones in Mjini Magharibi Region ranges from 97.1 percent among self-employed with employees to 98.8 percent among the self-employed without employees as well as workers not classified by status. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status by sex, the proportion of males using non-smart phones is higher for paid employees, self-employed with employees and casual labourers than females while it is lower for self-employed without employees and workers not classified by status. Furthermore, results show that there is no significant difference for mobile phones usage between urban and 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	98.2	98.7	96.1	99.5	100.0	97.0	97.8	98.4	96.0	1,082	859	223	219	187	32	863	672	191
Self-employed with employees	97.1	97.8	96.5	96.3	99.4	92.6	97.3	97.2	97.4	1,470	670	800	315	178	137	1,155	492	663
Self-employed without employees	98.8	98.8	100.0	98.9	98.8	100.0	98.8	98.8	100.0	414	407	7	87	84	3	327	323	4
Casual labourers	98.2	98.5	97.1	98.1	98.8	94.3	98.2	98.4	97.7	929	728	201	202	169	33	727	559	168
Workers not classified by status	98.8	98.5	99.2	97.9	96.6	100.0	98.9	98.8	99.1	329	197	132	47	28	19	282	169	113

Further results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Mjini Magharibi Region ranges from 56.6 percent among self-employed with employees to 62.1 percent among paid employees. With regard to use of mobile phones among employed persons, results show that the proportion of males is only high for self-employed without employees and low for other employment status categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher for persons in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.13)

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Mjini Magharibi 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 employees	62.1	60.8	66.8	58.2	59.9	48.5	63.0	61.1	69.8	684	529	155	128	112	16	556	417	139
Self-employed with employees	56.6	52.3	60.2	43.1	38.0	49.3	60.3	57.3	62.6	857	358	499	141	68	73	716	290	426
Self-employed without employees	60.1	60.4	42.9	56.8	57.6	33.3	61.0	61.2	50.0	252	249	3	50	49	1	202	200	2
Casual labourers	61.7	59.0	71.5	51.5	49.7	60.0	64.6	61.8	73.8	584	436	148	106	85	21	478	351	127
Workers not classified by status	59.5	59.0	60.2	41.7	48.3	31.6	62.5	60.8	64.9	198	118	80	20	14	6	178	104	74

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

Results reveal that in Mjini Magharibi Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among 'Legislators' Administrators and Managers' (99.0%) and professionals (98.2%). 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-smart phones 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-smart phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Mjini Magharibi 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.	99.0	99.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	98.2	99.0	99.5	98.2	10,670	6,205	4,465	2,275	1,288	987	8,395	4,917	3,478
Professionals.	98.2	98.9	97.8	97.8	98.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	97.8	21,445	8,619	12,826	3,889	1,564	2,325	17,556	7,055	10,501
Technicians and associate professionals.	97.3	97.8	96.5	97.1	97.7	96.0	97.4	97.8	96.6	30,887	20,452	10,435	6,751	4,325	2,426	24,136	16,127	8,009
Clerks	97.2	98.2	96.5	96.3	97.8	95.2	97.4	98.3	96.8	6,031	2,387	3,644	1,078	443	635	4,953	1,944	3,009
Service workers and shop sales workers	96.1	97.1	95.0	96.3	97.4	95.2	96.1	97.1	94.9	51,971	28,244	23,727	8,930	4,678	4,252	43,041	23,566	19,475
Agricultural and fishery workers	95.4	96.0	93.7	95.5	96.8	92.6	95.4	95.6	94.7	21,638	16,512	5,126	7,854	5,447	2,407	13,784	11,065	2,719
Craft and related workers	95.1	96.8	93.0	94.8	96.9	92.4	95.1	96.8	93.2	60,428	32,919	27,509	12,401	6,659	5,742	48,027	26,260	21,767
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.0	97.1	95.8	98.3	98.5	96.5	4,171	3,753	418	840	749	91	3,331	3,004	327
Elementary occupations	93.5	95.2	92.0	93.5	95.4	91.7	93.5	95.1	92.1	116,480	57,961	58,519	21,581	10,912	10,669	94,899	47,049	47,850

Smartphones in Mjini Magharibi Region are mostly used by professionals (81.5%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (35.8%). The use of smart phones is higher for females than males in technicians and associate professionals as well as clerks occupation categories, while it is almost similar among legislators' administrators and managers. Results further show that, use of smartphones is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural 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; Mjini Magharibi 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.	77.1	77.0	77.2	72.5	73.5	71.1	78.3	77.9	78.9	8,310	4,800	3,510	1,667	952	715	6,643	3,848	2,795
Professionals.	81.5	84.5	79.5	75.9	79.9	73.2	82.7	85.5	80.9	17,792	7,367	10,425	3,017	1,273	1,744	14,775	6,094	8,681
Technicians and associate professionals.	64.7	62.2	69.5	59.7	58.5	61.9	66.0	63.1	71.8	20,519	13,001	7,518	4,153	2,588	1,565	16,366	10,413	5,953
Clerks	76.4	75.3	77.1	70.9	69.3	72.0	77.6	76.7	78.2	4,740	1,831	2,909	794	314	480	3,946	1,517	2,429
Service workers and shop sales workers	61.0	63.1	58.5	54.1	57.5	50.4	62.4	64.2	60.3	32,974	18,358	14,616	5,012	2,763	2,249	27,962	15,595	12,367
Agricultural and fishery workers	35.8	37.5	30.6	29.7	31.8	25.3	39.3	40.2	35.4	8,119	6,445	1,674	2,446	1,788	658	5,673	4,657	1,016
Craft and related workers	52.1	53.3	50.8	45.3	46.5	43.9	53.9	55.0	52.6	33,130	18,108	15,022	5,923	3,197	2,726	27,207	14,911	12,296
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	62.1	62.5	58.1	59.5	60.3	52.6	62.7	63.1	59.6	2,642	2,390	252	515	465	50	2,127	1,925	202
Elementary occupations	50.6	53.5	47.8	45.0	48.0	42.1	51.9	54.8	49.1	63,023	32,594	30,429	10,396	5,495	4,901	52,627	27,099	25,528

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council. Results show that more than six percent (6.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region own laptops and 2.0 percent own desktop computers. Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest percentage (2.3%) of persons owning desktop and laptops computers (7.5%) while Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest percentages (1.7% own desktops and 4.8% own laptops).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2.0	2.9	1.2	6.3	7.9	4.9
Rural	1.6	2.2	1.0	4.5	5.7	3.5
Urban	2.1	3.1	1.3	6.7	8.4	5.2
Council						
Mjini Municipal	2.1	3.1	1.2	6.4	7.8	5.1
Magharibi A Municipal	1.7	2.4	1.1	4.8	6.1	3.6
Magharibi B Municipal	2.3	3.3	1.4	7.5	9.5	5.8

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that about ten percent (9.7%) of person aged 15 years and above in Mjini Magharibi Region used laptops and almost five percent (4.8%) used desktop computers in three months period before the Census date. Generally, the proportion of males that used laptops and/or desktop computers was slightly higher than for females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Magharibi B Municipal Council having the highest percentage (5.4% used desktops and 11.3% used laptops) of individuals using computers. Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest percentage of individuals using both desktop and laptop computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	545,327	254,467	290,860	4.8	5.9	3.8	9.7	11.6	8.2
Rural	104,359	49,229	55,130	3.9	4.7	3.1	7.4	8.9	6.2
Urban	440,968	205,238	235,730	5.0	6.2	3.9	10.3	12.2	8.6
Council									
Mjini Municipal	142,836	67,541	75,295	4.8	5.9	3.7	9.9	11.5	8.3
Magharibi A Municipal	191,470	89,649	101,821	4.1	5.1	3.2	8.0	9.5	6.6
Magharibi B Municipal	211,021	97,277	113,744	5.4	6.6	4.3	11.3	13.4	9.5

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 persons that used of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census date are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Mjini Magharibi Region has about four percent (3.6%) and more than seven percent (7.4%) of individuals aged 4 years and above who used laptop and desktop computers respectively. The proportion of persons who used desktop computers in the reference period increases with age; from age 4 years and is the highest among those aged 25 – 39. The use of laptop follows the same pattern, increasing gradually for persons aged 4 years and is highest in the age group 25 – 29 before decreasing to 2.3 percent for persons aged 80 years and above.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that 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. Furthermore, the percentage of persons using laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females in all age groups except for age group 4 and 10-14 years where the percentage is similar for those using laptops and higher for females than males for those using desktop computers (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3.6	4.3	2.9	7.4	8.6	6.4	785,976	372,624	413,352
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	26,100	12,855	13,245
5 - 9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	116,377	57,333	59,044
10 -14	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	98,172	47,969	50,203
15 - 19	2.5	2.7	2.4	6.2	6.5	6.0	91,508	42,245	49,263
20 - 24	4.8	5.8	3.9	12.0	13.1	11.1	95,019	43,104	51,915
25 - 29	5.8	7.4	4.4	12.4	15.0	10.2	82,299	38,140	44,159
30 - 34	6.1	7.8	4.5	11.5	14.4	8.9	67,172	31,381	35,791
35 - 39	6.0	7.6	4.6	10.7	13.5	8.4	52,132	24,229	27,903
40 - 44	5.4	6.7	4.2	9.8	12.2	7.7	42,754	20,130	22,624
45 - 49	5.4	6.2	4.6	9.2	11.3	7.2	33,924	16,541	17,383
50 - 54	4.6	5.5	3.8	8.0	9.7	6.4	27,440	13,484	13,956
55 - 59	5.0	6.3	3.7	7.7	9.6	5.9	18,525	9,073	9,452
60 - 64	2.9	4.1	1.6	5.8	8.0	3.7	13,493	6,627	6,866
65 - 69	2.6	3.8	1.4	5.1	6.5	3.7	7,936	3,901	4,035
70 - 74	1.7	2.5	1.0	3.6	4.8	2.5	6,489	2,978	3,511
75 - 79	1.7	2.6	1.0	3.1	4.4	2.2	3,086	1,337	1,749
80 +	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	3,550	1,297	2,253

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion (40.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Mjini Magharibi Region had attained university and other related education levels and is proportionately higher (47.6%) for males than females (34.7%).

The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education except for those who attained pre-primary whereby the percentage is higher for females than for males. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who were using desktop computers is higher for persons who live in urban areas than rural areas across all levels of education while the percentage of males is higher than for females across all levels of education except

for those with Pre-Primary and those attained training after secondary education levels for rural areas (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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	6.9	5.3	8.2	6.0	5.4	6.4	7.1	5.3	8.7	406	187	219	84	37	47	322	150	172
Primary School (1 - 8)	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.3	109,962	54,193	55,769	23,983	12,528	11,455	85,979	41,665	44,314
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	5.9	7.4	4.6	4.7	5.7	3.8	6.2	7.8	4.8	320,793	151,070	169,723	60,326	28,028	32,298	260,467	123,042	137,425
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	19.6	21.1	18.0	16.1	17.5	14.4	20.2	21.8	18.7	15,697	8,011	7,686	2,434	1,304	1,130	13,263	6,707	6,556
University and Other Related	40.6	47.6	34.7	36.2	44.2	29.3	41.4	48.2	35.6	63,432	28,912	34,520	9,838	4,544	5,294	53,594	24,368	29,226
Training After Primary	13.1	16.9	9.7	8.6	14.8	4.7	14.3	17.3	11.4	335	160	175	70	27	43	265	133	132
Training After Secondary Education	21.9	22.8	21.0	19.9	19.0	21.1	22.3	23.5	21.0	2,038	1,053	985	321	174	147	1,717	879	838

The highest proportion (18.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date in Mjini Magharibi Region had attained university and other related education levels with a higher proportion (22.0%) for males than for females (14.9%). The results also show that the percentage of persons with primary to university and other related levels, who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related levels. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than 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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	4.9	4.3	5.5	3.6	2.7	4.3	5.3	4.7	5.8	406	187	219	84	37	47	322	150	172
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	109,962	54,193	55,769	23,983	12,528	11,455	85,979	41,665	44,314
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	3.3	4.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	1.9	3.5	4.5	2.5	320,793	151,070	169,723	60,326	28,028	32,298	260,467	123,042	137,425
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.2	9.5	6.8	7.4	8.7	5.8	8.3	9.6	6.9	15,697	8,011	7,686	2,434	1,304	1,130	13,263	6,707	6,556
University and Other Related	18.1	22.0	14.9	18.6	22.5	15.2	18.0	21.9	14.9	63,432	28,912	34,520	9,838	4,544	5,294	53,594	24,368	29,226
Training After Primary	6.9	8.8	5.1	7.1	3.7	9.3	6.8	9.8	3.8	335	160	175	70	27	43	265	133	132
Training After Secondary Education	11.3	12.2	10.5	13.1	13.2	12.9	11.0	11.9	10.0	2,038	1,053	985	321	174	147	1,717	879	838

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 5.4 percent for self-employed with employees to 9.8 percent for self-employed without employee's category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among females than males across employment status categories except for paid self-employed without employee's category.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than for those living in rural areas except for paid employees and workers not classified by status category (Table 13.21).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Femal e
Paid employees	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.4	7.0	3.0	6.8	6.4	8.0	1,102	870	232	220	187	33	882	683	199
Self-employed with employees	5.4	5.0	5.7	6.1	3.9	8.8	5.1	5.3	5.0	1,514	685	829	327	179	148	1,187	506	681
Self-employed without employees	9.8	10.0	0.0	8.0	8.2	0.0	10.3	10.4	0.0	419	412	7	88	85	3	331	327	4
Casual labourers	7.8	7.7	8.2	4.4	4.1	5.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	946	739	207	206	171	35	740	568	172
Workers not classified by status	8.4	7.0	10.5	12.5	13.8	10.5	7.7	5.8	10.5	333	200	133	48	29	19	285	171	114

Results, further reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 10.5 percent for self-employed with employees to 15.3 for workers not classified by status. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among females than males across most of employment status categories except for self-employed without employees. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons who live in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13.22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	13.2	12.2	16.8	10.0	10.7	6.1	13.9	12.6	18.6	1,102	870	232	220	187	33	882	683	199
Self-employee with employees	10.5	10.4	10.6	7.6	6.7	8.8	11.3	11.7	11.0	1,514	685	829	327	179	148	1,187	506	681
Self-employee without employees	15.0	15.3	0.0	14.8	15.3	0.0	15.1	15.3	0.0	419	412	7	88	85	3	331	327	4
Casual labourers	13.6	12.9	16.4	9.7	9.4	11.4	14.7	13.9	17.4	946	739	207	206	171	35	740	568	172
Workers not classified by status	15.3	12.5	19.5	14.6	17.2	10.5	15.4	11.7	21.1	333	200	133	48	29	19	285	171	114

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

Results reveal that legislators administrators and managers as well as professionals constitute the highest percentage (6.8% and 6.7% respectively) among person aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Mjini Magharibi Region. On the other hand, agricultural and fishery workers have the lowest percentage (1.2%). Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females across all occupations. The percentage of persons who used desktops is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories except for clerk categories (3.8%). (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; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Percentage of Desktop Usage									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	6.8	8.4	4.5	5.6	6.9	3.9	7.1	8.8	4.7	10,782	6,236	4,546	2,300	1,295	1,005	8,482	4,941	3,541
Professionals.	6.7	10.7	4.0	6.3	10.3	3.6	6.8	10.8	4.1	21,837	8,719	13,118	3,976	1,594	2,382	17,861	7,125	10,736
Technicians and associate professionals.	3.7	4.4	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.2	3.9	4.6	2.4	31,734	20,915	10,819	6,953	4,425	2,528	24,781	16,490	8,291
Clerks.	3.8	6.0	2.4	3.8	5.3	2.7	3.8	6.1	2.3	6,205	2,430	3,775	1,120	453	667	5,085	1,977	3,108
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2.3	3.3	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.4	3.4	1.2	54,070	29,082	24,988	9,269	4,803	4,466	44,801	24,279	20,522
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	22,674	17,204	5,470	8,226	5,627	2,599	14,448	11,577	2,871
Craft and related workers.	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.9	2.7	1.0	63,573	33,991	29,582	13,088	6,873	6,215	50,485	27,118	23,367
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3.4	3.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	1.1	3.7	4.0	1.8	4,256	3,822	434	866	771	95	3,390	3,051	339
Elementary occupations.	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.8	2.6	1.0	124,532	60,913	63,619	23,082	11,443	11,639	101,450	49,470	51,980

Results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (36.5%) of person who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Mjini Magharibi Region. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupations except for technicians and associate professionals as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers categories whereby the percentage of males is slightly lower

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

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

Occupation	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
Legislators' administrators and managers.	28.6	30.9	25.5	22.7	26.5	17.9	30.2	32.0	27.6	10,782	6,236	4,546	2,300	1,295	1,005	8,482	4,941	3,541
Professionals.	36.5	48.4	28.6	30.3	43.2	21.6	37.9	49.5	30.1	21,837	8,719	13,118	3,976	1,594	2,382	17,861	7,125	10,736
Technicians and associate professionals.	15.7	15.5	16.0	13.7	13.7	13.8	16.3	16.0	16.7	31,734	20,915	10,819	6,953	4,425	2,528	24,781	16,490	8,291
Clerks.	23.8	25.4	22.7	18.5	20.3	17.2	24.9	26.6	23.9	6,205	2,430	3,775	1,120	453	667	5,085	1,977	3,108
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9.6	11.7	7.1	7.1	8.6	5.4	10.1	12.3	7.4	54,070	29,082	24,988	9,269	4,803	4,466	44,801	24,279	20,522
Agricultural and fishery workers.	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	22,674	17,204	5,470	8,226	5,627	2,599	14,448	11,577	2,871
Craft and related workers.	6.9	7.9	5.9	5.0	5.5	4.5	7.4	8.5	6.2	63,573	33,991	29,582	13,088	6,873	6,215	50,485	27,118	23,367
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	11.1	11.0	12.2	8.7	8.8	7.4	11.7	11.5	13.6	4,256	3,822	434	866	771	95	3,390	3,051	339
Elementary occupations.	7.6	9.2	6.1	6.0	7.2	4.9	8.0	9.6	6.4	124,532	60,913	63,619	23,082	11,443	11,639	101,450	49,470	51,980

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About eighty-three percent (82.7%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, tiles, terrazzo).
- About seventy percent (69.7%) of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 1.9 percent are powered by other sources.
- About fifty-eight percent (57.7%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- Five percent (5.1%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region have infrastructure for people with disabilities.
- More than seventy- two percent (72.2%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are owned by men, 20.6 percent by women, and 4.3 percent are jointly owned.
- About sixty-five percent (64.8%) of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are used by the owners themselves and 15.5 percent are used by tenants.
- About thirty-four percent (33.5%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- Nineteen percent (19.0%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi 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 Mjini Magharibi Region and Councils 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. 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 Mjini Magharibi Region has a total of 177,450 buildings whereby 53,301 buildings are in rural and 124,149 buildings are in urban areas. Magharibi B Municipal Council has the largest number of buildings (73,163 buildings) followed by Magharibi A Municipal (72,826 buildings) while Mjini Municipal Council has smallest numbers (31,461 buildings). Further results show that Mjini Municipal Council has the largest number (2,660 buildings) of multi-storey buildings, followed by Magharibi B Municipal Council (2,225 buildings) of multi-storey while Magharibi A Municipal Council has the smallest number (568 buildings) of multi-storey buildings (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Councils	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	177,450	5,453	154,249	17,748	53,301	470	43,459	9,372	124,149	4,983	110,790	8,376
Mjini Municipal	31,461	2,660	28,036	765	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,461	2,660	28,036	765
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	568	63,498	8,760	37,347	172	31,265	5,910	35,479	396	32,233	2,850
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	2,225	62,715	8,223	15,954	298	12,194	3,462	57,209	1,927	50,521	4,761

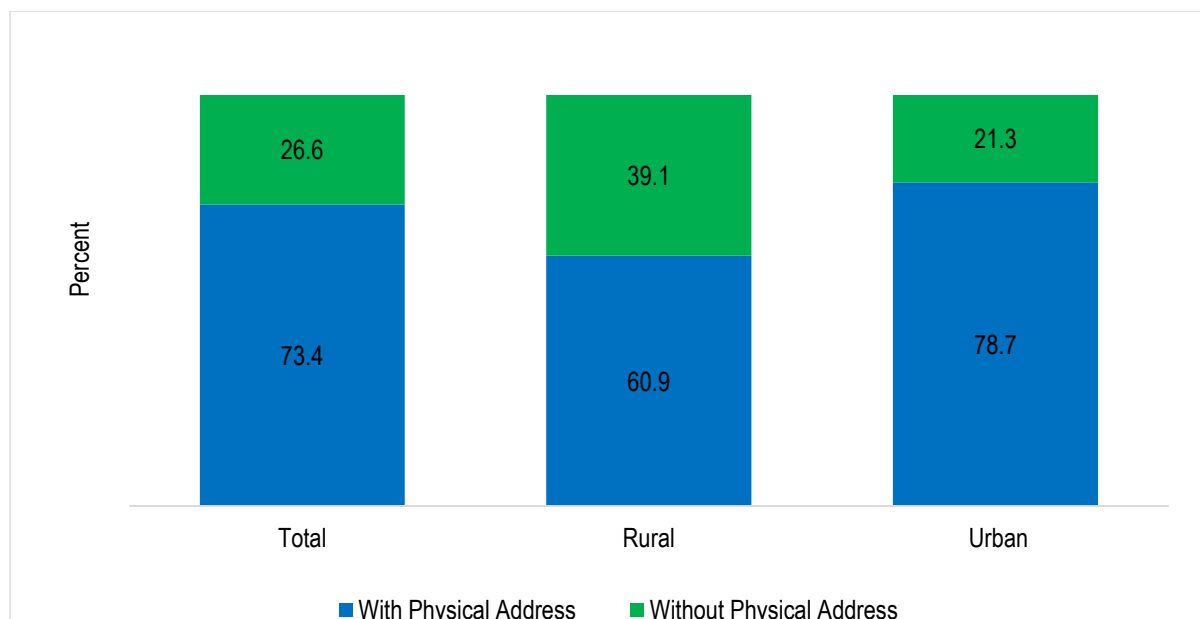
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 73.4 percent of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is higher (78.8%) in Urban that in rural areas (60.9%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Addresses by Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

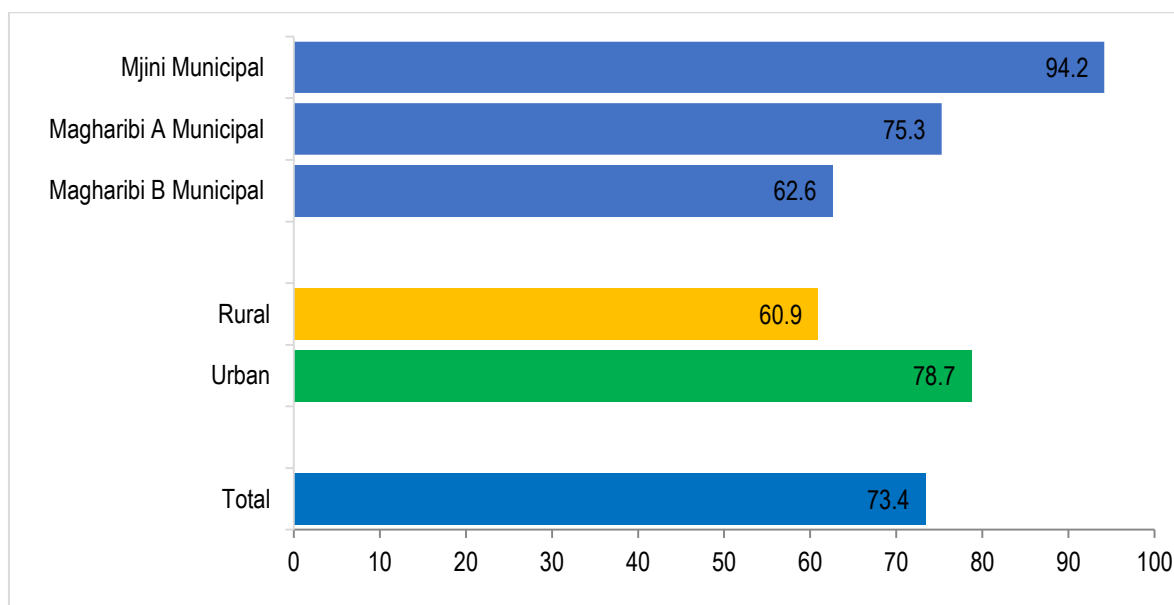


Mjini Municipal councils has the highest percentage (94.2%) of buildings with physical addresses while Magharibi B Municipal Council has the lowest (62.6 %) (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Councils	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	177,450	130,218	47,232	53,301	32,465	20,836	124,149	97,753	26,396
Mjini Municipal	31,461	29,627	1,834	NA	NA	NA	31,461	29,627	1,834
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	54,807	18,019	37,347	25,716	11,631	35,479	29,091	6,388
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	45,784	27,379	15,954	6,749	9,205	57,209	39,035	18,174

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Council: Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

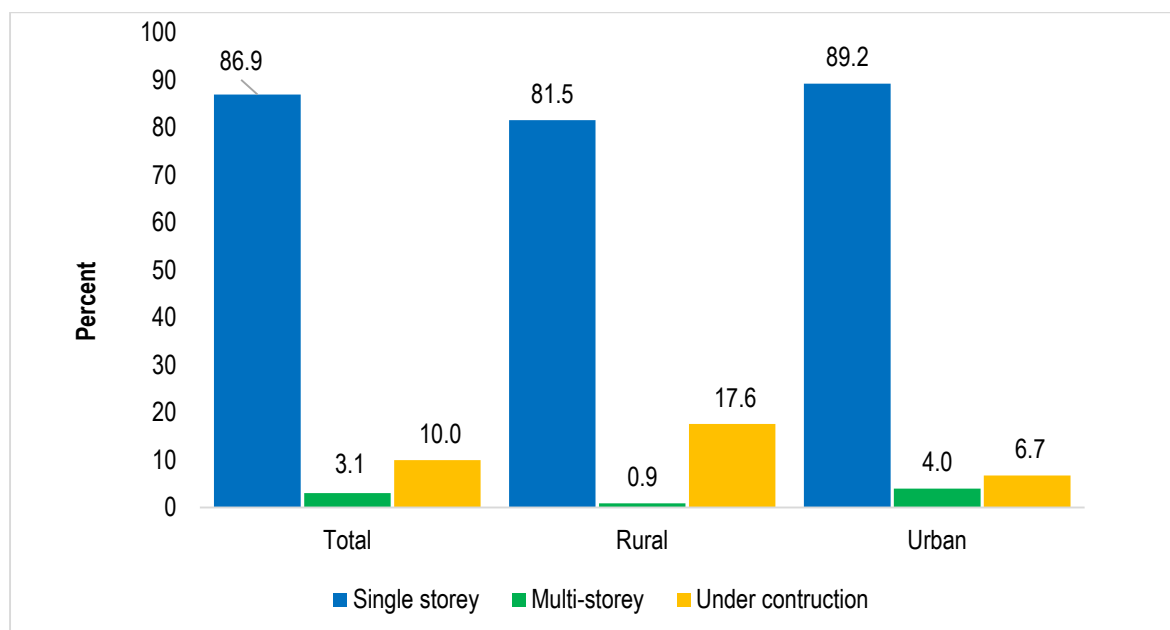


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 86.9 percent of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are single storey while more than 3 percent (3.1%) percent are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is higher (4.0%) in urban than in rural areas (0.9%). Results further reveal that 10.0 percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. The percentage of buildings under construction in rural areas is about thrice (17.6%) of urban areas (6.7%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi 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 in Mjini Magharibi Region 88.1 percent of buildings are for residential use while 7.2 percent are for commercial-residential and 4.7 percent non-residential use. Over nine out of ten (92.4%) buildings in rural areas are for residential use, higher than in urban areas (86.2%) (Table 14.3 and Figure 14. 4).

At the Council level, Magharibi A Municipal has the highest proportion (90.8%) of residential buildings compared with Mjini Municipal, which has the lowest (80.0%). Additionally, for non-residential use, Mjini Municipal has the highest proportion (8.2%), of buildings while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest (3.5 %) (Table 14.3).

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

Councils	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Mjini Magharibi Region	Total	177,450	88.1	7.2	4.7
	Rural	53,301	92.4	4.4	3.2
	Urban	124,149	86.2	8.4	5.4
Mjini Municipal	Total	31,461	80.0	11.7	8.2
	Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Urban	31,461	80.0	11.7	8.2
Magharibi A Municipal	Total	72,826	90.8	5.7	3.5
	Rural	37,347	92.6	4.5	2.9
	Urban	35,479	88.9	6.9	4.1
Magharibi B Municipal	Total	73,163	88.8	6.8	4.5
	Rural	15,954	91.9	4.0	4.2
	Urban	57,209	87.9	7.5	4.5

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region is commercial purposes (44.2%) followed by places of worship (19.3%) and institutional services (14.7%) (Table 14.4).

Across the council, Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage (47.5%; 2,592 buildings) of buildings used for commercial purposes followed by Magharibi B Municipal (44.8%; 3,268 buildings) while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest (39.9%; 2,534 buildings). In addition, for industrial usage, Magharibi B Municipal has the highest percentage (2.0%; 66 buildings;) of buildings while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest (1.2%; 30 buildings;) (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	8,394	11.5	44.2	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.7	7.2	14.7	0.3	19.3	2.5
Mjini Municipal	2,592	16.2	47.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	4.0	7.7	11.8	0.3	12.7	2.7
Magharibi A Municipal	2,534	8.5	39.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	7.4	16.5	0.2	26.5	2.6
Magharibi B Municipal	3,268	10.1	44.8	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.9	6.7	15.6	0.3	18.8	2.3

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. In Mjini Magharibi Region, most buildings (93.0%) have one unit followed by those with two units (3.4%). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. (Table 14.5).

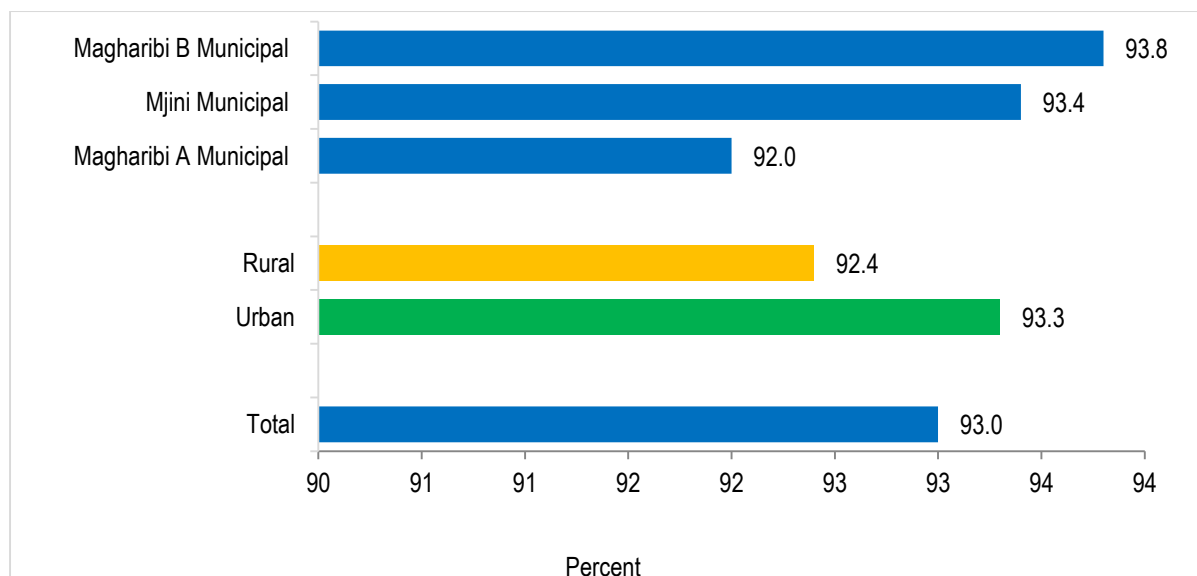
At the council level, Magharibi B Municipal has the highest proportion (93.8%) of buildings with single unit, while the Magharibi B Municipal the lowest (92.0%). In terms of buildings with two units, the Magharibi A Municipal leads with 1.3 percent while the Magharibi B Municipal has the lowest proportion (0.9%) (Figure14.4 and Table14.5).

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

Council	Number of Units																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	177,450	93.0	3.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	53,301	92.4	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	124,149	93.3	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Mjini Municipal	31,461	93.4	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,461	93.4	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	92.0	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	37,347	91.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	35,479	92.2	3.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	93.8	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	15,954	93.6	2.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	57,209	93.8	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5

Note: The value "0.0" means that the number of rooms in buildings is non-existent.

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



14.3 Buildings Attributes

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

14.3.1 Buildings Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of building are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (95.7%) of the buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, while a small proportion (3.0%) are terrace buildings and 1.3 percent are semi- detached.

Moreover, 97.2 percent of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 94.6 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings in rural and urban areas account for 0.8 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Magharibi A Municipal Councils has the highest percentage (97.0%) of detached or stand-alone buildings, while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest (91.7%) (Table 14.6).

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

Council	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	177,450	2,315	1.3	5,397	3.0	169,738	95.7
Rural	53,301	356	0.7	1,024	1.9	51,921	97.4
Urban	124,149	1,959	1.6	4,373	3.5	117,817	94.9
Council							
Mjini Municipal	31,461	669	2.1	1,936	6.2	28,856	91.7
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	670	0.9	1,502	2.1	70,654	97.0
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	976	1.3	1,959	2.7	70,228	96.0

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

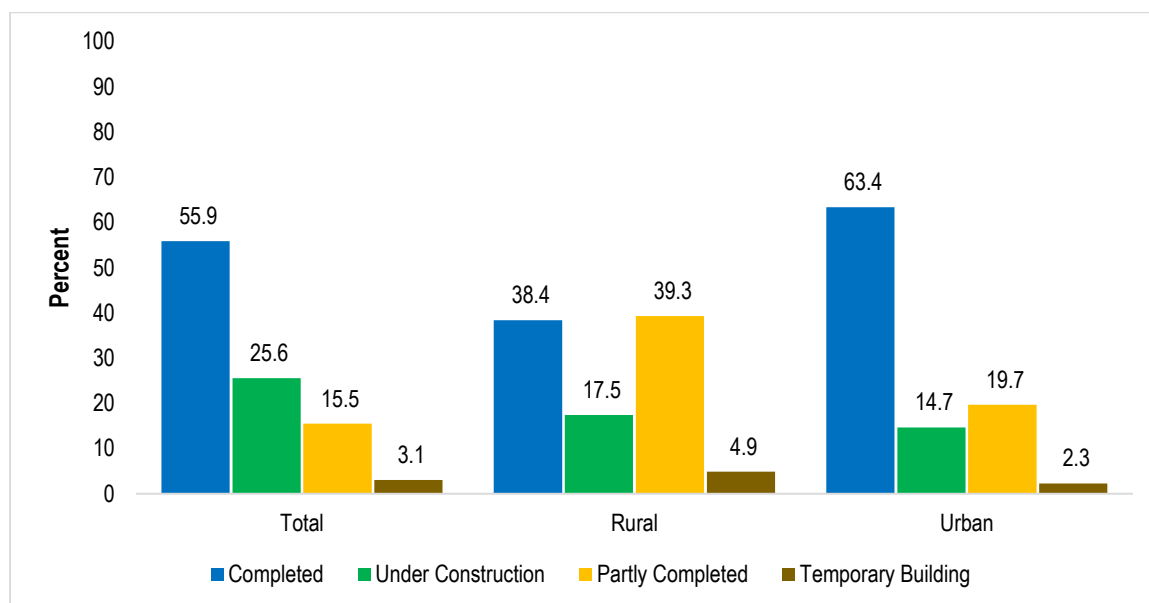
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that 55.9 percent of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region have been completed and 15.5 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 25.6 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 3.1 percent. The results also indicate that 63.4 percent of all buildings in urban areas are completed compared with 38.4 percent in rural areas.

Across Councils, Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage (80.0%) of completed buildings while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest (46.4%). Furthermore, Magharibi A Municipal has the highest percentage (3.7%) of temporary buildings, whereas Mjini Municipal has the lowest percentage (1.5%) (Figure 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Council	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	177,450	55.9	15.5	25.6	3.1
Rural	53,301	38.4	17.5	39.3	4.9
Urban	124,149	63.4	14.7	19.7	2.3
Council					
Mjini Municipal	31,461	80.0	9.9	8.6	1.5
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	46.4	18.1	31.7	3.7
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	54.9	15.3	26.7	3.1

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC



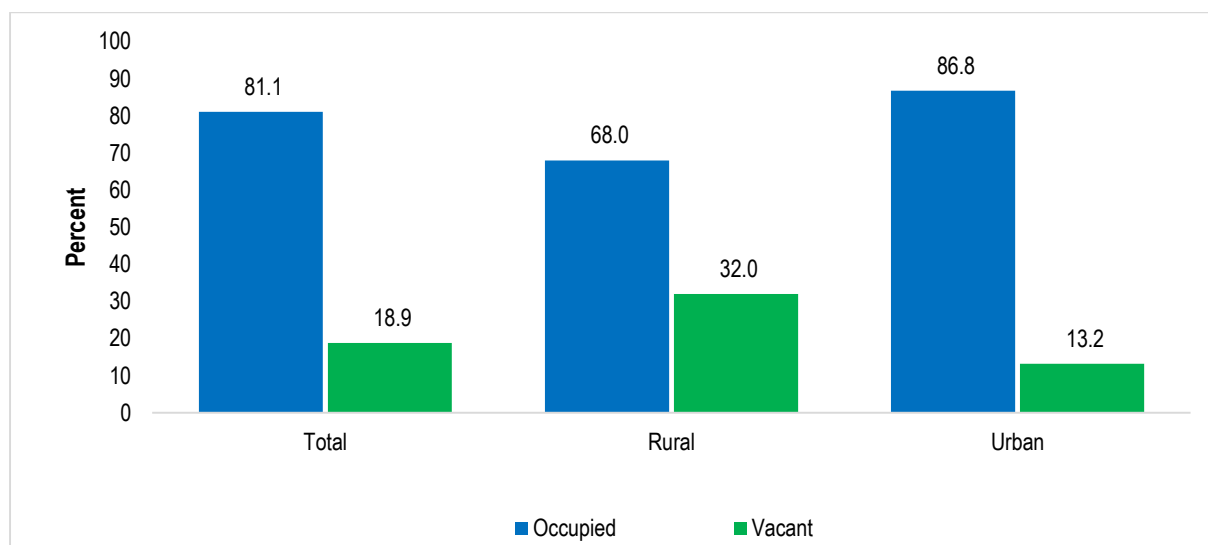
14.3.3 Buildings Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 81.1 percent of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are in use, while 18.9 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that urban areas have a higher proportion (86.8%) of buildings in use than rural areas (68.0%). Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (95.4%) of buildings in use while Magharibi A Municipal Council has lowest (77.5%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	177,450	81.1	18.9
Rural	53,301	68.0	32.0
Urban	124,149	86.8	13.2
Council			
Mjini Municipal	31,461	95.4	4.6
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	77.5	22.5
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	78.6	21.4

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Buildings 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.

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 and bamboo or plant residues. In Mjini Magharibi Region, 66.3 percent of all buildings have Sand-cement floors, followed by tiles or marble floors (15.6%) and Earth/sand/Soil floors (2.5%).

Furthermore, in rural areas buildings with cement floor constitute 60.3 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 68.9 percent. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (78.7%) of buildings with cement floor while Magharibi B Municipal Council has a lower percentage of 60.8 percent (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	177,450	66.3	15.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	14.7
Rural	53,301	60.3	8.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	26.3
Urban	124,149	68.9	18.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	9.7
Council										
Mjini Municipal	31,461	78.7	17.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	66.5	10.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	18.4
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	60.8	19.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	16.5

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 Mjini Magharibi Region have walls built with cement blocks or stone blocks (89.8%), followed by stones (3.1%). In urban areas 91.9 percent of all buildings have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by stones (3.7%). Most of the buildings (84.8%) in rural areas are cement blocks or stone blocks followed by bamboo pole/wood (2.2%). Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest percentage (90.4%) of buildings with cement blocks or stone blocks walls while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (87.1%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Sto	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	177,450	3.1	89.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.5
Rural	53,301	1.9	84.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	9.8
Urban	124,149	3.7	91.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7
Council											
Mjini Municipal	31,461	11.5	87.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	0.8	90.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	6.8

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stones	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/container	
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	1.9	90.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.4

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, the highest percentage (84.8%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets, followed by concrete (0.7%). In urban areas, 89.6 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 73.6 percent in rural areas. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (95.6%) of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets while Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest (81.8%) (Table 14.11).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	177,450	84.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.3
Rural	53,301	73.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.0
Urban	124,149	89.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
Council										
Mjini Municipal	31,461	95.6	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	81.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.7
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	83.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8

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 33.8 percent of all buildings/units used for residential and commercial-residential purposes in Mjini

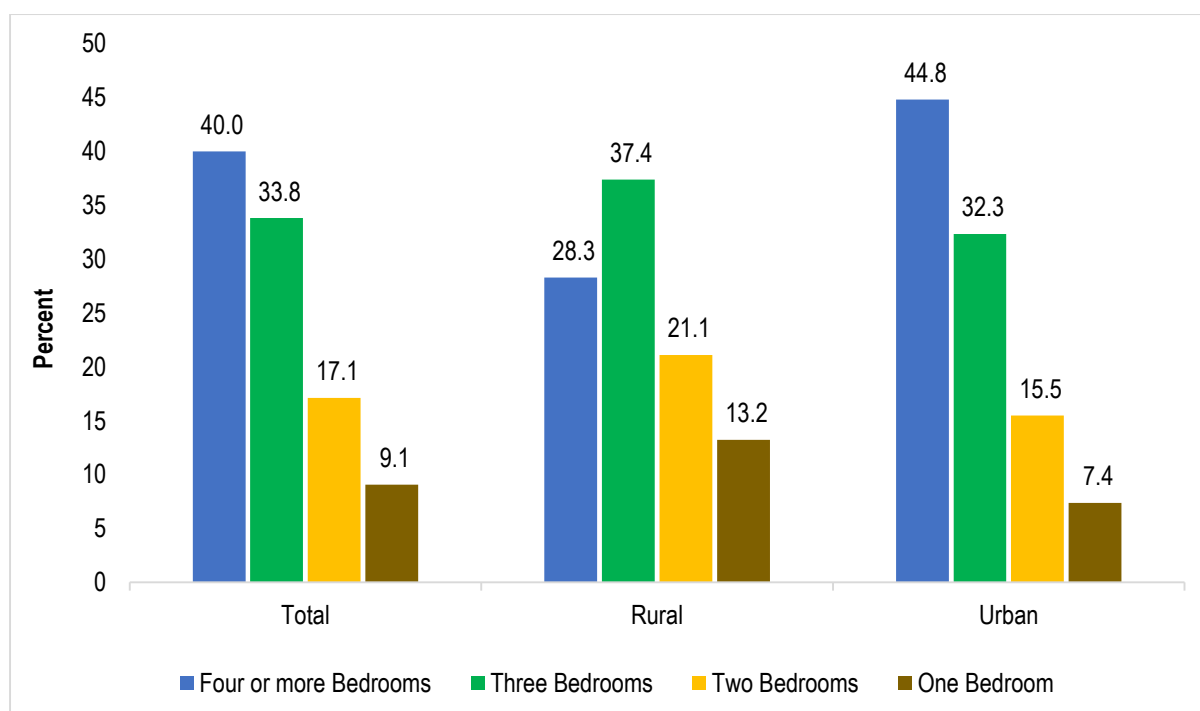
Magharibi Region have three bedrooms followed by 25.4 percent having four bedrooms and 17.1 percent have two bedrooms (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Furthermore, in rural areas the proportion of buildings/units with three bedrooms is the highest (37.4%) followed by 22.6 percent having four bedrooms, 21.1 percent have two bedrooms and 13.2 percent with one bedroom. In urban areas, most of buildings/units (32.3%) have three bedrooms followed by 26.6 percent having four bedrooms and 15.5 percent have two bedrooms (Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Percentages of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Unit by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of buildings/units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	187,417	9.1	17.1	33.8	25.4	9.6	3.7	1.3
Rural	54,509	13.2	21.1	37.4	22.6	4.0	1.2	0.5
Urban	132,908	7.4	15.5	32.3	26.6	11.8	4.8	1.6
Council								
Mjini Municipal	35,152	6.1	16.0	25.1	24.0	19.2	7.1	2.5
Magharibi A Municipal	74,937	9.9	19.3	35.8	24.4	6.9	2.7	1.0
Magharibi B Municipal	77,328	9.6	15.5	35.8	27.1	7.8	3.2	1.0

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

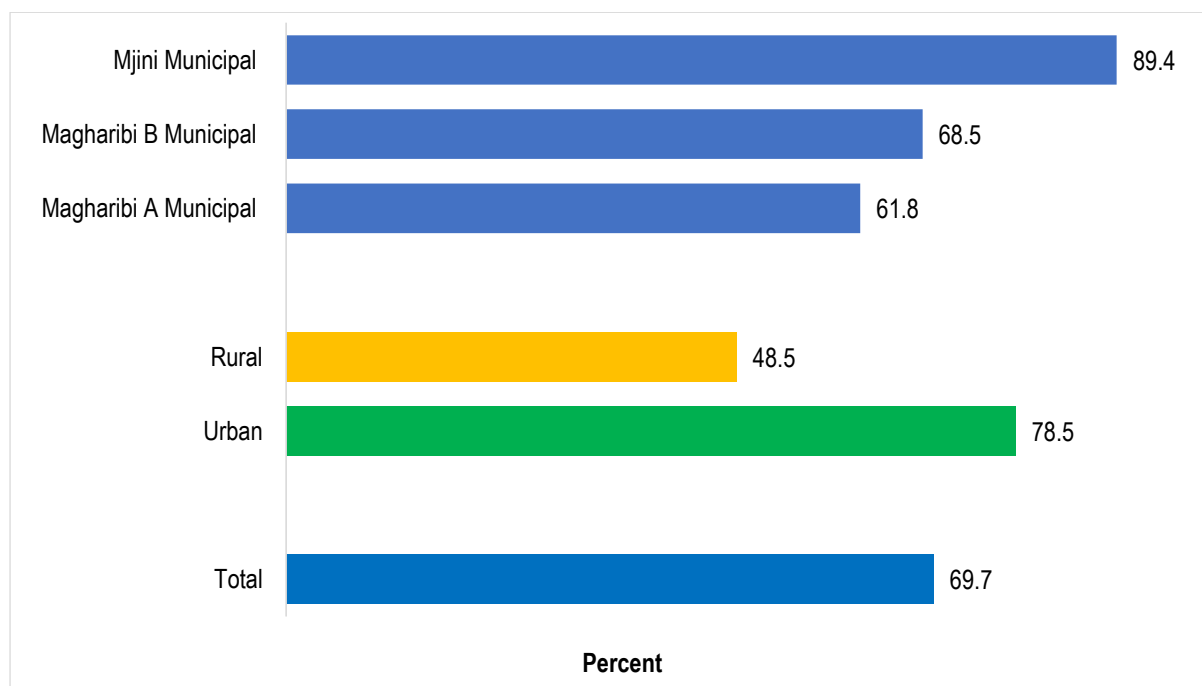
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/Units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

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

The results indicate that 69.7 percent of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are connected to the national grid. More than seventy eight percent (78.5%) of buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 49.6 percent in rural areas. Among the councils, Mjini Municipal has the highest proportion (89.4%) while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest percentage (61.8%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from the National Grid (ZECO) by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

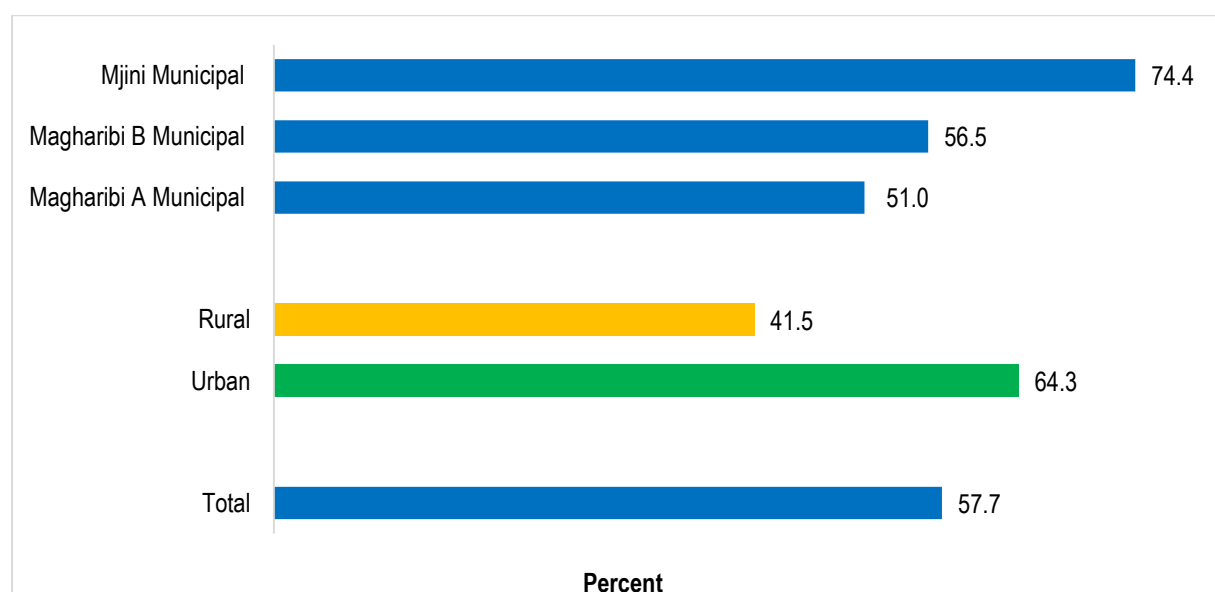


Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. In Mjini Magharibi Region 1.9 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity. Further, in rural areas 2.9 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 1.6 percent. Magharibi B Municipal Council has the highest percentage (2.4%) of buildings/units using alternative sources of electricity while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (1.4%) (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 respective building. The results reveal that 57.7 percent of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region have water services. In urban areas 64.3 percent have water services while in rural areas it is 41.5 percent. Additionally, Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (74.4%) of buildings/units with water services while, Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (51.0%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Mjini Magharibi, 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 respective building. The results reveal that 79.1 percent of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (83.8%) than in rural areas (69.1%). Furthermore, Mjini Municipal Council has the highest percentage (90.5%) of buildings/units with toilet facilities while Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (76.3%) (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

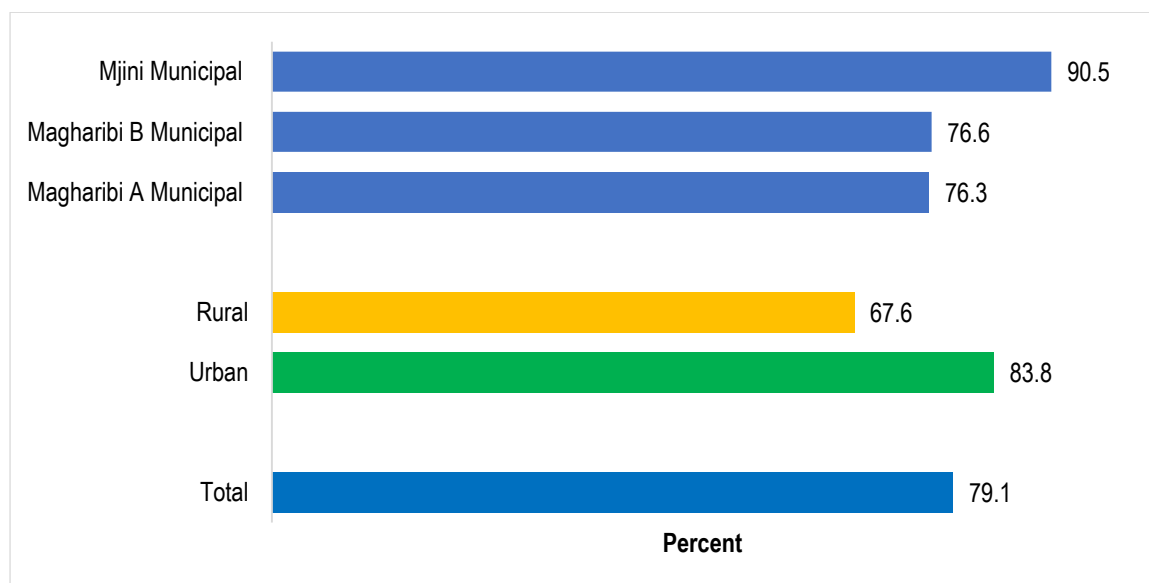


Table 14.13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	187,417	69.7	1.9	57.7	79.1
Rural	54,509	48.5	2.9	41.5	67.6
Urban	132,908	78.5	1.6	64.3	83.8
Council					
Mjini Municipal	35,152	89.4	1.4	74.4	90.5
Magharibi A Municipal	74,937	61.8	1.7	51.0	76.3
Magharibi B Municipal	77,328	68.5	2.4	56.5	76.6

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

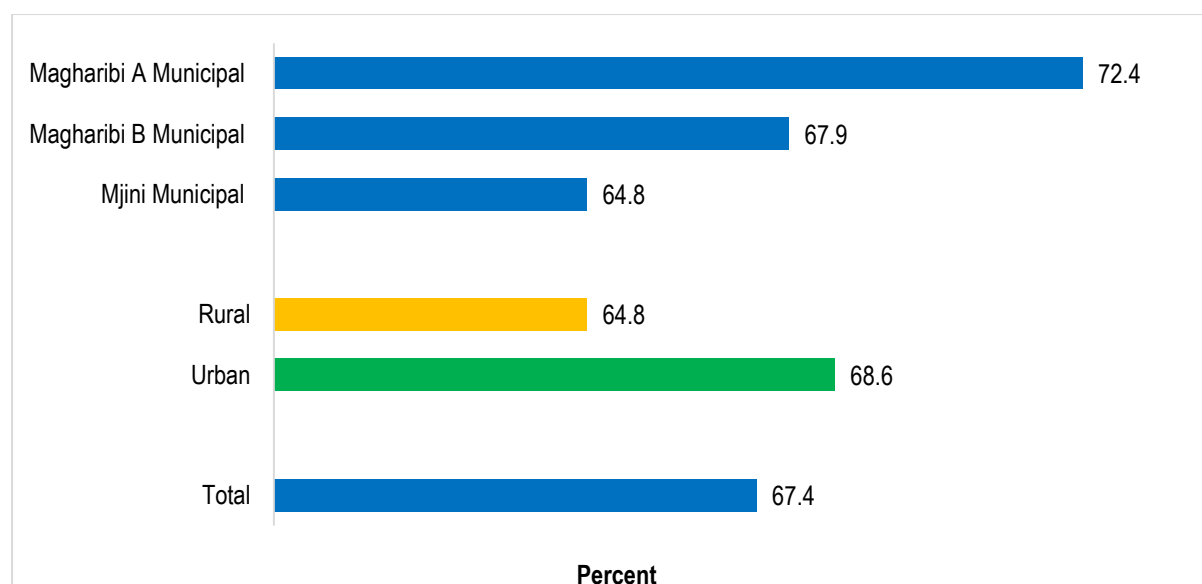
This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for People with Disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 67.4 percent of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are accessible by road. Furthermore, 68.6 percent of buildings in urban areas are accessible by road, while 64.8 percent are in rural areas. Magharibi A Municipal

Council has the highest percentage (72.4%) of buildings accessible by road while Magharibi B Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (64.8%) (Figure 14.11).

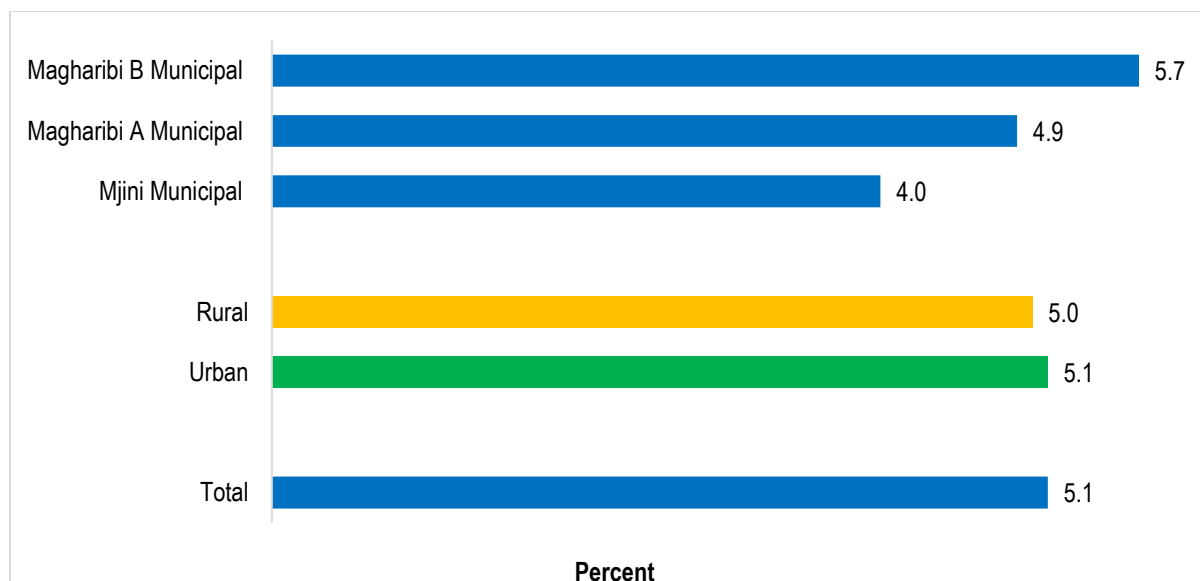
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities

Results reveal that 5.1 percent of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region have infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). In urban areas, buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 5.1 percent and 5.0 percent in rural areas. Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (5.7%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs while Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (4.0%) (Figure 14.12).

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



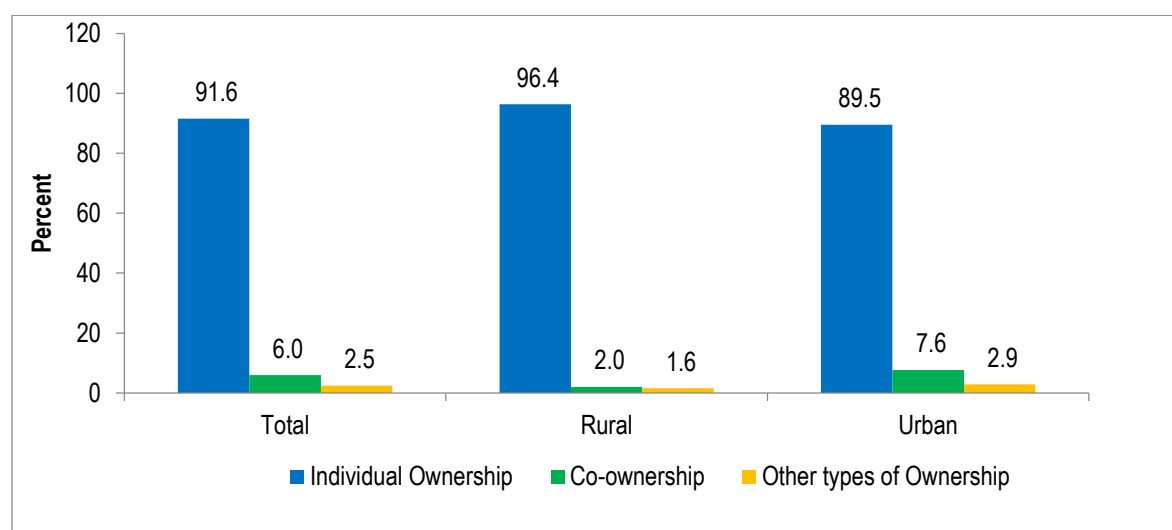
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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

14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (91.6%) of buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings at 6.0 percent. In rural areas, 96.4 percent of all buildings are individually owned while in urban areas is 89.5 percent. More than 75 percent of all buildings across all councils are individually owned while less than 9 percent of all buildings are jointly owned (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/units. Ownership status may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are owned by males only (72.2%) followed by females only (20.6%) and 4.3 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly.

In rural areas 77.6 percent of buildings/units are owned by males, 18.0 percent by females and 2.2 percent by both males and females. On the other hand, in urban areas 70.0 percent of buildings/units are owned by males, 21.7 percent by females and 5.1 percent by both males and females. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest proportion (22.5%) of buildings/units owned by females while Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest proportion (19.4%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individual Owned Building/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Building/Unit	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Number of Building/Unit	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Number of Building/Unit	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	187,417	72.2	20.6	4.3	1.6	1.4	54,509	77.6	18.0	2.2	1.2	1.0	132,908	70.0	21.7	5.1	1.8	1.5
Mjini Municipal	35,152	58.8	22.5	12.3	3.4	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35,152	58.8	38.3	54.8	27.7	88.1
Magharibi A Municipal	74,937	76.6	19.4	2.2	1.0	0.7	38,019	77.4	18.8	2.1	0.9	0.8	36,918	75.9	20.1	2.4	1.0	0.6
Magharibi B Municipal	77,328	74.0	20.9	2.6	1.4	1.2	16,490	78.2	16.1	2.5	1.6	1.6	60,838	72.8	22.1	2.6	1.3	1.1

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 64.8 percent of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by buildings/units occupied by tenants alone (15.5%).

In rural areas, a results reveal that 63.4 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed by those who live in without paying rent (12.7%). Conversely, in urban areas, 65.4 percent of buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves while 16.6 percent are occupied by tenants.

Across councils, Magharibi A Municipal has the highest percentage (67.7%) of buildings/units occupied by owners themselves, while Magharibi B Municipal has the lowest percentage (62.0%). In addition, Mjini Municipal has the highest percentage (19.4%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while Magharibi A Municipal has the lowest (12.3%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status, and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	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	187,417	64.8	12.4	7.4	15.5	54,509	63.4	14.5	9.5	12.7	132,908	65.4	11.5	6.5	16.6
Mjini Municipal	35,152	64.7	10.1	5.8	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	35,152	64.7	10.1	5.8	19.4
Magharibi A Municipal	74,937	67.7	12.5	7.4	12.3	38,019	66.3	13.3	8.7	11.7	36,918	69.2	11.7	6.1	12.9
Magharibi B Municipal	77,328	62.0	13.2	8.1	16.7	16,490	56.5	17.1	11.5	14.9	60,838	63.5	12.2	7.1	17.2

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority (39.6%) of buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are built on surveyed land, while 33.5 percent are built on un-surveyed land and 9.3 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 45.3 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 26.2 percent of rural buildings. Magharibi A Municipal Council has the highest percentage (47.8%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land while the Mjini Municipal Council has the lowest percentage (14.5%) (Table 14.16).

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

Councils	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know		Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know		Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	
Total	177,450	39.6	33.5	9.3	17.7		53,301	26.2	43.1	8.2	22.5		124,149	45.3	29.3	9.8	15.6	
Mjini Municipal	31,461	59.6	14.5	12.0	13.9		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		31,461	59.6	14.5	12.0	13.9	
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	28.9	47.8	5.5	17.7		37,347	28.5	46.4	4.4	20.7		35,479	29.4	49.3	6.7	14.6	
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	41.6	27.3	11.9	19.3		15,954	20.8	35.4	16.9	26.9		57,209	47.3	25.0	10.5	17.2	

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Tanzania Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar), and local Government documents.

Results show that 19.0 percent of all buildings/Units are built on land without legal documents, 12.0 percent built on land with local government documents and 33.6 percent have title deeds. Across Council, Mjini Magharibi has the highest percentage (58.5%) of buildings/units with title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Land Ownership Status and Council; Mjini Magharibi 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	187,417	33.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	5.7	0.9	12.0	19.0	22.3
Mjini Municipal	35,152	58.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.7	1.3	3.2	16.5	13.9
Magharibi A Municipal	74,937	24.8	0.0	7.8	0.0	5.3	0.7	18.5	19.7	23.3
Magharibi B Municipal	77,328	30.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.5	1.0	9.6	19.4	25.2

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

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

15.1 Key Findings

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

15.1.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. Population of Mjini Magharibi Region has increased from 593,678 in 2012 to 893,169 in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Mjini Magharibi Region has been growing annually at a rate of 4.1 percent during the 2012 - 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 4.1 percent (which is above Tanzania Zanzibar average of 3.7 percent), the population of Mjini Magharibi Region is expected to double in the next 17 years;
- ii. On the positive side, population growth may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and
- iii. On the negative side, high population growth of 3.7 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and

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

Recommendations

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

15.1.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. Fourteen percent (14.0%) of Mjini Magharibi Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About forty-four percent (44.1%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About forty percent (39.6%) of Mjini Magharibi Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years;
- iv. About four percent (3.9%) of the Mjini Magharibi Regional population are 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 effectively supervise and implement policies and enforce laws related to child and youth development and protections;
- 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 and programs that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in the related national and sectoral policies on the plight of the people in Mjini Magharibi Region.

15.1.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About five percent (5.1%) of female population age 15 - 19 years of age in Mjini Magharibi Region is married; and
- ii. About five percent (4.5%) of females aged 15 years and above are widowed.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although the percentage of girls aged 15 – 19 who are married is low, but early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as increased early pregnancies, health challenges leading to increased child and maternal mortality. Girls who marry at a younger age also suffer from domestic violence,

are denied education and economic opportunity and can experience psychological consequences; and

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as 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 enforce measures and regulations that prohibit early marriage;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities, religious leaders and stakeholders should consider providing public awareness with regard to marital ethics; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programs for widows including cash transfer, public works programs such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.1.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About six percent (5.8%) and 4.9 percent of children aged 0 – 4 and 5- 9 years respectively have neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification in Mjini Magharibi Region;
- ii. Nearly six out of ten (58.3%) of persons aged 18 years and above have National Identification Cards (NIDA) and Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID (57.8%); and
- iii. About eight percent (8.4%) of persons in Mjini Magharibi 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 these certificates is contrary to Zanzibar Civil Status Registration Act of 2017;

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

Recommendations

- i. Regional Authorities and Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance of national identification documents; and
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitive the public on the importance and benefits of the Zanzibar Health Service Fund Act of 2023.

15.1.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- i. Almost six percent (6.2%) of children under 18 years in Mjini Magharibi region are orphans (5.0% with one parent dead and 1.2% both parents dead); and
- ii. Mjini Municipal Council has the highest proportion of orphaned children (7.6%) than other Councils in Mjini Magharibi Region.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, household and governments.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and 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 programmes on

orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.1.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About ninety six percent (96.2%) of population aged 15 years in Mjini Magharibi is literate;
- ii. Primary school Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Mjini Magharibi Region is 97.5;
- iii. Almost three quarters (73.1%) of Persons with Disabilities dropped out of education for people with mental health challenges; and
- iv. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is increased from 109.4 percent in 2012 to 159.6 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The 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. The NER for Mjini Magharibi Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in Mjini Magharibi Region, which also translate into positive education outcomes for region's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iii. High rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies large amount of resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources;
- iv. Persons with Disabilities are already disadvantaged. This coupled with lack or poor education aggravates their level of poverty leading to intergenerational poverty; and
- v. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from implies that Mjini Magharibi Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system and thereby reaching the likelihood of achieving the national and global targets of eliminating illiteracy. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Zanzibar

Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration of children.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes to maintain high levels of literacy and enrolment in Mjini Magharibi;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to guarantee effective financing and implementation of provision of skills training and investing in Vocational and Technical Training as emphasised in the Zanzibar Education Policy (2006);
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to support measures to strengthen education system for PWDs to address the issue of high dropout rate; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to raise awareness of parents and guardians of PWDs on the importance of supporting their educational development initiatives.

15.1.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate of Mjini Magharibi Region is 19.2 percent;
- ii. 'Other services activities' has the highest proportion (18.4%) of the total employment followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (16.1%); and
- iii. Six out of ten (62.0 %) of youth population aged 15 - 35 years are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Mjini Magharibi Region

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 19.2 percent unemployment rate for Mjini Magharibi Region is slightly above the Tanzania Zanzibar average of 19.9 percent. Its impact is considered high;
- ii. Unemployment can also have an adverse 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. 'Other services activities' and agriculture, forestry and fishing industry are key sectors for employment in Mjini Magharibi. Therefore, interventions to develop these sectors will lead to more job creation and sustainability of employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Mjini Magharibi. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, informal sector is insecure and lack social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving other sector activities and 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 programmes and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth;
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit; and
- iv. Region and Local Government Authorities to promote and strengthen Regional and District Youth Groups to promote dialogue among youth and stakeholders on employment issues.

15.1.8 Persons with Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About eleven percent (10.8%) of persons in Mjini Magharibi Region aged 7 years and above have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons with disabilities (PWDs) (63.5%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. About six percent (6.1%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accident; and

- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low in Mjini Magharibi

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. Persons with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as poor health and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces negative effects of disabilities; and
- iii. Poor People with Disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen 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 programmes on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.1.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About twenty percent (20.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal document in Mjini Magharibi Region; and
- ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is higher (17.3%) than for females (7.1%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the Zanzibar Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage land use planning to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;
- ii. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities;
- iii. Joint land ownership grantees empower women ensures access of land properties as well as promoting gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction; and
- iv. 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 capacities of responsible institutions to enable implementation and monitoring of the Zanzibar Land Policy in order to accelerate land ownership process;
- ii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should effectively conduct education and awareness campaigns about joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate effectively issuance of land ownership of the legal documents.

15.1.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

About ninety-seven percent (97.3%) of private households use drinking water from improved sources.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using improved sources households in Mjini Magharibi, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains of supplying safe drinking water to communities.

15.1.11 Waste Disposal

Key Findings

- i. About one third (35.8%) of households in Mjini Magharibi region reported that solid waste generated by households is not regularly collected;
- ii. Almost nineteen percent (18.5%) of households in Mjini Magharibi used burning waste as main waste disposal method; and
- iii. About eighty seven percent (86.7%) of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Poorly managed waste is contaminating water bodies (lakes, oceans and rivers), logging drains and causing flooding, transmitting diseases, and affecting economic development such as through tourism;
- ii. Polluting air, increasing respiratory problems from burning, harming animals that consume waste unknowingly;
- iii. E-waste contains toxic materials such as lead, mercury, and dioxins. When combined with non-electronic waste, these toxins can leach into the environment, contaminating soil, water, and air. Plastics in e-waste may also degrade into micro plastics enriched with metals, posing additional risks; and
- iv. Exposure to non-recycled e-waste can lead to thyroid dysfunctions, fatal development problems, negative birth outcomes, and lung issues. Pregnant women and children are particularly vulnerable due to unique pathways of exposure and developmental status.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen inspection of township environment, enforce by laws on environmental management and enhance regular waste collection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to conduct regular education and awareness campaign on the health, environment and economic consequences of solid and electronic waste; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen alliances with Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations and community organizations.

15.1.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Forty percent (44.0%) and 18.6 percent of private households in Mjini Magharibi Region use charcoal and firewood respectively as the main sources of energy for cooking;
- ii. About one third (33.9%) of households in Mjini Magharibi Region use clean energy for cooking; and
- iii. About nine out of ten (88.9%) of households use electricity from National Grid 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; and
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitise communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are the main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with non-Governmental Organisation and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices.

15.1.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individuals and Households

Key Findings

- i. Almost all households (97.9%) in Mjini Magharibi Region have at least one member who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. About two percent (1.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;
- iii. About one percent (1.4%) of males own smartphones or tablets compared to females with almost two percent (1.8%);
- iv. Two percent (2.0%) and about six percent (6.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop computer respectively; and
- v. Almost half (47.8%) and 63.6 percent of households in Mjini Magharibi Region own a radio and a television set respectively.

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 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;
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low, but relatively higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas; and
- iv. 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 was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services.

Recommendations

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

15.1.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About seventy percent (69.7%) of all buildings/units in Mjini Magharibi Region are connected to the electricity national grid, while 1.9 percent are powered by other sources;
- ii. Magharibi A Municipal Council has the lowest proportion (61.8%) of households connected to the national grid when compared with Magharibi B Municipal (68.5%) and 89.4 percent in Mjini Municipal Council;
- iii. About fifty-eight percent (57.7%) of all buildings have water services;
- iv. About five percent (5.1%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region have infrastructure for the Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About one third (33.5%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. Nineteen percent (19.0%) of all buildings in Mjini Magharibi Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical addresses are crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce and government taxes such as property tax. It is also useful for enforcing regulations and management of land planning and use as well provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity, gas);

- ii. Although relatively large number of buildings have water and electricity services, but the proportion without these services, affects implementation of social and economic activities for residents in those buildings;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that: - the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders and 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 signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure; 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.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertaking the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to supervise implementation of National Programme of Land Use Planning, Surveying and Titling together with Land Tenure Improvement Programme (LTIP); and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

Table A2.1: Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	893,169	183,360	709,809	427,927	465,242
Mjini Municipal	219,007	N.A	219,007	105,888	113,119
Magharibi A Municipal	329,645	139,664	189,981	158,500	171,145
Magharibi B Municipal	344,517	43,696	300,821	163,539	180,978

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	884,061	181,932	702,129	421,924	462,137
Mjini Municipal	214,227	N.A	214,227	102,752	111,475
Magharibi A Municipal	327,290	138,473	188,817	156,944	170,346
Magharibi B Municipal	342,544	43,459	299,085	162,228	180,316

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	9,108	1,428	7,680	6,003	3,105
Mjini Municipal	4,780	N.A	4,780	3,136	1,644
Magharibi A Municipal	2,355	1,191	1,164	1,556	799
Magharibi B Municipal	1,973	237	1,736	1,311	662

N.A Not Applicable

**Table A8.1: Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi 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)	128,850	60,131	68,719	24,600	11,479	13,121	104,250	48,652	55,598
Youth Population (15–24 years)	186,188	85,417	100,771	33,881	15,107	18,774	152,307	70,310	81,997
Youth Population (15–35 years)	347,147	161,218	185,929	67,140	30,636	36,504	280,007	130,582	149,425
Primary School (6–12 years)	136,650	66,241	70,409	30,032	14,603	15,429	106,618	51,638	54,980
Primary School (7–13 years)	139,500	67,617	71,883	30,412	14,817	15,595	109,088	52,800	56,288
Secondary School (13-16 years)	71,880	34,329	37,551	14,221	6,814	7,407	57,659	27,515	30,144
Secondary School (14-17 years)	72,591	34,246	38,345	13,915	6,588	7,327	58,676	27,658	31,018
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	515,292	243,935	271,357	98,413	47,062	51,351	416,879	196,873	220,006
Elderly population (60+ years)	29,379	15,116	14,263	3,827	2,004	1,823	25,552	13,112	12,440
Population Aged 4 years and above	731,755	349,229	382,526	143,806	69,185	74,621	587,949	280,044	307,905
Population Aged 14+ years and above	551,841	261,984	289,857	104,495	50,068	54,427	447,346	211,916	235,430
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	479,250	227,738	251,512	90,580	43,480	47,100	388,670	184,258	204,412

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

Place of Residence	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	768,530	365,534	402,996	720,886	344,008	376,878
Rural	153,640	73,739	79,901	141,390	68,020	73,370
Urban	614,890	291,795	323,095	579,496	275,988	303,508
Council						
Mjini Municipal	192,287	92,418	99,869	183,243	88,575	94,668
Magharibi A Municipal	279,527	133,478	146,049	256,383	122,836	133,547
Magharibi B Municipal	296,716	139,638	157,078	281,260	132,597	148,663

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	683,137	323,967	359,170	133,227	63,883	69,344	549,910	260,084	289,826
5-9	80,114	38,746	41,368	17,699	8,531	9,168	62,415	30,215	32,200
10-14	90,196	43,648	46,548	18,869	9,242	9,627	71,327	34,406	36,921
15 - 19	86,109	39,515	46,594	15,794	7,231	8,563	70,315	32,284	38,031
20 - 24	89,834	40,767	49,067	15,926	6,883	9,043	73,908	33,884	40,024
25 - 29	78,209	36,367	41,842	14,926	6,670	8,256	63,283	29,697	33,586
30 - 34	63,923	30,090	33,833	13,986	6,707	7,279	49,937	23,383	26,554
35 - 39	49,494	23,181	26,313	11,390	5,640	5,750	38,104	17,541	20,563
40 - 44	40,493	19,278	21,215	8,376	4,399	3,977	32,117	14,879	17,238
45 - 49	32,125	15,840	16,285	5,835	3,166	2,669	26,290	12,674	13,616
50 - 54	25,825	12,939	12,886	4,117	2,194	1,923	21,708	10,745	10,963
55 - 59	17,288	8,692	8,596	2,370	1,218	1,152	14,918	7,474	7,444
60 - 64	12,350	6,318	6,032	1,707	897	810	10,643	5,421	5,222
65 - 69	7,020	3,657	3,363	918	471	447	6,102	3,186	2,916
70 - 74	5,386	2,701	2,685	697	338	359	4,689	2,363	2,326
75 - 79	2,417	1,170	1,247	285	130	155	2,132	1,040	1,092
80+	2,354	1,058	1,296	332	166	166	2,022	892	1,130

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Mjini Magharibi Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Nurate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	122,036	56,741	65,295	23,094	10,773	12,321	98,942	45,968	52,974
Youth Population (15–24 years)	175,943	80,282	95,661	31,720	14,114	17,606	144,223	66,168	78,055
Youth Population (15–35 years)	329,740	152,314	177,426	63,399	28,855	34,544	266,341	123,459	142,882
Primary School (6–12 years)	123,697	59,894	63,803	26,968	13,103	13,865	96,729	46,791	49,938
Primary School (7–13 years)	128,274	62,120	66,154	27,732	13,511	14,221	100,542	48,609	51,933
Secondary School (13-16 years)	68,247	32,508	35,739	13,391	6,395	6,996	54,856	26,113	28,743
Secondary School (14-17 years)	69,058	32,500	36,558	13,125	6,199	6,926	55,933	26,301	29,632
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	495,650	232,987	262,663	94,427	45,005	49,422	401,223	187,982	213,241
Elderly population (60+ years)	29,527	14,904	14,623	3,939	2,002	1,937	25,588	12,902	12,686
Population Aged 4 years and above	690,002	327,263	362,739	134,665	64,550	70,115	555,337	262,713	292,624
Population Aged 14+ years and above	531,266	250,392	280,874	100,352	47,889	52,463	430,914	202,503	228,411
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	462,208	217,892	244,316	87,227	41,690	45,537	374,981	176,202	198,779

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

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	152,143	74,813	77,330	34,297	16,992	17,305	117,846	57,821	60,025	148,280	72,712	75,568	33,163	16,356	16,807	115,117	56,356	58,761
Mjini Municipal	31,860	15,596	16,264	NA	NA	NA	31,860	15,596	16,264	31,262	15,268	15,994	NA	NA	NA	31,262	15,268	15,994
Magharibi A Municipal	61,023	30,077	30,946	26,512	13,065	13,447	34,511	17,012	17,499	59,002	28,949	30,053	25,563	12,524	13,039	33,439	16,425	17,014
Magharibi B Municipal	59,260	29,140	30,120	7,785	3,927	3,858	51,475	25,213	26,262	58,016	28,495	29,521	7,600	3,832	3,768	50,416	24,663	25,753

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Mjini Magharibi

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	152,143	74,813	77,330	34,297	16,992	17,305	117,846	57,821	60,025	227,608	110,578	117,030	48,340	23,575	24,765	179,268	87,003	92,265
Mjini Municipal	31,860	15,596	16,264	NA	NA	NA	31,860	15,596	16,264	49,348	23,993	25,355	NA	NA	NA	49,348	23,993	25,355
Magharibi A Municipal	61,023	30,077	30,946	26,512	13,065	13,447	34,511	17,012	17,499	88,854	43,171	45,683	37,345	18,113	19,232	51,509	25,058	26,451
Magharibi B Municipal	59,260	29,140	30,120	7,785	3,927	3,858	51,475	25,213	26,262	89,406	43,414	45,992	10,995	5,462	5,533	78,411	37,952	40,459

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

Place of Residence	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	177,450	162,472	10,580	266	705	40	137	982	424	928	62	21	273	560
Rural	53,301	51,384	1,089	26	66	6	35	168	166	205	10	3	31	112
Urban	124,149	111,088	9,491	240	639	34	102	814	258	723	52	18	242	448
Council														
Mjini Municipal	31,461	23,744	5,834	145	525	5	44	416	108	275	21	0	175	169
Magharibi A Municipal	72,826	69,264	2,386	50	55	7	53	331	105	344	1	7	46	177
Magharibi B Municipal	73,163	69,464	2,360	71	125	28	40	235	211	309	40	14	52	214

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